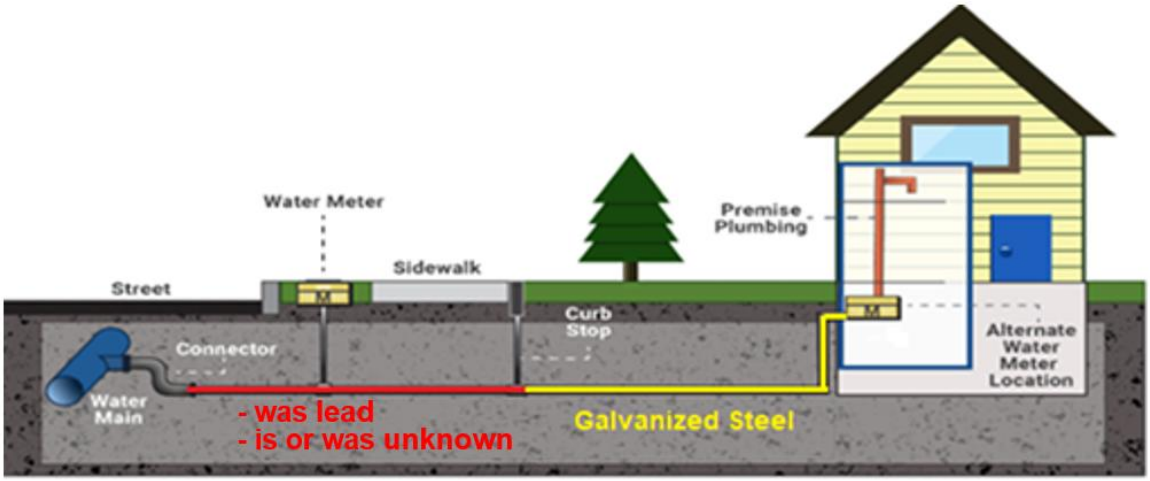
IMPORTANT INFORMATION: YOUR DRINKING WATER SERVICE LINE HAS BEEN IDENTIFIED AS GALVANIZED REQUIRING REPLACEMENT

The West Valley Water System **has identified a part of your service line is made of galvanized steel that needs replacement, or we were unable to verify if it is GSLRR**

What is a Galvanized Service Line Requiring Replacement (GSLRR)?

A service line is the pipe connecting the water main to the building inlet. A typical configuration of a service line is shown in the figure. The line from the water meter/curb stop is your responsibility. A GSLRR is a service line that is made of galvanized steel and:

- was downstream of a lead service line, or
- was downstream of an unknown material, or
- is downstream of an unknown material.



Example of Galvanized Service Line Requiring Replacement If a system can't demonstrate that a galvanized service line was ever downstream of a lead service line, it is a GSLRR.

What Does It Mean?

Either we replaced the lead service line, or we don't know if there is or was a lead service line upstream of your galvanized service line. A galvanized service line is a potential source of lead as it can absorb lead from a lead service line and release it to drinking water later.

Source of Lead in Drinking Water

Lead enters drinking water from a lead service line and indoor plumbing materials such as lead solder on copper pipes and chrome-plated brass or brass fixtures and faucets.

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.

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

- **Use your filter properly**. Using a filter can reduce lead in drinking water. If you use a filter, it should be certified to remove lead. Read any directions provided with the filter to learn how to properly install, maintain, and use your cartridge and when to replace it. Using the cartridge after it has expired can make it less effective at removing lead. Do not run hot water through the filter. For more information on facts and advice on home water filtration systems, visit EPA's website at https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/home-drinking-water-filtration-fact-sheet and EPA's Consumer Tool for Identifying Drinking Water Filters Certified to Reduce Lead.

- **Clean your aerator.** Regularly remove and clean your faucet's screen (also known as an aerator). Sediment, debris, and lead particles can collect in your aerator. If lead particles are caught in the aerator, lead can get into your water.

- **Use cold water**. Do not use hot water from the tap for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula as lead dissolves more easily into hot water. Boiling water does not remove lead from water.

- **Learn what your service line material is.** Contact us at **716 801 6478 or** a licensed plumber to determine if the pipe that connects your home to the water main (called a service line) is made from lead, galvanized, or other materials. Protect Your Tap: A quick check for lead is EPA's on-line step by step guide to learn how to find lead pipes in your home.

- **Have your water tested.** Contact us at **716 801-6478** to have your water tested and to learn more about the lead levels in your drinking water.

Get Your Child Tested to Determine Lead Levels in their Blood

A family doctor or pediatrician can perform a blood test for lead and provide information about the health effects of lead. State, city, or county departments of health can also provide information about how you can have your child's blood tested for lead. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention recommends public health actions when the level of lead in a child's blood is 3.5 micrograms per deciliter (µg/dL) or more. For more information and links to CDC's website, please visit https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/basic-information-about-lead-drinking-water.

Opportunities to Verify Your Service Line Material

We are also responsible for maintaining an inventory of all service lines, so keep us updated if your service line changes.

If you have any questions about your service line, call us at 716 801 6478 .

This notice is brought to you by **West Valley Water**
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