



## Consumer Tap Notice for Lead Results Certification Form

Name of PWS: Misericordia University PWSID Number: 2400423

Monitoring period to which the notice applies (e.g., June – Sept. 2010): July - September 2022

Date(s) results were received from laboratory: 10/10/2022

Date(s) Notices were provided to consumers: 01/20/23

The water system named above hereby certifies that its lead consumer notice has been provided to each person it serves at the specific sampling site from which the sample was tested. The water system also certifies that these results and the following information were provided to such persons within 30 days of receiving the test results from the laboratory:

- 1) Individual tap results from the lead tap water monitoring carried out under the requirements of §109.1103
- 2) An explanation of the health effects of lead.
- 3) Steps that consumers can take to reduce exposure to lead in drinking water.
- 4) The maximum contaminant level goals and action levels for lead, and the definitions of these two terms from §141.153(c).
- 5) Water system contact information.

Notices were distributed using the delivery methods indicated below. **Check all that apply.**

- ☐ Mail or other direct delivery. Specify other direct delivery methods: \_\_\_\_\_
- ☒ Electronic mail.
- ☒ Posting the notice on the Internet at www.misericordia.edu/campus-community/safety
- ☒ Posting the notice in public places (attach a list of locations). Bulletin Boards Gildea, Mercy, McAuley Halls
- ☐ Delivery of multiple copies to single bill addresses serving several person such as: apartments, business, and large private employers.
- ☐ Other methods. Specify: \_\_\_\_\_

Certified by: Signature: Mark Van Etten

Print Name: Mark Van Etten

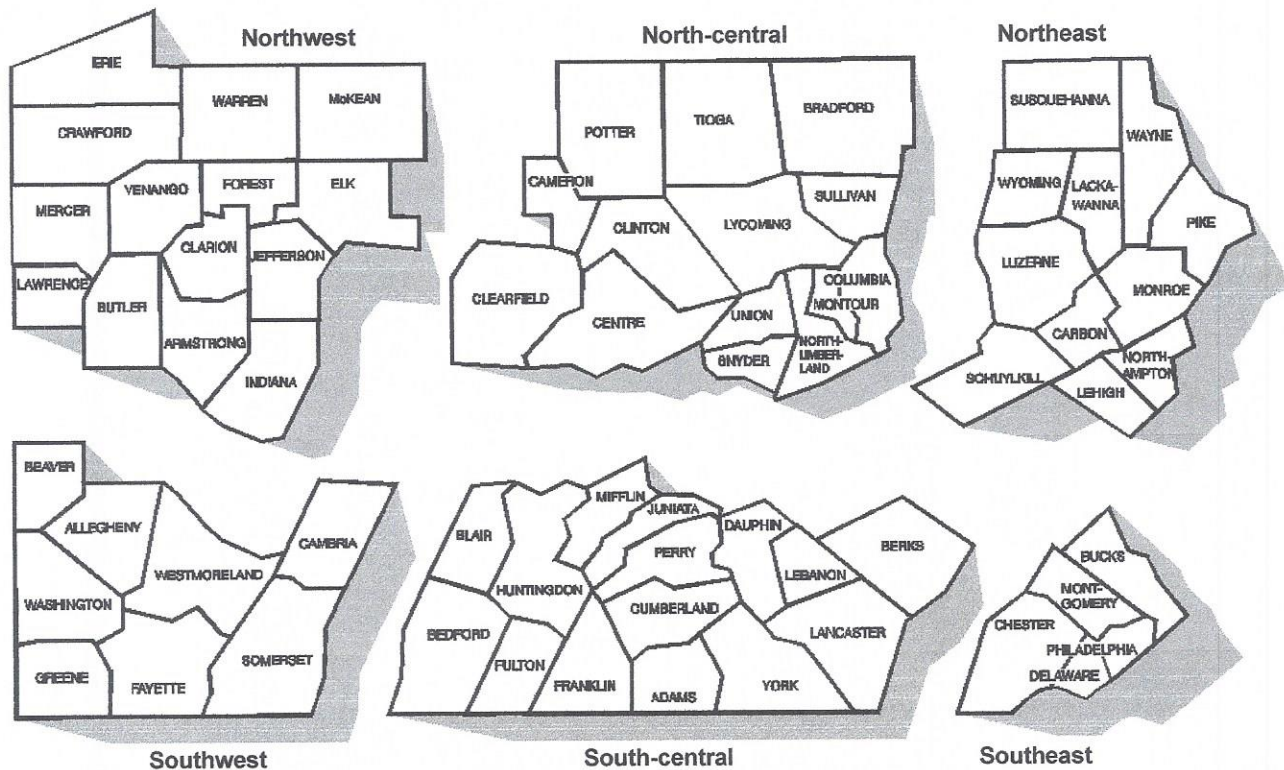
Title: Vice President Finance and Administration

Phone # 570-674-6477 Date: 01/19/23

Complete this form, **attach a copy of the notice(s)** and submit this form to your local DEP office.

