



PUBLIC NOTICE OF LEAD ACTION LEVEL EXCEEDANCE

High levels of lead found in Manchester Middle School drinking water

At Manchester Middle School, we're committed to ensuring your drinking water is safe. Recently, tests found high lead levels in our drinking water at some homes and/or buildings. We're taking immediate steps to address this issue. Your health and safety are our top priority.

WHAT HAPPENED

Under the Safe Drinking Water Act, the U.S. EPA determined the lead action level in drinking water to be 15 micrograms per liter (15 µg/L). The lead action level is a measure of the effectiveness of corrosion control treatment. The action level is not a standard for establishing a safe level of lead in a home. A 90th percentile calculation is used to compare sampling results to the lead action level. If the 90th percentile value is above 15 µg/L, this means that more than 10% of the locations tested exceed 15 µg/L resulting in a lead action level exceedance. We, as your water system, are required to take action to correct the exceedance.

From June 2026 to September 2026, we collected and tested 10 samples for lead. Our 90th percentile for lead is 17 micrograms per liter (µg/L). Of our 10 samples collected, two results were above 15 µg/L.

HEALTH EFFECTS OF LEAD

There is no safe level of lead in drinking water. Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Some health effects to infants and children include decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can also result in new or worsened learning and behavior problems.

The children of persons who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy may be at increased risk of these harmful health effects. Adults have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney, or nervous system problems. Contact your healthcare provider for more information about your risks.

1 Small amounts of lead can have a **BIG** effect on children.



Children and babies are at a higher risk of developing serious health issues – even from small doses of lead.

2 Lead is stored in your body.



Lead can accumulate in your bones. The longer the exposure, the greater the buildup, leading to potential health complications over time.

3 Everyone deserves safe water.



Lead in water can cause health problems for everyone, including loved ones, guests, and pets.

To inquire about **tap water testing**, contact Manchester Middle School for their certified laboratory information to have your taps tested.

To have your family **tested for lead exposure**, call your local county health department or reach out to your family doctor. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) recommends that public health actions be initiated when the level of lead in a child's blood is 3.5 micrograms per deciliter ($\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$) or more.

For more information and links to CDC's website, please visit [*epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/basic-information-about-lead-drinking-water*](https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/basic-information-about-lead-drinking-water).

WHAT YOU CAN DO

Listed below are some steps you can take if you are concerned about lead in your drinking water. The list is not intended to be a complete list or to imply that all actions equally reduce lead from drinking water.

Here are some steps you can take if you are concerned about lead in your drinking water:

- 💧 **Flush your tap if it hasn't been used for more than six hours.**
Let the cold water run for 30 seconds to two minutes before using a faucet for drinking or cooking.
- 💧 **Don't use hot tap water for cooking, drinking, or preparing baby formula.**
Hot tap water directly from the faucet can have higher lead levels. Heat up cold tap water instead.
- 💧 **Don't boil water to remove or reduce lead levels. Purchase or lease a water filter certified to reduce lead.**
Boiling water won't remove or reduce lead. Always follow the filter manufacturer's maintenance instructions.
- 💧 **Keep your faucet screens clean of lead particles or debris by periodically removing them and rinsing them with water for three to five minutes.**
- 💧 **Purchase bottled water for cooking, drinking, or preparing baby formula.**
The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention recommends children and pregnant women use bottled water or a filtration system certified to reduce or eliminate lead by an independent testing organization.
- 💧 **Check your pipes and fixtures for lead.**
Find out if the pipes that bring water into your home are made of lead or if the fixtures in your home contain lead.
- 💧 **Test your children for lead.**
Contact your child's healthcare provider regarding blood lead level testing. For additional information, visit odh.ohio.gov/know-our-programs/Childhood-Lead-Poisoning, call 1.877.LEADSAFE (532-3723), or email lead.testing@odh.ohio.gov.
- 💧 **Test your water for lead.**
Contact your county health department or public water system for more information or visit epa.ohio.gov/lead for a list of certified labs.



WHAT IS BEING DONE

We are working closely with Ohio EPA to ensure our drinking water is safe. We're conducting extra lead and water quality monitoring.

