2012 Customer Notification of Lead/Copper Results Certification

Wisconsin Department Of Natural Resources	504 500
Return this form to your Regional DNR office	
4. PWS. Information Madison Country Day School PWS Name Light Action City /Town The public water system (PWS) named above hereby certifies that individual lead and copper tap res	
the persons served by the public water system at the specific sampling site from which the sample was colle ch. NR 809.547(4)(a)	
Compliance Monitoring Period: Sept 2013 to Sept 2013 End date	
Number of Sites Sampled: Date PWS Received Results From Lab:	9/25//2 Date
B. Customer Delivery Methods – Based on Type of Public Water System For Community water systems (choose a or b)	
a. My system notified customers by U.S. Mail.	Date Completed
b. My system notified consumers by hand/direct delivery.	Date Completed
For Non Transient Non Community water system (choose a or b)	
a. My system posted within the facility in which the samples were collected and the results will remain posted until the next lead and copper results are reported.	11/14/12 Date Completed
b. My system notified consumers by hand/direct delivery.	Date Completed
C. Customer Delivery Requirements	
The water system named above certifies that these results and the following information were pro sampled as part of this program within 30 days of receiving the test results from the laboratory	
Individual lead tap results from lead and copper tap water monitoring.	
An explanation of the health effects of lead with steps that consumers can take to reduce exposure water.	re to lead in drinking
Contact information for your water system.	
The action level for lead and the maximum contaminant level goal, and the definitions of these tw 809.833 (2).	o terms from s. NR
D. PWS Certification Requirements	
Sent a copy of this completed Certification Form to the address, email, or fax above within 90 days monitoring period specified in A . above. (per NR 809.55(6)(c))	following the end of the
Attached to this Certification Form an example of one completed Notification Form as presented t	to consumers
Certified by: Sail Lile	
Dan Peinke Director Of Duilding And Grounds (Name, Title) (Date)	
(Phone) (E-mail address) dreinke and isoncountry day org	

Customer Notice of Lead and Copper Results	in Drinking Water NTNC/OTM
Public Water Supply Name: Madison Country Day	School
County:	PWSID: //3 05580
Sample location #1: Maint office fourtain (i.e. kitchen tap, bathroom tap, drinking fountain, etc.)	Date Sampled: 9/25/12
Sample location #2: Pre -K Fountain	Date Sampled: 9/25//2
Sample location #3: Pod Foontoin	Date Sampled: 9/25//2
Sample location #4: MUSIC FOUNTAIN	Date Sampled: 9/35/1.2
Sample location #5: Kindergarden Fountain	Date Sampled: 9/25/12
Thank you for participating in our drinking water land and	

Thank you for participating in our drinking water lead and copper monitoring program. The results of the lead and copper samples collected at your location are in the table below.

Key to Table	Contaminant	AL	MCLG	Your Result
Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow. Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in	Lead (ppb)	15	0	Location #1: 0,23 Location #2:2.76 Location #3:2.72 Location #4 ⁴ ,94 Location #5:0,43
(MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety. ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter.	Copper (ppb)	1300	1300	Location #1:73-6 Location #2:2-59 Location #3:2-72 Location #4:3-65 Location #5:7-84

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 it 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.

To reduce exposure to lead in drinking water:

- Run your water to flush out lead. Run the water until it becomes cold.
- Use cold water for cooking and preparing baby formula. Do not cook with or drink water from the hot water tap; lead dissolves more easily in hot water.
- · Do not boil water to remove lead. Boiling water will not reduce lead levels.
- Look for alternative sources or treatment of water. If your lead result is above 15 ppb, you may
 want to consider purchasing bottled water or a water filter. Read the package to be sure the filter
 is approved to reduce lead or contact NSF International at 800-NSF-8010, or www.nsf.org for
 information on performance standards for water filters.
- Identify if your plumbing fixtures contain lead. New faucets, fittings, and valves, may contain up
 to 8 percent lead including those advertised or labeled as "lead-free" and may contribute lead to
 drinking water. Consumers should be aware of this when choosing fixtures and take appropriate
 precautions.

