GREAT PLAINS DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

21101 Scott Road, Parsons, KS 67357
Phone: (620) 421-1228

June 29, 2020

Re: Lead and Copper – June 2020 sampling results

Dear Water Customer:

Great Plains Development Authority conducted its required lead and copper monitoring at Great Plains Industrial Park on June 15, 2020. This notification is to inform you, as required by 40 CFR 5141.85(d)(3) and 141.90(f)(3), that some results received from the Kansas Department of Health and Environment laboratory were found to contain lead and/or copper. The following tables outline all test results as reported by KDHE laboratory.

Action level exceedance occurs when a water system exceeds the calculated 90th percentile for either lead (15 µg/l [i]) or copper (1300 µg/l). Results at Great Plains Industrial Park **did not** exceed the 90th percentile for lead or copper.

Copper

Sample Site	*Analysis Date*	*Analytical Results*
Building 52	6/15/20	4.3 µg/l
Water Treatment Plant	6/15/20	1.5 µg/l
KDWPT	6/15/20	110 µg/l
Building 203	6/15/20	1.2 µg/l
Building 107	6/15/20	<1.0 µg/l

Lead

Sample Site	*Analysis Date*	*Analytical Results*
Building 52	6/15/20	<1.0 µg/l
Water Treatment Plant	6/15/20	<1.0 µg/l
KDWPT	6/15/20	<1.0 µg/l
Building 203	6/15/20	<1.0 µg/l
Building 107	6/15/20	<1.0 µg/l

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT LEAD IN YOUR DRINKING WATER.
Great Plains Development Authority has previously found elevated levels of lead in drinking water in some buildings at Great Plains Industrial Park. Lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Please read this information closely to see what you can do to reduce lead in your drinking water.

What Does This Mean?
Under the authority of the Safe Drinking Water Act, EPA set the action level for lead in drinking water at 15 ppb. This means utilities must ensure that water from the customer's tap does not

exceed this level in at least 90% of the samples (90th percentile result). The action level is *the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow*. If water from the tap does exceed this limit, then the utility must take certain steps to correct the problem. Because lead may pose serious health risks, the EPA set a Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) of zero for lead. The MCLG is *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*.

We will continue to closely monitor the lead and copper levels in our water system. Your continued participation and support in our lead tap monitoring program is very important. In addition, we will initiate a public education campaign to ensure our customers know about the action levels, understand the health effects of lead, the sources of lead, and actions they can take to reduce exposure to lead in drinking water. We will also monitor our source water, and may initiate controls to reduce the corrosivity of our water (corrosive water can cause lead to leach from plumbing materials that contain lead) and initiate lead service line replacement, if needed.

Although we are taking action to reduce lead levels, elevated lead levels may also be due to conditions unique to certain buildings, such as the presence of lead solder or brass fittings and valves that may contain lead. Our system works to keep the corrosivity of our water as low as possible (corrosive water can cause lead to leach from plumbing materials that contain lead) and there are actions you can take to reduce exposure. We strongly urge you to take the steps below to reduce your exposure to lead in drinking water.

What Are The Health Effects of Lead?

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 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. If you are concerned about lead exposure, you may want to ask your health care provider about testing children to determine levels of lead in their blood.

What Are The Sources of Lead?

Although most lead exposure occurs when people eat paint chips and inhale dust, or from contaminated soil, EPA estimates that 10 to 20 percent of human exposure to lead may come from lead in drinking water. Lead is rarely found in source water, but enters tap water through corrosion of plumbing materials. Structures built before 1986 are more likely to have lead pipes, fixtures and solder. However, new homes are also at risk: even legally "lead-free" plumbing may contain up to 8% lead. The most common problem is with brass or chrome-plated brass faucets and fixtures which can leach significant amounts of lead into the water, especially hot water.

What Can I Do To Reduce Exposure to Lead in Drinking Water?

