

Non-Transient Consumer Notice of Tap Water Lead Result

Dear Consumer:

Allen East Local Schools is a public water system (PWS) responsible for providing drinking water that meets state and federal standards. A drinking water sample for lead was collected at this location and the result is:

Amount of Lead in Water:	0
Action Level for Lead:	15 micrograms per liter (µg/L)
Location of sample:	Location C122 - Maintenance Office Sink
Sample collection date:	December 20, 2018

This Tap Water Lead Result Was Less Than 15 µg/L.

What Is Being Done?

Our 90th percentile value for lead is 5 µg/L . This value does not exceed the action level, therefore, there are no actions being implemented at this time other than sharing this consumer notice.

What Does This Mean?

Under the authority of the Safe Drinking Water Act, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) set the action level for lead in drinking water at 15 µg/L. This means PWSs must ensure that water from 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 PWS must follow. 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.

Where Can I Get Health Screenings and Testing of Blood Lead Levels?

For Health Screenings, please contact your family doctor, medical provider or urgent care to order a blood test for lead. It is not recommended to go to an Emergency Room. Also, the health department does not offer this service.

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: Bill Mattevi, Director of Operations at 419-648-3333 Ext. 2013 or visit US EPA's Web site at www.epa.gov/lead; call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD; or contact your health care provider.

Revised 9/1/2016

Non-Transient Consumer Notice of Tap Water Lead Result

Dear Consumer:

Allen East Local Schools is a public water system (PWS) responsible for providing drinking water that meets state and federal standards. A drinking water sample for lead was collected at this location and the result is:

Amount of Lead in Water:	5.0
Action Level for Lead:	15 micrograms per liter (µg/L)
Location of sample:	Location C111 – Mechanical Room Sink
Sample collection date:	December 20, 2018

This Tap Water Lead Result Was Less Than 15 µg/L.

What Is Being Done?

Our 90th percentile value for lead is 5 µg/L. This value does not exceed the action level, therefore, there are no actions being implemented at this time other than sharing this consumer notice.

What Does This Mean?

Under the authority of the Safe Drinking Water Act, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) set the action level for lead in drinking water at 15 µg/L. This means PWSs must ensure that water from 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 PWS must follow. 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?

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Where Can I Get Health Screenings and Testing of Blood Lead Levels?

For Health Screenings, please contact your family doctor, medical provider or urgent care to order a blood test for lead. It is not recommended to go to an Emergency Room. Also, the health department does not offer this service.

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?

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Revised 9/1/2016

Non-Transient Consumer Notice of Tap Water Lead Result

Dear Consumer:

Allen East Local Schools is a public water system (PWS) responsible for providing drinking water that meets state and federal standards. A drinking water sample for lead was collected at this location and the result is:

Amount of Lead in Water:	16
Action Level for Lead:	15 micrograms per liter (µg/L)
Location of sample:	Location C115 – Hallway Restroom Sink
Sample collection date:	December 20, 2018

This Tap Water Lead Result exceeded 15 µg/L.

What Is Being Done?

Our 90th percentile value for lead is 5 µg/L. We are replacing the fixtures and the plumbing below the fixtures. We have added a phosphate additive to the water. We will also change out our water system carbon filters. We will continue to test after doing so.

What Does This Mean?

Under the authority of the Safe Drinking Water Act, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) set the action level for lead in drinking water at 15 µg/L. This means PWSs must ensure that water from 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 PWS must follow. 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.

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Where Can I Get Health Screenings and Testing of Blood Lead Levels?

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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.
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Allen East Local Schools is a public water system (PWS) responsible for providing drinking water that meets state and federal standards. A drinking water sample for lead was collected at this location and the result is:

Amount of Lead in Water:	0
Action Level for Lead:	15 micrograms per liter (µg/L)
Location of sample:	Location B109 – Junior High Boys Locker Room Drinking Fountain
Sample collection date:	December 20, 2018

This Tap Water Lead Result Was Less Than 15 µg/L.

What Is Being Done?

