MADISON COUNTY
DEPARTMENT *of* HEALTH

Eric Faisst, Director of Public Health

Dr. John B. Endres, President of Board of Health

March 1, 2016
Richard Bowie
Morrisville-Eaton Central School
P.O. Box 990
Morrisville, NY 13408

Re: **September 14, 2015 Lead and Copper Monitoring**
Morrisville Eaton Central School, (T) Smithfield
PWS# NY2607979

Dear Mr. Bowie:

The Madison County Department of Health (MCDOH) has received sampling results for the 2015 Morrisville Eaton Central School lead and copper monitoring. After reviewing your sample results, the following observations about lead and results reporting were made:

Lead and Copper results

Sample Date	Client Sample ID	Copper mg/L	Lead mg/L
9/14/2015	Boys /Receiving bathroom	0.100	0.00289
9/14/2015	Girls /Receiving bathroom	0.095	0.00189
9/14/2015	Kitchen sink	0.10	0.00163
9/14/2015	Boys / by135	0.26	0.00155
9/14/2015	Girls /by 135	0.35	0.00539
9/14/2015	Men's Faculty	0.30	0.00275
9/14/2015	Women's Faculty	0.20	<0.001
9/14/2015	Girls Science wing	0.51	0.00292
9/14/2015	Boys Science wing	0.38	0.00237
9/14/2015	Boys Locker rm	0.38	0.00402

Copper mg/L		Lead mg/L	
0.095		<0.001	
0.100		0.00155	
0.10		0.00163	
0.20		0.00189	
0.26		0.00237	
0.30		0.00275	
0.35		0.00289	
0.38		0.00292	
0.38	**90th percentile**	**0.00402**	**90th percentile**
0.51		0.00539	
	limit is 1300 ug/L		limit is 15 ug/L
	or 1.3 mg/L		or 0.015 mg/L

1. All of your results were less than the lead action level of 15 ppb and the 90th percentile value for lead was also below the lead action level.

2. You are required to notify all of your employees and students of all sample results for lead. You may do this by posting the results on a bulletin board that is viewed by all employees and students and/or posting the results on your website.

3. In addition, you are required to provide this department with proof that the sample results have been provided to your employees and students. Attached you will find a "Lead Consumer Notice Certification Form". Please complete this form and return it to this office as soon as possible.

4. You are also required to provide this department with proof that the samples have been collected correctly and that they are "first draw" samples. Enclosed you will find form "Certification of Collection Methods", MCPWS.PBCERT. Please complete the form and return it to this office as soon as possible

Enclosed you will find your amended 2016 Sampling Schedule, which has been changed to reflect the collection of the 2015 lead and copper samples. You will next be required to sample for lead and copper in 2018. Please discard the 2016 Sampling Schedule we sent to you in our letter of February 19, 2016.

If you have any questions regarding your water system, feel free to contact this department at (315) 366-2526.

Sincerely,

Ruth Boyd

Ruth Boyd
Public Health Sanitarian

Enc. Certification of Collection Methods
Lead Consumer Notice Certification Form
2016 Sampling Schedule, Amended

cc: File (Pb and Cu)

Morrisville Eaton Central School Consumer Notice of Lead and Copper Individual Tap Water Results

Dear faculty/staff and students,

As you may know, *Morrisville Eaton Central School* is a public water system and is responsible for providing you with water and ensuring that the drinking water we provide to you meets state and federal standards. We collected drinking water samples for lead and copper throughout the school between on September 14, 2015.

We are happy to report that the 90th percentile value for our water system is below the lead action level of 15 parts per billion (ppb) and the copper action level of 1,300 ppb.

What Does This Mean?
Under the authority of the Safe Drinking Water Act, EPA sets the action level for lead in drinking water at 15 ppb. This means that we must ensure that water from our taps does not exceed this level in at least 90 percent of the locations 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 this limit, then the utility must take 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. If you are concerned about lead exposure, you may want to ask your health care provider about testing 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. Structures built before 1986 are more likely to have lead pipes, fixtures and solder. However, new buildings are also at risk: even legally "lead-free" plumbing may contain up to 8 percent lead. The most common problem is with brass or chrome-plated brass faucets and fixtures, which can leach significant amounts of lead into the water, especially hot water.

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 (or one minute as Mark suggested?) 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.]

For More Information

Call us at [315-684-9121] or (if applicable) visit our Web site at [_____]. For more information on lead in drinking water, contact your local health department at Madison County Department of Health, 315-366-2526, or the New York State Department of Health directly by calling the toll-free number (within New York State) 1 800-458-1158, extension 27650, or out of state at (518) 402-7650, or by email at bpwsp@health.state.ny.us. For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home/building and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's Web site at www.epa.gov/lead, or call the National Lead Information Center at 1-800-424-LEAD.