PORT of WALLA WALLA
JOB CREATION • TRANSPORTATION

310 A Street
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Walla Walla, Washington 99362-2269

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Community Water System
CONSUMER NOTICE
Lead and Copper Water Sample Results

The **Burbank Business Park Water System, I.D. AB 436 C,** is providing you with the lead and copper test results on the water sample collected at your location. Please share this notice with everyone who uses or drinks the water.

The results at **69 Gateway Rd (SMK Holdings)**

are:

Lead - < 0.001 mg/L

copper – 0.927 mg/L.

The maximum contaminant level goal (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there are no known or expected risks to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety. The regulatory limits for lead and copper are called action levels. An exceedance occurs when the concentration of the lead or copper in more than 10 percent of the tap water samples exceeds an action level.

- The MCLG for lead is "0" and the action level is 15 ppb (or .015 mg/L).
- The MCLG and action level for copper is 1,300 ppb (or 1.3 mg/L).

Lead or copper action level exceedances will trigger corrosion control treatment or other requirements. We will notify all water users if our system exceeds the lead action level.

For more information, please contact: Jay Favor (Contract operator)
at (314) 240-2377.

This notice is sent to you by the Port of Walla Walla – Burbank Business Park Water System on 08/21/2024.

Commissioners: Kip Kelly • Ronald W. Dunning • Amy Schwab

KTL
KUOTESTING LABS
A Matrix Sciences Company

1320 E Spokane Street, Pasco, WA 99301
Tel: (509) 547-3838
email: info@kuotestinglabs.com

NELAP ACCREDITED TNI LABORATORY
CERT#4084-001

Water Analysis Report

Client: Burbank Business Park
310 A St.
Walla Walla, WA 99362

Work Order: 2407479
Project Number: Burbank Business Park
PO Number:

Date Collected: 7/26/2024
Water System ID Number: AB436C
Kuo Lab Number/Work Order: 109 / 2407479
Subcontract Lab ID:
Sample Purpose: Routine/Compliance
Sample Composition: Blended
Sample Type: Distribution

Sample Group Type: A
System Name: Burbank Business Park
County: Walla Walla
Source Number: S07

Date Received: 07/26/2024
Date Reported: 08/07/2024

DOH	Analysis	Result	Flag	Units	SRL	Trigger	MCL	Analyzed	Method	Analyst
2407479-01: 69 Gateway Rd. Smk Holdings-Mens Bathroom Sink (Potable)										
0023	Copper	0.927		mg/L	0.02		1.30	8/5/2024	USEPA 200.8	KE
0009	Lead	<0.00100	U	mg/L	0.001		0.02	8/5/2024	USEPA 200.8	KE
2407479-02: 171 Gateway Rd NW Equipment Sales-Drinking Fountain (Potable)										
0023	Copper	<0.00100	U	mg/L	0.02		1.30	8/5/2024	USEPA 200.8	KE
0009	Lead	<0.00100	U	mg/L	0.001		0.02	8/5/2024	USEPA 200.8	KE

Notes and Definitions

Item	Description
U	Analyte included in the analysis, but not detected
SRL	State Reporting Level: Indicates the minimum level required by the Washington Department of Health (WSDOH)
Trigger	DOH Drinking Water Response Level. Systems with compounds detected at concentrations equal to or in excess of this level require addtional action. Contact your regional DOH office for further information.
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level: If the contaminant amount is equal to or in excess of the MCL, immediately contact your regional DOH Office.

Jayme Beckner

Jayme Beckner, Sr. Customer Service Represent

How Lead Gets Into Water

Lead in drinking water most often comes from water distribution lines or household plumbing rather than from the water system source. Plumbing sources can include lead pipes, lead solder, faucets, valves, and other components made of brass. Lead from other sources (such as lead-based paint and contaminated dust or soil) can increase a person's overall exposure, which adds to the effects of lead in water.

Potential Health Effects of Lead

The greatest risk of lead exposure is to infants, young children, and pregnant women. Lead can cause serious health problems if too much enters the body. Lead is stored in the bones and can be released later in life. Lead can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, interfere with production of red blood cells that carry oxygen, and may result in lowered IQ in children. During pregnancy, the child receives lead from the mother's bones, which may affect brain development. Low levels of lead can affect adults with high blood pressure or kidney problems.

How Copper Gets Into Water

Copper is a mineral and natural component in soils. In the correct amounts, it is an essential nutrient for humans and plants. In Washington State, most copper in drinking water comes from corrosion of household plumbing. Plumbing sources can include copper pipe and brass fixtures. Copper from plumbing corrosion can accumulate overnight.

Potential Health Effects of Copper

Although copper is an essential mineral in the diet, too much copper can cause health problems. Copper is widely distributed within the tissues of the body, but accumulates primarily in the liver and kidneys. A single dose of 15 mg of copper can cause nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, and intestinal cramps. Severe cases of copper poisoning have led to anemia and to disruption of liver and kidney functions. Individuals with Wilson's or Menke's diseases are at higher risk from copper exposure.

How you can reduce exposure:

- When your water has been sitting for several hours, flush the pipe by running the cold-water tap until the water is noticeably colder before using the water for drinking or cooking. **(The longer water has been sitting in the pipes, the more dissolved metals it may contain).**
- Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Hot water may contain higher levels of lead or copper.
- Frequently clean the filter screens and aerators in faucets to remove captured particles.
- If building or remodeling, only use "lead free" or low lead piping and materials. Avoid using copper piping or brass fixtures for locations where water will be consumed or used in food preparation (such as kitchen or bathroom sinks).

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Lead and Copper Water Sample Results

The **Burbank Business Park Water System, I.D. AB 436 C,** is providing you with the lead and copper test results on the water sample collected at your location. Please share this notice with everyone who uses or drinks the water.

The results at **835 W. Maple St. (Middle School Men's Bathroom)**

are:

Lead - < 0.00126 mg/L

copper – 0.169 mg/L.

The maximum contaminant level goal (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there are no known or expected risks to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety. The regulatory limits for lead and copper are called action levels. An exceedance occurs when the concentration of the lead or copper in more than 10 percent of the tap water samples exceeds an action level.

- The MCLG for lead is "0" and the action level is 15 ppb (or .015 mg/L).
- The MCLG and action level for copper is 1,300 ppb (or 1.3 mg/L).

