Consumer Notice of Lead Tap Results Certification

This certification form is for community and non-transient non-community public water systems to certify that lead monitoring results were provided to the participating consumers within 30 days of receipt of results as required by 40 CFR 141.80(g) and incorporated by reference in IDAPA 58.01.08.350.

PWS ID#: 1280285RE

PWS Name: Ramsey Estates Water

Date Provided to Consumers: 10/31/2025

Date Results Received from Lab: 9/23/2025

I certify that the lead consumer notice has been provided to each person who is served at the specific sampling site from which the sample was tested.

I also certify that the following information was provided within the following time frames:

☐ **Within 3 calendar days** of receiving the test results from the laboratory for results that exceed 15 ug/L.

☒ **Within 30 days** of receiving the test results from the laboratory for results that **do not** exceed 15 ug/L.

☒ Individual tap results from lead tap water monitoring carried out under the requirements of IDAPA 58.01.08.350.

☒ An explanation of the health effects of lead.

☒ Steps that consumers can take to reduce exposure to lead in drinking water.

☒ Contact information for our water system.

☒ The maximum contaminant level goals and action levels for lead, and the definitions of these two terms.

Certified by:

Signature: _____ Date: 10/31/2025

Owner/Operator: Leslie Rayner Title: Operator

Send one completed copy of the consumer notice that you used to notify the residence with this form to your regulating agency **within 3 months** of the end of the monitoring period. (e.g. if your monitoring period ends September 30, certification must be sent no later than December 31).

Lead Tap Water Monitoring Consumer Notice

PWS ID#:1280285 RE Date: 10/31/2025

PWS Name: Ramsey Estates Water

Thank you for participating in the lead tap water monitoring program. In accordance with 40 CFR 141.85, incorporated by reference in the "Idaho Rules for Public Drinking Water Systems," all water systems must provide consumers who occupy homes that are part of the lead monitoring program with their individual lead sample result. The lead tap water monitoring result for the drinking water sample collected at the location listed below was:

Street Address: 1142 Laramie

Sample Collection Date: 09/23/2025

ONLY the statement that is checked below is applicable to your sample location.

☒ Lead was NOT DETECTED at this sample location.

☐ Lead was detected at _____ milligrams per liter (mg/L). This result is at or BELOW the lead action level of 0.015 mg/L.

☐ Lead was detected at _____ milligrams per liter (mg/L). This result is ABOVE the lead action level of 0.015 mg/L.

The 90th percentile value for our public water supply was N/A milligrams per liter (mg/L).

What Does This Mean?

Under the authority of the Safe Drinking Water Act, the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) set the action level for lead in drinking water at **0.015 mg/L**. This means utilities must ensure that water from the customer's tap does not exceed this level in at least 90% of the homes sampled (90th percentile value). The action level is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a public water system owner or operator must follow. If the 90^{th} percentile value does exceed this limit, then the utility must take certain steps to correct the problem. Because lead may pose serious health risks, 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.

If detected, your lead level may be due to conditions unique to your home, such as the presence of lead solder or brass faucets, fittings, and valves that may contain lead. Our goal is to keep the corrosivity of our water as low as possible (corrosive water can cause lead to leach from plumbing materials that contain lead), and there are actions you can take to reduce exposure. We strongly urge you to take the steps below to reduce your exposure to lead in drinking water.

Should the current (or if in the future) lead 90th percentile for the water supply exceed the lead action level, we will be taking a number of steps to correct the problem. Such steps will or would include monitoring our source water, initiating controls to reduce the corrosivity of our water, and initiating lead service line replacement if needed.

What are the Health Effects of Lead?

Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups. Infants and children can have decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can lead to new learning and behavior problems or exacerbate existing learning and behavior problems. The children of women who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy can have increased risk of these adverse health effects. Adults can have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney or nervous system problems.

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. Lead is rarely found in source water but enters tap water through corrosion of plumbing materials. Homes built before 1986 are more likely to have lead pipes, fixtures, and solder.

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

If you are concerned about the lead levels at your location, there are several things you can do:

- ***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.
- ***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.
- ***Do not boil water to remove lead***. Boiling water will not reduce lead.
- **Look for alternative water sources, or treatment options.** You may want to consider purchasing bottled water or a water treatment filter/device. Ensure any filter/device is NSF approved to remove lead. Be sure to maintain or replace any filter/device in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions to protect water quality.
- ***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.
- ***Get your child's blood tested***. Contact your local health department or health care provider to find out how you can get your child tested for lead if you are concerned about exposure.
- ***Identify if your plumbing fixtures contain 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%. To learn more about lead-containing fixtures, visit www.nsf.org.

