Utility Services, Inc.

Certified Operators & Management for Public Water Systems

August 6, 2025

RE: Lead & Copper Water Sampling

Dear Building Owners of Hillcrest Manor Water Users Assoc:

Thank you for assisting Utility Services, Inc., in completing another round of the Lead/Copper tap monitoring for Hillcrest Manor Water Users Assoc. This letter is to report on the results of the recent Lead/Copper tap water monitoring that was conducted at your business.

The 90th percentile levels for our system are 1.1 for Lead and 83.5 for Copper. The action level for Lead is 15.0 ppb, with the maximum contaminant level goal (MCLG) set at zero. The action level and MCLG for Copper is 1300 ppb. The results indicate that we **did not** meet the Action Level (AL) for Lead and **did not** meet the Action Level for Copper. This means no samples detected any lead or copper elements & all samples passed.

What Does This Mean?

Under the authority of the Safe Drinking Water Act, the Environmental Protection Agency (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 percent of the locations sampled (90th percentile value).

The following definitions will be helpful regarding the information provided above:

90th Percentile Level - This is the value of the highest 90th percent of the samples taken. (For example, in a situation in which 10 samples were taken, the 90th percentile level is determined by using the second highest result, which represents 90 percent of the samples.)

Action Level - The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. Because Lead may pose serious health risks, the EPA also set a Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) for Lead of zero. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

What Are the Health Effects of Lead?

When people come in contact with Lead, it may enter their bodies and accumulate over time, resulting in 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. Lead in water can be a special problem for infants, whose diets may be mostly liquids, such as baby formulas or concentrated juices mixed with water. Smaller bodies can absorb Lead more rapidly than bigger ones, so amounts of Lead that won't hurt an adult can be very harmful to a child and scientists have linked the effects of Lead on the brain with lowered IQ in children. During pregnancy, the child receives Lead from the mother's bones, which may affect brain development. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

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

Lead may work its way into drinking water after the water entered the distribution system and is on its way to consumers taps. This usually happens through the corrosion of materials containing Lead in household plumbing. These materials include brass faucets, Lead solder on Copper pipes, Lead pipes, or Lead service lines connecting the water main to the inside plumbing. Lead pipes are no longer installed for service lines or in household plumbing and Lead solder has been outlawed in Nevada since 1986.

There are several steps you can take to reduce your exposure to Lead in drinking water. These include:

1. **Run your water to flush out Lead.** If water hasn't been used for several hours, allow the water to run at the tap 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.

2. **Use cold water for cooking and preparing baby formulas.** Do not cook with or drink water from the hot water tap as Lead dissolves more easily into hot water. Do not use water from the hot water tap to make baby formula.

3. **Do not boil water to remove Lead.** Boiling water will not reduce Lead.

4. Identify **if your plumbing fixtures contain Lead.** Brass faucets, fittings, and valves, including those once advertised as "Lead-free," may contribute Lead to drinking water. The law once allowed end-use brass fixtures, such as faucets, to contain up to 8% Lead and be labeled as "Lead free." On January 4, 2014, the "Reduction of Lead in Drinking Water Act" went into effect. The new national mandate requires that every pipe, fixture, and fitting used to convey water for potable use contain less than 0.25% of Lead by weight. Visit the National Sanitation Foundation Web site at **www.nsf.org** to learn more about Lead-containing plumbing fixtures.

For More Information

For additional information on Lead and Copper in your drinking water, please refer to the website:
http://ndep.nv.gov/water/drinking-water/information-for-consumers/lead-faq

If you have any questions, please contact Bailey at the number below.

Thank you,

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