(See a list of DEP's regional office on the back of this form).

## DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION FIELD OPERATIONS REGIONAL OFFICES



### DEP Regional Offices

#### PA DEP-SDW Program

##### Northwest Region

230 Chestnut St.  
Meadville, PA 16335-3481  
Main Telephone: 814-332-6945  
24-Hour Emergency: 1-800-373-3398

**Counties:** Armstrong, Butler, Clarion, Crawford, Elk, Erie, Forest, Indiana, Jefferson, Lawrence, McKean, Mercer, Venango, and Warren

#### PA DEP-SDW Program

##### Southwest Region

400 Waterfront Drive  
Pittsburgh, PA 15222-4745  
Main Telephone: 412-442-4000  
24-Hour Emergency: 412-442-4000

**Counties:** Allegheny, Beaver, Cambria, Fayette, Greene, Somerset, Washington, and Westmoreland

#### PA DEP-SDW Program

##### North-central Region

208 W. Third St., Suite 101  
Williamsport, PA 17701-6448  
Main Telephone: 570-327-3636  
24-Hour Emergency: 570-327-3636

**Counties:** Bradford, Cameron, Clearfield, Centre, Clinton, Columbia, Lycoming, Montour, Northumberland, Potter, Snyder, Sullivan, Tioga and Union

#### PA DEP-SDW Program

##### South-central Region

909 Elmerton Ave.  
Harrisburg, PA 17110-8220  
Main Telephone: 717-705-4700  
24-Hour Emergency: 1-877-333-1904

**Counties:** Adams, Bedford, Berks, Blair, Cumberland, Dauphin, Franklin, Fulton, Huntingdon, Juniata, Lancaster, Lebanon, Mifflin, Perry and York

#### PA DEP-SDW Program

##### Northeast Region

2 Public Square  
Wilkes-Barre, PA 18701-1915  
Main Telephone: 570-826-2511  
24-Hour Emergency: 570-826-2511

**Counties:** Carbon, Lackawanna, Lehigh, Luzerne, Monroe, Northampton, Pike, Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Wayne and Wyoming

#### PA DEP-SDW Program

##### Southeast Region

2 E. Main St.  
Norristown, PA 19401-4915  
Main Telephone: 484-250-5900  
24-Hour Emergency: 484-250-5900

**Counties:** Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery and Philadelphia





## CONSUMER NOTICE OF TAP WATER RESULTS

Dear Consumer,

Misericordia University is a public water system, because we are responsible for providing you with water at this location and ensuring that the drinking water we provide to you meets state and federal standards. The following table provides information on the tap location, date, and water sample result.

Drinking Water Sample for Lead		
Location	Date	Result (ppb)
Mercy 1st Floor Mens Rest Room	09/29/22	<1
Mercy 1st Floor Ladies Rest Room	09/29/22	<1
Gildea 1st Floor Mens Rest Room	09/29/22	<1
Gildea 1st Floor Ladies Rest Room	09/29/22	<1
McCauley 1st Floor Mens Rest Room	09/29/22	<1
McCauley 1st Floor Ladies Rest Room	09/29/22	1.5
Gildea Student Lounge	09/29/22	<1
McCauley Student Lounge	09/29/22	1.8
Mercy Student Lounge	09/29/22	163
Gildea Facilities Room	09/29/22	1400

The 90th percentile value for our water system is **greater than the lead action level of 15 parts per billion.**

### What Does This Mean?

Under the authority of the Safe Drinking Water Act, EPA set the action level for lead in drinking water at 15 ppb. This means utilities must ensure the water from the taps used for human consumption do not exceed this level in at least 90 percent of the sites samples (90th percentile value). The action level is *the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.* If water from the tap exceeds this limit, then the utility must take certain steps to correct the problem. Because lead may pose serious health risks, the 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 a no known or expected risk to health.* MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

We are taking a number of steps to correct the problem. We will begin sampling for lead every 6 months so we can closely monitor the lead levels in our water system. In addition, we will initiate a public education campaign to ensure that people who drink water in our facility know about the action level exceedance, understand the health effects of lead, the sources of lead and actions they can take to reduce exposure to lead in drinking water. We will also take actions to reduce the corrosivity of our water because corrosive water can cause lead to leach from plumbing materials that contain lead. We strongly urge you to take the steps below to reduce your exposure to lead in drinking water.

