



#### **Additional Information on Lead content in plumbing materials**

– Prior to 2014, plumbing materials like faucets that contained up to 8% of lead were deemed “lead free”. In 2011, Congress has enacted a legislation prohibiting the use and introduction into commerce, among other plumbing materials, of any faucets that contain more than a weighted average of 0.25% lead based on wetted surfaces of pipes, fittings and fixtures, like faucets. The link below will help you identify the marks on products that are certified as “lead free” by a third-party certification body:

<https://nepis.epa.gov/Exe/ZyPDF.cgi?Dockey=P100LVYK.txt>

#### **FOR MORE INFORMATION**

Call us at (978) 623-8870 or [dpw-treatment@andoverma.us](mailto:dpw-treatment@andoverma.us) or visit our website at <https://andoverma.gov/283/Water-Sewer> to find out what else we are doing about lead, such as home testing kits or a lead service line replacement program.

For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home/building and the health effects of lead, visit:

EPA’s website at <http://www2.epa.gov/lead>, of call the EPA lead hotline at 1-800-424- 5323

MassDEP’s website at <https://www.mass.gov/service-details/is-there-lead-in-my-tap-water>

Department of Public Health’s website at <https://www.mass.gov/orgs/childhood-lead-poisoning-prevention-program>

**TOWN OF ANDOVER  
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PWS ID# 3009000  
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## **Andover Public Works Water Division**

### **IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT LEAD IN YOUR DRINKING WATER**

#### **Why am I receiving this brochure?**

The Andover Water Division found elevated levels of lead in drinking water in some homes/buildings during the June 1, 2021 – September 30, 2021 monitoring period. Lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Please read this information closely to see what you can do to reduce lead in your drinking water.

US EPA and the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (MassDEP) require public water systems that exceed the lead action level to provide this notification to consumers. Lead is a health concern and is commonly found in the environment; most commonly in lead-based paint. Lead can also be found in water, though at much lower levels.

#### **Why are there elevated levels of lead in the drinking water and what is being done to reduce the levels?**

The water provided by Andover is lead-free when it leaves Haggetts Pond. However, lead can get into tap water though lead service lines, lead solder used in plumbing, and some brass fixtures.

Andover is concerned about lead in your drinking water. We have both an extensive testing program and have treated the water to make it less corrosive through pH adjustment. Andover treats your water to make it less corrosive, thereby reducing the leaching of lead into drinking water. Andover is currently in the process of fine-tuning this process.

Although most homes have very low levels of lead in their drinking water, some homes may still have lead levels above the EPA and State Action Level of 15 parts per billion (ppb). To monitor lead levels, Andover tests tap water in homes that are most likely to have lead. These homes are usually older homes that may have lead service lines or lead solder, and they must be tested after water has been sitting overnight. The EPA rule requires that 90% of these worst-case samples must have lead levels below the Action Level of 15 ppb. In order to further monitor lead levels, Andover will be moving to a semi-annual sampling schedule and increasing the number of homes we monitor from 30 to 60.

## Health Effects of Lead

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 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.

## Sources of Lead

Lead is a common metal found in the environment. Common sources of lead exposure are lead-based paint, household dust, soil, and some plumbing materials and fixtures. Lead can also be found in other household items such as pottery, makeup, toys, and even food. Lead paint was outlawed in 1978, but dust from homes that still have lead paint is the most common source of exposure to lead. Therefore, make sure to wash your children's hands and toys often as they can come into contact with dirt and dust containing lead.

The water provided by Andover is lead-free when it leaves Haggetts Pond. Local distribution pipes that carry the water to your community are made mostly of iron and steel, and therefore do not add lead to water. However, lead can get into tap water through lead piping, lead solder used in plumbing, and some brass faucets and fixtures. You cannot see, taste, or smell lead in the water.

Even though the use of lead solder was banned in the U.S. in 1986, it still might be present in older homes.

The corrosion or "wearing away" of these lead-based materials can add lead to tap water, particularly if water sits for a long time in the pipes before use. Therefore, water that has been sitting in household pipes for several hours, such as in the morning, or after returning from work or school, is more likely to contain lead. If high levels of lead are found in drinking water, water may typically contribute up to 20 percent of a person's exposure to lead. However, infants who consume mostly formula, mixed with lead-containing water, can receive up to 60 percent of their exposure from water.



