

City of Belton

Public Education for Lead

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT LEAD IN YOUR DRINKING WATER

The City of Belton found elevated levels of lead in drinking water in some homes/buildings in the monitoring period of June 1, 2018 to September 30, 2018. 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 exposure.

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.

Sources of Lead

Lead is a common metal found in the environment. The main sources of lead exposure are lead-based paint, lead-contaminated dust or soil, and some plumbing materials. In addition, lead can 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).

Drinking water is also a possible source of lead exposure. Most sources of drinking water have no lead or very low levels of lead. Most lead gets into drinking water after the water leaves the local well or treatment plant and comes into contact with household plumbing materials containing lead. These include lead pipes and lead solder (commonly used until 1986), as well as faucets, valves, and other components made of brass. Brass faucets, fittings, and valves, including those advertised as "lead-free", may contribute lead to drinking water. EPA estimates that 10 to 20 percent of a person's potential exposure to lead may come from drinking water. Infants who consume mostly formula mixed with lead-containing water can receive 40 to 60 percent of their exposure to lead from drinking water.

Steps You Can Take to Reduce Your Exposure to Lead in Your Drinking Water

<u>Steps</u>	<u>Reason</u>
Run your water to flush out lead	The longer water resides in plumbing the more lead it may contain. If water hasn't been used for several hours, run it for at least 15-30 seconds or until it becomes cold or reaches a steady temperature before using it for drinking or cooking. Note: You may want to capture the initial running water for uses other than drinking or cooking, such as for watering the plants.
Use cold water for cooking and preparing baby formula	Lead dissolves more easily into hot water.
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 a water filter or bottled water. Be sure the filter is approved to reduce lead. Contact NSF International at 1-800-NSF-8010 or www.nsf.org for performance standards for water filters.

<u>Steps</u>	<u>Reason</u>
Test your water for lead	The City has included a list of SCDHEC certified commercial laboratories with this lead public notice. If you want to have your water tested, please contact one of these laboratories to make arrangements to have your water tested.
Get your child 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.
Identify if your plumbing fixtures contain lead and replace them if necessary	Brass faucets, fittings, and valves, including those advertised as “lead-free”, may contribute lead to drinking water. The law currently allows end-use fixtures, such as faucets, with wetted surfaces containing a maximum weighted average of 0.25% lead to be labeled as “lead-free”. Note: Prior to January 4, 2014, fixtures could contain up to 8% lead and be labeled as “lead-free”. Visit the NSF web site at www.nsf.org to learn more about lead-containing plumbing fixtures.

What Happened? What is Being Done?

The City of Belton purchases their drinking water from the Belton-Honea Path Water Authority. The City of Belton does no further treatment of the drinking water once purchased from the Belton-Honea Path Water Authority.

The lead action level was exceeded in the June 1, 2018 to September 30, 2018 monitoring period. The lead level that requires public education and additional requirements is 15 parts per billion (ppb) or 0.015 milligrams per liter (mg/L). The level of lead found in the City of Belton water system in this monitoring period was 0.058 mg/L. The City of Belton was notified by the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control (SCDHEC) of this exceedance. The City is taking actions which include this public information release to address this lead action level exceedance. The City is working with the Belton-Honea Path Water Authority to address this lead action level exceedance.

The City has been monitoring the lead and copper in the drinking water since the lead and copper program was started by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and has never had a violation of the lead action level prior to the 2018 monitoring period.

The last monitoring by the City of Belton for lead in the drinking water was done in the reporting period June 1, 2015 to September 30, 2015 and 37 houses were sampled. At that time, none of the 37 houses that were sampled exceeded the action level of 15 ppb or 0.015 mg/L.

The City in discussions with the Belton-Honea Path Water Authority has determined that the only change to the drinking water treatment process since the 2015 lead testing was a change in the coagulant chemical used to treat the drinking water.

For More Information

Call the City at (864) 338-0058 Extension 150 or visit our website at www.cityofbeltonsc.com. For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home/building and the health effects of lead, visit EPA’s website at www.epa.gov/lead, call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791, or contact your health care provider.

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Water System ID 0410004

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable.
Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Certified Laboratories
COMMERCIAL Laboratories
SAFE DRINKING WATER ACT
LEAD

Lab ID	Lab Name / Address	Director Name / Phone No.
	DAVIS & BROWN INC PO BOX 15038 QUINBY SC 29506	WARD, WILLIAM V 843-665-6746
	EUROFINS EATON ANALYTICAL INC 750 ROYAL OAKS DR STE 100 MONROVIA CA 91016-3629	GEDDES, LINDA 626-386-1100
	EUROFINS EATON ANALYTICAL LLC 110 S HILL ST SOUTH BEND IN 46617-2702	HARTZ, MATTHEW 574-472-5523
	GEL LABORATORIES LLC PO BOX 30712 CHARLESTON SC 29417	BOCKLET, CAREY J 843-556-8171
	K&W LABORATORIES LLC 1121 HWY 24/27W MIDLAND NC 28107	KRASKA, GOSIA 704-888-1211
	NSF INTERNATIONAL 789 N DIXBORO RD ANN ARBOR MI 48105-9723	COLE, NANCY 734-827-6874
	PACE ANALYTICAL SERVICES LLC FLORIDA 8 E TOWER CIR ORMOND BEACH FL 32174-8759	BRENNER, TREVOR 386-676-4805
	ROGERS & CALLCOTT ENGINEERS INC PO BOX 5655 GREENVILLE SC 29606	MUSICK, REBECCA 864-232-1556
	SGS NORTH AMERICA INC DAYTON 2235 RT 130 BLDG B DAYTON NJ 08810	IOANNIDIS, PAUL 732-329-0200
	SHEALY ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES INC 106 VANTAGE POINT DR WEST COLUMBIA SC 29172	WRIGHT, DAN 803-791-9700
	TESTAMERICA LABORATORIES INC SAVANNAH 5102 LAROCHE AVE SAVANNAH GA 31404	KIRKLAND, BERNARD 912-354-7858
	TEXIDYNE DIV OF CLEARWATER SOLUTIONS LLC PO BOX 1646 CLEMSON SC 29633	GOODMAN, GRANT 864-639-6207
	TRIDENT LABS SERVICES INC 9104 CANVAS LN LADSON SC 29456	LEWIS, MELINDA 843-871-4999

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