Although the primary sources of lead exposure for most children are deteriorating lead-based paint, lead-contaminated dust, and lead-contaminated soil, the U.S. EPA estimates that 10 to 20 percent of human exposure to lead may come from drinking water.

ase note: The health effects information above is relevant if lead results exceed the action of 15 ug/l.
Results above EXCEED the lead action level. Results above DO NOT EXCEED the lead action level.

For more information, contact us at: dseince made no contact us at: dseince made no contact us at: dseince made no contact us at: dseince mode no contact us at: dseince mode no contact your home/facility and the health effects of lead, visit the U.S. EPA's Web site at www.epa.gov/lead, call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider.

TTI MADISONCOUNTRYDAY 6088506006

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BUSY NO FACSIMILE CONNECTION E-2)

Customer Notice of Lead and Copper Resu	Its in Drinking Water NTNC/OTM
Public Water Supply Name: Madison Country D	
County:	School
Sample location #4: Maria I - NO	PWSID: //3 0550
Sample location #1: Maint - のだいでと Foontain (i.e. kitchen tap, bathroom tap, drinking fountain, etc.)	Date Sampled: 9/25/12
Sample location #2: Doc V C.	Date Sampled: 9/25//2
Sample location #3: Pod Fox)ntoin	
Sample location #4: //	Date Sampled: 9/25//2
Sample location #4: Music Fountain	Date Sampled: 0/25/12
Sample location #5:	
Thank you for participating in our drinking water lead results of the lead and copper samples collected at w	

results of the lead and copper samples collected at your location are in the table below. Key to Table Contaminant AL MCLG Action Level (AL): The concentration of a Your Result Lead (ppb) contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water 15 Location #1: 0, 23 Location #2: 2-76 Location #3: 2-72 Location #4 4 - 94 ō system must follow. Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in Location #5:0,43 drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter. Copper (ppb) 1300 1300 Location #1:93-6 Location #2:2-59 Location #3:2-92 Location #4:3-65 Location #5:/-84

Lead can cause serious health problems if too much enters your body from drinking water or Lead can cause serious nealin problems it too much enters your body from drinking water or other sources. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and it 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 pressure the child receives lead from 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.

To reduce exposure to lead in drinking water:

- Run your water to flush out lead. Run the water until it becomes cold.
- Use cold water for cooking and preparing baby formula. Do not cook with or drink water from the hot water tap; lead dissolves more easily in hot water.
- Do not boil water to remove lead. Boiling water will not reduce lead levels.
- Lo not poil water to remove lead. Holling water will not reduce lead levels.
 Look for alternative sources or treatment of water. If your lead result is above 15 ppb, you may want to consider purchasing bottled water or a water filter. Read the package to be sure the filter is approved to reduce lead or contact NSF International at 800-NSF-8010, or www.nsf.org for information on performance standards for water filters.
- Information on performance standards for water filters.

 Identify if your plumbing fixtures contain lead. New faucets, fittings, and valves, may contain up to 8 percent lead including those advertised or labeled as "lead-free" and may contribute lead to drinking water. Consumers should be aware of this when choosing fixtures and take appropriate



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

REGION 5 77 WEST JACKSON BOULEVARD CHICAGO, IL 60604-3590

JUL 1 9 2018

REPLY TO THE ATTENTION OF WG--15J

Mr. Luke Felker Head of School Madison Country Day School 5606 River Road Waunakee, Wisconsin 53597

Subject: Failure to issue lead consumer notice

Dear Mr. Felker:

You are receiving this letter because your drinking water system is in violation of drinking water requirements. Specifically, Madison Country Day School (PWSID: WI1130558) public water system (PWS) is in violation of Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (C.F.R.) Section 141.85(d) for failing to issue lead consumer notice for samples collected on September 26, 2011.

Madison Country Day School PWS is also in violation of 40 C.F.R. Section 141.90(f) for failing to submit information to the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) that these lead consumer notices were issued.

We understand that you normally work with WDNR, but the United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) is taking a special interest in school and day care drinking water supplies. U.S. EPA is working to improve compliance and to help prevent new violations from occurring at these systems.

