

CONSUMER NOTICE OF LEAD AND COPPER RESULTS IN DRINKING WATER

Sisters of the Holy Cross Inc./ St. Mary's College (Public Water Supply ID IN 5271025)
 St. Joseph County Indiana
 Date sampled: **08/27/2020**

As part of our Indiana-approved drinking water monitoring program here at St. Mary's, we recently sampled at ten different locations throughout campus, and tested those samples for lead and copper. The samples were selected based on plumbing considerations and campus accessibility. This report serves as notification to you of the results at each sampling site, as well as a consumer notification of the dangers of lead in drinking water. The actual levels of lead and copper at each location are in the table below, along with the respective EPA Action Levels and Maximum Contaminant Level Goals (see Table Key)

LOCATION	CONTAMINANT	RESULT ug/l	ACTION LEVEL ug/l	MCLG ug/l
Central Utilities Lab	Copper	16	1300	1300
	Lead	< 1.0	15	0
C/U Break Room	Copper	26	1300	1300
	Lead	1.7	15	0
Grounds Kitchenette	Copper	16	1300	1300
	Lead	< 1.0	15	0
McCandless Hall Laundry Sink	Copper	130	1300	1300
	Lead	< 1.0	15	0
SPES Unica Women's Restroom	Copper	420	1300	1300
	Lead	< 1.0	15	0
Madeleva Hall Utility Room	Copper	110	1300	1300
	Lead	< 1.0	15	0
LeMans Hall Kitchenette	Copper	88	1300	1300
	Lead	< 1.0	15	0
College Dining Hall Women's Restroom	Copper	59	1300	1300
	Lead	< 1.0	15	0
Convent Kitchenette	Copper	35	1300	1300
	Lead	< 1.0	15	0
Rosary Dining Hall Kitchen	Copper	6.7	1300	1300
	Lead	< 1.0	15	0

Table Key:

- Action level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant if, which exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow to take corrective action
- Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG allows for a margin of safety
- ug/l = micrograms per liter, or parts per billion (ppb)
- < indicates "less than", meaning the contaminant was not detected at the lab procedural limits

These results indicate that lead was not detected in any of the samples. The copper levels were well below the respective Action Levels at each sampling location. If any results had exceeded the Action Level, our drinking water monitoring program provides for immediate remedial action, including prompt notification and/or closing of affected areas.

While very high levels of copper can be toxic, it is lead that is the primary concern in drinking water, because very low levels can cause significant harm, especially over long periods of time. Although lead was not detected in any of the samples, the following page explains the dangers of lead, and how to reduce your exposure to it in drinking water at home.

For more information about this report, contact Chris Neess, Central Utilities Manager at (574) 284-5520, or e-mail cneess@cscsisters.org.

LEAD IN DRINKING WATER – WHAT IT MEANS AND HOW TO REDUCE EXPOSURE

Although the primary source of lead exposure for most children are deteriorating lead-based paint, lead-contaminated dust, and lead-contaminated soil, the USEPA estimates that 10% to 20% of human exposure to lead may come from drinking water.

Lead can cause serious health problems if too much enters your body from drinking water or other sources. Lead can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and it can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. The greatest risk of lead exposure is to infants, young children, and pregnant women. Scientists have linked the effects of lead on the brain with lowered IQ in children. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults. Lead is stored in the bones, and can be released later in life. During pregnancy, the child receives lead from the mother's bones, which may affect brain development.

To reduce exposure to lead in drinking water (if applicable):

- Run your water to flush out lead. Run the water until it becomes cold.
- Use cold water for cooking and preparing baby formula. Do not cook with or drink water from the hot water tap; lead dissolves more easily in hot water.
- Do not boil water to remove lead. Boiling water will not reduce lead levels.
- Look for alternative sources for treatment of water. If your lead result is above 15 ppb, you may want to consider purchasing bottled water or a water filter. Read the package to be sure the filter is approved to reduce lead or contact NSF International at 800-NSF-8010 or visit www.nsf.org for information on performance standards for water filters.
- Identify if your plumbing fixtures contain lead. New faucets, fittings, and valves may contain up to 8% lead, including those advertised as "lead-free", and may contribute lead to drinking water. You should be aware of this when choosing fixtures, and take precautions.

For more information on reducing lead exposure around the home and the health effects of lead, visit the U. S. EPA's Website at www.epa.gov/lead, call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health provider.



