

NTNC – Consumer Notice of Tap Water Results (90th percentile LT 15)

(Information in italics is required/mandatory language and cannot be changed)

Dear Somers Community,

As you may know, *Somers Central School District* is also 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. We collected a drinking water sample for lead at this location (see attached) in September 2023. A lead level of [see attached] was reported for the sample we collected. This result is [see attached] the lead action level of 15 parts per billion.

We are happy to report that the 90th percentile value for our water system is (see attached). This value is below 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 that water from the 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 water system must follow*. If water from the tap does exceed 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 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.

What Are The Sources of Lead?

Lead is a common metal found in the environment. Drinking water is one possible source of lead exposure. The primary source of lead exposure for most children is lead-based paint. Other sources of lead exposure include lead-contaminated dust or soil, and some plumbing materials. In addition, lead can be found in a number of consumer products, including certain types of pottery, pewter, brass fixtures, food, and cosmetics. Other sources include exposure in the workplace (jobs that include house painting, plumbing, renovation, construction, auto repair, welding, electronics repair, jewelry, or pottery repair) and exposure from certain hobbies (such as stained glass or pottery, fishing, making or shooting firearms and collecting lead or pewter figurines), as lead can be carried on clothing and shoes. Children's hands or their toys can come into contact with lead in paint, dust and soil. Therefore, washing children's hands and their toys will help reduce the potential for lead exposure from these sources.

Plumbing materials, including pipes, new brass faucets, fittings, and valves, including those advertised as “lead-free,” may contribute lead to drinking water. The law currently allows end-use brass fixtures, such as faucets, with up to 8 percent lead to be labeled as “lead free.” However, plumbing fixtures labeled National Sanitation Foundation (NSF) certified may only have up to 2 percent lead. Consumers should be aware of this when choosing fixtures and take appropriate precautions.

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 [or insert a different flushing time if your system has representative data indicating a different flushing time would better reduce lead exposure in your community and if the State approves the wording] or until it becomes cold or reaches a steady temperature before using it for drinking or cooking. This flushes lead-containing water from the pipes.
- ▶ ***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.*** Boiling water will not reduce lead.

For More Information

Call us at (914) 277-4884. For more information on lead in drinking water, contact your local health department at Westchester County Health Department, 25 Moore Avenue, Suite 1, Mt. Kisco, NY 10549, (914) 864-7330, Westchestergov.com, or the New York State Department of Health directly by calling the toll-free number (within New York State) 1 800-458-1158, extension 27650, or out of state at (518) 402-7650, or by email at bpwsp@health.state.ny.us. For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home/building and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's Web site at www.epa.gov/lead, or call the National Lead Information Center at 1-800-424-LEAD.

SAMPLE RESULTS SUMMARY AND 90th PERCENTILE

PWS ID: NY5907707

PWS Name: Somers High School

Sample Collection Period: 3rd quarter 2023 (9/02/23)

Enter your sample results here:

Sample #	COPPER mg/L (ppm)	Lead µg/L (ppb)	Rank	COPPER mg/L (ppm)	LEAD µg/L (ppb)
RM 122	0.24	<1.0	1	<0.05	<1.0
RM 121	0.40	<1.0	2	0.06	<1.0
RM 118	0.06	<1.0	3	0.07	<1.0
RM 116	0.14	2.5	4	0.09	<1.0
RM 112	0.11	2.5	5	0.09	<1.0
RM 109	0.10	1.9	6	0.10	<1.0
RM 108	0.18	3.5	7	0.10	<1.0
RM 107	0.13	2.2	8	0.11	<1.0
RM 106	0.39	<1.0	9	0.11	<1.0
RM 104	0.20	1.5	10	0.11	<1.0
2 ND FL / FACULTY MENS RM	0.11	<1.0	11	0.11	<1.0
2 ND FL / FACULTY LADIES RM	0.09	<1.0	12	0.13	1.5
RM 209	0.10	<1.0	13	0.14	1.9
1 ST FL / STAFF LOUNGE	0.14	<1.0	14	0.14	2.0
NURSE'S OFFICE	0.16	<1.0	15	0.14	2.2
LIBRARY KITCHEN	0.24	5.1	16	0.16	2.3
ATHLETIC OFFICE BATHROOM	0.11	2.3	17	0.18	2.5
GIRLS LOCKER ROOM	0.07	<1.0	18	0.20	2.5
OLD GYM COACH OFFICE	0.09	2.0	19	0.24	3.5
OLD GIRL'S BATHROOM	0.14	<1.0	20	0.24	5.1
HIGH SCHOOL ENTRY POINT	<0.05	7.6	21	0.39	7.6

Lead

Place lead result in ascending order (rank from lowest to highest).

Multiply total number of Samples by 0.9

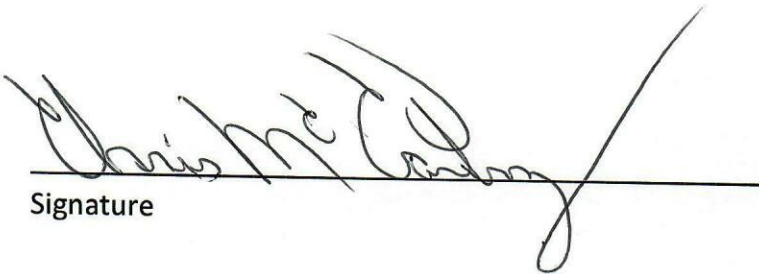
$$90^{\text{th}} \text{ percentile: } 21 \times 0.9 = 9$$

$$\text{Value} = 6.7 \quad \mu\text{g/L (ppb)}$$

Similarly for Copper

$$90^{\text{th}} \text{ Percentile} \quad 21 \times 0.9 = 9$$

$$\text{Value} = .32 \quad \text{mg/L (ppm)}$$



Signature

Chris McCartney
Print Name

Director of Facilities. III
Title

10/12/2023
Date