In order to return to compliance, the Madison Country Day School PWS must take the following actions:

- 1. Immediately issue lead consumer notices, including posting near locations where samples were collected.
- 2. Complete and return (a) the lead consumer notice certification form and (b) a sample copy of a lead consumer notice that was issued, to U.S. EPA at the following address:

Denise Young U.S. EPA Region 5 Ground Water and Drinking Water Branch (WG-15J) 77 West Jackson Boulevard Chicago, IL 60604-3590 Phone: (312) 886-4241 Fax: (312) 692-2428

Templates to assist in providing consumer notice and a copy of the certification form are enclosed.

There is no safe level of lead exposure. It is especially important for you to ensure that you provide information about lead sampling results to all of your consumers who occupy buildings that are tested for lead because you serve children, and they are more sensitive to contaminants than adults. Children six years old and under are at particular risk to lead. Among other things, lead exposure in children can affect brain development and lead to permanent learning disabilities. Lead is also harmful to the development of fetuses in pregnant women.

U.S. EPA recommends that schools and daycares notify parents, legal guardians, or those with power of attorney using another method (e.g., by newsletter, e-mail) so that they are aware of their children's potential exposure to lead.

Your prompt attention to this matter is greatly appreciated. Continued noncompliance may lead to formal enforcement actions.

In addition, whenever taking lead tap samples in the future, please remember to provide notice of lead results to the individuals served by the taps as specified above and submit a lead consumer notice certification form to WDNR.

If you have any questions, or if the required notifications were issued, please contact Denise Young at (312) 886-4241 or young.denise@epa.gov.

Sincerely,

Thomas Poy, Chief

Thomas Pay

Ground Water and Drinking Water Branch

Enclosures

- 1. Consumer Notice of Tap Water Results Templates
- 2. Certification Form for Consumer Notice of Tap Water Results
- 3. Sections of the Code of Federal Regulations cited in this letter
- 4. U.S. EPA Factsheet: "Lead and Copper Rule: Public Education & Consumer Notification Requirements for Non-Transient Non-Community Water Systems"

cc: (via email)

Mark Nelson, Mark.Nelson@wisconsin.gov, WDNR David E. Blair, david.blair@wisconsin.gov, WDNR

2012 Customer Notification of Lead/Copper Results Certification

Wisconsin Department Of Natural Resources

Bureau of Drinking Water and Groundwater 101 S Webster St. PO Box 7921

Madison, WI 53707 Fax: 608-267-7650 Attn: Mark Nelson Email: mark.nelson@wi.gov A. PWS Information Madison Country Day School **PWS Name** Waunakee 11305580 City /Town PWS ID The public water system (PWS) named above hereby certifies that individual lead and copper tap results have been provided to the persons served by the public water system at the specific sampling site from which the sample was collected in compliance with ch. NR 809.547(4)(a) 09/01/12 09/30/12 Compliance Monitoring Period: Start date End date 10/08/2012 Number of Sites Sampled: --- Date PWS Received Results From Lab: B. Customer Delivery Methods - Based on Type of Public Water System For Community water systems (choose a or b) a. My system notified customers by U.S. Mail. **Date Completed** b. My system notified consumers by hand/direct delivery. **Date Completed** For Non Transient Non Community water system (choose a or b) oxtimes a. My system posted within the facility in which the samples were collected and the results will remain posted until the next lead and copper results are reported. b. My system notified consumers by hand/direct delivery. **Date Completed** C. Customer Delivery Requirements The water system named above certifies that these results and the following information were provided to each customer sampled as part of this program within 30 days of receiving the test results from the laboratory: Individual lead tap results from lead and copper tap water monitoring. An explanation of the health effects of lead with steps that consumers can take to reduce exposure to lead in drinking water. Contact information for your water system. The action level for lead and the maximum contaminant level goal, and the definitions of these two terms from s. NR 809.833 (2). D. PWS Certification Requirements Sent a copy of this completed Certification Form to the address, email, or fax above within 90 days following the end of the monitoring period specified in A. above. (per NR 809.55(6)(c)) Attached to this Certification Form an example of one completed Notification Form as presented to consumers Certified by: voitor of faci requer@ madison Country of

Customer Notice of Lead and Copper Results in Drinking Water (NTNC/OTM)

As a public water system we are required to test our tap water for lead and copper corrosion products from actual drinking water taps and notify participants of their test results. Samples are collected under worse-case conditions to maximize the amount of metals leached. Listed below are test results of samples collected this year.