Who Can I Contact for More Information?

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

If you need more information concerning this result, please call the water system contact listed below:

Water System: Ramsey Estates Water P.O. Box 280 Rathdrum ID 83858

Contact Person: L&C Industries Phone Number: 208-261-1045
www.landcindustries.com

Lead Tap Water Monitoring Consumer Notice

PWS ID#:1280285 RE Date: 10/31/2025

PWS Name: Ramsey Estates Water

Thank you for participating in the lead tap water monitoring program. In accordance with 40 CFR 141.85, incorporated by reference in the "Idaho Rules for Public Drinking Water Systems," all water systems must provide consumers who occupy homes that are part of the lead monitoring program with their individual lead sample result. The lead tap water monitoring result for the drinking water sample collected at the location listed below was:

Street Address: 1355 Laramie

Sample Collection Date: 09/23/2025

ONLY the statement that is checked below is applicable to your sample location.

☒ Lead was NOT DETECTED at this sample location.

☐ Lead was detected at _____ milligrams per liter (mg/L). This result is at or BELOW the lead action level of 0.015 mg/L.

☐ Lead was detected at _____ milligrams per liter (mg/L). This result is ABOVE the lead action level of 0.015 mg/L.

The 90th percentile value for our public water supply was N/A milligrams per liter (mg/L).

What Does This Mean?

Under the authority of the Safe Drinking Water Act, the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) set the action level for lead in drinking water at **0.015 mg/L**. This means utilities must ensure that water from the customer's tap does not exceed this level in at least 90% of the homes sampled (90th percentile value). The action level is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a public water system owner or operator must follow. If the 90^{th} percentile value does exceed this limit, then the utility must take certain steps to correct the problem. Because lead may pose serious health risks, 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.

If detected, your lead level may be due to conditions unique to your home, such as the presence of lead solder or brass faucets, fittings, and valves that may contain lead. Our goal is to keep the corrosivity of our water as low as possible (corrosive water can cause lead to leach from plumbing materials that contain lead), and there are actions you can take to reduce exposure. We strongly urge you to take the steps below to reduce your exposure to lead in drinking water.

Should the current (or if in the future) lead 90th percentile for the water supply exceed the lead action level, we will be taking a number of steps to correct the problem. Such steps will or would include monitoring our source water, initiating controls to reduce the corrosivity of our water, and initiating lead service line replacement if needed.

What are the Health Effects of Lead?

Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups. Infants and children can have decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can lead to new learning and behavior problems or exacerbate existing learning and behavior problems. The children of women who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy can have increased risk of these adverse health effects. Adults can have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney or nervous system problems.

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. Lead is rarely found in source water but enters tap water through corrosion of plumbing materials. Homes built before 1986 are more likely to have lead pipes, fixtures, and solder.

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

If you are concerned about the lead levels at your location, there are several things you can do:

- ***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.
- ***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.
- ***Do not boil water to remove lead***. Boiling water will not reduce lead.
- **Look for alternative water sources, or treatment options.** You may want to consider purchasing bottled water or a water treatment filter/device. Ensure any filter/device is NSF approved to remove lead. Be sure to maintain or replace any filter/device in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions to protect water quality.
- ***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.
- ***Get your child's blood tested***. Contact your local health department or health care provider to find out how you can get your child tested for lead if you are concerned about exposure.
- ***Identify if your plumbing fixtures contain 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%. To learn more about lead-containing fixtures, visit www.nsf.org.

Who Can I Contact for More Information?

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

If you need more information concerning this result, please call the water system contact listed below:

Water System: Ramsey Estates Water P.O. Box 280 Rathdrum ID 83858

Contact Person: L&C Industries Phone Number: 208-261-1045
www.landcindustries.com

Lead Tap Water Monitoring Consumer Notice

PWS ID#:1280285 RE Date: 10/31/2025

PWS Name: Ramsey Estates Water

Thank you for participating in the lead tap water monitoring program. In accordance with 40 CFR 141.85, incorporated by reference in the "Idaho Rules for Public Drinking Water Systems," all water systems must provide consumers who occupy homes that are part of the lead monitoring program with their individual lead sample result. The lead tap water monitoring result for the drinking water sample collected at the location listed below was:

Street Address: 1481 Chaparral

Sample Collection Date: 09/23/2025

ONLY the statement that is checked below is applicable to your sample location.