CONSUMER NOTICE OF LEAD RESULT IN DRINKING WATER

State Form 55275 (R2 / 10-19)
Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Office of Water Quality – Drinking Water Branch – Compliance Section

IDEM – Drinking Water Branch
100 N. Senate Avenue
MC 66-34
Indianapolis, IN 46204-2251
Telephone: 317-234-7435
Fax: 317-234-7436
Email: dwbmgr@idem.in.gov

- INSTRUCTIONS:**
1. Complete Consumer Notice of Lead Result and Certification form.
 2. Distribute a Consumer Notice of Lead Results to occupants of each location sampled within thirty (30) days of knowing the sample result.
 3. Submit a sample copy of the notice sent to consumers and a copy of the certification form to IDEM.

Water Supply Name: Sisters of the Holy Cross Inc - St. Mary's

County: St. Joseph Public Water Supply Identification (PWSID) Number: IN5271025

Sample Location: C/U Break Room Date Sampled (month, day, year): 08/25/20

Thank you for participating in the lead and copper monitoring of drinking water. The levels of lead and copper found at your location are in the table below.

Key to Table	Contaminant	AL	MCLG	Your Result
<p>Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.</p> <p>Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.</p> <p>ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter.</p> <p>ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter.</p>	Lead (ppb)	15	0	<u>1.7</u>
	Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	<u>26</u>

Lead can cause serious health problems if too much enters your body from drinking water or other sources. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and it can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. The greatest risk of lead exposure is to infants, young children, and pregnant women. Scientists have linked the effects of lead on the brain with lowered IQ in children. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults. Lead is stored in the bones, and it can be released later in life. During pregnancy, the child receives lead from the mother's bones, which may affect brain development.

To reduce exposure to lead in drinking water:

- **Run your water to flush out lead.** Run the water until it becomes cold.
- **Use cold water for cooking and preparing baby formula.** Do not cook with or drink water from the hot water tap; lead dissolves more easily in hot water.
- **Do not boil water to remove lead.** Boiling water will not reduce lead levels.
- **Look for alternative sources or treatment of water.** If your lead result is above 15 ppb, you may want to consider purchasing bottled water or a water filter. Read the package to be sure the filter is approved to reduce lead or contact NSF International at 800-NSF-8010, or www.nsf.org for information on performance standards for water filters.
- **Identify if your plumbing fixtures contain lead.** New faucets, fittings, and valves, may contain up to 8 percent lead including those advertised as "lead-free" and may contribute lead to drinking water. Consumers should be aware of this when choosing fixtures and take appropriate precautions.

Although the primary sources of lead exposure for most children are deteriorating lead-based paint, lead-contaminated dust, and lead-contaminated soil, the U.S. EPA estimates that 10 to 20 percent of human exposure to lead may come from drinking water.

For more information, contact us at cneess@cscsisters.org

For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, visit the U.S. EPA's Web site at www.epa.gov/lead, call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider.

Certification Form for Consumer Notice of Lead Results

Each public water system (PWS) must deliver a consumer notice of lead results to occupants of each location sampled within thirty (30) days of knowing the sample result under 327 IAC 8-2-44 (d) of the Indiana Administrative Code.

Not later than three (3) months following the end of the monitoring period, each PWS must mail a sample copy of the consumer notice of lead results to IDEM along with certification that the notice has been distributed under 327 IAC 8-2-46 (f) (3). You must submit the following forms to IDEM.

- Certification Form for Consumer Notice of Lead Results
- Sample copy of lead consumer notices sent to individual customers
- Copies of all lead consumer notices to customers with results greater than the lead Action Level of 15 ppb.

Submit this certification sheet along with a sample copy of the notice sent to consumers to IDEM at the following address:

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Drinking Water Branch (66-34)
100 N. Senate Ave.
Indianapolis, IN 46204

Fax: 317-234-7436

E-mail: dwbmgr@idem.in.gov

I swear or affirm, under penalty of perjury as specified by IC 35-44.1-2-1 and other penalties specified by IC 13-30-10 that the public water supply has provided the consumer notice of lead results to persons served at each of the taps that was tested, either by mail or by another method approved by IDEM, within thirty (30) days of receiving the results from the laboratory. Attached is a sample of the notice I sent to consumers. It includes:

- The results of tap water monitoring for the tap that was tested.
- An explanation of the health effects of lead.
- Steps consumers can take to reduce exposure to lead in drinking water.
- Contact information for the public water supply.
- The maximum contaminant level goal and the action level for lead and the definition for these two terms.

Water Supply Name: Sisters of the Holy Cross Inc - St. Mary's

County: St. Joseph PWSID: IN5271025

Signature: *Christian T. Neess*

Printed Name: Christian T. Neess

Title: Central Utilities Manager Telephone: 574-532-6070 Date (month, day, year): 2-3-21