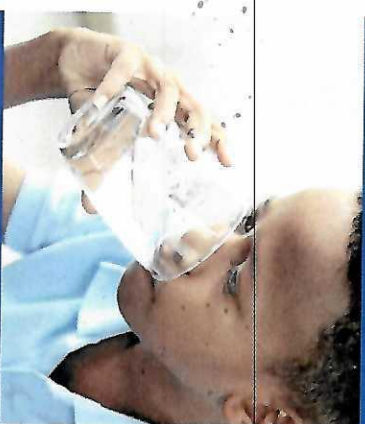


What are the health effects of lead?

There is no safe level of lead in drinking water. Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Some health effects to infants and children include decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can also result in new or worsened learning and behavior problems. The children of persons who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy may be at increased risk of these harmful health effects. Adults have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney or nervous system problems. Contact your healthcare provider for more information about your risks.

1 Small amounts of lead can have a BIG effect on children.



Children and babies are at a higher risk of developing serious health issues – even from small doses of lead.

2 Lead is stored in your body.



Lead can accumulate in your bones. The longer the exposure, the greater the buildup, leading to potential health complications over time.

3 Everyone deserves safe water.



Lead in water can cause health problems for everyone, including loved ones, guests, and pets.

Where can I get health screenings for lead?

Health screenings are available through (list agency name[s]) at (list location[s]). They can be contacted at (list phone number[s]) and website address(es)/email address(s).

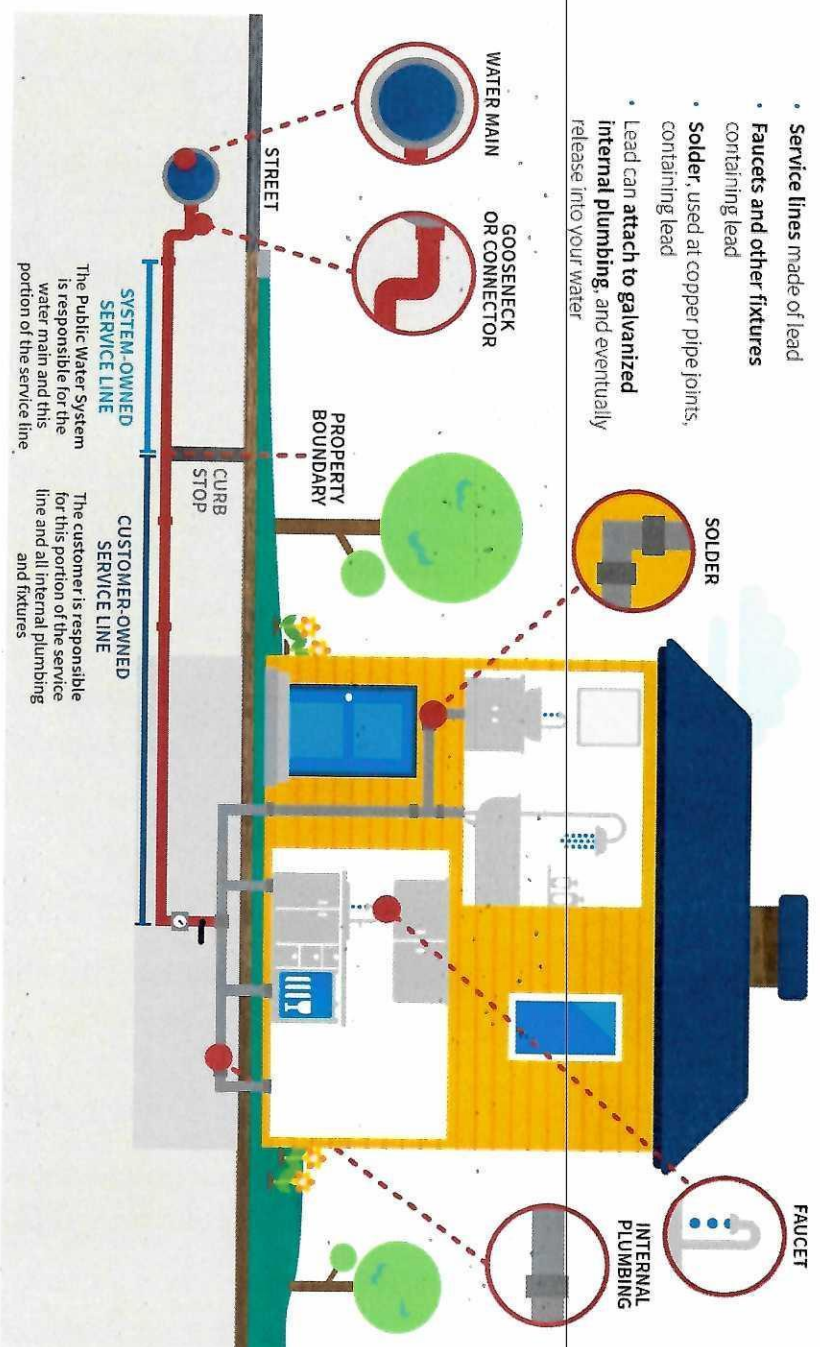
What you can do

Here are some steps you can take if you are concerned about lead in your drinking water:

- 💧 ***Flush your tap if it hasn't been used for more than six hours.***
Let the cold water run for 30 seconds to two minutes before using a faucet for drinking or cooking.
- 💧 ***Don't use hot tap water for cooking, drinking, or preparing baby formula.***
Hot tap water directly from the faucet can have higher lead levels. Heat up cold tap water instead.
- 💧 ***Don't boil water to remove or reduce lead levels. Purchase or lease a water filter certified to reduce lead.***
Boiling water won't remove or reduce lead. Always follow the filter manufacturer's maintenance instructions.
- 💧 ***Keep your faucet screens clean of lead particles or debris by periodically removing them and rinsing them with water for three to five minutes.***
- 💧 ***Purchase bottled water for cooking, drinking, or preparing baby formula.***
The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention recommends children and pregnant women use bottled water or a filtration system certified to reduce or eliminate lead by an independent testing organization.
- 💧 ***Check your pipes and fixtures for lead.***
Find out if the pipes that bring water into your home are made of lead or if the fixtures in your home contain lead.
- 💧 ***Test your children for lead.***
Contact your child's healthcare provider regarding blood lead level testing. For additional information, visit odh.ohio.gov/know-our-programs/Childhood-Lead-Poisoning, call 1.877.LEADSAFE (532-3723), or email lead.testing@odh.ohio.gov.
- 💧 ***Test your water for lead.***
Contact your county health department or public water system for more information or visit epa.ohio.gov/lead for a list of certified labs.

HOW LEAD GETS INTO YOUR DRINKING WATER

- **Service lines** made of lead
- **Faucets and other fixtures** containing lead
- **Solder**, used at copper pipe joints, containing lead
- Lead can **attach to galvanized internal plumbing**, and eventually release into your water



What are the sources of lead?

While lead exposure can occur from various sources, U.S. EPA estimates approximately 20% of human exposure may come from lead in drinking water.

For More Information

Hamler Village 419-274-7651
hamlerwater@gmail.com , visit
 U.S. EPA's website at
epa.gov/lead, call the National
 Lead Information Center at 800-
 424-LEAD or contact your
 healthcare provider.