☒ Lead was NOT DETECTED at this sample location.

☐ Lead was detected at _____ milligrams per liter (mg/L). This result is at or BELOW the lead action level of 0.015 mg/L.

☐ Lead was detected at _____ milligrams per liter (mg/L). This result is ABOVE the lead action level of 0.015 mg/L.

The 90th percentile value for our public water supply was N/A milligrams per liter (mg/L).

What Does This Mean?

Under the authority of the Safe Drinking Water Act, the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) set the action level for lead in drinking water at **0.015 mg/L**. This means utilities must ensure that water from the customer's tap does not exceed this level in at least 90% of the homes sampled (90th percentile value). The action level is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a public water system owner or operator must follow. If the 90^{th} percentile value does exceed this limit, then the utility must take certain steps to correct the problem. Because lead may pose serious health risks, 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.

If detected, your lead level may be due to conditions unique to your home, such as the presence of lead solder or brass faucets, fittings, and valves that may contain lead. Our goal is to keep the corrosivity of our water as low as possible (corrosive water can cause lead to leach from plumbing materials that contain lead), and there are actions you can take to reduce exposure. We strongly urge you to take the steps below to reduce your exposure to lead in drinking water.

Should the current (or if in the future) lead 90th percentile for the water supply exceed the lead action level, we will be taking a number of steps to correct the problem. Such steps will or would include monitoring our source water, initiating controls to reduce the corrosivity of our water, and initiating lead service line replacement if needed.

What are the Health Effects of Lead?

Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups. Infants and children can have decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can lead to new learning and behavior problems or exacerbate existing learning and behavior problems. The children of women who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy can have increased risk of these adverse health effects. Adults can have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney or nervous system problems.

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. Lead is rarely found in source water but enters tap water through corrosion of plumbing materials. Homes built before 1986 are more likely to have lead pipes, fixtures, and solder.

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

If you are concerned about the lead levels at your location, there are several things you can do:

- ***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.
- ***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.
- ***Do not boil water to remove lead***. Boiling water will not reduce lead.
- **Look for alternative water sources, or treatment options.** You may want to consider purchasing bottled water or a water treatment filter/device. Ensure any filter/device is NSF approved to remove lead. Be sure to maintain or replace any filter/device in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions to protect water quality.
- ***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.
- ***Get your child's blood tested***. Contact your local health department or health care provider to find out how you can get your child tested for lead if you are concerned about exposure.
- ***Identify if your plumbing fixtures contain 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%. To learn more about lead-containing fixtures, visit www.nsf.org.

Who Can I Contact for More Information?

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

If you need more information concerning this result, please call the water system contact listed below:

Water System: Ramsey Estates Water P.O. Box 280 Rathdrum ID 83858

Contact Person: L&C Industries Phone Number: 208-261-1045
www.landcindustries.com

Lead Tap Water Monitoring Consumer Notice

PWS ID#:1280285 RE Date: 10/31/2025

PWS Name: Ramsey Estates Water

Thank you for participating in the lead tap water monitoring program. In accordance with 40 CFR 141.85, incorporated by reference in the "Idaho Rules for Public Drinking Water Systems," all water systems must provide consumers who occupy homes that are part of the lead monitoring program with their individual lead sample result. The lead tap water monitoring result for the drinking water sample collected at the location listed below was:

Street Address: 1576 Chaparral

Sample Collection Date: 09/23/2025

ONLY the statement that is checked below is applicable to your sample location.

☒ Lead was NOT DETECTED at this sample location.

☐ Lead was detected at _____ milligrams per liter (mg/L). This result is at or BELOW the lead action level of 0.015 mg/L.

☐ Lead was detected at _____ milligrams per liter (mg/L). This result is ABOVE the lead action level of 0.015 mg/L.

The 90th percentile value for our public water supply was N/A milligrams per liter (mg/L).

What Does This Mean?

Under the authority of the Safe Drinking Water Act, the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) set the action level for lead in drinking water at **0.015 mg/L**. This means utilities must ensure that water from the customer's tap does not exceed this level in at least 90% of the homes sampled (90th percentile value). The action level is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a public water system owner or operator must follow. If the 90^{th} percentile value does exceed this limit, then the utility must take certain steps to correct the problem. Because lead may pose serious health risks, 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.