Lead or copper action level exceedances will trigger corrosion control treatment or other requirements. We will notify all water users if our system exceeds the lead action level.

For more information, please contact: Jay Favor (Contract operator)
at (314) 240-2377.

This notice is sent to you by the Port of Walla Walla – Burbank Business Park Water System on 08/21/2024.

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NELAP ACCREDITED TNI LABORATORY
CERT#4084-001

Water Analysis Report

Client: Burbank Business Park
310 A St.
Walla Walla, WA 99362

Work Order: 2407465
Project Number: Burbank Business Park
PO Number:

Date Collected: 7/25/2024
Water System ID Number: AB436C
Kuo Lab Number/Work Order: 109 / 2407465
Subcontract Lab ID:
Sample Purpose: Routine/Compliance
Sample Composition: Single Source
Sample Type:

Sample Group Type: A
System Name: Burbank Business Park
County: Walla Walla
Source Number: S07
Date Received: 07/25/2024
Date Reported: 07/31/2024

DOH	Analysis	Result	Flag	Units	SRL	Trigger	MCL	Analyzed	Method	Analyst
2407465-01: 787 W Maple St.-High School Bathroom (Potable)										
0023	Copper	0.371		mg/L	0.02		1.30	7/29/2024	USEPA 200.8	KE
0009	Lead	0.00143		mg/L	0.001		0.02	7/29/2024	USEPA 200.8	KE
2407465-02: 755 W Maple St. -Columbia School Disrict Admin Bldg.- Mens Bathroom (Potable)										
0023	Copper	0.184		mg/L	0.02		1.30	7/29/2024	USEPA 200.8	KE
0009	Lead	0.00378		mg/L	0.001		0.02	7/29/2024	USEPA 200.8	KE
2407465-03: 835 W Maple St. Columbia Middle School-Mens Bathroom (Potable)										
0023	Copper	0.169		mg/L	0.02		1.30	7/29/2024	USEPA 200.8	KE
0009	Lead	0.00126		mg/L	0.001		0.02	7/29/2024	USEPA 200.8	KE
2407465-04: 379 Fifth Ave Dollar General Store- Drinking Fountain (Potable)										
0023	Copper	0.833		mg/L	0.02		1.30	7/29/2024	USEPA 200.8	KE
0009	Lead	<0.00100	U	mg/L	0.001		0.02	7/29/2024	USEPA 200.8	KE

Notes and Definitions

Item	Description
U	Analyte included in the analysis, but not detected
SRL	State Reporting Level: Indicates the minimum level required by the Washington Department of Health (WSDOH)
Trigger	DOH Drinking Water Response Level. Systems with compounds detected at concentrations equal to or in excess of this level require addtional action. Contact your regional DOH office for further information.
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level: If the contaminant amount is equal to or in excess of the MCL, immediately contact your regional DOH Office.

Jayme Beckner

Jayme Beckner, Sr. Customer Service Represent

How Lead Gets Into Water

Lead in drinking water most often comes from water distribution lines or household plumbing rather than from the water system source. Plumbing sources can include lead pipes, lead solder, faucets, valves, and other components made of brass. Lead from other sources (such as lead-based paint and contaminated dust or soil) can increase a person's overall exposure, which adds to the effects of lead in water.

Potential Health Effects of Lead

The greatest risk of lead exposure is to infants, young children, and pregnant women. Lead can cause serious health problems if too much enters the body. Lead is stored in the bones and can be released later in life. Lead can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, interfere with production of red blood cells that carry oxygen, and may result in lowered IQ in children. During pregnancy, the child receives lead from the mother's bones, which may affect brain development. Low levels of lead can affect adults with high blood pressure or kidney problems.

How Copper Gets Into Water

Copper is a mineral and natural component in soils. In the correct amounts, it is an essential nutrient for humans and plants. In Washington State, most copper in drinking water comes from corrosion of household plumbing. Plumbing sources can include copper pipe and brass fixtures. Copper from plumbing corrosion can accumulate overnight.

Potential Health Effects of Copper

Although copper is an essential mineral in the diet, too much copper can cause health problems. Copper is widely distributed within the tissues of the body, but accumulates primarily in the liver and kidneys. A single dose of 15 mg of copper can cause nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, and intestinal cramps. Severe cases of copper poisoning have led to anemia and to disruption of liver and kidney functions. Individuals with Wilson's or Menke's diseases are at higher risk from copper exposure.

How you can reduce exposure:

- When your water has been sitting for several hours, flush the pipe by running the cold-water tap until the water is noticeably colder before using the water for drinking or cooking. **(The longer water has been sitting in the pipes, the more dissolved metals it may contain).**
- Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Hot water may contain higher levels of lead or copper.
- Frequently clean the filter screens and aerators in faucets to remove captured particles.
- If building or remodeling, only use "lead free" or low lead piping and materials. Avoid using copper piping or brass fixtures for locations where water will be consumed or used in food preparation (such as kitchen or bathroom sinks).

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Lead and Copper Water Sample Results

The **Burbank Business Park Water System, I.D. AB 436 C,** is providing you with the lead and copper test results on the water sample collected at your location. Please share this notice with everyone who uses or drinks the water.

The results at **171 Gateway (NW Equipment Sales)**

are:

Lead - < 0.001 mg/L

copper – 0.001 mg/L.

The maximum contaminant level goal (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there are no known or expected risks to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety. The regulatory limits for lead and copper are called action levels. An exceedance occurs when the concentration of the lead or copper in more than 10 percent of the tap water samples exceeds an action level.

- The MCLG for lead is "0" and the action level is 15 ppb (or .015 mg/L).
- The MCLG and action level for copper is 1,300 ppb (or 1.3 mg/L).

Lead or copper action level exceedances will trigger corrosion control treatment or other requirements. We will notify all water users if our system exceeds the lead action level.

For more information, please contact: Jay Favor (Contract operator)
at (314) 240-2377.

This notice is sent to you by the Port of Walla Walla – Burbank Business Park Water System on 08/21/2024.

