

Attention Public Water Systems: Please adapt this form for your own use. The bolded language in this letter should be included in this letter exactly as written. An electronic copy of this form is located on the NHDES DWGB website at <http://des.nh.gov/organization/divisions/water/dwgb/> under Hot Topics and also Forms/Applications.

**LEAD COMPLIANCE SAMPLING PROGRAM
SAMPLING LOCATION RESULTS**

PWS Name: Chesterfield Central School
PWS Town: Chesterfield, NH
PWS ID: 0445010

Dear Consumer,

April 10, 2018

Thank you for your participation in the lead tap monitoring program. This letter is to report the lead results from the ten drinking water samples collected at your school on January 11th, 2018.

The lead levels in the water samples are as follows:

There was no lead detected in samples collected in teacher's lounge, Room 21, Room 27, Room 34, Room 41 and Room 50.
Room 8: 0.020 milligrams per liter (mg/l).
Room 29: 0.003 milligrams per liter (mg/l).
Room 66: \ 0.002 milligrams per liter (mg/l).

What Does This Mean?

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services (NHDES) set the Lead Action Level¹ for lead in drinking water at 0.015 mg/l (or parts per million). Because lead may pose serious health risks, the EPA and NHDES also set a Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)² for lead of zero.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. If too much enters your body from drinking water, 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. 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 health 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. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our public water system is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. More information on lead in drinking water and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at: <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

We recommend the following tips to keep any potential lead out of the water you drink:

- Most importantly – Flushing your water is the simplest way to reduce exposure to lead. When your water has been sitting for several hours, flush the tap until the water feels cold before use.
- Never use hot water from the faucet for drinking or cooking especially when making baby formula.
- Never boil water to remove lead. Boiling water for an extended time may make the lead more concentrated.

For more information on lead in drinking water visit http://water.epa.gov/lawsregs/rulesregs/sdwa/lcr/lcrrm_index.cfm

If you have any questions regarding lead in drinking water or your lead sampling results, please feel free to contact: Daniel Crosby at 357-2577.

Sincerely

Daniel Crosby

Small Public Water System Operator

¹ The Action Level is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
² The Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (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.