### **What Are The 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. If you are concerned about lead exposure at this facility or in your home, you may want to ask your health care providers about testing your children to determine levels of lead in their blood.*

### **What are The Sources of Lead?**

Although most lead exposure occurs when people eat paint chips and inhale dust, or from contaminated soil, EPA estimates that 10 to 20 percent of human exposure to lead may come from lead in drinking water. Lead is rarely found in source water, but enters tap water through corrosion of plumbing materials. Buildings 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?**

- **Run your water to flush out lead.** If water hasn't been used for several hours, run water for 15-30 seconds to flush out 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.**
- **Do not boil water to remove lead.**

### **For More Information**

Call us at 570-674-6758 Jim Roberts. 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](http://www.epa.gov/lead), call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider.

**IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT LEAD IN YOUR DRINKING WATER**

Misericordia University found elevated levels of lead in drinking water tap samples. Lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children.

**Please read this information closely  
to see what you can do to reduce lead in your drinking water.**

**ESTE INFORME CONTIENE INFORMACIÓN IMPORTANTE ACERCA DE SU AGUA POTABLE. HAGA QUE ALGUIEN LO TRADUZCA PARA USTED, O HABLE CON ALGUIEN QUE LO ENTIENDA.**

**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. The main sources of lead exposure are lead-based paint and lead-contaminated dust or soil. Drinking water is also a possible source of lead exposure. Most sources of drinking water have no lead or very low levels of lead. Most lead gets into drinking water after the water leaves the local well or treatment plants and comes into contact with plumbing materials containing lead. These include lead pipes, lead solder (commonly used until 1986), as well as faucets, valves, and other components made of brass.

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

1. **Run your water to flush out lead.** Run water for 15-30 seconds or until it becomes cold or reaches a steady temperature before using it for drinking or cooking, if it hasn't been used for several hours. This flushes lead-containing water from the pipes.
2. **Use cold water for cooking and preparing baby formula.** Lead dissolves more easily into hot water.
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.
5. **Test your water for lead.** If you think you may have elevated lead levels in your home drinking water, have it tested. Call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791) for more information.

**What Happened? What is being done?**

There were 10 samples taken for Lead on 9/29/22. The analysis was completed on 10/10/22 and two of the ten samples exceeded the Action Level of 0.015 mg/l (ppm) or 15ppb and were at 0.163 mg/l or 163 ppb and 1.40 mg/l or 1400ppb. In response to the elevated levels detected follow up testing taken outside of the monitoring period was conducted on 11/01/22. The level of lead detected in the same 10 samples were all under the Action Level of 0.015mg/l or 15ppb. Water supplies continue to be flushed daily through routine usage, are making adjustments to the treatment system to improve the results and will be doing additional testing to confirm those results. In addition a Lead Service Line Review will be completed to see if any changes there may help improve the results.

**For More Information**

Call us at 570-674-6758 Jim Roberts or (if applicable) visit our website at <https://www.misericordia.edu/campus-community/safety>. 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](http://www.epa.gov/lead), or contact your health care provider.

PWS ID#: 240.0423

Date 01/20/23



# Lead in Drinking Water

Testimony before the Senate Environmental Resources and Energy Committee Public Hearing on Lead Exposure and Mitigation October 30, 2017 (PDF).

(<http://files.dep.state.pa.us/Water/DrinkingWater/Lead/DEP%20Daniel%20Testimony%20Lead%20Exposure%20and%20Mitigation.pdf>)

National events about lead exposure have generated new concerns for Pennsylvanians related to the safety of their homes and water. The Wolf Administration takes the issue of lead exposure very seriously and state agencies will continue to work together on their coordinated response to address lead exposure in communities across the commonwealth. The Departments of Health (DOH) and Environmental Protection (DEP) both work diligently to protect children from lead exposure and have many resources available for residents to learn more and take action on lead.

