



**LEAD AND COPPER REPORT AND
CONSUMER NOTICE FOR COMMUNITY WATER SUPPLY
FORM B – SUPPLIES WITHOUT LEAD SERVICE LINES**

*Issued under authority of the Michigan Safe Drinking Water Act, 1976 PA 399,
as amended (Act 399), MCL 325.1001 et seq., and the Administrative Rules.*

Failure to submit this information is a violation of Act 399 and may subject the water supply to enforcement penalties.


Administrative Rule R 325.10710d requires water supplies to report lead and copper monitoring information within ten (10) days after the end of the monitoring period. This form may be used to meet this requirement. Form instructions are available on pages 8-10. Submit the information to the appropriate Michigan Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy (EGLE) district office.

1. Water Supply Name: Hidden Hamlet Association
2. County: Emmet 3. WSSN: 03132
4. Population: 465 5. Monitoring Period: From: 1/1/2023 To: 6/30/23
6. Minimum Number of Samples Required: 10 7. Number of Samples Taken: 10
8. Name of Certified Laboratory: Trace Analytical

9. SAMPLE CRITERIA:

This form is for water supplies collecting ALL lead and copper samples from sites WITHOUT lead service lines. If samples are collected at sites with lead service lines, use Form A.		
Yes	No	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Are ALL samples from sites WITHOUT lead service lines? If no, STOP and use Form A to allow for reporting of 1st and 5th liter results.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Did you prioritize sample collection according to the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tier 1 sites must be used unless insufficient Tier 1 sites available. • If insufficient Tier 1 sites available, then Tier 2 sites must be used. • If insufficient Tier 2 sites, then Tier 3 sites must be used. • If no Tier 1, 2, or 3 sites are available, sites must be representative of plumbing materials typically found throughout the water system.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Are all samples from sites on your Lead and Copper Sampling Plan (LCSP)? If no, explain why you sampled the site and submit an updated LCSP:
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Did you prioritize sample collection at previously sampled sites? If no, explain:
Comments (attach additional pages if necessary):		

10. SIGNATURE:

Name: Tammi Gall Signature: 
Title: OIC Phone: (231) 333-6874 Date: 5/24/23



11. TAP SAMPLING DATA

Water Supply Name: Hidden Hamlet Association WSSN: 03132

Use additional sheets as needed. Sheet 1 of 1.

Sample Location	Sample Date	Tier (1,2,3,OT) ¹	Category (see below) ²	Service Line (C,G,P) ³	Building Plumbing (L,CLS,C,G,P) ³	Tap Type (K,B,O) ⁴	Lead <input type="checkbox"/> mg/L <input type="checkbox"/> µg/L	Copper <input type="checkbox"/> mg/L <input type="checkbox"/> µg/L	Lab Sample Number
406 Sun Valley	4/25/2023	OT	OT	C	C,P	K	ND	0.025	01
442 Chamonix	4/25/2023	OT	OT	C	C,P	K	0.0033	0.075	02
453 Chamonix	4/25/2023	OT	OT	C	C,P	K	0.012	0.18	03
5270 Tyrol	4/25/2023	OT	OT	C	C	K	ND	ND	04
5365 Snowmass	4/25/2023	OT	OT	C	C,P	K	0.0021	0.048	05
165 Sun Valley	4/25/2023	OT	OT	C	C,P	K	ND	ND	06
5375 Aspen Way	4/25/2023	OT	OT	G	C,P	K	ND	0.054	07
315 Loveland	4/25/2023	OT	OT	C	C,P	K	ND	0.059	08
5267 Aspen Way	4/25/2023	OT	OT	G	C,P	K	ND	0.025	09
5313 Alphof	4/25/2023	OT	OT	C	C	K	0.0012	0.11	10

