

Lead Service Line Inventory Violation Form

331-764 • November 2024

We, City of Pomeroy Water System, I.D. #68400 located in Garfield County, are required to complete and submit a Lead Service Line Inventory (LSLI) to the State and make the inventory publicly accessible. Any lead service lines and certain other lines identified from LSLI will be required to be replaced to reduce lead exposure in drinking water. We did not complete our required LSLI, make it publicly accessible, and submit it to the State by the deadline of October 16, 2024. We therefore are not able to provide you with information on the service line materials at your service address.

At this time:

- We will work to complete an LSLI and submit it to the State.
- Once completed, we will make the LSLI publicly available upon request.
- We will provide you with information on health effects of lead and steps you can take to reduce your exposure to lead (see reverse side for details).

For More Information

Contact Name (Owner/Operator)	City of Pomeroy
Contact Number	(509) 843-1601
Address	PO Box 370, 80 N 7 th Street, Pomeroy WA 99347

Notice Provided By


Water System Name	Pomeroy City of, PWS#68400, Garfield County
Date	1/10/2025

Lead Service Line Inventory Public Notice Certification Form

This section must be completed by the water system. The signature below indicates the notice contains all required elements.

Complete the following items—check all that apply.

- Notice mailed to all water customers on Click or tap to enter a date..
- Notice hand-delivered to all water customers on Click or tap to enter a date..
- Notice included in annual Consumer Confidence Report (attach copy).
- Notice posted at City Hall Official Notice Bulletin Board, Facebook, & City Website on 1/10/2025

Signature	Michael Lockard 
Position	City Superintendent
Date	1/10/2025

Send copy of completed notification and certification to

LSLlviolations@doh.wa.gov, or mail to:
 Office of Drinking Water
 PO Box 47822
 Olympia, WA 98504-7822
 FAX (360)236-2252

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 worsen existing learning and behavior problems. The children of women who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy can have increased risk of these negative health effects. Adults can have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, and kidney or nervous system problems.**

**Text in italics is required and cannot be changed.*

Steps to Reduce Lead in Drinking Water

Below are recommended actions that you may take, separately or in combination, if you are concerned about lead in your drinking water. The list also includes where you may find more information. It is not intended to be a complete list. It does not imply that all actions equally reduce 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 filters to reduce lead website.

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.

<Areas prone to drought or currently experiencing scarcity of water may want to omit or edit this recommendation.>

Run your water. The more time water has been sitting in pipes providing water to your home, the more lead it may contain. Before drinking, flush your home's pipes by running the tap, taking a shower, doing laundry, or doing a load of dishes. The amount of time to run the water will depend on whether your home has a lead service line or not, as well as the length and diameter of the service line and the amount of plumbing in your home. [Include tailored flushing information, if appropriate, or add following language] Residents may contact us at [phone number and/or email address] for recommendations about flushing times in their community.

Learn about construction in your neighborhood. Contact us at [phone number and/or email address] to find out about any construction or maintenance work that could disturb your service line. Construction may cause more lead to be released from a lead service line or galvanized service line if present.

Have your water tested. Contact us, your water utility, at <insert PWS contact information: phone, email, etc.> to learn more about the lead levels in your drinking water. We can help you find a certified laboratory to test your water. You will need to pay the testing fee directly to the lab. Alternatively, you can contact the lab yourself to arrange the testing. A list of certified laboratories is available at <provide location of list or explain your water system's testing program and any costs to customer if one exists>. Note: a water sample may not adequately capture or represent all sources of lead that may be present. [Visit EPA's Basic Information About Lead webpage](#) for information on sources of lead that include service lines and interior plumbing.



To request this document in another format, call 1-800-525-0127. Deaf or hard of hearing customers, please call 711 (Washington Relay) or email doh.information@doh.wa.gov. If in need of translation services, call 1-800-525-0127.