Our 90th percentile value for lead is 5 µg/L. This value does not exceed the action level, therefore, there are no actions being implemented at this time other than sharing this consumer notice.

What Does This Mean?

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Where Can I Get Health Screenings and Testing of Blood Lead Levels?

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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.

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Dear Consumer:

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Amount of Lead in Water:	0
Action Level for Lead:	15 micrograms per liter (µg/L)
Location of sample:	Location A106 – Athletic Coaches Office
Sample collection date:	December 20, 2018

This Tap Water Lead Result Was Less Than 15 µg/L.

What Is Being Done?

Our 90th percentile value for lead is 5 µg/L . This value does not exceed the action level, therefore, there are no actions being implemented at this time other than sharing this consumer notice.

What Does This Mean?

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Where Can I Get Health Screenings and Testing of Blood Lead Levels?

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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.

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Amount of Lead in Water:	0
Action Level for Lead:	15 micrograms per liter (µg/L)
Location of sample:	Location A108 – Athletic Training Room Sink
Sample collection date:	December 20, 2018

This Tap Water Lead Result Was Less Than 15 µg/L.

What Is Being Done?

Our 90th percentile value for lead is 5 µg/L. This value does not exceed the action level, therefore, there are no actions being implemented at this time other than sharing this consumer notice.

What Does This Mean?

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Where Can I Get Health Screenings and Testing of Blood Lead Levels?

For Health Screenings, please contact your family doctor, medical provider or urgent care to order a blood test for lead. It is not recommended to go to an Emergency Room. Also, the health department does not offer this service.

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.
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Revised 9/1/2016

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Dear Consumer:

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Amount of Lead in Water:	0
Action Level for Lead:	15 micrograms per liter (µg/L)
Location of sample:	Location B113 – Custodial Sink in Gym Area Custodial Room
Sample collection date:	December 20, 2018

This Tap Water Lead Result Was Less Than 15 µg/L.

What Is Being Done?

Our 90th percentile value for lead is 5 µg/L. This value does not exceed the action level, therefore, there are no actions being implemented at this time other than sharing this consumer notice.

What Does This Mean?

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What are the Health Effects of Lead?

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Where Can I Get Health Screenings and Testing of Blood Lead Levels?

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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.
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Amount of Lead in Water:	0
Action Level for Lead:	15 micrograms per liter (µg/L)
Location of sample:	Location A117 – Family Restroom Sink by the High School Gymnasium
Sample collection date:	December 20, 2018

This Tap Water Lead Result Was Less Than 15 µg/L.

What Is Being Done?

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Action Level for Lead:	15 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$)
Location of sample:	Location F103 – High School Facility Room Restroom
Sample collection date:	December 20, 2018

This Tap Water Lead Result Was Less Than 15 $\mu\text{g/L}$.

What Is Being Done?

Our 90th percentile value for lead is 5 $\mu\text{g/L}$. This value does not exceed the action level, therefore, there are no actions being implemented at this time other than sharing this consumer notice.

What Does This Mean?

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For More Information, Please Contact: Bill Mattevi, Director of Operations at 419-648-3333 Ext. 2013 or visit US EPA's Web site at www.epa.gov/lead; call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD; or contact your health care provider.

Revised 9/1/2016

Non-Transient Consumer Notice of Tap Water Lead Result

Dear Consumer:

Allen East Local Schools is a public water system (PWS) responsible for providing drinking water that meets state and federal standards. A drinking water sample for lead was collected at this location and the result is:

Amount of Lead in Water:	2.1
Action Level for Lead:	15 micrograms per liter (µg/L)
Location of sample:	Location F122 – Digital Academy Sink
Sample collection date:	December 20, 2018

This Tap Water Lead Result Was Less Than 15 µg/L.

What Is Being Done?

Our 90th percentile value for lead is 5 µg/L . This value does not exceed the action level, therefore, there are no actions being implemented at this time other than sharing this consumer notice.

What Does This Mean?

Under the authority of the Safe Drinking Water Act, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) set the action level for lead in drinking water at 15 µg/L. This means PWSs must ensure that water from 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 PWS must follow. 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.