¹ Tier	² Category	Description	¹ Tier	² Category	Description	³ Material	⁴ Tap Type
Tier 1	A*	Single Family w/ lead service line	Tier 2	D*	Multi Family or building w/ lead service line	L = Lead CLS = Copper with lead solder (building plumbing only) C = Copper G = Galvanized P = Plastic	K = Kitchen Sink B = Bathroom Sink O = Other (not an option for residential sites)
	B	Single Family w/ interior lead plumbing		E	Multi Family or building w/ interior lead plumbing		
	C*	Multi Family Residence (MFR) w/ a lead service line*, if MFRs comprise at least 20% of total service connections.	Tier 3	F	Single Family w/ copper plumbing with lead solder installed before July 1988		
	* Use Report Form A (not this form) if any samples collected were from sites with lead service lines to allow reporting of 1st and 5th liter results.		Other	OT	If no Tier 1, 2, 3 sites, use sites representative of plumbing commonly found throughout the supply.		

**CONSUMER NOTICE OF LEAD AND COPPER RESULTS
REQUIREMENTS AND CERTIFICATION**

Each community water supply must deliver a Consumer Notice of Lead and Copper Results (Consumer Notice) to the occupants at each location sampled within 30 days of learning the sample results as required under R 325.10410(5) of the administrative rules promulgated under Act 399. Failure to deliver the Consumer Notice to each location on time will result in a reporting violation.

Instructions:

- A. Use the Consumer Notice template (next page) or another form approved by EGLE.
- B. Complete one Consumer Notice for each home or building that was sampled. **MAKE SURE UNITS ARE CORRECT BEFORE DISTRIBUTING TO CONSUMERS.**
Note: 1 mg/L = 1 ppm = 1,000 ppb Example: 0.002 mg/L = 0.002 ppm = 2 ppb
- C. Mail or hand deliver each Consumer Notice to the corresponding home or building sampled.
- D. Water supplies have 90 days after the end of the monitoring period to submit a sample copy of the Consumer Notice along with the below certification verifying that the Consumer Notices have been distributed as required under R 325.10710d(f)(3) to the appropriate EGLE district office. When possible, EGLE encourages water supplies to send the sample notice and certification along with the Lead and Copper Report (pages 1 and 2 of this document), which is due within ten days after the end of the monitoring period. Please **COMPLETE** all forms accurately to avoid resubmittal.

Certification:

I hereby certify that the Consumer Notice has been provided to persons served at each of the taps that were tested, including all the following information:

- Delivery was by mail, hand delivery, or another method approved by EGLE.
- Delivery was within 30 days of knowing the result.
- Consumer Notice includes required content:
 - The results of lead and copper tap monitoring for the site that was sampled.
 - An explanation of the health effects of lead and copper.
 - The steps consumers can take to reduce exposure to lead in drinking water.
 - Contact information for the public water supply.
 - The maximum contaminant level goal and the action level for lead and copper with the definitions explaining each.

Please **initial** each line verifying that each requirement was completed:

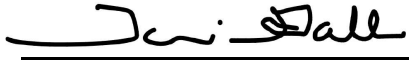
TKG A Consumer Notice was sent to persons served at each of the taps that were tested.

TKG Delivery was by mail, hand delivery, or another method approved by EGLE.

TKG Each Consumer Notice was delivered to the resident within 30 days of knowing the results.

TKG Each Consumer Notice included the required content as stated above.

TKG A sample copy of a Consumer Notice sent to a resident **is attached**.

Hidden Hamlet Association	03132	5/24/23
Water Supply Name	WSSN	Date
OIC	Tammi Gall	
Title	Printed Name	Signature

**CONSUMER NOTICE OF LEAD AND COPPER RESULTS IN DRINKING
SITE WITHOUT A LEAD SERVICE LINE**

Water Supply Name:	Hidden Hamlet Association		
Sample Site Address:	165 Sun Valley	WSSN:	03132
Sample Location:	Kitchen	Date Sampled:	4/25/23

Thank you for participating in the lead and copper monitoring of drinking water. The sample represents the water you are likely to drink when turning on the tap. The levels of lead and copper found at your location are in the table below.

Contaminant	Action Level	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Your Result
Lead (ppb)	15	0	ND
Copper (ppb)	1,300	1,300	ND

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 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.

