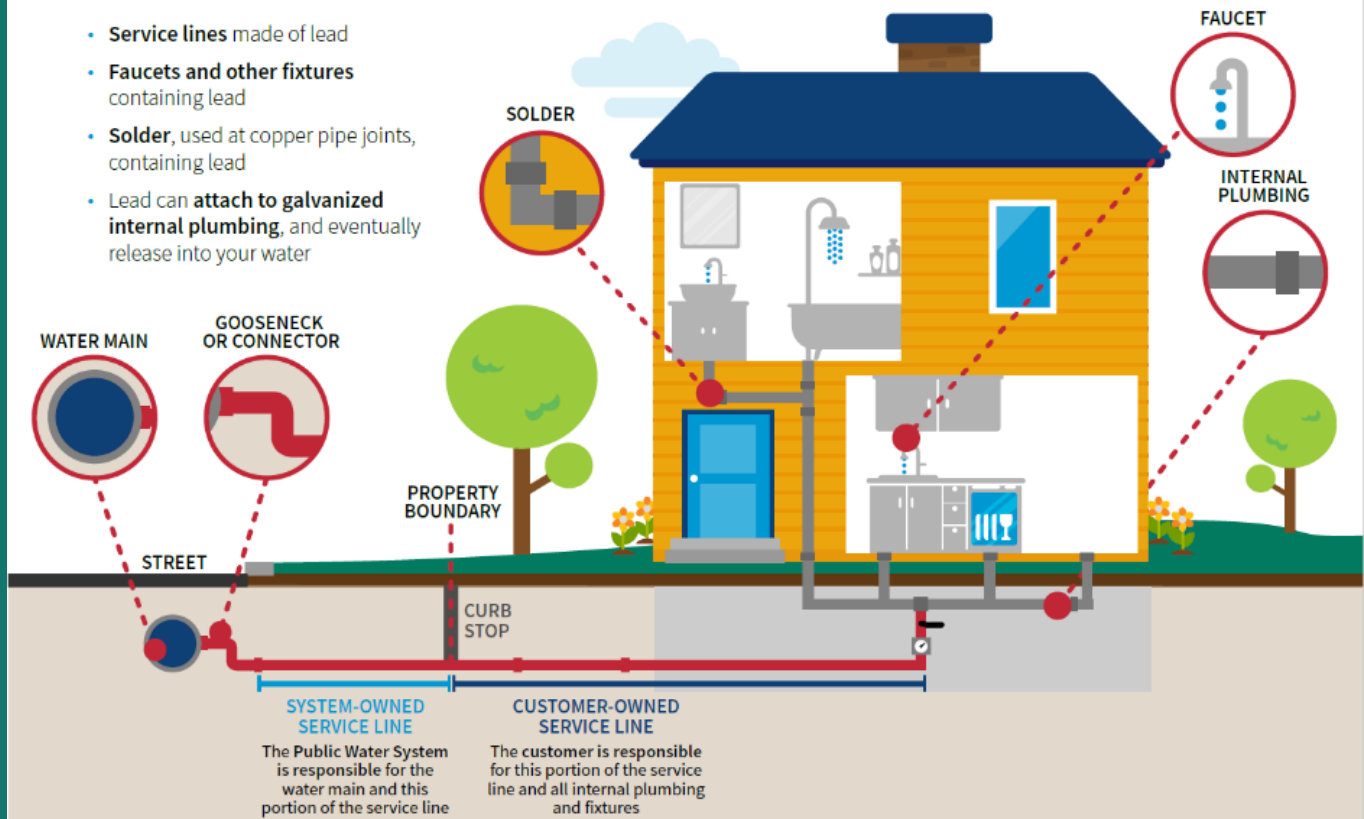


HOW LEAD GETS INTO YOUR DRINKING WATER

- **Service lines** made of lead
- **Faucets and other fixtures** containing lead
- **Solder**, used at copper pipe joints, containing lead
- Lead can **attach to galvanized internal plumbing**, and eventually release into your water



IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT LEAD IN YOUR DRINKING WATER

Manchester Middle School found elevated levels of lead in drinking water in some homes/buildings. Lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Please read this information closely to see what you can do to reduce lead in your drinking water.

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.

SOURCES OF LEAD

Lead is a common, toxic, and naturally occurring metal found in many products around our homes. You can find it in things like lead-based paint, air, soil, household dust, food, and certain types of dishes.

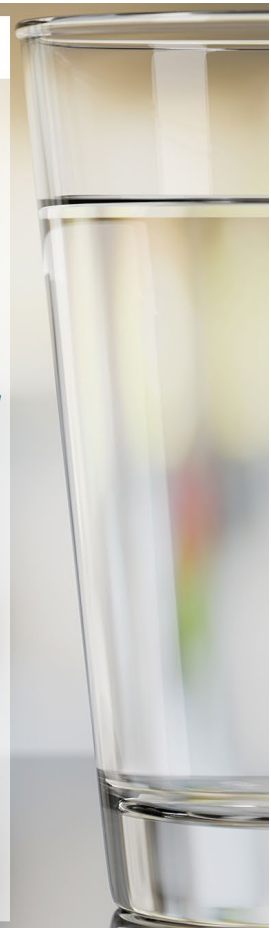
While lead is rarely found naturally in water, it can get into drinking water through water distribution systems and plumbing (water service lines, faucets, solder, internal plumbing, etc.). Drinking water isn't the only source of lead poisoning, but it can add to the total amount of lead a person ingests.

Other common sources include lead-based paint (especially in homes built before 1978), soil, and dust. Kids can get lead poisoning by accidentally swallowing paint chips or dust containing lead.

WHAT YOU CAN DO

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 Manchester Middle School DOING TO REDUCE LEAD LEVELS

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.

MORE INFORMATION

For more information, call us at (330) 882-6926 or visit our website at www.panthercountry.org

For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home/building and the health effects of lead, visit U.S. EPA’s website at epa.gov/lead or contact your healthcare provider.

LABORATORY RESULTS

Manchester Middle School exceeded the action level with a 90th percentile of 17 parts per billion (ppb). Ten samples were taken. The following table summarizes the lead sampling results.

Sample ID	Lead Result (ppb)
LC201	7
LC202	17
LC205	9.9
LC206	4.3
LC207	8.9
LC208	3.4
LC209	2.3
LC210	17

Manchester Middle School exceeded the action level with a 90th percentile of 17 parts per billion (ppb). Ten samples were taken and resulted in the following lead levels: Three samples had results less than 5 ppb, five samples had a result higher than 5 ppb, and two samples were 17 ppb.