## Steps You Can Take to Reduce Exposure to Lead in Drinking Water

Listed below are steps that you can take to reduce your exposure to lead in drinking water:

**Run your water to flush out lead - Fresh water is better than stale:** If your water has been sitting for several hours, run the water until it is consistently cold – this usually takes about 15-30 seconds – before drinking or cooking with it. This flushes water which may contain lead from pipes. Run water for 5 minutes if you have a lead service line or any lead pipes in your home plumbing.

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

**Do not boil your water to remove lead or copper. Boiling water will not reduce lead.** Excessive boiling of water makes the lead and copper more concentrated – the lead and copper remains when the water evaporates.



## Other options consumers can take to reduce exposure

**Identify and replace plumbing fixtures containing lead or lead solder.** Brass faucets, fittings, and valves, including those advertised as "lead-free," may contribute lead to drinking water. The law previously allowed end-use brass fixtures, such as faucets, with up to 8 percent lead to be labeled as "lead free." As of January 4, 2014, end-use brass fixtures, such as faucets, fittings and valves, must meet the new "lead-free" definition of having no more than 0.25 percent lead on a weighted average. If you are concerned about lead in tap water, you should consider buying a low-lead or no-lead fixture. Contact NSF to learn more about lead-containing plumbing fixtures and how to identify lead-free certification marks on new fixtures.

**Find out if your home/building has a lead service line and make arrangements to remove it.** Andover has a list of all lead service lines in the community. For more information contact Jeffrey Crane at [jeffrey.crane@andoverma.us](mailto:jeffrey.crane@andoverma.us).

## Other options consumers can take to reduce exposure (continued)

**Test your home for lead.** The only way to determine the level of lead in drinking water at your home is to have the water tested by a state certified laboratory. Andover residents can have their water tested for lead by contacting Water Treatment Plant lab personnel at 978-623-8870 or by email at [dpw-treatment@andoverma.us](mailto:dpw-treatment@andoverma.us). Homes that are known to have a lead service lines can have their water tested at the state certified treatment plant laboratory free of charge. If your home is not known to have lead components, treatment plant staff will help with coordination of analysis at another state certified laboratory. The cost of a test is usually between \$10 and \$50. Consider having your paint tested also. A list of labs is available online at <http://eeaonline.eea.state.ma.us/DEP/Labcert/Labcert.aspx> or you can call MassDEP at 978-682-5237 or e-mail [Labcert@state.ma.us](mailto:Labcert@state.ma.us).

**Consider alternative sources or treatment of water.** If your water contains lead you may want to consider purchasing bottled water or a water filter. If considering a filter read the package to be sure the filter is approved to reduce lead or contact NSF International at 1-800-NSF-8010 or [www.nsf.org](http://www.nsf.org) for information on performance standards for water filters. Be sure to maintain and replace a filter device in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions to protect water quality. Also, if you are considering using bottled water, note that it may cost up to 1,000 times more than tap water. Simply flushing your tap, as described above, is usually a cheaper and equally effective alternative.

**Contact your health care provider or your local health department to find out if your child needs to be tested for lead.** A blood lead level test is the only way to know if your child is being exposed to lead. For more information on Massachusetts' childhood lead testing program, contact the Department of Public Health (DPH) at <https://www.mass.gov/orgs/childhood-lead-poisoning-prevention-program> or at 1-800-532-9571.

**If you have health concerns,** please contact your health care provider with any questions.

**If you require a translated version of this notice,** please contact the Water Treatment Plant by phone at 978-623-8870 or by email at [dpw-treatment@andoverma.us](mailto:dpw-treatment@andoverma.us) and we will work to get you a copy in the language of your choice.

**Reduce Your Exposure To Lead**

 Use only cold water for drinking, cooking and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water.	 Regularly clean your faucet's screen (also known as an aerator).	 Consider using a water filter certified to remove lead and know when it's time to replace the filter.	 Before drinking, flush your pipes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes.
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To find out for certain if you have lead in drinking water, have your water tested.