Non-Transient Consumer Notice of Tap Water Lead Result

Dear Consumer:

Old Trail School PWS is a public water System (PWS) responsible for providing drinking water that meets state and federal standards. Drinking water samples were collected at the following locations. Results are summarized in the table below:

Sample Tap Location	Sample Collection Date	Lead Level Result (ug/L)	Greater or less than the lead Threshold Level (15ug/)
LC202-Rm #514 Restroom	9/7/2026	<2.0	Less than
LC204-Kitchen sink prep sink	9/7/2026	<2.0	Less than
LC206-Rm 202 Restroom	9/7/2026	<2.0	Less than
LC207-rm #207 Restroom	9/7/2026	<2.0	Less than
LC229- Drink. Fount. By library lecture rm	9/7/2026	<2.0	Less than
LC211-rm #910 Hand sink	9/7/2026	<2.0	Less than
LC213-Rm 407	9/7/2026	<2.0	Less than
LC214-Rm 411	9/7/2026	<2.0	Less than
LC215-Rm 415	9/7/2026	<2.0	Less than
LC216-Rm 404	9/7/2026	<2.0	Less Than
LC217-Rm 406	9/7/2026	<2.0	Less Than
LC218-Rm 408	9/7/2026	<2.0	Less Than
LC219-Kitchen Hand Sink	9/7/2026	<2.0	Less Than
LC220-Kitchen Dish Sink	9/7/2026	<2.0	Less Than
LC221-Art room 806	9/7/2026	<2.0	Less Than
LC223-rm#301	9/7/2026	<2.0	Less Than
LC224-rm#303	9/7/2026	4.4	Less Than
LC225-rm #305	9/7/2026	<2.0	Less Than
LC227-rm 909 drink Fount	9/7/2026	<2.0	Less Than
LC228-rm 101 Drink Fount	9/7/2026	<2.0	Less Than

What Does This Mean?

Under the authority of the Safe Drinking Water Act, the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) established the action level for lead in drinking water at 15 micrograms per liter (ug/L). This means PWS's must ensure that water from taps used for human consumption do not exceed this level in at least 90 percent of the sites sampled (90^{th} percentile value). The action level is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment of other requirements which a PWS must follow.

In 2018, Ohio EPA established the threshold level for lead in drinking water at 15 ug/L. The lead threshold level is the concentration of lead in an individual tap water sample which, if exceeded, triggers additional notification requirements for those served by the tap sampled. Additionally, if a sample exceeds the lead threshold level, the associated tap must be removed from service.

Because lead may pose serious health risks, US EPA established a Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) of zero for lead. The MCLG is the level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health, allowing for 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?

Health Screenings are available through Summit County Health Dept. They can be Contacted at 330.923.4891 or contact your health care provider.

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: H2O Technologies @ 740.389.4514; 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.