If detected, your lead level may be due to conditions unique to your home, such as the presence of lead solder or brass faucets, fittings, and valves that may contain lead. Our goal is to keep the corrosivity of our water as low as possible (corrosive water can cause lead to leach from plumbing materials that contain lead), and there are actions you can take to reduce exposure. We strongly urge you to take the steps below to reduce your exposure to lead in drinking water.

Should the current (or if in the future) lead 90th percentile for the water supply exceed the lead action level, we will be taking a number of steps to correct the problem. Such steps will or would include monitoring our source water, initiating controls to reduce the corrosivity of our water, and initiating lead service line replacement if needed.

What are the Health Effects of Lead?

Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups. Infants and children can have decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can lead to new learning and behavior problems or exacerbate existing learning and behavior problems. The children of women who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy can have increased risk of these adverse health effects. Adults can have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney or nervous system problems.

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. Lead is rarely found in source water but enters tap water through corrosion of plumbing materials. Homes built before 1986 are more likely to have lead pipes, fixtures, and solder.

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

If you are concerned about the lead levels at your location, there are several things you can do:

- ***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.
- ***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.
- ***Do not boil water to remove lead***. Boiling water will not reduce lead.
- **Look for alternative water sources, or treatment options.** You may want to consider purchasing bottled water or a water treatment filter/device. Ensure any filter/device is NSF approved to remove lead. Be sure to maintain or replace any filter/device in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions to protect water quality.
- ***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.
- ***Get your child's blood tested***. Contact your local health department or health care provider to find out how you can get your child tested for lead if you are concerned about exposure.
- ***Identify if your plumbing fixtures contain 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%. To learn more about lead-containing fixtures, visit www.nsf.org.

Who Can I Contact for More Information?

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

If you need more information concerning this result, please call the water system contact listed below:

Water System: Ramsey Estates Water P.O. Box 280 Rathdrum ID 83858

Contact Person: L&C Industries Phone Number: 208-261-1045
www.landcindustries.com

Lead Tap Water Monitoring Consumer Notice

PWS ID#:1280285 RE Date: 10/31/2025

PWS Name: Ramsey Estates Water

Thank you for participating in the lead tap water monitoring program. In accordance with 40 CFR 141.85, incorporated by reference in the "Idaho Rules for Public Drinking Water Systems," all water systems must provide consumers who occupy homes that are part of the lead monitoring program with their individual lead sample result. The lead tap water monitoring result for the drinking water sample collected at the location listed below was:

Street Address: 22907 El Dorado

Sample Collection Date: 09/23/2025

ONLY the statement that is checked below is applicable to your sample location.

☒ Lead was NOT DETECTED at this sample location.

☐ Lead was detected at _____ milligrams per liter (mg/L). This result is at or BELOW the lead action level of 0.015 mg/L.

☐ Lead was detected at _____ milligrams per liter (mg/L). This result is ABOVE the lead action level of 0.015 mg/L.

The 90th percentile value for our public water supply was N/A milligrams per liter (mg/L).

What Does This Mean?

Under the authority of the Safe Drinking Water Act, the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) set the action level for lead in drinking water at **0.015 mg/L**. This means utilities must ensure that water from the customer's tap does not exceed this level in at least 90% of the homes sampled (90th percentile value). The action level is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a public water system owner or operator must follow. If the 90^{th} percentile value does exceed this limit, then the utility must take certain steps to correct the problem. Because lead may pose serious health risks, 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.

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What are the Health Effects of Lead?

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What are the Sources of Lead?

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

If you are concerned about the lead levels at your location, there are several things you can do:

- ***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.
- ***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.
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- **Look for alternative water sources, or treatment options.** You may want to consider purchasing bottled water or a water treatment filter/device. Ensure any filter/device is NSF approved to remove lead. Be sure to maintain or replace any filter/device in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions to protect water quality.
- ***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.
- ***Get your child's blood tested***. Contact your local health department or health care provider to find out how you can get your child tested for lead if you are concerned about exposure.
- ***Identify if your plumbing fixtures contain 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%. To learn more about lead-containing fixtures, visit www.nsf.org.

Who Can I Contact for More Information?

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

If you need more information concerning this result, please call the water system contact listed below:

Water System: Ramsey Estates Water P.O. Box 280 Rathdrum ID 83858

Contact Person: L&C Industries Phone Number: 208-261-1045
www.landcindustries.com