

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

Health Screenings are available through (Mercer Health) at (Coldwater, Ohio). They can be contacted at (419-678-2341).

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: Kevin Harings or Mike Pohlman @ 419-925-4597; 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.

Verification of Lead Consumer Notice Issuance

PWS Name: Marion Local High School Drinking Water Program - Compliance Notification
 PWS ID: OH5433512 County: Mercer

Submit this completed verification form within 5 business days of receipt of lead sample results. Submit to Ohio EPA DDAGW Central Office via email (preferred): DDAGW_lead_CN@epa.ohio.gov; fax: 614-644-2909; or mail:
 Ohio EPA - DDAGW, 50 West Town Street, Suite 700, Columbus, OH 43216 , Subject: Lead Consumer Notice.

Lead Consumer Notice Requirements

All lead results:

1. Issue Consumer Notice within two business days of receipt of lead sample results.
2. Deliver Consumer Notice to the owner and persons served from the sample location using one of the following methods:
 - For results less than or equal to 15 µg/L: E-mail, hand delivery, phone call, or mail
 - For results greater than 15 µg/L: E-mail, hand delivery, phone call with written follow up (mail, e-mail, or hand delivery)
 - Any result (NTNC and Small Community Systems only): Post near sample location for a minimum of 7 days.
3. If your PWS is a school, daycare, nursing home, or a juvenile correctional institution, you must provide lead consumer notice to legal guardians or powers of attorney within two business days of receipt of sample results. Please indicate if this requirement was completed by checking the following box (only required if your PWS is a school, daycare, nursing home or correction institution).


Any individual lead result greater than 15 µg/L:

4. Within two business days of receipt of lead sample results, notify local health department of results.
5. Include information regarding the availability of health screenings and testing of lead blood levels in the CN.
6. For NTNC systems only, immediately remove from service all fixtures with results greater than 15 µg/L.

Fill in all sample data on the following page(s) and include all applicable information to verify lead consumer notice was issued in accordance with the requirements outlined above. Retain a copy of this report in your files with supporting documentation for a minimum of 12 years.

Include a representative copy of all CNs issued for lead samples less than or equal to 15 µg/L and one copy of each CN for lead samples greater than 15 µg/L.

By signing this document, whether handwritten or typed, I am providing a legal signature confirming that I acknowledge and warrant the truthfulness of the information provided in this document. I hereby certify that the Lead Consumer Notice was issued to all locations that were sampled by the dates specified on the following page(s). Issuance was made by the method(s) indicated.

	Dustin R. Thobe	ORC	6/9/2023
Signature of Responsible Official	Printed Name	Title	Date

For Ohio EPA use only		CN Verification Received Date: _____	
CN on time: _____	CN late: _____	CN Acceptable: _____	CN Not Acceptable: _____

Sampling Data

Fill in all applicable information below to verify lead consumer notice was issued in accordance with the requirements. Add additional rows as needed.

If a sample was submitted as DS000, include the sample location and address and submit an updated SMP ID Spreadsheet to your Ohio EPA District Office, as applicable.

Sample Location (LC### or Address and Sample Location)	CN Delivery Date	CN Delivery Method	Lab Sample Number	For any samples greater than 15 µg/L, check applicable boxes below		
				Included info on health screening and lead blood level tests in CN	Notified Health Department	Removed fixture from service (NTNC Only)
LC201	6/9/2023	Multiple methods used	DO0601011			
LC202	6/9/2023	Multiple methods used	DO0601012			
LC203	6/9/2023	Multiple methods used	DO0601013			
LC204	6/9/2023	Multiple methods used	DO0601014			
LC205	6/9/2023	Multiple methods used	DO0601015			
LC206	6/9/2023	Multiple methods used	DO0601016			
LC207	6/9/2023	Multiple methods used	DO0601017			
LC208	6/9/2023	Multiple methods used	DO0601018			
LC209	6/9/2023	Multiple methods used	DO0601019			
LC210	6/9/2023	Multiple methods used	DO0601020			

Non-Transient Consumer Notice of Tap Water Lead Result

Dear Consumer:

Marion Local High School 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 ($\mu\text{g/L}$)	Greater or Less than the Lead Threshold Level (15 $\mu\text{g/L}$)
LC201	6/1/2023	< 5	LESS
LC202	6/1/2023	< 5	LESS
LC203	6/1/2023	< 5	LESS
LC204	6/1/2023	< 5	LESS
LC205	6/1/2023	< 5	LESS
LC206	6/1/2023	< 5	LESS
LC207	6/1/2023	< 5	LESS
LC208	6/1/2023	< 5	LESS
LC209	6/1/2023	< 5	LESS
LC210	6/1/2023	< 5	LESS

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 ($\mu\text{g/L}$). 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.

In 2018, Ohio EPA established the threshold level for lead in drinking water at 15 $\mu\text{g/L}$. 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.