Where Can I Get Health Screenings and Testing of Blood Lead Levels?

For Health Screenings, please contact your family doctor, medical provider or urgent care to order a blood test for lead. It is not recommended to go to an Emergency Room. Also, the health department does not offer this service.

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: Bill Mattevi, Director of Operations at 419-648-3333 Ext. 2013 or visit US EPA's Web site at www.epa.gov/lead; call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD; or contact your health care provider.

Revised 9/1/2016

Non-Transient Consumer Notice of Tap Water Lead Result

Dear Consumer:

Allen East Local Schools is a public water system (PWS) responsible for providing drinking water that meets state and federal standards. A drinking water sample for lead was collected at this location and the result is:

Amount of Lead in Water:	0
Action Level for Lead:	15 micrograms per liter (µg/L)
Location of sample:	Location D112 – Kitchen Wash Room
Sample collection date:	December 20, 2018

This Tap Water Lead Result Was Less Than 15 µg/L.

What Is Being Done?

Our 90th percentile value for lead is 5 µg/L. This value does not exceed the action level, therefore, there are no actions being implemented at this time other than sharing this consumer notice.

What Does This Mean?

Under the authority of the Safe Drinking Water Act, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) set the action level for lead in drinking water at 15 µg/L. This means PWSs must ensure that water from 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 PWS must follow. 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.

Where Can I Get Health Screenings and Testing of Blood Lead Levels?

For Health Screenings, please contact your family doctor, medical provider or urgent care to order a blood test for lead. It is not recommended to go to an Emergency Room. Also, the health department does not offer this service.

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: Bill Mattevi, Director of Operations at 419-648-3333 Ext. 2013 or visit US EPA's Web site at www.epa.gov/lead; call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD; or contact your health care provider.

Revised 9/1/2016

Non-Transient Consumer Notice of Tap Water Lead Result

Dear Consumer:

Allen East Local Schools is a public water system (PWS) responsible for providing drinking water that meets state and federal standards. A drinking water sample for lead was collected at this location and the result is:

Amount of Lead in Water:	2.5
Action Level for Lead:	15 micrograms per liter (µg/L)
Location of sample:	Location D108 – Kitchen Sink
Sample collection date:	December 20, 2018

This Tap Water Lead Result Was Less Than 15 µg/L.

What Is Being Done?

Our 90th percentile value for lead is 5 µg/L . This value does not exceed the action level, therefore, there are no actions being implemented at this time other than sharing this consumer notice.

What Does This Mean?

Under the authority of the Safe Drinking Water Act, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) set the action level for lead in drinking water at 15 µg/L. This means PWSs must ensure that water from 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 PWS must follow. 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.

Where Can I Get Health Screenings and Testing of Blood Lead Levels?

For Health Screenings, please contact your family doctor, medical provider or urgent care to order a blood test for lead. It is not recommended to go to an Emergency Room. Also, the health department does not offer this service.

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: Bill Mattevi, Director of Operations at 419-648-3333 Ext. 2013 or visit US EPA's Web site at www.epa.gov/lead; call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD; or contact your health care provider.

Revised 9/1/2016

Non-Transient Consumer Notice of Tap Water Lead Result

Dear Consumer:

Allen East Local Schools is a public water system (PWS) responsible for providing drinking water that meets state and federal standards. A drinking water sample for lead was collected at this location and the result is:

Amount of Lead in Water:	3.3
Action Level for Lead:	15 micrograms per liter (µg/L)
Location of sample:	Location J114 – Grades 3-5 Classroom Sink
Sample collection date:	December 20, 2018

This Tap Water Lead Result Was Less Than 15 µg/L.

What Is Being Done?

Our 90th percentile value for lead is 5 µg/L . This value does not exceed the action level, therefore, there are no actions being implemented at this time other than sharing this consumer notice.

What Does This Mean?

Under the authority of the Safe Drinking Water Act, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) set the action level for lead in drinking water at 15 µg/L. This means PWSs must ensure that water from 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 PWS must follow. 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.

