

Notice of Confirmed Galvanized Service Line (GRR) That Is or Was Downstream of a Lead Service Line

This notice is being provided only to those locations with a service line that has been classified as containing galvanized components and currently is, or may have been, downstream of a lead service line. This type of line is referred to as Galvanized Requiring Replacement (GRR).

North Prairie Regional Water District is focused on protecting the health of every household in our community. This notice contains important information about your drinking water. Please share this information with anyone who drinks and /or cooks using water at this property. This includes: any resident in apartments, staff and patients in nursing homes, students and staff in schools, employees and customers in businesses and parents or guardians and children of daycare facilities who would be likely to drink the water at this site or location. If you are aware of non-English speaking individuals who need help with the appropriate language translation, please contact: North Prairie Regional Water District, Karla Anderson, 701.852.1886; billing@nprwd.com.

What is a service line? A service line is the pipe connecting the water main to the interior plumbing in a building. The entire service line may be owned by either the water system or property owner, or ownership may be split between the water system and the property owner.

North Prairie Regional Water District has determined that the water service line located at this address is either entirely or partially made from **galvanized material**. This galvanized material **COULD** have absorbed lead because records indicate the current or past presence of a lead service line pipe at this address. The Environmental Protection Agency defines these service lines as “galvanized requiring replacement”. People living in homes with a GRR service line may have an increased risk of exposure to lead from their drinking water.

Health effects of lead

Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups. Infants and children can have decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can lead to new learning and behavior problems or worsen existing learning and behavior problems. The children of women who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy can have increased risk of these negative health effects. Adults can have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney, or nervous system problems.

Replacing lead service lines

If you are planning on replacing the portion of the service line that you own, please notify us at North Prairie Regional Water District, Karla Anderson, 701.852.1886; billing@nprwd.com.

For information about potential financing solutions to assist property owners with replacement of lead service lines, please contact us at North Prairie Regional Water District, Karla Anderson, 701.852.1886; billing@nprwd.com.

****Potential financing solutions may be available at a later date to assist property owners with replacement of lead service lines. An actual date is currently unknown as to when financing would be available.**

Steps you can take to reduce lead in drinking water.

Below are recommended actions that you may take, separately or in combination, if you are concerned about lead in your drinking water. The list also includes where you may find more information and is not intended to be a complete list or to imply that all actions equally reduce lead in drinking water.

Clean your aerator: Regularly remove and clean your faucet's screen (also known as an aerator). Sediment, debris, and lead particles can collect in your aerator. If lead particles are caught in the aerator, lead can get into your water.

Use cold water: Do not use hot water from the tap for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula as lead dissolves more easily into hot water. Boiling water **does not** remove lead from water.

Run Your Water to Flush out Lead: Before drinking, flush your home's pipes by running the tap, taking a shower, doing laundry, or doing a load of dishes. The more time water has been sitting in pipes providing water to your home, the more lead it may contain. The amount of time to run the water will depend on whether your home has a lead service line or not, the length and diameter of the service line and the amount of plumbing in your home.

Should you want to sample the tap at this location for lead because you have received this notice, contact your local public water system for assistance in selection of a certified laboratory. Supplies will be sent directly to your location. There may be a cost to you for this sampling. Carefully read the instructions provided with the test kit. Different kits have different procedures. The sample must be taken from a kitchen or bathroom tap that is used daily. The test requires a sample of water that has been sitting in the household plumbing for no less than 6 but no more than 18 hours. Once the sample is collected, you will promptly ship the sample back to the laboratory. The laboratory will then send the sample results directly to you.

For information on sources of lead that include service lines and interior plumbing, please visit

<https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/basic-information-about-lead-drinking-water#getinfo>

Use your filter properly: Using a filter can reduce lead in drinking water. If you use a filter, it should be certified to remove lead. Read any directions provided with the filter to learn how to properly install, maintain, and use your cartridge and when to replace it. Using the cartridge after it has expired can make it less effective at removing lead. Do not run hot water through the filter. For more information on facts and advice on home water filtration systems, visit EPA's website at <https://www.epa.gov/water-research/consumer-tool-identifying-point-use-and-pitcher-filters-certified-reduce-lead>.

Consider consulting your healthcare provider. If you are concerned about the health effects of lead, a family doctor or pediatrician can determine which actions are necessary, whether it is necessary to perform a blood test for lead and can provide more information about your health. For more information and links to The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention CDC's website, please visit <https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/basic-information-about-lead-drinking-water>.

For more information on reducing lead exposure from your drinking water and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's website at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>.