According to Department of Health, the primary source of childhood lead poisoning in Pennsylvania continues to be exposure to aging, deteriorating lead-based paint (chips and dust), and not drinking water. The age of Pennsylvania's housing stock contributes to this problem. While lead was banned from paint in 1978, many older dwellings still contain layers of pre-1978 paint.

## Keeping Lead Out of Drinking Water - Pennsylvania's Lead and Copper Rule

Lead in Drinking Water	( <a href="https://www.dep.pa.gov/Citizens/My-Water/PublicDrinkingWater/Pages/Lead-in-Drinking-Water.aspx">https://www.dep.pa.gov/Citizens/My-Water/PublicDrinkingWater/Pages/Lead-in-Drinking-Water.aspx</a> )
Public Notification	( <a href="https://www.dep.pa.gov/Citizens/My-Water/PublicDrinkingWater/Pages/Public-Notification.aspx">https://www.dep.pa.gov/Citizens/My-Water/PublicDrinkingWater/Pages/Public-Notification.aspx</a> )
Electronic Reporting System	( <a href="https://www.dep.pa.gov/Citizens/My-Water/PublicDrinkingWater/Pages/Electronic-Reporting-System.aspx">https://www.dep.pa.gov/Citizens/My-Water/PublicDrinkingWater/Pages/Electronic-Reporting-System.aspx</a> )
Monitoring Waivers	( <a href="https://www.dep.pa.gov/Citizens/My-Water/PublicDrinkingWater/Pages/Monitoring-Waivers.aspx">https://www.dep.pa.gov/Citizens/My-Water/PublicDrinkingWater/Pages/Monitoring-Waivers.aspx</a> )
Lead Information for Schools and Day...	( <a href="https://www.dep.pa.gov/Citizens/My-Water/PublicDrinkingWater/Pages/Lead-and-Drinking-Water.aspx">https://www.dep.pa.gov/Citizens/My-Water/PublicDrinkingWater/Pages/Lead-and-Drinking-Water.aspx</a> )
Consumer Confidence Reports	( <a href="https://www.dep.pa.gov/Citizens/My-Water/PublicDrinkingWater/Pages/Consumer-Confidence-Reports.aspx">https://www.dep.pa.gov/Citizens/My-Water/PublicDrinkingWater/Pages/Consumer-Confidence-Reports.aspx</a> )
Emerging Contaminants	( <a href="https://www.dep.pa.gov/Citizens/My-Water/PublicDrinkingWater/Pages/Emerging-Contaminant.aspx">https://www.dep.pa.gov/Citizens/My-Water/PublicDrinkingWater/Pages/Emerging-Contaminant.aspx</a> )
Chloramine in Drinking Water	( <a href="https://www.dep.pa.gov/Citizens/My-Water/PublicDrinkingWater/Pages/Chloramine-in-Drinking-Water.aspx">https://www.dep.pa.gov/Citizens/My-Water/PublicDrinkingWater/Pages/Chloramine-in-Drinking-Water.aspx</a> )

Federal and state regulations require that public drinking water suppliers regularly test for contaminants such as lead. DEP monitors water suppliers to ensure that they are complying with testing requirements to safeguard our public drinking water supplies. DEP also provides information to private well water users on how to properly maintain their systems to reduce their exposure to lead.

The purpose of the Lead and Copper Rule is to protect public health by minimizing lead and copper levels in drinking water, primarily by making water less corrosive. When water is corrosive, the lead and copper found in plumbing materials can leach into your drinking water. Pennsylvania's Lead and Copper Rule establishes an action level of 0.015 mg/L for lead and 1.3 mg/L for copper. Water systems are required to sample the water from consumer's homes on a specific frequency, which is either every 6-months, annually or triennially (once every 3 years). An action level exceedance occurs if the results from more than 10% of the homes tested are above the action level. An action level exceedance is not a violation but can trigger other requirements that include water quality parameter monitoring, corrosion control treatment, source water monitoring/treatment, public education and lead service line replacement. All community water systems (defined as those serving year-round residents) and nontransient noncommunity water systems (defined as those regularly serving the same people at least 6 months per year, such as schools and daycares) are subject to the Lead and Copper Rule requirements.