Where Can I Get Health Screenings and Testing of Blood Lead Levels?

For Health Screenings, please contact your family doctor, medical provider or urgent care to order a blood test for lead. It is not recommended to go to an Emergency Room. Also, the health department does not offer this service.

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.

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Revised 9/1/2016

Non-Transient Consumer Notice of Tap Water Lead Result

Dear Consumer:

Allen East Local Schools is a public water system (PWS) responsible for providing drinking water that meets state and federal standards. A drinking water sample for lead was collected at this location and the result is:

Amount of Lead in Water:	15
Action Level for Lead:	15 micrograms per liter (µg/L)
Location of sample:	Location G100 – Grades 3-5 Classroom Sink
Sample collection date:	December 20, 2018

This Tap Water Lead Result Was right at 15 µg/L.

What Is Being Done?

Our 90th percentile value for lead is 5 µg/L. We have replaced the fixtures and the plumbing below the fixtures. This has reduced the amount of lead from 32 to 15. We have added a phosphate additive to the water that has helped. We will also change out our water system carbon filters. We will continue to test after doing so.

What Does This Mean?

Under the authority of the Safe Drinking Water Act, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) set the action level for lead in drinking water at 15 µg/L. This means PWSs must ensure that water from 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 PWS must follow. 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.

Where Can I Get Health Screenings and Testing of Blood Lead Levels?

For Health Screenings, please contact your family doctor, medical provider or urgent care to order a blood test for lead. It is not recommended to go to an Emergency Room. Also, the health department does not offer this service.

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.

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Revised 9/1/2016

Non-Transient Consumer Notice of Tap Water Lead Result

Dear Consumer:

Allen East Local Schools is a public water system (PWS) responsible for providing drinking water that meets state and federal standards. A drinking water sample for lead was collected at this location and the result is:

Amount of Lead in Water:	0
Action Level for Lead:	15 micrograms per liter (µg/L)
Location of sample:	Location G108 – Grades 3-5 Classroom Sink
Sample collection date:	December 20, 2018

This Tap Water Lead Result Was Less Than 15 µg/L.

What Is Being Done?

Our 90th percentile value for lead is 5 µg/L . This value does not exceed the action level, therefore, there are no actions being implemented at this time other than sharing this consumer notice.

What Does This Mean?

Under the authority of the Safe Drinking Water Act, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) set the action level for lead in drinking water at 15 µg/L. This means PWSs must ensure that water from 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 PWS must follow. 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.

Where Can I Get Health Screenings and Testing of Blood Lead Levels?

For Health Screenings, please contact your family doctor, medical provider or urgent care to order a blood test for lead. It is not recommended to go to an Emergency Room. Also, the health department does not offer this service.

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.

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Revised 9/1/2016

Non-Transient Consumer Notice of Tap Water Lead Result

Dear Consumer:

Allen East Local Schools is a public water system (PWS) responsible for providing drinking water that meets state and federal standards. A drinking water sample for lead was collected at this location and the result is:

Amount of Lead in Water:	0
Action Level for Lead:	15 micrograms per liter (µg/L)
Location of sample:	Location H117 – Grades 6-8 Hallway Drinking Fountain
Sample collection date:	December 20, 2018

This Tap Water Lead Result Was Less Than 15 µg/L.

What Is Being Done?

Our 90th percentile value for lead is 5 µg/L . This value does not exceed the action level, therefore, there are no actions being implemented at this time other than sharing this consumer notice.

What Does This Mean?

Under the authority of the Safe Drinking Water Act, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) set the action level for lead in drinking water at 15 µg/L. This means PWSs must ensure that water from 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 PWS must follow. 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.

Where Can I Get Health Screenings and Testing of Blood Lead Levels?

For Health Screenings, please contact your family doctor, medical provider or urgent care to order a blood test for lead. It is not recommended to go to an Emergency Room. Also, the health department does not offer this service.

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.

