

Consumer Notice of Lead and Copper Result

Mississinawa Valley Local School District is a public water system (PWS) responsible for providing drinking water that meets state and federal standards. Drinking water samples for lead were collected at these locations and the result are:

Action Level for Lead: 15.5 micrograms per liter (ug/l)
Action Level for Copper: 1500 micrograms
Location of samples: 10480 Staudt Rd., Union City OH
1469 St. Rt. 47, Union City OH

Sample Collection Dates: September 17, 2019
PWS's lead 90th Percentile Value: 1.0 micrograms per liter

Action Level 15 micrograms (ug/l) per liter

Location	LC	Lead Level ug/l	Copper Level
Maint. Room Mop Sink	201	1.00	545
Elementary Prep Room - K	202	1.0	294
Kitchen N. Hand Sink W.	208	0	501
Elementary N DF	204	0	305
Cafeteria West DF	205	0	581
Elementary S DF	206	0	448
Boys Rest Room – Admin	211	.7	462
Girls' Rest Room – Admin	212	0	403
Boys' Locker Room – Admin	213	1.0	358
Girls' Locker Room – Admin	214	1.5	473

This Tap Water Lead Result was less than 15 µg/L.

What is being done: “Our 90th percentile value for lead does not exceed the action level, therefore, there are no actions being implemented at this time other than sharing this consumer notice.”

What does this mean? Under the authority of the Safe Drinking Water Act, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) set the action level for lead in drinking water at 15 ug/L. This means PWSs must ensure that water from taps used for human consumption do not exceed this level in at least 90 percent of the sites sampled (90th percentile value). The action level is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a PWS must follow. 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 no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

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 received lead from the mother's bones, which may affect brain development.

Where Can I Get Health Screenings and Testing of Blood Lead Levels?

Health Screenings are available through the Darke County Health Department. They can be contacted at 937-548-4196, darkecountyhealth.org, or email darkecohnd@darkecountyhealth.org located at 300 Garst Ave., Greenville, Ohio 45331

What can I do to reduce exposure to lead if found in my drinking water?

- Run your water to flush out lead. If water has not been used for several hours, run water for thirty seconds to two minutes before using it for drinking or cooking. This helps flush any lead in the water that may have leached from the plumbing.
- Use cold water for cooking and preparing baby formula. Do not cook with, drink water, or make baby formula from the hot water tap. Lead dissolves more easily in hot water.
- Do not boil water to remove lead. Boiling water will not reduce lead.

What are the Sources of Lead?

Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the plumbing. Buildings built prior to 1986 are more likely to have lead pipes, fixtures, and solder. New buildings can also be at risk, since even legally “lead free” plumbing may contain up to 8 percent lead. The most common problem is with brass or chrome-plated brass fixtures which can leach significant amounts of lead into water, especially hot water.

For more information please contact Mr. Jeff Winchester, Interim Superintendent, at (937) 968-5656, visit US EPA's website at www.epa.gov/lead, call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD or contact your health care provider.