## Lead and Copper Rule Routine Compliance Determination

<b>Arsenic in Drinking Water</b>	( <a href="https://www.dep.pa.gov/Citizens/My-Water/PublicDrinkingWater/Pages/Arsenic-in-Drinking-Water.aspx">https://www.dep.pa.gov/Citizens/My-Water/PublicDrinkingWater/Pages/Arsenic-in-Drinking-Water.aspx</a> )
<b>Laboratory Accreditation Program</b>	( <a href="https://www.dep.pa.gov/Business/OtherPrograms/Labs/Pages/Laboratory-Accreditation-Program.aspx">https://www.dep.pa.gov/Business/OtherPrograms/Labs/Pages/Laboratory-Accreditation-Program.aspx</a> )
<b>Fluoride</b>	( <a href="https://www.dep.pa.gov/Citizens/My-Water/PublicDrinkingWater/Pages/Fluoride.aspx">https://www.dep.pa.gov/Citizens/My-Water/PublicDrinkingWater/Pages/Fluoride.aspx</a> )
<b>CCR Violations Report Field Descriptions</b>	( <a href="https://www.dep.pa.gov/Citizens/My-Water/PublicDrinkingWater/Pages/CCR-Violations-Report-Field-Descriptions.aspx">https://www.dep.pa.gov/Citizens/My-Water/PublicDrinkingWater/Pages/CCR-Violations-Report-Field-Descriptions.aspx</a> )
<b>Surface Water Filtration</b>	( <a href="https://www.dep.pa.gov/Citizens/My-Water/PublicDrinkingWater/Pages/Surface-Water-Filtration.aspx">https://www.dep.pa.gov/Citizens/My-Water/PublicDrinkingWater/Pages/Surface-Water-Filtration.aspx</a> )



The results of routine compliance monitoring are regularly reported to the Department. These results are evaluated and the 90<sup>th</sup> percentile compliance value is calculated. For the 2016 annual and triennial monitoring period, 2,859 water systems were required to monitor during the period from June-September. Of these 2,859 systems, 11 exceeded both the lead and copper action levels, 79 exceeded only the lead action level, and 42 exceeded only the copper action level.

Both the individual results and the compliance values are available on the Drinking Water Reporting System website (with instructions for how to search the [Safe Drinking Water webpage](http://www.drinkingwater.state.pa.us/).

this data) at: (<http://www.drinkingwater.state.pa.us/>)

## What are the health effects of lead and copper?

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 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. If you are concerned about lead exposure, you may want to ask your health care provider about testing children to determine levels of lead in their blood.

Copper can cause adverse health effects, including vomiting, diarrhea, stomach cramps, and nausea.



# What are the sources of lead and copper?

Although most lead exposure occurs when people eat paint chips and inhale lead-contaminated dust, or ingest lead-contaminated residential soil, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) estimates that 10 to 20 percent of human exposure to lead may come from drinking water. Lead and copper are rarely found in the source of a public water supply such as a river or creek. Rather, they enter tap water through the corrosion of a home's plumbing materials. Homes built before 1986 are more likely to have lead pipes, fixtures and solder. However, newer homes may also be at risk. Even legally "lead-free" plumbing may contain up to 8 percent lead. The most common problem is with brass or chrome-plated brass faucets and fixtures that can leach significant amounts of lead into the water, especially hot water. Corrosion of copper pipes in homes is the leading source of copper in drinking water.

## What can I do to reduce my exposure to lead and copper in drinking water?

Since lead exposure in drinking water typically comes from your plumbing fixtures and not the source of your water supply, it's important for both public drinking water customers as well as private well water users to follow these tips to reduce your exposure to lead.

- **Run your water to flush out lead and copper.** If water hasn't been used for several hours, run water for 15-30 seconds or until it becomes cold or reaches a steady temperature before using it for drinking or cooking. This flushes out any

stagnant water in your home plumbing and replaces it with fresh water from the water main in your street. For homes with lead service lines, customers may have to flush the line for a longer period, perhaps one minute, before drinking.