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Revised 9/1/2016

Non-Transient Consumer Notice of Tap Water Lead Result

Dear Consumer:

Allen East Local Schools is a public water system (PWS) responsible for providing drinking water that meets state and federal standards. A drinking water sample for lead was collected at this location and the result is:

Amount of Lead in Water:	0
Action Level for Lead:	15 micrograms per liter (µg/L)
Location of sample:	Location L116 – Nurses Clinic Sink
Sample collection date:	December 20, 2018

This Tap Water Lead Result Was Less Than 15 µg/L.

What Is Being Done?

Our 90th percentile value for lead is 5 µg/L . This value does not exceed the action level, therefore, there are no actions being implemented at this time other than sharing this consumer notice.

What Does This Mean?

Under the authority of the Safe Drinking Water Act, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) set the action level for lead in drinking water at 15 µg/L. This means PWSs must ensure that water from 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 PWS must follow. 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.

Where Can I Get Health Screenings and Testing of Blood Lead Levels?

For Health Screenings, please contact your family doctor, medical provider or urgent care to order a blood test for lead. It is not recommended to go to an Emergency Room. Also, the health department does not offer this service.

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.

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Revised 9/1/2016

Non-Transient Consumer Notice of Tap Water Lead Result

Dear Consumer:

Allen East Local Schools is a public water system (PWS) responsible for providing drinking water that meets state and federal standards. A drinking water sample for lead was collected at this location and the result is:

Amount of Lead in Water:	0
Action Level for Lead:	15 micrograms per liter (µg/L)
Location of sample:	Location L113 – Elementary Mail Room/Lounge Sink
Sample collection date:	December 20, 2018

This Tap Water Lead Result Was Less Than 15 µg/L.

What Is Being Done?

Our 90th percentile value for lead is 5 µg/L . This value does not exceed the action level, therefore, there are no actions being implemented at this time other than sharing this consumer notice.

What Does This Mean?

Under the authority of the Safe Drinking Water Act, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) set the action level for lead in drinking water at 15 µg/L. This means PWSs must ensure that water from 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 PWS must follow. 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.

Where Can I Get Health Screenings and Testing of Blood Lead Levels?

For Health Screenings, please contact your family doctor, medical provider or urgent care to order a blood test for lead. It is not recommended to go to an Emergency Room. Also, the health department does not offer this service.

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: Bill Mattevi, Director of Operations at 419-648-3333 Ext. 2013 or visit US EPA's Web site at www.epa.gov/lead; call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD; or contact your health care provider.

Revised 9/1/2016

Non-Transient Consumer Notice of Tap Water Lead Result

Dear Consumer:

Allen East Local Schools is a public water system (PWS) responsible for providing drinking water that meets state and federal standards. A drinking water sample for lead was collected at this location and the result is:

Amount of Lead in Water:	0
Action Level for Lead:	15 micrograms per liter (µg/L)
Location of sample:	Location K129 – Grades K-2 Hallway Classroom
Sample collection date:	December 20, 2018

This Tap Water Lead Result Was Less Than 15 µg/L.

What Is Being Done?

Our 90th percentile value for lead is 5 µg/L . This value does not exceed the action level, therefore, there are no actions being implemented at this time other than sharing this consumer notice.

What Does This Mean?

Under the authority of the Safe Drinking Water Act, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) set the action level for lead in drinking water at 15 µg/L. This means PWSs must ensure that water from 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 PWS must follow. 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.

Where Can I Get Health Screenings and Testing of Blood Lead Levels?

For Health Screenings, please contact your family doctor, medical provider or urgent care to order a blood test for lead. It is not recommended to go to an Emergency Room. Also, the health department does not offer this service.

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.

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Amount of Lead in Water:	0
Action Level for Lead:	15 micrograms per liter (µg/L)
Location of sample:	Location K121 – Grades K-2 Hallway Teacher Prep Room
Sample collection date:	December 20, 2018

This Tap Water Lead Result Was Less Than 15 µg/L.

What Is Being Done?

Our 90th percentile value for lead is 5 µg/L . This value does not exceed the action level, therefore, there are no actions being implemented at this time other than sharing this consumer notice.

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