

SILVER SPRINGS WATER DISTRICT

PUBLIC NOTICE: ELEVATED LEAD LEVELS DETECTED IN DRINKING WATER

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Date of Notice: October 12, 2026

Public Water System Identification Number (PWSID): [3820002](#)

Silver Springs Water District is notifying customers of elevated lead levels identified during drinking water sampling conducted from **June through September 2026**. This notice explains the results, Silver Springs Water District planned follow-up actions, potential health risks, and steps customers can take to reduce exposure to lead.

What Happened?

During the June–September 2026 sampling period, Silver Springs Water District collected ten drinking water samples for lead analysis. Of the ten samples collected, **two samples had lead concentrations at or above 15 parts per billion (ppb)**, the federal lead action level historically used under the Lead and Copper Rule.

Silver Springs Water District takes these results seriously and is investigating the findings.

Silver Springs Water District’s distribution system is constructed entirely of PVC piping, and no known sources of lead contamination have been identified within the Silver Springs Water District’s distribution system. However, lead may enter drinking water through plumbing materials, faucets, fixtures, or other components within individual properties.

At this time, the source of the elevated lead results has not been determined.

What Is Being Done?

Silver Springs Water District will conduct additional sampling of drinking water sources and throughout the distribution system to help identify the source of the elevated results and determine whether further corrective measures are necessary.

Silver Springs Water District will continue evaluating the results and coordinating with the appropriate regulatory authorities.

What Are the Health Effects of Lead?

Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women, infants, and young children.

Lead can damage the brain and kidneys and interfere with the production of red blood cells. In children, exposure can contribute to developmental delays, learning difficulties, reduced attention span, and behavioral problems. Even low levels of lead exposure can be harmful to children.

In adults, lead exposure can contribute to increased blood pressure, cardiovascular effects, kidney problems, and reproductive health concerns.

Lead can accumulate in the body over time. No safe level of lead exposure in children has been identified.

What Can You Do to Reduce Exposure to Lead?

1. Run Your Water Before Drinking or Cooking

When water sits in household plumbing for several hours, lead may accumulate in the water. Before using water for drinking or cooking, flush your plumbing by running the cold-water tap. You may also flush the plumbing by showering, doing laundry, or running the dishwasher.

The time needed to flush your plumbing varies depending on your home's plumbing and service line.

2. Clean Your Faucet Screen (Aerator)

Sediment and particles can accumulate in the small screen at the end of your faucet, called an aerator.

- Unscrew the faucet aerator, following the manufacturer's instructions.
- Remove and rinse the screen to clear away accumulated debris.
- Clean mineral deposits according to the manufacturer's instructions.
- Reinstall the aerator securely.

Clean faucet aerators regularly, particularly if debris or sediment is visible.

3. Use Only Cold Water for Drinking and Cooking

Always use cold tap water for drinking, preparing food, and making infant formulas. Hot water can dissolve lead more readily from plumbing materials. **Boiling water does not remove lead.**

4. Consider a Water Filtration Pitcher

A water filtration pitcher may reduce lead exposure if it is specifically certified for lead reduction.

- Choose a pitcher or filtration system certified to reduce lead, such as one meeting NSF/ANSI 53 requirements for lead reduction.

- Follow the manufacturer's instructions for use and cartridge replacement.
- Replace filter cartridges on schedule.
- Do not assume that every standard water pitcher filter removes lead.

5. Consider Testing Your Household Water

If you are concerned about lead in your household water, consider having your water tested by a certified laboratory. Contact the District for information about its ongoing investigation.

Important Information for Parents and Pregnant Women

Infants, young children, and developing fetuses are particularly vulnerable to lead exposure. Parents and caregivers who are concerned about possible exposure should consult a healthcare provider about whether blood lead testing is appropriate.

Where Can You Get More Information?

Silver Springs Water District is committed to investigating these results and providing customers with additional information as it becomes available.

For questions about this notice, the Silver Springs Water District sampling program, or steps you can take to reduce exposure, please contact:

Silver Springs Water District

Telephone: (803) 247-5778

PWSID: [3820002](#)

Please share this information with other people who drink water supplied by Silver Springs Water District, particularly those who may not receive this notice directly.

Silver Springs Water District appreciates your cooperation as we investigate these results and work to protect the quality of your drinking water.