



CONSUMER NOTICE OF TAP WATER RESULTS

Dear Consumer,

Octorara Area School District is a public water system, because we are responsible for providing you with water at this location and ensuring that the drinking water we provide to you meets state and federal standards. The following table provides information on the tap location, date, and water sample result.

Drinking Water Sample for Lead		
Location	Date	Result (ppb)
High School Metal Shop	03/17/2021	<1
High School Girls Room by Locker Room	03/17/2021	<1
High School Kitchen	03/17/2021	2
Junior High Boys Locker Room	03/17/2021	<1
Junior High E. Boys 3 rd Floor	03/17/2021	<1
Junior High W. Girls Room 2 nd Floor	03/17/2021	<1
High School E. Boys Room by Gym	03/17/2021	<1
Middle School Kitchen	03/17/2021	<1
Elementary, S. Girls Room	03/17/2021	38
Intermediate School Room 127 Band	03/17/2021	<1
Elementary Kitchen	03/17/2021	<1
Intermediate School Faculty Room	03/17/2021	<1
Primary Learning Center Faculty Restroom	03/17/2021	<1
Elementary, N. Boys Room	03/17/2021	<1
Elementary, S. Boys Room	03/17/2021	1
Primary Learning Center 126 Faculty Room	03/17/2021	<1
Intermediate School Kitchen	03/17/2021	1
Intermediate School O&P Therapy	03/17/2021	17
Primary Learning Center Orange Pod	03/17/2021	<1
Primary Learning Center Kitchen	03/17/2021	<1

The 90th percentile value for our water system is **greater than the lead action level of 15 parts per billion.**

What Does This Mean?

Under the authority of the Safe Drinking Water Act, EPA set the action level for lead in drinking water at 15 ppb. This means utilities must ensure the water from the taps used for human consumption do not exceed this level in at least 90 percent of the sites samples (90th percentile value). The action level is *the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.* If water from the tap exceeds this limit, then the utility must take certain steps to correct the problem. 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 a no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.*

We are taking a number of steps to correct the problem. We will begin sampling for lead every 6 months so we can closely monitor the lead levels in our water system. In addition, we will initiate a public education campaign to ensure that people who drink water in our facility know about the action level exceedance, understand the health effects of lead, the sources of lead and actions they can take to reduce exposure to lead in drinking water. We will also take actions to reduce the corrosivity of our water because corrosive water can cause lead to leach from plumbing materials that contain lead. We strongly urge you to take the steps below to reduce your exposure to lead in drinking water.

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. If you are concerned about lead exposure at this facility or in your home, you may want to ask your health care providers about testing your children to determine levels of lead in their blood.

What are The Sources of Lead?

Although most lead exposure occurs when people eat paint chips and inhale dust, or from contaminated soil, EPA estimates that 10 to 20 percent of human exposure to lead may come from lead in drinking water. Lead is rarely found in source water, but enters tap water through corrosion of plumbing materials. Buildings built before 1986 are more likely to have lead pipes, fixtures and solder.