We are determining the best corrosion control treatment strategy to resolve this issue. We will send our recommendations to Ohio EPA by March 31, 2027.

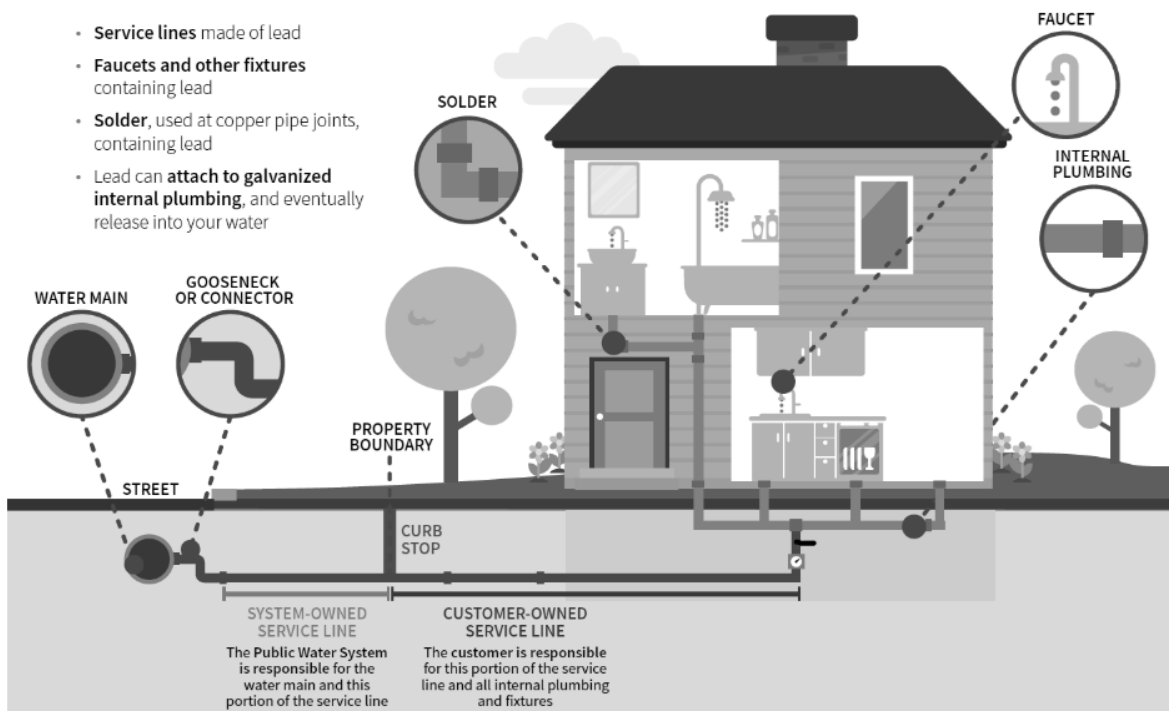
We are investigating and removing lead-containing plumbing materials within the facility (and/or installing water filters at locations impacted by lead-containing plumbing).

We have tested multiple sites at Manchester Middle School in recent years while school was in session and the 90th percentile lead concentrations were within the EPA threshold.

The two sites with results above 15 µg/L were tested on August 9th, before school was in session, and were sinks that students do not use: a sink in the media center workroom and another in a staff workroom. These fixtures will be removed and replaced with fixtures recommended by the EPA. (The allowable amount of lead in plumbing fixtures was drastically reduced to a maximum weighted average of 0.25% on January 4, 2014, under the federal Reduction of Lead in Drinking Water Act.)

We are handling this situation with a strong sense of urgency and in full compliance with the EPA. We will continue to update our facilities and replace fixtures and plumbing components to ensure student safety.

HOW LEAD GETS INTO **YOUR DRINKING WATER**



MORE INFORMATION

If you have questions or concerns, please contact Manchester Administration Building at 330-882-6926 or by address 6075 Manchester Road, New Franklin, OH 44319.

General guidelines on ways to lessen the risk from lead in drinking water are available on U.S. EPA's website: [epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/basic-information-about-lead-drinking-water](https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/basic-information-about-lead-drinking-water).

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 publicly or distributing copies by hand or mail.



Date distributed: 9/2/2026