

## 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 40 CFR § 141.85 of the Lead and Copper Rule Short Term Regulatory Revisions and Clarifications.

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 40 CFR § 141.91(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

Email: [dwbmgr@idem.in.gov](mailto:dwbmgr@idem.in.gov)

I certify 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: Tippecanoe Valley High School

County: Kosciusko PWSID: IN 2431093

Signature: [Signature]

Printed Name: Todd Glenn

Title: Director of Maintenance Telephone: 574-598-2762 Date (month, day, year): 11-17-17



## CONSUMER NOTICE OF LEAD RESULT IN DRINKING WATER

State Form 55275 (R / 9-16)  
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](mailto: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: Tippecanoe Valley High School  
County: Kosciusko Public Water Supply ID: IN 2431093  
Sample Location: Boiler Rm Date Sampled (month, day, year): 9-27-17

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><b>Action Level (AL):</b> The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.</p> <p><b>Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):</b> 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><b>ppb:</b> parts per billion or micrograms per liter.</p> <p><b>ppm:</b> parts per million or milligrams per liter.</p> | Lead (ppb)   | 15  | 0    | <u>&lt; 0.5 mg/L</u> |
|   | Copper (ppm) | 1.3 | 1.3  | <u>0.0602 mg/L</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](http://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 574-598-2762

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](http://www.epa.gov/lead), call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider.



## CONSUMER NOTICE OF LEAD RESULT IN DRINKING WATER

State Form 55275 (R / 9-16)  
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](mailto: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: Tippecanoe Valley High School  
County: Rosciusko Public Water Supply ID: IN 2431093  
Sample Location: 2 Boys RR Commack Date Sampled (month, day, year): 9-27-17

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         |
|--|--------------|-----|------|---------------------|
| <b>Action Level (AL):</b> The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.                               | Lead (ppb)   | 15  | 0    | <u>&lt; 0.549/L</u> |
| <b>Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):</b> 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. | Copper (ppm) | 1.3 | 1.3  | <u>0.0572 mg/L</u>  |
| <b>ppb:</b> parts per billion or micrograms per liter.   |              |     |      |                     |
| <b>ppm:</b> parts per million or milligrams per liter.   |              |     |      |                     |

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](http://www.nsf.org) for information on performance standards for water filters.
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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 574-598-2762

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](http://www.epa.gov/lead), call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider.



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Water Supply Name: Tippecanoe Valley High School  
County: Kosciusko Public Water Supply ID: IN 2431093  
Sample Location: 3 Boys RR Aux Date Sampled (month, day, year): 9-27-17

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        |
|--|--------------|-----|------|--------------------|
| <b>Action Level (AL):</b> The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.                               | Lead (ppb)   | 15  | 0    | <u>0.5 µg/L</u>    |
| <b>Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):</b> 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. | Copper (ppm) | 1.3 | 1.3  | <u>0.0574 mg/L</u> |
| <b>ppb:</b> parts per billion or micrograms per liter.   |              |     |      |                    |
| <b>ppm:</b> parts per million or milligrams per liter.   |              |     |      |                    |

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](http://www.nsf.org) for information on performance standards for water filters.
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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 547-598-2762

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](http://www.epa.gov/lead), call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider.



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Water Supply Name: Tippecanoe Valley High School  
County: Kosciusko Public Water Supply ID: IN2431093  
Sample Location: 10 Custodian / Closet Date Sampled (month, day, year): 9-27-17

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><b>Action Level (AL):</b> The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.</p> <p><b>Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):</b> 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><b>ppb:</b> parts per billion or micrograms per liter.</p> <p><b>ppm:</b> parts per million or milligrams per liter.</p> | Lead (ppb)   | 15  | 0    | <u>&lt; 0.5 µg/L</u>  |
|   | Copper (ppm) | 1.3 | 1.3  | <u>&lt; 0.50 mg/L</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.
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For more information, contact us at 574-598-2762

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## CONSUMER NOTICE OF LEAD RESULT IN DRINKING WATER

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Water Supply Name: Tippecanoe Valley High School  
County: Roscosine Public Water Supply ID: IN 2431093  
Sample Location: 9 Wood Shop Date Sampled (month, day, year): 9-27-17

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        |
|--|--------------|-----|------|--------------------|
| <b>Action Level (AL):</b> The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.                               | Lead (ppb)   | 15  | 0    | <u>20.5 µg/L</u>   |
| <b>Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):</b> 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. | Copper (ppm) | 1.3 | 1.3  | <u>0.0111 mg/L</u> |
| <b>ppb:</b> parts per billion or micrograms per liter.   |              |     |      |                    |
| <b>ppm:</b> parts per million or milligrams per liter.   |              |     |      |                    |

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](http://www.nsf.org) for information on performance standards for water filters.
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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 574-598-7762

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](http://www.epa.gov/lead), call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider.