Commissioners: Kip Kelly • Ronald W. Dunning • Amy Schwab

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NELAP ACCREDITED TNI LABORATORY
CERT#4084-001

Water Analysis Report

Client: Burbank Business Park
310 A St.
Walla Walla, WA 99362

Work Order: 2407479
Project Number: Burbank Business Park
PO Number:

Date Collected: 7/26/2024
Water System ID Number: AB436C
Kuo Lab Number/Work Order: 109 / 2407479
Subcontract Lab ID:
Sample Purpose: Routine/Compliance
Sample Composition: Blended
Sample Type: Distribution

Sample Group Type: A
System Name: Burbank Business Park
County: Walla Walla
Source Number: S07
Date Received: 07/26/2024
Date Reported: 08/07/2024

DOH	Analysis	Result	Flag	Units	SRL	Trigger	MCL	Analyzed	Method	Analyst
2407479-01: 69 Gateway Rd. Smk Holdings-Mens Bathroom Sink (Potable)										
0023	Copper	0.927		mg/L	0.02		1.30	8/5/2024	USEPA 200.8	KE
0009	Lead	<0.00100	U	mg/L	0.001		0.02	8/5/2024	USEPA 200.8	KE
2407479-02: 171 Gateway Rd NW Equipment Sales-Drinking Fountain (Potable)										
0023	Copper	<0.00100	U	mg/L	0.02		1.30	8/5/2024	USEPA 200.8	KE
0009	Lead	<0.00100	U	mg/L	0.001		0.02	8/5/2024	USEPA 200.8	KE

Notes and Definitions

Item	Description
U	Analyte included in the analysis, but not detected
SRL	State Reporting Level: Indicates the minimum level required by the Washington Department of Health (WSDOH)
Trigger	DOH Drinking Water Response Level. Systems with compounds detected at concentrations equal to or in excess of this level require addtional action. Contact your regional DOH office for further information.
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level: If the contaminant amount is equal to or in excess of the MCL, immediately contact your regional DOH Office.

Jayme Beckner

Jayme Beckner, Sr. Customer Service Represent

How Lead Gets Into Water

Lead in drinking water most often comes from water distribution lines or household plumbing rather than from the water system source. Plumbing sources can include lead pipes, lead solder, faucets, valves, and other components made of brass. Lead from other sources (such as lead-based paint and contaminated dust or soil) can increase a person's overall exposure, which adds to the effects of lead in water.

Potential Health Effects of Lead

The greatest risk of lead exposure is to infants, young children, and pregnant women. Lead can cause serious health problems if too much enters the body. Lead is stored in the bones and can be released later in life. Lead can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, interfere with production of red blood cells that carry oxygen, and may result in lowered IQ in children. During pregnancy, the child receives lead from the mother's bones, which may affect brain development. Low levels of lead can affect adults with high blood pressure or kidney problems.

How Copper Gets Into Water

Copper is a mineral and natural component in soils. In the correct amounts, it is an essential nutrient for humans and plants. In Washington State, most copper in drinking water comes from corrosion of household plumbing. Plumbing sources can include copper pipe and brass fixtures. Copper from plumbing corrosion can accumulate overnight.

Potential Health Effects of Copper

Although copper is an essential mineral in the diet, too much copper can cause health problems. Copper is widely distributed within the tissues of the body, but accumulates primarily in the liver and kidneys. A single dose of 15 mg of copper can cause nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, and intestinal cramps. Severe cases of copper poisoning have led to anemia and to disruption of liver and kidney functions. Individuals with Wilson's or Menke's diseases are at higher risk from copper exposure.

How you can reduce exposure:

- When your water has been sitting for several hours, flush the pipe by running the cold-water tap until the water is noticeably colder before using the water for drinking or cooking. **(The longer water has been sitting in the pipes, the more dissolved metals it may contain).**
- Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Hot water may contain higher levels of lead or copper.
- Frequently clean the filter screens and aerators in faucets to remove captured particles.
- If building or remodeling, only use "lead free" or low lead piping and materials. Avoid using copper piping or brass fixtures for locations where water will be consumed or used in food preparation (such as kitchen or bathroom sinks).

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The **Burbank Business Park Water System, I.D. AB 436 C,** is providing you with the lead and copper test results on the water sample collected at your location. Please share this notice with everyone who uses or drinks the water.

The results at **337 Grain Terminal Road (Port Annex Bldg.)**

are:

Lead - < 0.00171 mg/L

copper – 0.0191 mg/L.

The maximum contaminant level goal (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there are no known or expected risks to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety. The regulatory limits for lead and copper are called action levels. An exceedance occurs when the concentration of the lead or copper in more than 10 percent of the tap water samples exceeds an action level.

- The MCLG for lead is "0" and the action level is 15 ppb (or .015 mg/L).
- The MCLG and action level for copper is 1,300 ppb (or 1.3 mg/L).

Lead or copper action level exceedances will trigger corrosion control treatment or other requirements. We will notify all water users if our system exceeds the lead action level.

For more information, please contact: Jay Favor (Contract operator)
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NELAP ACCREDITED TNI LABORATORY
CERT#4084-001

Water Analysis Report

Client: Burbank Business Park
310 A St.
Walla Walla, WA 99362

Work Order: 2407379
Project Number: Burbank Business Park
PO Number:

Date Collected: 7/19/2024
Water System ID Number: AB436C
Kuo Lab Number/Work Order: 109 / 2407379
Subcontract Lab ID:
Sample Purpose: Routine/Compliance
Sample Composition: Blended
Sample Type: S07

Sample Group Type: A
System Name: Burbank Business Park
County: Walla Walla
Source Number: AB436C
Date Received: 07/19/2024
Date Reported: 07/30/2024

DOH	Analysis	Result	Flag	Units	SRL	Trigger	MCL	Analyzed	Method	Analyst
2407379-01: Office Bladg. Kitchen Sink 569 Second Ave (Potable)										
0023	Copper	<0.00100	U	mg/L	0.02		1.30	7/26/2024	USEPA 200.8	KE
0009	Lead	<0.00100	U	mg/L	0.001		0.02	7/26/2024	USEPA 200.8	KE
2407379-02: 337 DT RD Kitchen Sink (Potable)										
0023	Copper	0.0191		mg/L	0.02		1.30	7/26/2024	USEPA 200.8	KE
0009	Lead	0.00136		mg/L	0.001		0.02	7/26/2024	USEPA 200.8	KE
2407379-03: 577 Second Ave - Kitchen Sink (Potable)										
0023	Copper	0.197		mg/L	0.02		1.30	7/26/2024	USEPA 200.8	KE
0009	Lead	0.00171		mg/L	0.001		0.02	7/26/2024	USEPA 200.8	KE

Notes and Definitions

Item	Description
U	Analyte included in the analysis, but not detected
SRL	State Reporting Level: Indicates the minimum level required by the Washington Department of Health (WSDOH)
Trigger	DOH Drinking Water Response Level. Systems with compounds detected at concentrations equal to or in excess of this level require addtional action. Contact your regional DOH office for further information.
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level: If the contaminant amount is equal to or in excess of the MCL, immediately contact your regional DOH Office.

