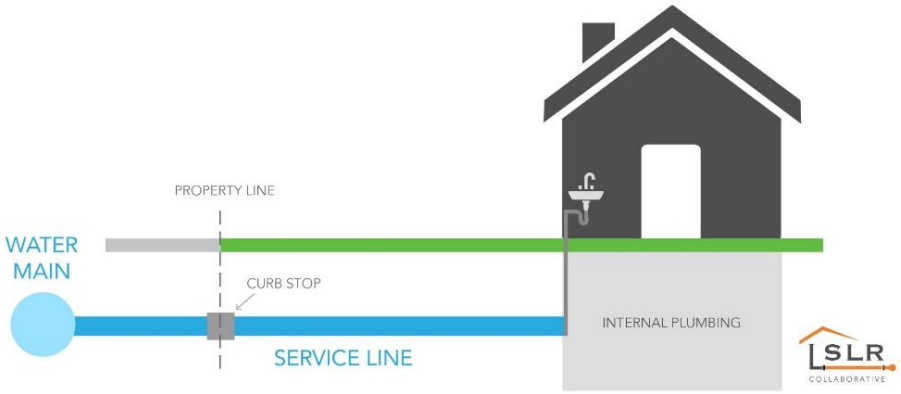
Notice to Individuals Served by a Galvanized Service Line

The City of Onamia 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. In addition to people directly served at this property, this can include people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, businesses, as well as parents served by childcare at this property.

The City of Onamia has determined that, as of 10/22/2024, a portion of your water pipe (called a service line) that connects your home to the water main is made from **galvanized material** and may have absorbed lead**.** Our records indicate that the galvanized service line at this location may have been connected to a lead service line or a lead connector or is downstream of an unknown service line which may contain lead. EPA has defined these service lines as "galvanized requiring replacement". If you have information that could help us better describe your service line, contact us at (320)532-3311, or by email at publicworks@cityofonamia.com, and we will update the service line inventory.

Galvanized service lines that have absorbed lead can contribute to lead in drinking water. People living in homes with a galvanized service line that has absorbed lead may have an increased risk of exposure to lead from their drinking water.



Individuals can find information on service line material information on addresses located in Minnesota at Minnesota Service Line Material Tool (umn.edu) (https://maps.umn.edu/LSL/).

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, and kidney, or nervous system problems.

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 links 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.

Use a filter. 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, EPA has developed a Consumer tool for identifying point-of-use and pitcher filters certified to reduce lead in drinking water (https://www.epa.gov/water-research/consumer-tool-identifying-point-use-and-pitcher-filters-certified-reduce-lead.)

Clean your aerator. Regularly 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. The more time water has been sitting in pipes providing water to your home, the more lead it may contain. Before drinking, flush your home's pipes by running the tap, taking a shower, doing laundry, or doing a load of dishes. The amount of time to run the water will depend on whether your home has a lead service line or not, as well as the length and diameter of the service line and the amount of plumbing in your home. Residents may contact us at (320)532-3311 or by email at publicworks@cityofonamia.com for recommendations about flushing times in their community.

Learn about construction in your neighborhood. Contact us, Gene at (320)630-6450, Or Josh at (320)630-6217 to find out about any construction or maintenance work that could disturb your service line. Construction may cause more lead to be released from a lead service line or galvanized service line if present.

Have your water tested. Contact us, your water system, at (320)532-5322, or publicworks@cityofonamia.com to have your water tested and to learn more about the lead levels in your drinking water. Alternatively, you can contact a Minnesota Department of Health accredited laboratory (https://eldo.web.health.state.mn.us/public/accreditedlabs/labsearch.seam) to purchase a sample container and instructions on how to submit a sample. Note, a water sample may not adequately capture or represent all sources of lead that may be present**.** For information on sources of lead that include service lines and interior plumbing, please visit How lead gets into drinking water (https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/basic-information-about-lead-drinking-water#getinto)

Understand Blood Lead Testing

In Minnesota, elevated blood lead levels are most associated with lead exposure from lead paint and dust. Water is rarely the cause of elevated blood lead levels. If you have concerns about childhood lead exposure, check with your family doctor, pediatrician, or health care provider to determine if a blood test for lead is recommended. State, city, or county departments of health can also provide information about health effects of lead and how you can have your child's blood tested for lead. The Centers for

Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) recommends that public health actions be initiated when the level of lead in a child's blood is 3.5 micrograms per deciliter (µg/dL) or more. For more information and links to CDC's website, please visit Basic information about lead in drinking water (https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/basic-information-about-lead-drinking-water).

MDH also has Information for Families (https://www.health.state.mn.us/communities/environment/lead/families.html).

Replacing galvanized requiring replacement service lines

As a result of recent state and federal funding opportunities, the replacement of the portion of the galvanized service line owned by the property owner may be completed at no cost to the owner. All funding will pass through The City of Onamia and certain state and federal construction requirement must be met to be eligible for these funds so if you are interested in having your galvanized service line replaced, please contact City Hall at (320)532-3311 or Public Works at (320)532-5322

If the property owner replaces their portion of the service line without coordinating with The City of Onamia the property owner will be responsible for all costs related to the replacement of the privately owned portion of the service line.

For additional information on the Lead Service Line Replacement Program, please visit:
Lead Service Line Replacement Program Facts (https://www.health.state.mn.us/communities/environment/water/lslrprogram.html)

For more information about lead in drinking water visit the Minnesota Department of Health webpage at Lead in Drinking Water (https://www.health.state.mn.us/communities/environment/water/contaminants/lead.html).