

NOTICE OF TAP WATER RESULTS LEAD AND COPPER RULE SAMPLING PROGRAM SCHOOL RESULTS

For Schools that are not a MassDEP registered public water system

Please note: the LCR program for public water systems is not the Lead Contamination Control Act (LCCA)¹ program for schools or Early Education and Care (EEC) childcare facility for evaluating lead and copper in drinking water. MassDEP encourage you to use these LCR results to enhance your LCCA program. For assistance with your LCCA program please see the MassDEP Drinking Water Program contact information listed in the Information section below.

School/Childcare Facility Name: Nissitissit Middle School
Sampling Address: 33 Chace Ave Pepperell MA 01463

Date: 9/23/26
Date Samples Collected: 9/10/26

Copy of analytical report attached: ☐ Yes ☒ No

Dear School Superintendent:

Thank you for your participation in the Pepperell Water Division and Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (MassDEP) Lead and Copper Rule (LCR) public water system sampling program.

The lead and copper levels in the water samples we collected at your school for the period specified above are:

Location*	Result in parts per million (ppm)	Result is <u>Above</u> the LCR Lead or Copper Action Level	Result is <u>At or Below</u> the LCR Lead or Copper Action Level
Kitchen Food Prep	LEAD: 0 ppm	☐	☒
	COPPER: 0.053 ppm	☐	☒
Teacher Brak Room Main FL	LEAD: 0 ppm	☐	☒
	COPPER: 0.079 ppm	☐	☒
*The school should provide the PWS with sample location information using MassDEP recommended LCCA fixture location code (Org. Code - Location Code - Location Type - Location Name) e.g. 99999999-010-DW-Second Floor Bubbler near RM 210 ² . For more information see https://www.mass.gov/guides/sampling-for-lead-and-copper-at-schools-and-childcare-facilities#how-to-label-taps-			

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 of the 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 health care provider for more information about your risks. More information on lead in drinking water and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at: <https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/basic-information-about-lead-drinking-water>.

Use the USEPA guide listed below to establish routine practices to reduce exposure to elevated lead levels, including the following:

- Regularly flush all water outlets used for drinking, food preparation or medical uses, particularly after weekends and long vacations when water may have been stagnant for a long period of time.
- Use only cold, fresh water for drinking, cooking, and preparing baby formula. Run the water for at least 1 minute or until after it turns cold.

¹ <https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2015-09/documents/epalccapamphlet1989.pdf>

² For information on how to assign identification for a LCCA tap is located in the Set up an LCCA Program at your School at <https://www.mass.gov/assistance-program-for-lead-in-school-drinking-water>

Attention Public Water Systems: Community PWS may adapt this form to notify schools of their results. An electronic copy of this form is located at the MassDEP website at [https://www.mass.gov/lists/lead-copper-forms-templates#lead-&-copper-rule-\(lcr\)-](https://www.mass.gov/lists/lead-copper-forms-templates#lead-&-copper-rule-(lcr)-). Please remember that all records are required to be maintained for 12 years.

- Do not boil the water to remove lead or copper.
- If Point of Use (POU) treatment devices are installed, make sure they are maintained. An example of a POU device is a filter on a faucet or within a drinking water fountain or water bottle filler.
- These routine practices may also be applicable for copper.

Copper: The LCR Action Level for Copper is 1.3 parts per million (1.3 mg/l) and the Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)³ is also 1.3 mg/l. When copper is present in water, it is typically due to the water flowing through service line or internal pipes or plumbing in buildings with copper and brass parts. *Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.*

Lead: The LCR Action Level for Lead is 0.015 parts per million (0.015 mg/l or 15 parts per billion (ppb)) and the MCLG is zero. When lead is present in water, it is typically due to the water flowing through service lines or internal pipes or plumbing in buildings with lead pipes or plumbing with lead solder or brass. *Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.* Because lead may pose serious health risks, both the EPA and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) agree that "there is no known safe level of lead in a child's blood"⁴, therefore MassDEP, and Massachusetts Department of Public Health (MDPH) recommend that water from taps/fixtures used for drinking, food preparation and medical uses in schools or EECF contain no measurable level of lead and that testing of school drinking water should be conducted by a Massachusetts certified laboratory capable of measuring concentrations of 1 ppb (0.001 ppm or mg/l) or lower.

For More Information:

MassDEP Lead and Copper in drinking water:

<https://www.mass.gov/service-details/is-there-lead-in-my-tap-water>

<https://www.mass.gov/service-details/copper-and-your-health>

<https://www.mass.gov/lists/massdep-lead-information>

Tips on Operation & Maintenance for Point-of-Use Devices (<https://www.mass.gov/media/1744306/>)

MassDEP Drinking Water Program Contact: program-director-dwp@mass.gov or 617-292-5770

MDPH Lead and Copper in Drinking Water FAQ and Quick Facts:

<https://www.mass.gov/service-details/sources-of-lead-besides-lead-paint>

Lead in Drinking Water FAQs (<https://www.mass.gov/media/1571266/>)

Copper in Drinking Water FAQs (<https://www.mass.gov/media/1571251/>)

CDC: https://www.cdc.gov/lead-prevention/about/?CDC_AAref_Val

USEPA

Basic information about lead in drinking water: <https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/basic-information-about-lead-drinking-water>

3Ts guide for reducing lead in drinking water in schools <https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/3ts-reducing-lead-drinking-water>

Guide to Establishing routine practices:

https://www.epa.gov/system/files/documents/2021-08/module_6_establishing_routine_practices_508.pdf

If you have any questions regarding lead or copper in drinking water or your sampling results, please contact: Staci Padovano at 978 925-4400 or spadovano@town.pepperell.ma.us

Sincerely,

PWS Name:



PWSID #: 2232000

cc: MassDEP Regional Office

³ The Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (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. The Action Level is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

⁴ <https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/basic-information-about-lead-drinking-water>