Jayme Beckner

Jayme Beckner, Sr. Customer Service Represent

How Lead Gets Into Water

Lead in drinking water most often comes from water distribution lines or household plumbing rather than from the water system source. Plumbing sources can include lead pipes, lead solder, faucets, valves, and other components made of brass. Lead from other sources (such as lead-based paint and contaminated dust or soil) can increase a person's overall exposure, which adds to the effects of lead in water.

Potential Health Effects of Lead

The greatest risk of lead exposure is to infants, young children, and pregnant women. Lead can cause serious health problems if too much enters the body. Lead is stored in the bones and can be released later in life. Lead can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, interfere with production of red blood cells that carry oxygen, and may result in lowered IQ in children. During pregnancy, the child receives lead from the mother's bones, which may affect brain development. Low levels of lead can affect adults with high blood pressure or kidney problems.

How Copper Gets Into Water

Copper is a mineral and natural component in soils. In the correct amounts, it is an essential nutrient for humans and plants. In Washington State, most copper in drinking water comes from corrosion of household plumbing. Plumbing sources can include copper pipe and brass fixtures. Copper from plumbing corrosion can accumulate overnight.

Potential Health Effects of Copper

Although copper is an essential mineral in the diet, too much copper can cause health problems. Copper is widely distributed within the tissues of the body, but accumulates primarily in the liver and kidneys. A single dose of 15 mg of copper can cause nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, and intestinal cramps. Severe cases of copper poisoning have led to anemia and to disruption of liver and kidney functions. Individuals with Wilson's or Menke's diseases are at higher risk from copper exposure.

How you can reduce exposure:

- When your water has been sitting for several hours, flush the pipe by running the cold-water tap until the water is noticeably colder before using the water for drinking or cooking. **(The longer water has been sitting in the pipes, the more dissolved metals it may contain).**
- Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Hot water may contain higher levels of lead or copper.
- Frequently clean the filter screens and aerators in faucets to remove captured particles.
- If building or remodeling, only use "lead free" or low lead piping and materials. Avoid using copper piping or brass fixtures for locations where water will be consumed or used in food preparation (such as kitchen or bathroom sinks).

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The results at **379 Fifth Ave – Drinking Fountain (Dollar General Store)**

are:

Lead - < 0.001 mg/L

copper – 0.833 mg/L.

The maximum contaminant level goal (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there are no known or expected risks to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety. The regulatory limits for lead and copper are called action levels. An exceedance occurs when the concentration of the lead or copper in more than 10 percent of the tap water samples exceeds an action level.

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- The MCLG and action level for copper is 1,300 ppb (or 1.3 mg/L).

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For more information, please contact: Jay Favor (Contract operator)
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Water Analysis Report

Client: Burbank Business Park
310 A St.
Walla Walla, WA 99362

Work Order: 2407465
Project Number: Burbank Business Park
PO Number:

Date Collected: 7/25/2024
Water System ID Number: AB436C
Kuo Lab Number/Work Order: 109 / 2407465
Subcontract Lab ID:
Sample Purpose: Routine/Compliance
Sample Composition: Single Source
Sample Type:

Sample Group Type: A
System Name: Burbank Business Park
County: Walla Walla
Source Number: S07

Date Received: 07/25/2024
Date Reported: 07/31/2024

DOH	Analysis	Result	Flag	Units	SRL	Trigger	MCL	Analyzed	Method	Analyst
2407465-01: 787 W Maple St.-High School Bathroom (Potable)										
0023	Copper	0.371		mg/L	0.02		1.30	7/29/2024	USEPA 200.8	KE
0009	Lead	0.00143		mg/L	0.001		0.02	7/29/2024	USEPA 200.8	KE
2407465-02: 755 W Maple St. -Columbia School Disrict Admin Bldg.- Mens Bathroom (Potable)										
0023	Copper	0.184		mg/L	0.02		1.30	7/29/2024	USEPA 200.8	KE
0009	Lead	0.00378		mg/L	0.001		0.02	7/29/2024	USEPA 200.8	KE
2407465-03: 835 W Maple St. Columbia Middle School-Mens Bathroom (Potable)										
0023	Copper	0.169		mg/L	0.02		1.30	7/29/2024	USEPA 200.8	KE
0009	Lead	0.00126		mg/L	0.001		0.02	7/29/2024	USEPA 200.8	KE
2407465-04: 379 Fifth Ave Dollar General Store- Drinking Fountain (Potable)										
0023	Copper	0.833		mg/L	0.02		1.30	7/29/2024	USEPA 200.8	KE
0009	Lead	<0.00100	U	mg/L	0.001		0.02	7/29/2024	USEPA 200.8	KE

Notes and Definitions

Item	Description
U	Analyte included in the analysis, but not detected
SRL	State Reporting Level: Indicates the minimum level required by the Washington Department of Health (WSDOH)
Trigger	DOH Drinking Water Response Level. Systems with compounds detected at concentrations equal to or in excess of this level require addtional action. Contact your regional DOH office for further information.
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level: If the contaminant amount is equal to or in excess of the MCL, immediately contact your regional DOH Office.

Jayme Beckner

Jayme Beckner, Sr. Customer Service Represent

How Lead Gets Into Water

Lead in drinking water most often comes from water distribution lines or household plumbing rather than from the water system source. Plumbing sources can include lead pipes, lead solder, faucets, valves, and other components made of brass. Lead from other sources (such as lead-based paint and contaminated dust or soil) can increase a person's overall exposure, which adds to the effects of lead in water.

Potential Health Effects of Lead

The greatest risk of lead exposure is to infants, young children, and pregnant women. Lead can cause serious health problems if too much enters the body. Lead is stored in the bones and can be released later in life. Lead can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, interfere with production of red blood cells that carry oxygen, and may result in lowered IQ in children. During pregnancy, the child receives lead from the mother's bones, which may affect brain development. Low levels of lead can affect adults with high blood pressure or kidney problems.

