

# Non-Transient Consumer Notice of Tap Water Lead Result

Dear Consumer:

Crestview Local School District 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 (µg/L)	Greater or Less than the Lead Threshold Level (15 µg/L)
LC201	9/5/2019	<5 UG/l	LESS THAN
LC202	9/5/2019	<5 UG/l	LESS THAN
LC203	9/5/2019	<5 UG/l	LESS THAN
LC204	9/5/2019	<5 UG/l	LESS THAN
LC205	9/5/2019	<5 UG/l	LESS THAN
LC206	9/5/2019	<5 UG/l	LESS THAN
LC207	9/5/2019	<5 UG/l	LESS THAN
LC208	9/5/2019	<5 UG/l	LESS THAN
LC209	9/5/2019	<5 UG/l	LESS THAN
LC210	9/5/2019	<5 UG/l	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 (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 (90<sup>th</sup> percentile value). The action level is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a PWS must follow.

In 2018, Ohio EPA established the threshold level for lead in drinking water at 15 µg/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 a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health, allowing 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.