Public W	ater Supply Name:	Madison Country Day School
County:	Dane	PWSID: 11305580

Thank you for participating in our drinking water lead and copper monitoring program. The results of the lead and copper sample collected at your location are in the table below.

Address; Location of Sample	Date	Lead ug/l (See reverse if above 15 ug/l)	Copper ug/l (See reverse if above 1300 ug/l)	Location complies with Lead health standard of 15?	Location complies with Copper health standard of 1300?
Maint Office Fountain	09 '25,12	< 0.23	93.6	Yes	Yes
Pod Fountain	09/25/12	2.72	179	Yes	Yes
Kindergarten Fountain	09/25/12	0.43	184	Yes	Yes
Music Fountain	09/25/12	4.94	365	Yes	Yes
Pre-K Fountain	09/25/12	2.76	259	Yes	Yes
90 th Percentile Level: Overall pusystem compliance is based on stanalysis of all samples. Some ind	atistical lividual	Lead 90 th Percentile	Copper 90 th Percentile	Public system complies for lead overall?	Public system omplies for copper overall?
locations may exceed the health sapproximately 90% of all sample must comply.		3.85	312	Yes	Yes

IF YOUR LOCATION EXCEEDS THE HEALTH STANDARD, see reverse side of this page for health effects and advice to reduce corrosion products in your plumbing.

Definition of terms

ug/l: micrograms per liter. This is equivalent to one part-per-billion or ppb.

Health Standard: The maximum concentration of lead or copper in drinking water recommended by health authorities. These are sometimes referred to as *Maximum Contaminant Levels* (MCLs). The MCL for lead is 15 ug/l; and for copper 1300 ug/l.

Action Level: The concentration of lead or copper which, if exceeded by the 90th percentile of a public water system's overall samples, triggers a legal requirement to conduct public education, investigate the causes of excessive corrosion and take action to reduce lead and copper leaching. The action level for lead is 15 ug/l, and for copper1300 ug/l. If these are exceeded all customers of the public system are notified.

90th Percentile: That value representing the statistical 90th highest value out of 100 samples. For systems collecting only 5 samples it is calculated as the average of the two highest samples. For systems collecting 10 samples per year it is the 2nd highest sample value

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of lead or copper in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. The MCLG for lead is 0 ug/l (zero) and for copper 1300 ug/l. These are not legally enforceable goals, but ideal levels.

If lead exceeds 15 ug/l in your water sample, please read the following:

Lead causes serious health problems if too much enters your body from drinking water and other sources. Drinking water is just one way we consume lead EPA estimates that less than 20% of lead exposure is from drinking water.

Other major sources include lead paint dust, soil and food, food and beverage containers, leaded gasoline and occupational exposure.

Too much lead can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and it interferes 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 lower levels of lead more than healthy adults. Lead is stored in the bones, so it can be released later in life. During pregnancy, the child receives lead from the mother's bones, which may affect brain development.

If copper exceeds 1300 ug/l in your water sample, please read the following:

The health effects from exposure to copper are less severe than lead, yet elevated levels in drinking water can increase overall exposure to a point where moderate to serious health effects occur. EPA estimates only 5% of normal copper exposure is from drinking water, while major sources include food, beverages, dust, soil, and commercial or industrial products containing copper. Our bodies require about 1000 ug of copper each day for good health.

Adverse health effects from drinking water with excess copper include vomiting, diarrhea, stomach cramps and nausea. The seriousness increases with copper levels and length of exposure. Long term exposure (more than 14 days) to very high levels has caused kidney and liver damage in some people. Children under one year of age plus adults with Wilson's disease or liver damage are more susceptible to copper toxicity.