How Copper Gets Into Water

Copper is a mineral and natural component in soils. In the correct amounts, it is an essential nutrient for humans and plants. In Washington State, most copper in drinking water comes from corrosion of household plumbing. Plumbing sources can include copper pipe and brass fixtures. Copper from plumbing corrosion can accumulate overnight.

Potential Health Effects of Copper

Although copper is an essential mineral in the diet, too much copper can cause health problems. Copper is widely distributed within the tissues of the body, but accumulates primarily in the liver and kidneys. A single dose of 15 mg of copper can cause nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, and intestinal cramps. Severe cases of copper poisoning have led to anemia and to disruption of liver and kidney functions. Individuals with Wilson's or Menke's diseases are at higher risk from copper exposure.

How you can reduce exposure:

- When your water has been sitting for several hours, flush the pipe by running the cold-water tap until the water is noticeably colder before using the water for drinking or cooking. **(The longer water has been sitting in the pipes, the more dissolved metals it may contain).**
- Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Hot water may contain higher levels of lead or copper.
- Frequently clean the filter screens and aerators in faucets to remove captured particles.
- If building or remodeling, only use "lead free" or low lead piping and materials. Avoid using copper piping or brass fixtures for locations where water will be consumed or used in food preparation (such as kitchen or bathroom sinks).

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Community Water System
CONSUMER NOTICE
Lead and Copper Water Sample Results

The **Burbank Business Park Water System, I.D. AB 436 C,** is providing you with the lead and copper test results on the water sample collected at your location. Please share this notice with everyone who uses or drinks the water.

The results at **544 Grain Terminal Road (Tri-Cities Grain)**

are:

Lead - < 0.001 mg/L

copper – 0.0381 mg/L.

The maximum contaminant level goal (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there are no known or expected risks to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety. The regulatory limits for lead and copper are called action levels. An exceedance occurs when the concentration of the lead or copper in more than 10 percent of the tap water samples exceeds an action level.

- The MCLG for lead is "0" and the action level is 15 ppb (or .015 mg/L).
- The MCLG and action level for copper is 1,300 ppb (or 1.3 mg/L).

Lead or copper action level exceedances will trigger corrosion control treatment or other requirements. We will notify all water users if our system exceeds the lead action level.

For more information, please contact: Jay Favor (Contract operator)
at (314) 240-2377.

This notice is sent to you by the Port of Walla Walla – Burbank Business Park Water System on 08/21/2024.

Commissioners: Kip Kelly • Ronald W. Dunning • Amy Schwab

KUO TESTING LABS
A Matrix Sciences Company

1320 E Spokane Street, Pasco, WA 99301
Tel: (509) 547-3838
email: info@kuotestinglabs.com

CERT#4084-001

Water Analysis Report

Client: Burbank Business Park
310 A St.
Walla Walla, WA 99362

Work Order: 2408027
Project Number: Burbank Business Park
PO Number:

Date Collected: 8/1/2024
Water System ID Number: AB436C
Kuo Lab Number/Work Order: 109 / 2408027
Subcontract Lab ID:
Sample Purpose: Routine/Compliance
Sample Composition: Blended
Sample Type:

Sample Group Type: A
System Name: Burbank Business Park
County: Walla Walla
Source Number: S07

Date Received: 08/01/2024
Date Reported: 08/12/2024

DOH	Analysis	Result	Flag	Units	SRL	Trigger	MCL	Analyzed	Method	Analyst
2408027-01: 544 Grain Terminal Rd. (Tricities Grain) Bathroom Sink (Potable)										
0023	Copper	0.0381		mg/L	0.02		1.30	8/7/2024	USEPA 200.8	KE
0009	Lead	<0.00100	U	mg/L	0.001		0.02	8/7/2024	USEPA 200.8	KE

Notes and Definitions

Item	Description
U	Analyte included in the analysis, but not detected
SRL	State Reporting Level: Indicates the minimum level required by the Washington Department of Health (WSDOH)
Trigger	DOH Drinking Water Response Level. Systems with compounds detected at concentrations equal to or in excess of this level require additional action. Contact your regional DOH office for further information.
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level: If the contaminant amount is equal to or in excess of the MCL, immediately contact your regional DOH Office.

Jayme Beckner

Jayme Beckner, Sr. Customer Service Represent

How Lead Gets Into Water

Lead in drinking water most often comes from water distribution lines or household plumbing rather than from the water system source. Plumbing sources can include lead pipes, lead solder, faucets, valves, and other components made of brass. Lead from other sources (such as lead-based paint and contaminated dust or soil) can increase a person's overall exposure, which adds to the effects of lead in water.

Potential Health Effects of Lead

The greatest risk of lead exposure is to infants, young children, and pregnant women. Lead can cause serious health problems if too much enters the body. Lead is stored in the bones and can be released later in life. Lead can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, interfere with production of red blood cells that carry oxygen, and may result in lowered IQ in children. During pregnancy, the child receives lead from the mother's bones, which may affect brain development. Low levels of lead can affect adults with high blood pressure or kidney problems.

How Copper Gets Into Water

Copper is a mineral and natural component in soils. In the correct amounts, it is an essential nutrient for humans and plants. In Washington State, most copper in drinking water comes from corrosion of household plumbing. Plumbing sources can include copper pipe and brass fixtures. Copper from plumbing corrosion can accumulate overnight.

Potential Health Effects of Copper

Although copper is an essential mineral in the diet, too much copper can cause health problems. Copper is widely distributed within the tissues of the body, but accumulates primarily in the liver and kidneys. A single dose of 15 mg of copper can cause nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, and intestinal cramps. Severe cases of copper poisoning have led to anemia and to disruption of liver and kidney functions. Individuals with Wilson's or Menke's diseases are at higher risk from copper exposure.

How you can reduce exposure:

- When your water has been sitting for several hours, flush the pipe by running the cold-water tap until the water is noticeably colder before using the water for drinking or cooking. **(The longer water has been sitting in the pipes, the more dissolved metals it may contain).**
- Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Hot water may contain higher levels of lead or copper.
- Frequently clean the filter screens and aerators in faucets to remove captured particles.
- If building or remodeling, only use "lead free" or low lead piping and materials. Avoid using copper piping or brass fixtures for locations where water will be consumed or used in food preparation (such as kitchen or bathroom sinks).

