

Consumer Notice of Tap Water Results

May 8, 2023

Dear HS Room 147,

As you may know, Mahopac Schools is also 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
HS Room 147	04/19/23	1.0ppb

The result, as well as the 90th percentile value for our system, is below 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 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 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 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?

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.

When water stands in lead pipes or plumbing systems containing lead for several hours or more, the lead may dissolve into your drinking water. This means the first water drawn from the tap in the morning, or later in the afternoon if the water has not been used all day, can contain fairly high levels of lead.

Steps You Can Take To Reduce Your Exposure To Lead In Your Water

1. **Run your water to flush out lead.** 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. The State must approve the wording] or until it becomes cold or reaches a steady temperature before using it for drinking or cooking, if it hasn't been used for several hours. This flushes lead-containing water from the pipes.
2. **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.
3. **Do not boil water to remove lead.** Boiling water will not reduce lead.
4. **Replace your plumbing fixtures if they are found to contain lead.** Plumbing materials including brass faucets, fittings, and valves, including those advertised as "lead-free," may contribute lead to drinking water. The law previously allowed end-use brass fixtures, such as faucets, with up to 8 percent lead to be labeled as "lead free." As of January 4, 2014, end-use brass fixtures, such as faucets, fittings and valves, must meet the new "lead-free" definition of having no more than 0.25 percent lead on a weighted average. Visit the National Sanitation Foundation website at: http://www.nsf.org/newsroom_pdf/Lead_free_certification_marks.pdf to learn more about lead-containing plumbing fixtures and how to identify lead-free certification marks on new fixtures.
5. **Use bottled water or use a water filter.** If your home is served by a lead service line, and/or if lead containing plumbing materials are found to be in your home, 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/Certified/Lead_content/ for information on performance standards for water filters. Be sure to maintain and replace a filter device in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions to protect water quality. Any measure you take to reduce your exposure to lead should be continued until the lead source(s) has been minimized or eliminated.

Should you test your water for lead?

If lead-containing plumbing materials are identified in your home, you may want to consider testing your water for lead to determine how much lead is in your drinking water. Call us at (845) 878-9711 to find out how to get your water tested for lead.

Should your child be tested for lead?

New York Public Health Law requires primary health care providers to screen each child for blood lead levels at one and two years of age as part of routine well child care. In addition, at each routine well-child visit, or at least annually if a child has not had routine well-child visits, primary health care providers assess each child who is at least six-months of age, but under six years of age, for high lead exposure. Each child found to be at risk for high lead exposure is screened or referred for lead screening.

If your child has not had routine well-child visits (since the age of one year) and you are concerned about lead exposure to your child, contact your local health department or healthcare provider to find out how you can get your child tested for lead.

For More Information

Call us at (845)878-9711. 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.



Environmental Laboratories, Inc.
587 East Middle Turnpike, P.O.Box 370, Manchester, CT 06045
Tel. (860) 645-1102 Fax (860) 645-0823



Analysis Report

May 01, 2023

FOR: Attn: Roy Barticciotto
CEMCO Water & Wastewater Specialists Inc
59 Healey Lane
Stormville, NY 12582

Sample Information

Matrix: DRINKING WATER
Location Code: CEMCO
Rush Request: Standard
P.O.#: NY-3921987

Custody Information

Collected by:
Received by: LB
Analyzed by: see "By" below

Date	Time
04/20/23	6:00
04/20/23	16:12

Laboratory Data

SDG ID: GCN88091
Phoenix ID: CN88101

Project ID: MAHOPAC SCHOOLS
Client ID: HS-ROOM 147

Parameter	Result	RL/ PQL	DIL	Units	AL	MCL	MCLG	Date/Time	By	Reference
Copper	1.37	0.020	10	mg/L	1.3		1	04/28/23	TH	E200.7
*** Copper exceeds Secondary Goal of 1 ***										
Lead	< 0.0010	0.0010	1	mg/L	0.015			04/22/23	CPP	E200.5
Total Metal Digestion	Completed							04/21/23	BF	E200.5/E200.7

RL/PQL=Reporting/Practical Quantitation Level DIL=Dilution (analysis required diluting to evaluate) ND=Not Detected
BRL=Below Reporting Level (less than the reporting level, the lowest amount the laboratory can detect and report.)
AL = Action Level MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal

Comments:

Action Level (AL): (Lower of): 40 CFR Part 141.80 Lead & Copper ALs; New York State Public Health Law, Section 225 Part 5.

Secondary DW Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): 40 CFR Part 143 Secondary Goals. The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are non-enforceable public health goals.

If you are the client above and have any questions concerning this testing, please do not hesitate to contact Phoenix Client Services at ext.200. The contents of this report cannot be discussed with anyone other than the client listed above without their written consent.

Phyllis Shiller, Laboratory Director

May 01, 2023

Reviewed and Released by: Helen Geoghegan, Project Manager

Consumer Notice of Tap Water Results

May 8, 2023

Dear HS Room 144,

As you may know, Mahopac Schools is also 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
HS Room 144	04/19/23	1.0ppb

The result, as well as the 90th percentile value for our system, is below 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 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 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 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?

