

Mathews Local



School District

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Russell McQuaide, Superintendent
(330) 637-3500

Bradley Panak, Treasurer
(330) 637-3500

August 31, 2018

Dear Currie Elementary Parents and Guardians,

I hope all is well with our Currie Elementary School families.

As you all are likely aware, the Currie Elementary School has had to address some issues linked to its drinking water system. As the Currie Elementary School is a public school, it is also a public water system. This means that the Currie water system is monitored or tested on a quarterly basis, and issues are reported to the public as prompted by the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency (Ohio EPA).

The second quarter report for 2018 reveals that Currie Elementary School has an arsenic level of 11 ug/L, which is the average over the last four quarters. The standard for arsenic is 10 ug/L.

As stated in the Drinking Water Notice, which you will find on the reverse side, we have submitted final plans to the Ohio EPA for a green water filtration system and are awaiting their approval. The documents were submitted on June 27, 2018.

Although the Drinking Water Notice states that no needed alternative water supply is needed (bottled water), the school district will continue to supply bottled water for students and staff until the new filtration system is in place and water tests show the arsenic levels to be below the 10 ug/L standard.

Please call me at the Board Office if you have any questions or concerns. I hope you have a great day!

Sincerely,

Mr. Russell McQuaide

DRINKING WATER NOTICE

CURRIE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL Has Levels of ARSENIC above Drinking Water Standards

Our water system recently violated the maximum contaminant level (MCL) for ARSENIC. The average level of ARSENIC over the last four quarters was 11 ug/L. The standard for ARSENIC is 10 ug/L.

What should I do?

- **You do not need to use an alternative (e.g. bottled) water supply.** However, if you have specific health concerns, consult your doctor.

What does this mean?

The levels detected do not pose an immediate risk to your health. Some people who drink water containing ARSENIC in excess of the MCL over many years could experience skin damage or problems with their circulatory system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

What is being done?

We are investigating and taking the following necessary steps:

We will continue to restrict access to all drinking fountains, and we will continue to provide bottled drinking water to all students and staff. We have submitted final plans to the EPA for a green sand filtration system.
We will continue to perform quarterly monitoring for arsenic according to the most recent monitoring schedule _____ to correct the problem as soon as possible.

Additional information may be obtained by contacting:

Contact Person: Russell McQuaide, Superintendent _____.

Phone Number: 330-637-3500 _____.

Mailing Address: 4096 Cadwallader Sonk Rd., Cortland, OH 44410 _____.

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

Date Distributed: Posted August 31, 2018; Sent Home August 31, 2018

PWSID: OH7836712 Facility ID: 7859178

Monitoring Period: Second Quarter of 2018

Non-Transient Consumer Notice of Tap Water Lead Result

Dear Consumer:

Currie Elementary is a public water system (PWS) responsible for providing drinking water that meets state and federal standards. A drinking water sample for lead was collected at this location and the result is:

Amount of Lead in Water:	<i><5 mg/L</i>
Action Level for Lead:	15 micrograms per liter (µg/L)
Location of sample:	<i>LC201, R Office Right; LC202, R Womens Staff; LC203, K Sink Right; LC204, K Sink Left; LC205, R Mens Staff</i>
Sample collection date:	<i>9/19/2018</i>

This Tap Water Lead Result Was **Less** Than 15 µg/L.

What Is Being Done?

Our 90th percentile value for lead is 0 mg/L. This value 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 µg/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 receives lead from the mother's bones, which may affect brain development.

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

Contact your family health care provider if you have concerns or if you'd like to be tested.

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: *Russell McQuaide, Superintendent: 330-637-3500 or Johnny Brown, 330-272-7527*; visit US EPA's Web site at www.epa.gov/lead; call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD; or contact your health care provider.

Revised 9/1/2016