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Community Water System
CONSUMER NOTICE
Lead and Copper Water Sample Results

The **Burbank Business Park Water System, I.D. AB 436 C,** is providing you with the lead and copper test results on the water sample collected at your location. Please share this notice with everyone who uses or drinks the water.

The results at **569 Second Ave. Kitchen Sink (Koncrete Industries Inc.)**

are:

Lead - < 0.001 mg/L

copper – 0.001 mg/L.

The maximum contaminant level goal (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there are no known or expected risks to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety. The regulatory limits for lead and copper are called action levels. An exceedance occurs when the concentration of the lead or copper in more than 10 percent of the tap water samples exceeds an action level.

- The MCLG for lead is "0" and the action level is 15 ppb (or .015 mg/L).
- The MCLG and action level for copper is 1,300 ppb (or 1.3 mg/L).

Lead or copper action level exceedances will trigger corrosion control treatment or other requirements. We will notify all water users if our system exceeds the lead action level.

For more information, please contact: Jay Favor (Contract operator)
at (314) 240-2377.

This notice is sent to you by the Port of Walla Walla – Burbank Business Park Water System on 08/21/2024.

Commissioners: Kip Kelly • Ronald W. Dunning • Amy Schwab

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NELAP ACCREDITED TNI LABORATORY
CERT#4084-001

Water Analysis Report

Client: Burbank Business Park
310 A St.
Walla Walla, WA 99362

Work Order: 2407379
Project Number: Burbank Business Park
PO Number:

Date Collected: 7/19/2024
Water System ID Number: AB436C
Kuo Lab Number/Work Order: 109 / 2407379
Subcontract Lab ID:
Sample Purpose: Routine/Compliance
Sample Composition: Blended
Sample Type: S07

Sample Group Type: A
System Name: Burbank Business Park
County: Walla Walla
Source Number: AB436C

Date Received: 07/19/2024
Date Reported: 07/30/2024

DOH	Analysis	Result	Flag	Units	SRL	Trigger	MCL	Analyzed	Method	Analyst
2407379-01: Office Bladg. Kitchen Sink 569 Second Ave (Potable)										
0023	Copper	<0.00100	U	mg/L	0.02		1.30	7/26/2024	USEPA 200.8	KE
0009	Lead	<0.00100	U	mg/L	0.001		0.02	7/26/2024	USEPA 200.8	KE
2407379-02: 337 DT RD Kitchen Sink (Potable)										
0023	Copper	0.0191		mg/L	0.02		1.30	7/26/2024	USEPA 200.8	KE
0009	Lead	0.00136		mg/L	0.001		0.02	7/26/2024	USEPA 200.8	KE
2407379-03: 577 Second Ave - Kitchen Sink (Potable)										
0023	Copper	0.197		mg/L	0.02		1.30	7/26/2024	USEPA 200.8	KE
0009	Lead	0.00171		mg/L	0.001		0.02	7/26/2024	USEPA 200.8	KE

Notes and Definitions

Item	Description
U	Analyte included in the analysis, but not detected
SRL	State Reporting Level: Indicates the minimum level required by the Washington Department of Health (WSDOH)
Trigger	DOH Drinking Water Response Level. Systems with compounds detected at concentrations equal to or in excess of this level require addtional action. Contact your regional DOH office for further information.
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level: If the contaminant amount is equal to or in excess of the MCL, immediately contact your regional DOH Office.

Jayme Beckner

Jayme Beckner, Sr. Customer Service Represent

How Lead Gets Into Water

Lead in drinking water most often comes from water distribution lines or household plumbing rather than from the water system source. Plumbing sources can include lead pipes, lead solder, faucets, valves, and other components made of brass. Lead from other sources (such as lead-based paint and contaminated dust or soil) can increase a person's overall exposure, which adds to the effects of lead in water.

Potential Health Effects of Lead

The greatest risk of lead exposure is to infants, young children, and pregnant women. Lead can cause serious health problems if too much enters the body. Lead is stored in the bones and can be released later in life. Lead can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, interfere with production of red blood cells that carry oxygen, and may result in lowered IQ in children. During pregnancy, the child receives lead from the mother's bones, which may affect brain development. Low levels of lead can affect adults with high blood pressure or kidney problems.

How Copper Gets Into Water

Copper is a mineral and natural component in soils. In the correct amounts, it is an essential nutrient for humans and plants. In Washington State, most copper in drinking water comes from corrosion of household plumbing. Plumbing sources can include copper pipe and brass fixtures. Copper from plumbing corrosion can accumulate overnight.

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How you can reduce exposure:

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- Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Hot water may contain higher levels of lead or copper.
- Frequently clean the filter screens and aerators in faucets to remove captured particles.
- If building or remodeling, only use "lead free" or low lead piping and materials. Avoid using copper piping or brass fixtures for locations where water will be consumed or used in food preparation (such as kitchen or bathroom sinks).

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Community Water System
CONSUMER NOTICE
Lead and Copper Water Sample Results

The **Burbank Business Park Water System, I.D. AB 436 C,** is providing you with the lead and copper test results on the water sample collected at your location. Please share this notice with everyone who uses or drinks the water.

The results at **577 Second Ave. Kitchen Sink (Harris Rebar)**

are:

Lead - < 0.00171 mg/L

copper – 0.197 mg/L.

The maximum contaminant level goal (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there are no known or expected risks to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety. The regulatory limits for lead and copper are called action levels. An exceedance occurs when the concentration of the lead or copper in more than 10 percent of the tap water samples exceeds an action level.

- The MCLG for lead is "0" and the action level is 15 ppb (or .015 mg/L).
- The MCLG and action level for copper is 1,300 ppb (or 1.3 mg/L).

Lead or copper action level exceedances will trigger corrosion control treatment or other requirements. We will notify all water users if our system exceeds the lead action level.

For more information, please contact: Jay Favor (Contract operator)
at (314) 240-2377.

This notice is sent to you by the Port of Walla Walla – Burbank Business Park Water System on 08/21/2024.