- **Use cold water for cooking and preparing baby formula.** Do not cook with or drink water from the hot water tap; lead dissolves more easily into hot water. Do not use water from the hot water tap to make baby formula.
- **Do not boil water to remove lead or copper.** Boiling water will not reduce lead or copper. In fact, lead or copper concentrations will be higher in water that is boiled since some of the water is removed as steam.
- **Test your water for lead or copper.** Contact your water system for more information about getting your water tested. Some water systems may offer to test your water free of charge. Your water system can also provide information about local laboratories that conduct lead testing. If you're a private well water user, you should contact a DEP-accredited lab for information about water testing. Here is the link to a listing of

([http://files.dep.state.pa.us/AboutDEP/Labs/LabsPortalFiles/2015-09\\_D  
DEP-accredited\\_labsw\\_Accredited\\_Labs.xls](http://files.dep.state.pa.us/AboutDEP/Labs/LabsPortalFiles/2015-09_D<br/>DEP-accredited_labsw_Accredited_Labs.xls))

(Excel).

- **Identify if your plumbing fixtures contain lead.** There are lead check swabs that can detect lead on plumbing surfaces such as solder and pipes. These swabs can be purchased at plumbing and home improvement stores.

## Where can I get more information about lead and copper levels in my water system?

- Community water systems are required to deliver an annual water quality report

[Consumer Confidence Report](#)

(also called a <http://www.drinkingwater.state.pa.us/ccr/index.html>)



to all customers. The report contains test results for samples collected during the year.

- Sample results are also available on the DEP's website through the

#### [Drinking Water Reporting System](#)

(<http://www.drinkingwater.state.pa.us/dwrs/HTM/Welcome.html>)

Select your county and water supplier to see the most recent lead and copper test results (on the results page, contaminant 1022 is copper, 1030 is lead).

## **What is the PA Lead Ban Act?**

Pennsylvania's Plumbing System Lead Ban and Notification Act (PA Lead Ban) became effective on January 6, 1991, and applies to all plumbing construction or repairs done after that date. Pennsylvania's law is similar to the 1986 amendments to the federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) and requires the use of lead-free materials in construction or repair of any public water system (PWS), any facility connected to a PWS, or any plumbing that provides water for human consumption.

For more information, read the annual

([http://files.dep.state.pa.us/Water/DrinkingWater/Lead/2019\\_Lead\\_Ba](http://files.dep.state.pa.us/Water/DrinkingWater/Lead/2019_Lead_Ba)

[Lead Ban Surveillance Report](#)[n\\_Report.pdf](#))

(PDF).

## **Where can I find more information about lead?**

- [News Release](http://www.ahs.dep.pa.gov/NewsRoomPublic/articleviewer.aspx?id=20925&typeid=1) (<http://www.ahs.dep.pa.gov/NewsRoomPublic/articleviewer.aspx?id=20925&typeid=1>)

#### [Information for schools and daycare centers](#)

([Citizens/My-Water/PublicDrinkingWater/Pages/Lead-and-Drinking-](#)

- [Water.aspx](#))

- [Pennsylvania lead ban fact sheet](#) (2302&DocName=PENNSYLVANIA%20LEAD%20BAN.PDF%20)

(PDF)

#### [Lead and copper rule reference guide](#)

(<http://www.depgreenport.state.pa.us/elibrary/GetDocument?docId=5039&DocName=LEAD%20AND%20COPPER%20RULE:%20A%20QUICK%20REFERENCE%20GUIDE.PDF%20>)

- K%20REFERENCE%20GUIDE.PDF%20)

#### [List of Pennsylvania Accredited Drinking Water Testing Labs](#)

(<http://files.dep.state.pa.us/AboutDEP/Labs/LabsPortalFiles/2015-0923>

- \_Accredited\_Labs\_All.xls)

(Excel)

#### [Pa. Department of Health Lead Poisoning Information](#)

(<http://www.health.pa.gov/My%20Health/Infant%20and%20Childrens%20Health/Lead%20Poisoning%20Prevention%20and%20Control/Pages/default.aspx#.VrN77Rwo6TO>)

- ges/default.aspx#.VrN77Rwo6TO)

#### [EPA's website](#)

- (<http://www.epa.gov/lead>)

- National Lead Information Center Hotline: 800-424-LEAD

#### [Penn State Extension Website](#)

(<http://extension.psu.edu/natural-resources/water/drinking-water/water-testing/pollutants/lead-in-drinking-water>)

- er-testing/pollutants/lead-in-drinking-water)

#### [NSF Water Fact Kit for consumers](#)

- (<http://www.nsf.org/consumer-resources>)

#### [NSF Water Treatment Device Information](#)

(<http://www.nsf.org/consumer-resources/health-and-safety-tips/water-quality-treatment-tips>)

- -quality-treatment-tips)