- **Run your water to flush out lead**. If water hasn't been used for several hours, run water for 15-30 seconds or until it becomes cold or reaches a steady temperature before using it for drinking or cooking. This flushes lead-containing water from the pipes.
- **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 into hot water. Do not use water from the hot water tap to make baby formula.
- **Do not boil water to remove lead**. Boiling water will not reduce lead.
- **Look for alternative sources or treatment of water**. 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.
- **Test your water for lead**. Call us at (620) 421-1228 to find out how to get your water tested for lead.
- **Identify if your plumbing fixtures contain lead**. New brass faucets, fittings, and valves, including those advertised as "lead-free," may contribute lead to drinking water. The law currently allows end-use brass fixtures, such as faucets, with up to 8% lead to be labeled as "lead free." Consumers should be aware of this when choosing fixtures and take appropriate precautions.

For More Information
Call us at (620) 421-1228. For more information on reducing lead exposure and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's website at www.epa.gov/lead, call the National Lead Information Center at (800) 424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider.

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[i] µg/l (parts per billion) – example: 180 µg/l = 0.18 mg/l

GREAT PLAINS INDUSTRIAL PARK

HEALTH EFFECTS OF LEAD

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 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.

WHO IS AT RISK

- Children ages 6 and under are at the greatest risk. Pregnant women and nursing mothers should avoid exposure to lead to protect their children.

- Additional risk factors for individuals:
    - Your home or a home that your child spends time in was built before lead paint was banned in 1978
    - Renovation work is being done in such a home
    - Adults in the home work with lead

HOTLINES & INFORMATION

EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline:
800-426-4791

National Lead Information Center:
800-424-LEAD
www.epa.gov/lead

Lead in Drinking Water Web Site:
www.epa.gov/safewater/lead

KDHE Public Water Supply Section:
785-296-5514
http://www.kdheks.gov/pws/

Kansas Certified Labs:
http://www.kdheks.gov/envlab/disclaimer.htht

NSF International:
www.nsf.org

Lead in Drinking Water

Kansas
Department of Health and Environment

SOURCES OF LEAD

Lead is a common metal found in the environment. The greatest exposure to lead is swallowing or breathing in lead paint chips and dust. Lead can also be found in certain types of pottery, pewter, brass fixtures, food, and cosmetics. Other sources include exposure in the work place and exposure from certain hobbies (lead can be carried on clothing or shoes). Lead is found in some toys, some playground equipment, and some children's metal jewelry.

LEAD IN DRINKING WATER

Lead enters the water through contact with corroding plumbing materials, such as:

- Pipes
- Solder
- Fixtures and faucets (brass)
- Fittings

Some household plumbing materials and water service lines can contain lead. Brass faucets, fittings, and valves, including those advertised as "lead-free," may contribute lead to drinking water. The law currently allows end-use brass fixtures, such as faucets, with up to 0.25 percent wetted surface lead to be labeled as "lead-free."

When water is in contact with pipes, and plumbing containing lead for several hours, the lead may enter drinking water. Homes built before 1988 are more likely to have lead pipes or lead solder.

STEPS YOU CAN TAKE TO REDUCE YOUR EXPOSURE TO LEAD IN YOUR WATER

1. Run your water to flush out lead

Run water from the cold water tap for 15-30 seconds to flush lead from interior plumbing or until it becomes cold and reaches a steady temperature before using it for drinking or cooking, if it hasn't been used for several hours.

2. Use cold water for cooking and preparing baby formula

Do not cook with or drink water from the hot water tap. Also, do not boil water from the hot water tap, as hot water can dissolve lead more quickly than cold water. Rather, if you need hot water, draw water from the cold tap and heat it on the stove. Do not use water from the hot water tap to make baby formula.

3. Identify and replace plumbing fixtures containing lead

New brass faucets, fittings, and valves, including those advertised as "lead-free," may contribute lead to drinking water. The law currently allows end-use brass fixtures, such as faucets, with up to 0.25 percent wetted surface lead to be labeled as "lead-free."

4. Test your water for lead

Call your water system to find out how to get your water tested for lead.

5. Get your child's blood tested

Contact your local health department or healthcare provider to find out how you can get your child tested for lead, if you are concerned about exposure.

6. Look for alternative sources or treatment of water

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. Be sure to maintain and replace a filter device in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions to protect water quality.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Most water systems test for lead as a regular part of water monitoring. These tests give a system-wide picture and do not necessarily reflect conditions at a specific drinking water outlet. Read the annual report sent out from your water system to find out your water system's lead values.

Contact your local public health department or talk to your doctor about reducing your family's exposure to lead.