## CONSUMER NOTICE OF LEAD RESULT IN DRINKING WATER

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Water Supply Name: Tippecanoe Valley High School  
County: Kosciusko Public Water Supply ID: IN 2431093  
Sample Location: 8 Boy RRN, Gym Date Sampled (month, day, year): 9-27-17

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        |
|--|--------------|-----|------|--------------------|
| <b>Action Level (AL):</b> The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.                               | Lead (ppb)   | 15  | 0    | <u>0.7 µg/L</u>    |
| <b>Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):</b> 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. | Copper (ppm) | 1.3 | 1.3  | <u>0.0265 mg/L</u> |
| <b>ppb:</b> parts per billion or micrograms per liter.   |              |     |      |                    |
| <b>ppm:</b> parts per million or milligrams per liter.   |              |     |      |                    |

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To reduce exposure to lead in drinking water:

- **Run your water to flush out lead.** Run the water until it becomes cold.
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Water Supply Name: Tippecanoe Valley High School  
County: Kosciusko Public Water Supply ID: IN 2431893  
Sample Location: 7 Ag Shop Date Sampled (month, day, year): 9-27-17

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          |
|--|--------------|-----|------|----------------------|
| <b>Action Level (AL):</b> The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.                               | Lead (ppb)   | 15  | 0    | <u>&lt; 0.5 µg/L</u> |
| <b>Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):</b> 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. | Copper (ppm) | 1.3 | 1.3  | <u>0.0308 mg/L</u>   |
| <b>ppb:</b> parts per billion or micrograms per liter.   |              |     |      |                      |
| <b>ppm:</b> parts per million or milligrams per liter.   |              |     |      |                      |

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Telephone: 317-234-7435  
Fax: 317-234-7436  
Email: [dwbmgr@idem.in.gov](mailto: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: Tippecanoe Valley High School  
County: Kosciusko Public Water Supply ID: IN 2431093  
Sample Location: 6 Trainer Rm Date Sampled (month, day, year): 9-27-17

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        |
|--|--------------|-----|------|--------------------|
| <b>Action Level (AL):</b> The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.                               | Lead (ppb)   | 15  | 0    | <u>0.7 µg/L</u>    |
| <b>Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):</b> 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. | Copper (ppm) | 1.3 | 1.3  | <u>0.0220 mg/L</u> |
| <b>ppb:</b> parts per billion or micrograms per liter.   |              |     |      |                    |
| <b>ppm:</b> parts per million or milligrams per liter.   |              |     |      |                    |

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](http://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 574-598-2762

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](http://www.epa.gov/lead), call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider.



## CONSUMER NOTICE OF LEAD RESULT IN DRINKING WATER

State Form 55275 (R / 9-16)  
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](mailto:dwbmgr@idem.in.gov)

- INSTRUCTIONS:
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  3. Submit a sample copy of the notice sent to consumers and a copy of the certification form to IDEM.

Water Supply Name: Tippecanoe Valley High School  
County: Kosciusko Public Water Supply ID: IN 2431093  
Sample Location: 5 Boys Football Lockers Date Sampled (month, day, year): 9-27-17

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          |
|--|--------------|-----|------|----------------------|
| <b>Action Level (AL):</b> The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.                               | Lead (ppb)   | 15  | 0    | <u>&lt; 0.5 µg/L</u> |
| <b>Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):</b> 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. | Copper (ppm) | 1.3 | 1.3  | <u>0.0298 mg/L</u>   |
| <b>ppb:</b> parts per billion or micrograms per liter.   |              |     |      |                      |
| <b>ppm:</b> parts per million or milligrams per liter.   |              |     |      |                      |

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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](http://www.nsf.org) for information on performance standards for water filters.
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Water Supply Name: Tippecanoe Valley High School  
County: Kosciusko Public Water Supply ID: IN 2431093  
Sample Location: 4 Laundry Rm Date Sampled (month, day, year): 9-27-17

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 |
|--|--------------|-----|------|-------------|
| <b>Action Level (AL):</b> The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.<br><br><b>Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):</b> 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.<br><br><b>ppb:</b> parts per billion or micrograms per liter.<br><br><b>ppm:</b> parts per million or milligrams per liter. | Lead (ppb)   | 15  | 0    | _____       |
|  | Copper (ppm) | 1.3 | 1.3  | _____       |

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