How to reduce or eliminate your exposure to lead and copper in drinking water:

Lead and copper originate in plumbing materials and are released from pipes, valves and faucets by corrosion or friction. Wisconsin banned the use of lead solder in 1984. Prior to then lead was widely used in pipe solder, packing, valves, meters and as solid pipe. Brass is an alloy containing up to 15% lead, and most valves and faucets have brass bodies. Copper pipes installed prior to 1985 may have lead solder joints. Water quality affects how readily plumbing corrodes. Hard water deposits a protective scale in pipes which prevents metals from corrosion. Softened or highly treated water is more aggressive and tends to dissolve pipes and other plumbing materials. The following actions will help reduce your exposure to lead and copper in drinking water:

- Run the water until it turns cold before drinking. It is a good idea to flush the water lines before drinking any time the water has been motionless in the distribution system for 6 hours or more.
- Use cold water for cooking and preparing baby formula. Do not cook with or drink water from the hot water tap; lead dissolves more easily in hot water.
- Do not boil water to remove lead. Boiling water will not reduce lead levels.
- Look for alternative sources or treatment of water. If your lead result is above 15 ppb, you may want to consider purchasing bottled water or a water filter. Read the package to be sure the filter is approved to reduce lead or contact NSF International at 800-NSF-8010, or www.nsf.org for information on performance standards for water filters.
- Identify if your plumbing fixtures contain lead. New faucets, fittings, and valves, may contain up to 8 percent lead including those advertised or labeled as "lead-free" and may contribute lead to drinking water. Consumers should be aware of this when choosing fixtures and take appropriate precautions.

Lead and copper compliance samples represent worst-case-scenarios. You might consider taking additional water samples after flushing. Most labs charge about \$25 for a metals analysis. Take 1 sample after flushing a minute or so; and another in the middle of a day or evening, to test a random sample during periods of regular water use.

For more information call Kari-Ann Killian (608)223-4418 or visit the WDNR website to view or print a brochure about lead at and about copper at

is copy.

2012 Customer Notification of Lead/Copper Results Certification

Wisconsin Department Of Natural Resources

Bureau of Drinking Water and Groundwater 101 S Webster St. PO Box 7921

Madison, WI 53707 Fax: 608-267-7650 Attn: Mark Nelson Email: A. PWS Information Madison Country Day School PWS Name Waunakee 11305580 City /Town PWS ID The public water system (PWS) named above hereby certifies that individual lead and copper tap results have been provided to the persons served by the public water system at the specific sampling site from which the sample was collected in compliance with ch. NR 809.547(4)(a) 09/01/12 09/30/12 Compliance Monitoring Period: Start date End date 10/08/2012 Number of Sites Sampled: Date PWS Received Results From Lab: B. Customer Delivery Methods - Based on Type of Public Water System For Community water systems (choose a or b) a. My system notified customers by U.S. Mail. Date Completed b. My system notified consumers by hand/direct delivery. Date Completed For Non Transient Non Community water system (choose a or b) a. My system posted within the facility in which the samples were collected and the results will remain posted until the next lead and copper results are reported. Date Completed b. My system notified consumers by hand/direct delivery. Date Completed C. Customer Delivery Requirements The water system named above certifies that these results and the following information were provided to each customer sampled as part of this program within 30 days of receiving the test results from the laboratory: Individual lead tap results from lead and copper tap water monitoring. An explanation of the health effects of lead with steps that consumers can take to reduce exposure to lead in drinking water. Contact information for your water system. The action level for lead and the maximum contaminant level goal, and the definitions of these two terms from s. NR 809.833 (2). D. PWS Certification Requirements Sent a copy of this completed Certification Form to the address, email, or fax above within 90 days following the end of the monitoring period specified in A. above. (per NR 809.55(6)(c)) Attached to this Certification Form an example of one completed Notification Form as presented to consumers (Name, Title) (Date)

(Phone) (E-mail address)