Commissioners: Kip Kelly • Ronald W. Dunning • Amy Schwab

KUOTESTING LABS
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NELAP ACCREDITED TNI LABORATORY
CERT#4084-001

Water Analysis Report

Client: Burbank Business Park
310 A St.
Walla Walla, WA 99362

Work Order: 2407379
Project Number: Burbank Business Park
PO Number:

Date Collected: 7/19/2024
Water System ID Number: AB436C
Kuo Lab Number/Work Order: 109 / 2407379
Subcontract Lab ID:
Sample Purpose: Routine/Compliance
Sample Composition: Blended
Sample Type: S07

Sample Group Type: A
System Name: Burbank Business Park
County: Walla Walla
Source Number: AB436C

Date Received: 07/19/2024
Date Reported: 07/30/2024

DOH	Analysis	Result	Flag	Units	SRL	Trigger	MCL	Analyzed	Method	Analyst
2407379-01: Office Bladg. Kitchen Sink 569 Second Ave (Potable)										
0023	Copper	<0.00100	U	mg/L	0.02		1.30	7/26/2024	USEPA 200.8	KE
0009	Lead	<0.00100	U	mg/L	0.001		0.02	7/26/2024	USEPA 200.8	KE
2407379-02: 337 DT RD Kitchen Sink (Potable)										
0023	Copper	0.0191		mg/L	0.02		1.30	7/26/2024	USEPA 200.8	KE
0009	Lead	0.00136		mg/L	0.001		0.02	7/26/2024	USEPA 200.8	KE
2407379-03: 577 Second Ave - Kitchen Sink (Potable)										
0023	Copper	0.197		mg/L	0.02		1.30	7/26/2024	USEPA 200.8	KE
0009	Lead	0.00171		mg/L	0.001		0.02	7/26/2024	USEPA 200.8	KE

Notes and Definitions

Item	Description
U	Analyte included in the analysis, but not detected
SRL	State Reporting Level: Indicates the minimum level required by the Washington Department of Health (WSDOH)
Trigger	DOH Drinking Water Response Level. Systems with compounds detected at concentrations equal to or in excess of this level require addtional action. Contact your regional DOH office for further information.
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level: If the contaminant amount is equal to or in excess of the MCL, immediately contact your regional DOH Office.

Jayme Beckner

Jayme Beckner, Sr. Customer Service Represent

How Lead Gets Into Water

Lead in drinking water most often comes from water distribution lines or household plumbing rather than from the water system source. Plumbing sources can include lead pipes, lead solder, faucets, valves, and other components made of brass. Lead from other sources (such as lead-based paint and contaminated dust or soil) can increase a person's overall exposure, which adds to the effects of lead in water.

Potential Health Effects of Lead

The greatest risk of lead exposure is to infants, young children, and pregnant women. Lead can cause serious health problems if too much enters the body. Lead is stored in the bones and can be released later in life. Lead can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, interfere with production of red blood cells that carry oxygen, and may result in lowered IQ in children. During pregnancy, the child receives lead from the mother's bones, which may affect brain development. Low levels of lead can affect adults with high blood pressure or kidney problems.

How Copper Gets Into Water

Copper is a mineral and natural component in soils. In the correct amounts, it is an essential nutrient for humans and plants. In Washington State, most copper in drinking water comes from corrosion of household plumbing. Plumbing sources can include copper pipe and brass fixtures. Copper from plumbing corrosion can accumulate overnight.

Potential Health Effects of Copper

Although copper is an essential mineral in the diet, too much copper can cause health problems. Copper is widely distributed within the tissues of the body, but accumulates primarily in the liver and kidneys. A single dose of 15 mg of copper can cause nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, and intestinal cramps. Severe cases of copper poisoning have led to anemia and to disruption of liver and kidney functions. Individuals with Wilson's or Menke's diseases are at higher risk from copper exposure.

How you can reduce exposure:

- When your water has been sitting for several hours, flush the pipe by running the cold-water tap until the water is noticeably colder before using the water for drinking or cooking. **(The longer water has been sitting in the pipes, the more dissolved metals it may contain).**
- Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Hot water may contain higher levels of lead or copper.
- Frequently clean the filter screens and aerators in faucets to remove captured particles.
- If building or remodeling, only use "lead free" or low lead piping and materials. Avoid using copper piping or brass fixtures for locations where water will be consumed or used in food preparation (such as kitchen or bathroom sinks).

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Community Water System
CONSUMER NOTICE
Lead and Copper Water Sample Results

The **Burbank Business Park Water System, I.D. AB 436 C,** is providing you with the lead and copper test results on the water sample collected at your location. Please share this notice with everyone who uses or drinks the water.

The results at **755 W. Maple St. Columbia School District(Admin Bldg. Men's Bathroom)**

are:

Lead - < 0.00378 mg/L

copper – 0.184 mg/L.

The maximum contaminant level goal (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there are no known or expected risks to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety. The regulatory limits for lead and copper are called action levels. An exceedance occurs when the concentration of the lead or copper in more than 10 percent of the tap water samples exceeds an action level.

- The MCLG for lead is "0" and the action level is 15 ppb (or .015 mg/L).
- The MCLG and action level for copper is 1,300 ppb (or 1.3 mg/L).

Lead or copper action level exceedances will trigger corrosion control treatment or other requirements. We will notify all water users if our system exceeds the lead action level.

For more information, please contact: Jay Favor (Contract operator)
at (314) 240-2377.

This notice is sent to you by the Port of Walla Walla – Burbank Business Park Water System on 08/21/2024.

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NELAP ACCREDITED TNI LABORATORY
CERT#4084-001

Water Analysis Report

Client: Burbank Business Park
310 A St.
Walla Walla, WA 99362

Work Order: 2407465
Project Number: Burbank Business Park
PO Number:

Date Collected: 7/25/2024
Water System ID Number: AB436C
Kuo Lab Number/Work Order: 109 / 2407465
Subcontract Lab ID:
Sample Purpose: Routine/Compliance
Sample Composition: Single Source
Sample Type:

Sample Group Type: A
System Name: Burbank Business Park
County: Walla Walla
Source Number: S07

