

Public Education for Lead

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT LEAD IN YOUR DRINKING WATER

Holiday Highway HOA found elevated levels of lead in drinking water in some homes/buildings. Lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and children 6 years and younger. Please read this notice closely to see what you can do to reduce lead in your drinking water.

The lead level that requires public education and additional requirements is 15 parts per billion or 0.015 mg/L. The level of lead for our public water system is 0.020 mg/L. Of the 5 homes that were tested, 4 came back with no detectable levels of lead. However, the one that tested high was very high, and skewed the overall results. That location is being addressed specifically to reduce lead levels in their water. And lead is still a serious concern, so we want to make sure you have the tools to reduce any possible exposure.

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. Drinking water is one possible source of lead exposure. The main sources of lead exposure are lead-based paint, lead-contaminated dust or soil, and some plumbing materials. Brass faucets, fittings, and valves, including those advertised as "lead-free," may contribute lead to drinking water. Lead can also be found in certain types of pottery, pewter, brass fixtures, food, and cosmetics. Other sources include exposure in the work place and exposure from certain hobbies (lead can be carried on clothing or shoes). Lead is found in some toys, some playground equipment, and some children's metal jewelry.

When water is in contact for several hours with pipes (or service lines) or plumbing that contains lead, the lead may enter drinking water. Homes built before 1988 are more likely to have plumbing containing lead.

EPA estimates that 10 -20% of a person's potential exposure to lead may come from drinking water. Infants who consume mostly formula mixed with lead-containing water can receive 40 -60% of their exposure to lead from drinking water.

Steps You Can Take to Reduce Your Exposure to Lead in Your Water

- 1. *Run your water to flush out lead.*** If the tap hasn't been used for several hours, run water for 15-30 seconds to flush lead from interior plumbing or until it becomes cold or reaches a steady temperature before using it for drinking or cooking.
- 2. *Use cold water for cooking and preparing baby formula.*** Lead dissolves more easily into hot water. Do not use water from the hot water tap to cook, drink, or make baby formula.
- 3. *Do not boil water to remove lead.*** Boiling water will not reduce lead.
- 4. *Look for alternative sources or treatment of water.*** 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. Be sure to maintain and

replace a filter device in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions to protect water quality.

5. **Test your water for lead.** Call us at the number listed below to find out how to get your water tested for lead. A list of Idaho certified laboratories is available at <http://healthandwelfare.idaho.gov/Health/Labs/CertificationDrinkingWaterLabs/tabid/1833/Default.aspx>
6. **Get your child's blood 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.
7. **Identify and replace plumbing fixtures containing lead.** Brass faucets, fittings, and valves, including those advertised as "lead-free," may contribute lead to drinking water. Prior to January 2014, the law allowed fixtures, such as faucets, with up to 8% lead to be labeled as "lead free." "Lead free" is now defined as a weighted average of less than or equal to 0.25%. Visit the National Sanitation Foundation website at www.nsf.org to learn more about lead-containing plumbing fixtures.

What Happened? What is Being Done?

We discovered elevated levels of lead in August of 2025. If we tested your water for lead, you should have received a copy of the results. Even if we didn't test your water specifically, a notification was sent to inform you of elevated levels of lead in the water system. Also, we conducted additional follow-up testing, and discovered that one faucet was the cause of elevated levels of lead. The owner of that home is replacing that faucet.

Because lead was only detected in a single faucet, there appears to be no lead in the water to reduce. However, if you are concerned about the possibility of lead in your water, you can follow the steps above to reduce your exposure. Additionally, if you'd like to have your water tested for lead, please reach out to David Koffer, your licensed operator. Finally, if you are concerned about other sources of lead, there are commercially available test swabs that you can purchase to test paint, toys, or other materials for the presence of lead.

In some systems, especially older water systems, lead pipes and fittings were used during construction. Lead was thought to be a handy material for plumbing, before it was discovered to be harmful. There is no information about what material your water pipes are made of. However, given the number of homes that had no detectable levels of lead in the water samples, we do not believe any lead was used in the main water lines.

We do not have any historical records for lead levels in your water. However, during the evaluation, it was discovered that the high-lead faucet was sourced from a non-standard supplier. Given the evidence that we have, we suspect that lead levels were initially very low or non-detect. They became elevated due to the installation of the faucet, and we expect them to go back down once the faucet is replaced.

For More Information

Call or text David at 208.308.6059 or visit our website at www.walkerwaterquality.com/holiday-highway. If you'd rather email, he can be reached at walkerwaterquality@gmail.com For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home/building and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's website at www.epa.gov/lead or contact your health care provider.

Date Distributed 1-16-2026

Water System ID 5070025

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable.
Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.