TTI MADISONCOUNTRYDAY 6088506006

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REASON FOR ERROR		-	
REASON FOR ERROR E-1) HANG UP OR LINE FAIL E-3) NO ANSWER	E-2) BUSY E-4) NO FACSIMILE CONNEC	TION	
2012 Customer Notifica			
	tion of Lead/Copper Results Certifica	tion	
Wisconsin Bureau	Department Of Natural Resources of Drinking Water and Groundwater		··
	101 S Webster St. PO Box 7921		
Fax: 608-267-7650	Madison, Wt 53707 Attn: Mark Nelson		
A. PWS Information Madison Country Day School	7 to 2. Water (versor)	Email: mark.nels	уор. ју இпог
PWS Name			
Waunakee Cily /Town	11305580		
The public water system (PWS) named about the persons served by the public water and about the persons served by the public water and about the persons served by the public water and about the public water and about the persons served by the public water and about	PWS ID Ve hereby certifles that individual lead and copper tap t the specific sampling site from which the second	results have been	
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ompliance Monitoring Period: 09/01/1	12 to 09/30/12		
Number of Sites Sampled: 5	Date PWS Received Results From Lab:	10/08/20	10
B. Customer Delivery Methods - Base	on Type of Public Mary	Date	!
For Community water systems (choose a or i	2)	\$2,0,000,500, 500,500	• •
a. My system notified customers by U.S. Mail	I.		
b. My system notified consumers by hand/dir		Date Comple	eted
For Non Transfert Non Community	ect delivery.	Date Comple	eted
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remain posted until the next lead and copper	th the samples were collected and the results will results are reported.	٠,,	
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Individual lead tap results from lead and copp	- and the leading notified (appliant)	ry:	
An explanation of the health effects of lead w	per tap water monitoring. hith steps that consumers can take to reduce expos		
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809.833 (2).	ontaminant level goal, and the definitions of these t	wo terms from s	. NR
D. PWS Certification Requirements			
Sent a copy of this completed Certification Formonitoring period specified in A. above. (per	m to the address, email, or fax above within 90 day NR 809.55(6)(c))	rs following the :	end of the
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Certified by:			
(Name, Fittle) (Date)	Madison Country day over		
688-850-6000 rsequere	Madison Courten day over		

TTI MADISONCOUNTRYDAY 6088506006

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REASON FOR ERROR E-1) HANG UP OR LINE FAIL E-3) NO ANSWER

E-2) BUSY E-4) NO FACSIMILE CONNECTION

Date: # /14/14

Subject: Consumer Notice of Tep Water Results From: Roger Seaver, Madison Country Day School 78: Denise Young

Fox: 312 886 0168

Note: Attached is the copy of the tap
water results customer notice these we
have had posted since last September.
Please let me Know if this is not
a dequate. Email: rseaver-emadison country day. org

P. 1

* * * COMMUNICATION RESULT REPORT (JAN. 15, 2014 2:59PM) * * *

TTI MADISONCOUNTRYDAY 6088506006

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REASON FOR ERROR E-1) HANG UP OR LINE FAIL E-3) NO ANSWER

E-2) BUSY

From: Roger Scaver, Madison Country Day School TD: Deutse Going Fax#: 312-886-0168

tap Wooder Results

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TTI MADISONCOUNTRYDAY 6088506006

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		ICE OF TAP WATER RESUL	LTS
PWS Name	: Madison Ca	intry Day School	
PWSTD#:	113.095.80		
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The public w	rater system indicated above	hereby affirms that consumer notice	of tap water results
		lent with the requirements of §141.85((d).
100 ▼	(ins	ieri dute)	₩ 1
☐ Notice di	stributed by	on	
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CERTIFICATION FORM FOR CONSUMER NOTICE OF TAP WATER RESULTS 0 10 000

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PWSID#:	11305580		, šeg		
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P. 1

COMMUNICATION RESULT REPORT (JAN. 24, 2014 3:33PM) * * ;

TTI MADISONCOUNTRYDAY 6088506006

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REASON FOR ERROR E-1) HANG UP OR LINE FAIL

E-2) BUSY

From: Roger Scarco, Made Son Country Day Schrol TO: Devise Going Forth: 312-886-0168

tap Wooder Results

Consumer Notice of Tap Water Results Template

(Information in italics is required/mandatory language and cannot be changed)

[Template 1: Select the appropriate template from the 2 possible options. Use this template if the 90th percentile value is **below** the lead action level of 15 parts per billion.]

> 1) Maintenance Office tap < 0.15 2.) Dre-K Fountain 3.56 3.) Pod Fountain 3.17 4.) Music Room Fountain 4.86 5.) Kndergarten Dountain 0.31

1. We are happy to report that the 90th percentile value for our water system is below the lead action level of 15 parts per billion.

