

# CERTIFICATION OF CONSUMER NOTIFICATION OF LEAD/COPPER RESULTS FORM

## WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Return this form to your District DNR Office

### 1. PWS Information

Merton Community School District

PWS Name

Hartland

City /Town

26807132

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).

|                               |            |                                     |            |
|-------------------------------|------------|-------------------------------------|------------|
| COMPLIANCE MONITORING PERIOD: | 09/1/2025  | TO                                  | 09/30/2025 |
|                               | Start Date |                                     | End Date   |
| NUMBER OF SITES SAMPLED:      | 10         | DATE PWS RECEIVED RESULTS FROM LAB: | 09/12/2025 |
|                               |            |                                     | Date       |

### 2. Consumer Delivery Methods – Based on Type of Public Water System

**For Community Water Systems (choose a. or b.)**

☐ a. My system notified consumers by U.S. Mail.

Date Completed

☐ b. My system notified consumers by hand/direct delivery.

Date Completed

**For Non-Transient Non-Community Water Systems (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.

09/30/2025

Date Completed

☐ b. My system notified consumers by hand/direct delivery.

Date Completed

### 3. Consumer Delivery Requirements

The water system named above certifies that all of the following information was provided as part of the Lead and Copper Rule monitoring and compliance requirements 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.

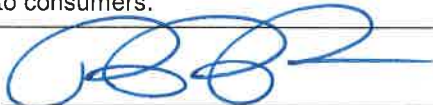
☒ The action level for lead and the maximum contaminant level goal, and the definitions of these two terms from s. NR 809.833 (2).

### 4. 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 1. above. (per NR 809.55(6)(c))

☒ Attached to this Certification Form an example of one completed Consumer Notification of Lead and Copper Results Form as presented to consumers.

Certified by:



Ronald D. Russ, District Administrator/Buildings and Grounds Director, 09/30/2025

(Name, Title) (Date)

262-538-2828, russr@merton.k12.wi.us

(Phone) (E-mail address)

## Consumer Notice of Lead and Copper Results in Drinking Water (OTM/NN)

Public Water Systems are required to test water for lead and copper from drinking water taps within their distribution systems *AND* to notify consumers of lead and copper test results. Listed below are test results of samples collected this year.

|                           |                                  |         |          |
|---------------------------|----------------------------------|---------|----------|
| Public Water Supply Name: | Merton Community School District |         |          |
| PWSID:                    | 26807132                         | County: | Waukesha |

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 | Sample Date | Lead µg/l (ppb) | Copper µg/l (ppb) |
|------------------------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| Intermediate Room124A        | 09/12/2025  | 0.73            | 94                |
| Intermediate Room 117        | 09/17/2025  | 0.93            | 50                |
| Intermediate Room Cafeteria  | 09/12/2025  | 1.3             | 43                |
| Intermediate Room 113        | 09/12/2025  | 1.6             | 40                |
| Intermediate Office          | 09/12/2025  | 0.36            | 20                |
| Primary Kitchen              | 09/12/2025  | 4.5             | 25                |
| Primary Room 110             | 09/12/2025  | 2.0             | 31                |
| Primary Lounge               | 09/12/2025  | 0.0             | 12                |
| Primary Nurses Room          | 09/12/2025  | 0.43            | 9.3               |
| Primary Room 121             | 09/12/2025  | 0.53            | 5.4               |

| Contaminant | Action Level (parts per billion or ppb) | Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (ppb) |
|-------------|---|--------------------------------------|
| Lead        | 15                                      | 0                                    |
| Copper      | 1300                                    | 1300                                 |

### Definition of terms:

- **µg/l:** micrograms per liter. This is equivalent to one part-per-billion or *ppb*.
- **Action Level:** The concentration of lead or copper which, if exceeded in greater than ten percent of the total number of samples collected by a public water system, triggers one or more of the actions specified above. The lead action level is not health-based. It was established based on the feasible lead level that public water systems could meet.
- **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 (zero) ppb, based on information from EPA and CDC that there is no identifiable level of lead that is without risk, and the MCLG for copper is 1300 ppb which is the same as the copper action level and water at or below this level is considered safe.

## Explanation of the Health Effects of Lead and Copper

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 for the overall population is from drinking water. Infants who consume mostly mixed formula can receive 40 to 60 percent of their exposure to lead 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.

Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level may, with short term exposure, experience nausea, cramps, diarrhea and/or vomiting with the more severe effects associated with higher levels of copper; and with long-term exposure may experience liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor if the amount of copper in their water exceeds the action level.

## 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](http://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 262-538-2828 or visit the WDNR website to view or print a brochure about lead at <https://dnr.wisconsin.gov/sites/default/files/topic/DrinkingWater/Publications/DG015.pdf> and about copper at <https://dnr.wisconsin.gov/sites/default/files/topic/DrinkingWater/Publications/DG027.pdf>.