Date Received: 07/25/2024
Date Reported: 07/31/2024

DOH	Analysis	Result	Flag	Units	SRL	Trigger	MCL	Analyzed	Method	Analyst
2407465-01: 787 W Maple St.-High School Bathroom (Potable)										
0023	Copper	0.371		mg/L	0.02		1.30	7/29/2024	USEPA 200.8	KE
0009	Lead	0.00143		mg/L	0.001		0.02	7/29/2024	USEPA 200.8	KE
2407465-02: 755 W Maple St. -Columbia School Disrict Admin Bldg.- Mens Bathroom (Potable)										
0023	Copper	0.184		mg/L	0.02		1.30	7/29/2024	USEPA 200.8	KE
0009	Lead	0.00378		mg/L	0.001		0.02	7/29/2024	USEPA 200.8	KE
2407465-03: 835 W Maple St. Columbia Middle School-Mens Bathroom (Potable)										
0023	Copper	0.169		mg/L	0.02		1.30	7/29/2024	USEPA 200.8	KE
0009	Lead	0.00126		mg/L	0.001		0.02	7/29/2024	USEPA 200.8	KE
2407465-04: 379 Fifth Ave Dollar General Store- Drinking Fountain (Potable)										
0023	Copper	0.833		mg/L	0.02		1.30	7/29/2024	USEPA 200.8	KE
0009	Lead	<0.00100	U	mg/L	0.001		0.02	7/29/2024	USEPA 200.8	KE

Notes and Definitions

Item	Description
U	Analyte included in the analysis, but not detected
SRL	State Reporting Level: Indicates the minimum level required by the Washington Department of Health (WSDOH)
Trigger	DOH Drinking Water Response Level. Systems with compounds detected at concentrations equal to or in excess of this level require addtional action. Contact your regional DOH office for further information.
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Jayme Beckner

Jayme Beckner, Sr. Customer Service Represent

How Lead Gets Into Water

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Potential Health Effects of Lead

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How Copper Gets Into Water

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How you can reduce exposure:

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The results at **787 W. Maple St. (High School Bathroom)**

are:

Lead - < 0.00143 mg/L

copper – 0.371 mg/L.

The maximum contaminant level goal (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there are no known or expected risks to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety. The regulatory limits for lead and copper are called action levels. An exceedance occurs when the concentration of the lead or copper in more than 10 percent of the tap water samples exceeds an action level.

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310 A St.
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Work Order: 2407465
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Date Collected: 7/25/2024
Water System ID Number: AB436C
Kuo Lab Number/Work Order: 109 / 2407465
Subcontract Lab ID:
Sample Purpose: Routine/Compliance
Sample Composition: Single Source
Sample Type:

Sample Group Type: A
System Name: Burbank Business Park
County: Walla Walla
Source Number: S07

Date Received: 07/25/2024
Date Reported: 07/31/2024

DOH	Analysis	Result	Flag	Units	SRL	Trigger	MCL	Analyzed	Method	Analyst
2407465-01: 787 W Maple St.-High School Bathroom (Potable)										
0023	Copper	0.371		mg/L	0.02		1.30	7/29/2024	USEPA 200.8	KE
0009	Lead	0.00143		mg/L	0.001		0.02	7/29/2024	USEPA 200.8	KE
2407465-02: 755 W Maple St. -Columbia School Disrict Admin Bldg.- Mens Bathroom (Potable)										
0023	Copper	0.184		mg/L	0.02		1.30	7/29/2024	USEPA 200.8	KE
0009	Lead	0.00378		mg/L	0.001		0.02	7/29/2024	USEPA 200.8	KE
2407465-03: 835 W Maple St. Columbia Middle School-Mens Bathroom (Potable)										
0023	Copper	0.169		mg/L	0.02		1.30	7/29/2024	USEPA 200.8	KE
0009	Lead	0.00126		mg/L	0.001		0.02	7/29/2024	USEPA 200.8	KE
2407465-04: 379 Fifth Ave Dollar General Store- Drinking Fountain (Potable)										
0023	Copper	0.833		mg/L	0.02		1.30	7/29/2024	USEPA 200.8	KE
0009	Lead	<0.00100	U	mg/L	0.001		0.02	7/29/2024	USEPA 200.8	KE

Notes and Definitions

Item	Description
U	Analyte included in the analysis, but not detected
SRL	State Reporting Level: Indicates the minimum level required by the Washington Department of Health (WSDOH)
Trigger	DOH Drinking Water Response Level. Systems with compounds detected at concentrations equal to or in excess of this level require addtional action. Contact your regional DOH office for further information.
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level: If the contaminant amount is equal to or in excess of the MCL, immediately contact your regional DOH Office.

Jayme Beckner

Jayme Beckner, Sr. Customer Service Represent

How Lead Gets Into Water

Lead in drinking water most often comes from water distribution lines or household plumbing rather than from the water system source. Plumbing sources can include lead pipes, lead solder, faucets, valves, and other components made of brass. Lead from other sources (such as lead-based paint and contaminated dust or soil) can increase a person's overall exposure, which adds to the effects of lead in water.

Potential Health Effects of Lead

The greatest risk of lead exposure is to infants, young children, and pregnant women. Lead can cause serious health problems if too much enters the body. Lead is stored in the bones and can be released later in life. Lead can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, interfere with production of red blood cells that carry oxygen, and may result in lowered IQ in children. During pregnancy, the child receives lead from the mother's bones, which may affect brain development. Low levels of lead can affect adults with high blood pressure or kidney problems.

How Copper Gets Into Water

Copper is a mineral and natural component in soils. In the correct amounts, it is an essential nutrient for humans and plants. In Washington State, most copper in drinking water comes from corrosion of household plumbing. Plumbing sources can include copper pipe and brass fixtures. Copper from plumbing corrosion can accumulate overnight.

Potential Health Effects of Copper

Although copper is an essential mineral in the diet, too much copper can cause health problems. Copper is widely distributed within the tissues of the body, but accumulates primarily in the liver and kidneys. A single dose of 15 mg of copper can cause nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, and intestinal cramps. Severe cases of copper poisoning have led to anemia and to disruption of liver and kidney functions. Individuals with Wilson's or Menke's diseases are at higher risk from copper exposure.

How you can reduce exposure:

- When your water has been sitting for several hours, flush the pipe by running the cold-water tap until the water is noticeably colder before using the water for drinking or cooking. **(The longer water has been sitting in the pipes, the more dissolved metals it may contain).**
- Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Hot water may contain higher levels of lead or copper.
- Frequently clean the filter screens and aerators in faucets to remove captured particles.
- If building or remodeling, only use "lead free" or low lead piping and materials. Avoid using copper piping or brass fixtures for locations where water will be consumed or used in food preparation (such as kitchen or bathroom sinks).