

Lead Consumer Notice Certification Form

System Name: Aurora Elementary and Middle School

PWSID No.: 9939036 County: Preston

Monitoring Period to which the notice applies (e.g., June – Sept. 2009): June - Sept 2018

Date(s) results were received from laboratory: 10-2-18

Date(s) results were provided to consumers: 10-9-18

The water system named above hereby certifies that its lead consumer notice has been provided to each person it serves at the specific sampling site from which the sample was tested. The water system also certifies that these results and the following information were provided to such persons within 30 days of receiving the test results from the laboratory.

- Individual tap results from lead tap water monitoring carried out under the requirements of 40 CFR 141.86.
- An explanation of the health effects of lead.
- Steps that consumers can take to reduce exposure to lead in drinking water.
- Contact information for our water utility.
- The maximum contaminant level goals and action levels for lead, and the definitions of these two terms from 40 CFR 141.153(c).

Certified by:

Signature Charlotte F. Strawser

Name (please print) Charlotte F. Strawser Title waterplant operator

Phone # 304-735-3781 Date 10-9-18

*** You are not required by EPA rules to report the following information, but you may want to provide it to your State. Check all items that apply. ***

Notice was distributed by mail or other direct delivery. Specify other direct delivery methods:

Posted at the Aurora Post Office

Electronic Mail

Posting the notice on the internet at: The Aurora School Home Page

Posting the notice in public places (attach a list of locations) Intrance to Office at the school
Delivery of multiple copies to single bill addresses serving several persons such as: apartments, businesses, and large private employers

Other methods

October 9 2018

Dear Parents of students and staff of Aurora School,

Aurora School Water System appreciates your participation in the lead tap monitoring program. A lead level of 3.3ppb was reported for the sample collected on 9/19/2018 at your location, Aurora School.

We are happy to report that your result, as well as the 90th percentile value for our water system, is below the lead action level of 15 parts per billion(ppb). See attachment for all sample levels taken on 9/19/2018.

Aurora School Water System added a soda ash feeder, this significantly reduced the lead levels to below the action level of 15ppb.

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 that water from the customer's tap does not exceed this level in at least 90 percent of the homes sampled (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 does exceed the 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 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.

What Are the Sources of Lead?

The primary sources of lead exposure for most children are deteriorating lead-based paint, lead-contaminated dust, and lead-contaminated residential soil. Exposure to lead is a significant health concern, especially for young children and infants whose growing bodies tend to absorb more lead than the average adult. Although your home's drinking water lead levels were below the action level, if you are concerned about lead exposure, parents should ask their health care providers about testing children for high levels of lead in the blood.

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

- **Run your water to flush out lead.** If water has not been used for several hours, run water for 15 – 30 seconds [or insert a different flushing time if your system has representative data indicating a different flushing time would better reduce lead exposure in your community and if the State approves the wording] or until it becomes cold or reaches a steady temperature before using it for drinking or cooking. This flushes lead-containing water from the pipes.
- **Use cold water for cooking and preparing baby formula.** Do not cook with or drink water from the hot water tap; lead dissolves more easily into hot water. Do not use water from the hot water tap to make baby formula.
- **Do not boil water to remove lead.** Boiling water will not reduce lead.
- **Look for alternative sources or treatment of water.** You may want to consider purchasing bottled water or a water filter. Read the package to be sure the filter is approved to reduce lead or contact NSF International at 800-NSF-8010 or www.nsf.org for information on performance standards for water filters.
- **Test your water for lead.** Call us at [insert phone number for your water system] to find out how to get your water tested for lead. [Include information on your water system's testing program. For example, do you provide free testing? Are there labs in your area that are certified to do lead in water testing?]
- **Identify if your plumbing fixtures contain lead.** New brass faucets, fittings, and valves, including those advertised as "lead-free," may contribute lead to drinking water. The law currently allows end-use brass fixtures, such as faucets, with up to 8 percent lead to be labeled as "lead-free." Consumers should be aware of this when choosing fixtures and take appropriate precautions.

For More Information

Call us at 304-735-3781. For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, visit 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.

LABORTORY ANALYTICAL REPORT

AURORA ELEMENTARY AND MIDDLE SCHOOL

TEST FROM 9/19/18

Sample Point	LEAD
1--2 comp-sink in Kitchen	3.3ppb
2--Inside concession stand sink	1.4ppb
3--Girls restroom sink --East Wing	None detected
4--Girls restroom sink--West Wing	None detected
5--Faculty Lounge Sink	0.58ppb

All samples are below the lead action level of 15 parts per billion(ppb).