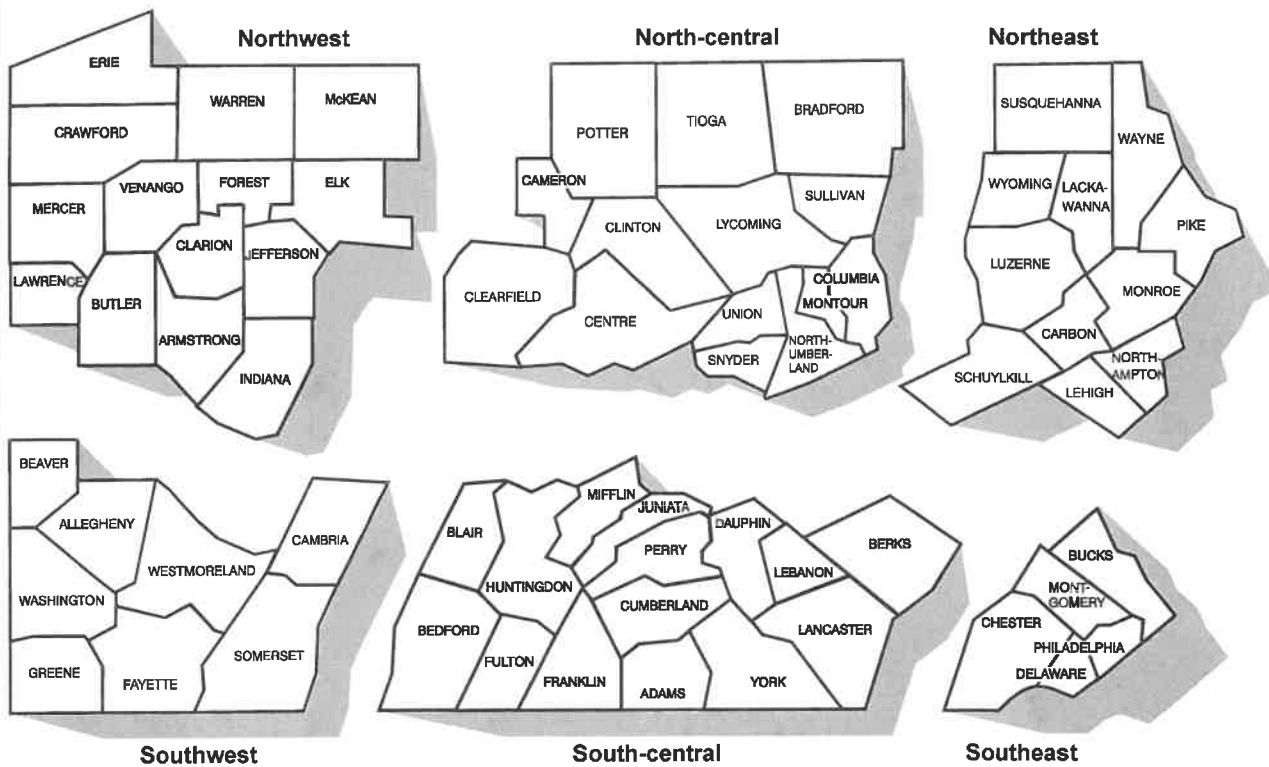
What Can I do to Reduce Exposure to Lead in Drinking Water?

- **Run your water to flush out lead.** If water hasn't been used for several hours, run water for 15-30 seconds to flush out interior plumbing or until it becomes cold or reaches a steady temperature before using it for drinking or cooking.
- **Use cold water for cooking and preparing baby formula.**
- **Do not boil water to remove lead.**

For More Information

Call M&B Environmental at [215-256-0042](tel:215-256-0042). For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's website at: www.epa.gov/lead, call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider.

**DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
FIELD OPERATIONS REGIONAL OFFICES**



DEP Regional Offices

**PA DEP-SDW Program
Northwest Region**

230 Chestnut St.
Meadville, PA 16335-3481
Main Telephone: 814-332-6945
24-Hour Emergency: 1-800-373-3398

Counties: *Armstrong, Butler, Clarion, Crawford, Elk, Erie, Forest, Indiana, Jefferson, Lawrence, McKean, Mercer, Venango, and Warren*

**PA DEP-SDW Program
Southwest Region**

400 Waterfront Drive
Pittsburgh, PA 15222-4745
Main Telephone: 412-442-4000
24-Hour Emergency: 412-442-4000

Counties: *Allegheny, Beaver, Cambria, Fayette, Greene, Somerset, Washington, and Westmoreland*

**PA DEP-SDW Program
North-central Region**

208 W. Third St., Suite 101
Williamsport, PA 17701-6448
Main Telephone: 570-327-3636
24-Hour Emergency: 570-327-3636

Counties: *Bradford, Cameron, Clearfield, Centre, Clinton, Columbia, Lycoming, Montour, Northumberland, Potter, Snyder, Sullivan, Tioga and Union*

**PA DEP-SDW Program
South-central Region**

909 Elmerton Ave.
Harrisburg, PA 17110-8220
Main Telephone: 717-705-4700
24-Hour Emergency: 1-877-333-1904

Counties: *Adams, Bedford, Berks, Blair, Cumberland, Dauphin, Franklin, Fulton, Huntingdon, Juniata, Lancaster, Lebanon, Mifflin, Perry and York*

**PA DEP-SDW Program
Northeast Region**

2 Public Square
Wilkes-Barre, PA 18701-1915
Main Telephone: 570-826-2511
24-Hour Emergency: 570-826-2511

Counties: *Carbon, Lackawanna, Lehigh, Luzerne, Monroe, Northampton, Pike, Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Wayne and Wyoming*

**PA DEP-SDW Program
Southeast Region**

2 E. Main St.
Norristown, PA 19401-4915
Main Telephone: 484-250-5900
24-Hour Emergency: 484-250-5900

Counties: *Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery and Philadelphia*