ND: Not detected.

To reduce exposure to lead and copper in drinking water:

- **Run your water before drinking.** The more time water has been sitting in your home’s pipes, the more lead it may contain. Therefore, if your water has not been used for several hours, run the water before using it for drinking or cooking. This flushes lead-containing water from the pipes. Additional flushing may be required for homes that have been vacant or have a longer service line.
 - If you **do not** have a lead service line, run the water for 30 seconds to two minutes, or until it becomes cold or reaches a steady temperature.
 - If you **do** have a lead service line, run the water for at least five minutes to flush water from both the interior building plumbing and the lead service line.
- **Use cold water for drinking, cooking, and preparing baby formula.** Do not cook with or drink water from the hot water tap. Lead and copper dissolve more easily in hot water.
- **Do not boil water to remove lead and copper.** Boiling water will not reduce lead and copper levels.
- **Everyone can consider using a filter to reduce lead in drinking water.** The Michigan Department of Health and Human Services (MDHHS) recommends every household use a certified lead filter to reduce lead from their drinking water, especially households with a child, pregnant person, an individual with high blood pressure, or people residing in houses built before 1987. MDHHS also recommends



System Tested and Certified by NSF International against NSF/ANSI Standard 53 for the reduction of Lead.

making baby formula or cooking with filtered water. Look for filters that are tested and certified to NSF/ANSI Standard 53 for lead reduction and NSF/ANSI Standard 42 for particulate reduction (Class I). Some filter options

include a pour-through pitcher or faucet-mount system. If the label does not specifically mention lead reduction, check the Performance Data Sheet included with the device. Be sure to maintain and replace the filter in accordance with the manufacturer’s instructions to protect water quality.

- **Consider purchasing bottled water.** The Food and Drug Administration regulates bottled water. The bottled water standard for lead is 5 ppb.
- **Identify older plumbing fixtures that likely contain lead.** Older faucets, fittings, and valves sold before 2014 may contain higher levels of lead, even if marked “lead-free.” Faucets, fittings, and valves sold after January 2014 are required to meet a more restrictive “lead-free” definition but may still contain up to 0.25 percent lead. When purchasing new plumbing materials, it is important to look for materials that are certified to meet NSF Standard 61. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prepared a brochure that explains the various markings that can indicate that materials meet the new “lead free” definition: [How to Identify Lead Free Certification Markings](https://Nepis.EPA.gov/Exe/ZyPDF.cgi?Dockey=P100LVYK.txt) (<https://Nepis.EPA.gov/Exe/ZyPDF.cgi?Dockey=P100LVYK.txt>).
- **Clean your aerator.** The aerator on the end of your faucet is a screen that will catch debris. This debris could include particulate lead. As part of routine maintenance, the aerator should be removed at least every six months to rinse out any debris that may include particulate lead.
- **Get your child tested.** Contact your local health department or healthcare provider to find out how you can get your child tested for lead if you are concerned about exposure.

***LEAD** can cause serious health and developmental problems. 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. Although other sources of lead exposure exist, such as lead paint, and lead contaminated dust, your water supply is contacting you to reduce your risk of exposure to lead in drinking water. If you have questions about other sources of lead exposure, please contact your local health department.*

***COPPER** is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson’s Disease should consult their healthcare provider.*

Although the primary sources of lead exposure for most children are from deteriorating lead-based paint, lead-contaminated dust, and lead-contaminated soil, the EPA estimates that 20 percent or more of human exposure to lead may come from drinking water. Infants who consume mostly mixed formula can receive 40 percent to 60 percent of their exposure to lead from drinking water.

For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, visit the [EPA](http://www.EPA.gov/Lead) website at www.EPA.gov/Lead, call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your healthcare provider.

For more information on copper, visit the [United States Center for Disease Control](http://www.ATSDR.CDC.gov/Index.html) website at www.ATSDR.CDC.gov/Index.html, or contact your healthcare provider.

For more information regarding your water supply, contact us at: (231) 333-6874 .