What Does This Mean?

Under the authority of the Safe Drinking Water Act, EPA set the action level for lead in drinking water at 15 ppb. This means utilities must ensure that water from the taps used for human consumption do not exceed this level in at least 90 percent of the sites sampled (90th percentile value). The action level is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow. If water from the tap does exceed this limit, then the utility must take certain steps to correct the problem. Because lead may pose serious health risks, the EPA set a Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) of zero for lead. The MCLG is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

What Are The 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.

What Are The Sources of Lead?

The primary sources of lead exposure for most children are deteriorating lead-based paint, lead contaminated dust, and lead contaminated residential soil. Exposure to lead is a significant health concern, especially for young children and infants whose growing bodies tend to absorb more lead than the average adult. Although our facility's lead levels were below the action level, if you are concerned about lead exposure in your home, parents should ask their health care providers about testing children to determine levels of lead in their blood.

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

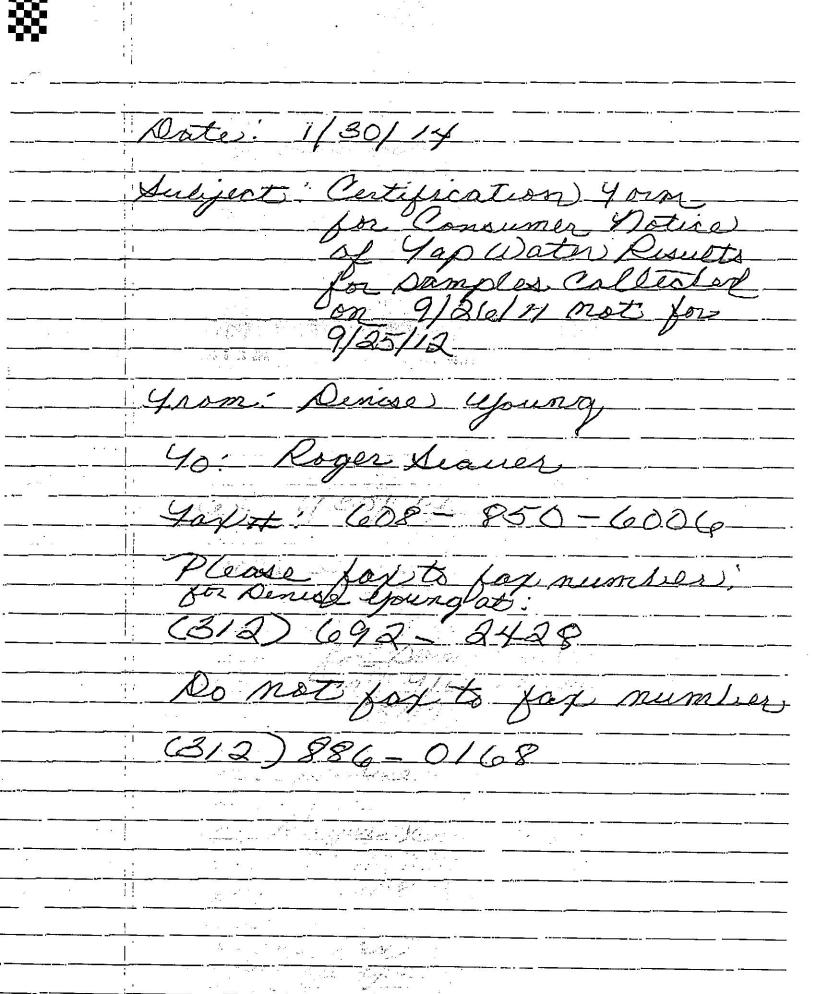
- Run your water to flush out lead. If water hasn't been used for several hours, run water for 15-30 seconds [or insert a different flushing time if your system has representative data indicating a different flushing time would better reduce lead exposure in your community and if the State approves the wording] 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.
- Use cold water for cooking and preparing baby formula.

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Do not boil water to remove lead.

For More Information

Call us at [insert your water system's phone number]. For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's Web site at www.epa.gov/lead, call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider.



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