

From: [Kevin Lovett](#)
To: [Kevin Lovett](#)
Subject: Snake River Water Lead in Water Follow up Email
Date: Wednesday, May 30, 2018 4:08:38 PM
Attachments: [image003.png](#)

Dear Cinnamon Ridge 3 Owner,

This past winter, during routine water testing, the Snake River Water District reported elevated levels of lead in the water at various locations throughout Keystone.

Per our request, the Snake River Water District has completed follow up testing in all Cinnamon Ridge 3 Buildings.

There were no signs of lead found in the C and D Buildings. The B Building however does have lead in the plumbing solder joints as detected by the Snake River Water District via their swab testing of the joints; the use of this solder was common practice during the time that the B building was constructed. Additional testing of the B Building has been completed. Upon follow up testing at the B Building Lead was detected in the water at the B Building HOWEVER the level of Lead found was BELOW THE ACTION LEVEL.. The Lead level found in the B Building samples was between .0007 mg/L and .0066 mg/ L. The Action level is .015 mg/ L.

The following information has been written and distributed by the Snake River Water District:

It is recommended to review the following information and take steps as stated below.

What Does This Mean?

The U. S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) set the action level for lead in drinking water at 0.015 mg/ L or 15 parts per billion (ppb). The action level is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow. The Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (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. The EPA-set MCLG for lead is zero.

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.

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

1. **Run your water to flush out lead.** *If it hasn't been used for several hours, run the cold*

water tap until the temperature is noticeably colder. This flushes lead-containing water from the pipes. To conserve water, remember to catch the flushed tap water for plants or some other house hold use (e.g. cleaning).

2. Always use cold water for drinking, cooking, and preparing baby formula. Never cook with or drink water from the hot water tap. Never use water from the hot water tap to make formula.
3. **Do not boil water to remove lead.** Boiling water will not reduce lead.
4. **You may consider investing in a home water treatment device or alternative water source.** When purchasing a water treatment device, make sure it is certified under Standard 53 by NSF International to remove lead. Contact NSF at 1-800-NSF-8010 or visit www.nsf.org. You may also visit the Water Quality Association 's website at www.wqa.org.
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.

Please feel free to contact the Snake River Water District at 970-390-6857 should you require additional information.

Thank you,

Cinnamon Ridge 3

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