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.

When water stands in lead pipes or plumbing systems containing lead for several hours or more, the lead may dissolve into your drinking water. This means the first water drawn from the tap in the morning, or later in the afternoon if the water has not been used all day, can contain fairly high levels of lead.

Steps You Can Take To Reduce Your Exposure To Lead In Your Water

1. **Run your water to flush out lead.** 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. The State must approve the wording] or until it becomes cold or reaches a steady temperature before using it for drinking or cooking, if it hasn't been used for several hours. This flushes lead-containing water from the pipes.
2. **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.
3. **Do not boil water to remove lead.** Boiling water will not reduce lead.
4. **Replace your plumbing fixtures if they are found to contain lead.** Plumbing materials including brass faucets, fittings, and valves, including those advertised as "lead-free," may contribute lead to drinking water. The law previously allowed end-use brass fixtures, such as faucets, with up to 8 percent lead to be labeled as "lead free." As of January 4, 2014, end-use brass fixtures, such as faucets, fittings and valves, must meet the new "lead-free" definition of having no more than 0.25 percent lead on a weighted average. Visit the National Sanitation Foundation website at: http://www.nsf.org/newsroom_pdf/Lead_free_certification_marks.pdf to learn more about lead-containing plumbing fixtures and how to identify lead-free certification marks on new fixtures.
5. **Use bottled water or use a water filter.** If your home is served by a lead service line, and/or if lead containing plumbing materials are found to be in your home, 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/Certified/Lead_content/ for information on performance standards for water filters. Be sure to maintain and replace a filter device in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions to protect water quality. Any measure you take to reduce your exposure to lead should be continued until the lead source(s) has been minimized or eliminated.

Should you test your water for lead?

If lead-containing plumbing materials are identified in your home, you may want to consider testing your water for lead to determine how much lead is in your drinking water. Call us at (845) 878-9711 to find out how to get your water tested for lead.

Should your child be tested for lead?

New York Public Health Law requires primary health care providers to screen each child for blood lead levels at one and two years of age as part of routine well child care. In addition, at each routine well-child visit, or at least annually if a child has not had routine well-child visits, primary health care providers assess each child who is at least six-months of age, but under six years of age, for high lead exposure. Each child found to be at risk for high lead exposure is screened or referred for lead screening.

If your child has not had routine well-child visits (since the age of one year) and you are concerned about lead exposure to your child, contact your local health department or healthcare provider to find out how you can get your child tested for lead.

For More Information

Call us at (845)878-9711. 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.



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Analysis Report

May 01, 2023

FOR: Attn: Roy Barticciotto
CEMCO Water & Wastewater Specialists Inc
59 Healey Lane
Stormville, NY 12582

Sample Information

Matrix: DRINKING WATER
Location Code: CEMCO
Rush Request: Standard
P.O.#: NY-3921987

Custody Information

Collected by:
Received by: LB
Analyzed by: see "By" below

Date	Time
04/20/23	6:00
04/20/23	16:12

Laboratory Data

SDG ID: GCN88091
Phoenix ID: CN88100

Project ID: MAHOPAC SCHOOLS
Client ID: HS-ROOM 144

Parameter	Result	RL/ PQL	DIL	Units	AL	MCL	MCLG	Date/Time	By	Reference
Copper	1.02	0.020	10	mg/L	1.3		1	04/28/23	TH	E200.7
*** Copper exceeds Secondary Goal of 1 ***										
Lead	< 0.0010	0.0010	1	mg/L	0.015			04/22/23	CPP	E200.5
Total Metal Digestion	Completed							04/21/23	BF	E200.5/E200.7

RL/PQL=Reporting/Practical Quantitation Level DIL=Dilution (analysis required diluting to evaluate) ND=Not Detected
BRL=Below Reporting Level (less than the reporting level, the lowest amount the laboratory can detect and report.)
AL = Action Level MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal

Comments:

Action Level (AL): (Lower of): 40 CFR Part 141.80 Lead & Copper ALs; New York State Public Health Law, Section 225 Part 5.

Secondary DW Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): 40 CFR Part 143 Secondary Goals. The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are non-enforceable public health goals.

If you are the client above and have any questions concerning this testing, please do not hesitate to contact Phoenix Client Services at ext.200. The contents of this report cannot be discussed with anyone other than the client listed above without their written consent.

Phyllis Shiller, Laboratory Director

May 01, 2023

Reviewed and Released by: Helen Geoghegan, Project Manager

Consumer Notice of Tap Water Results

May 8, 2023

Dear HS Room 140,

As you may know, Mahopac Schools is also 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
HS Room 140	04/19/23	3.9ppb

The result, as well as the 90th percentile value for our system, is below 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 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 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 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?

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.

When water stands in lead pipes or plumbing systems containing lead for several hours or more, the lead may dissolve into your drinking water. This means the first water drawn from the tap in the morning, or later in the afternoon if the water has not been used all day, can contain fairly high levels of lead.

Steps You Can Take To Reduce Your Exposure To Lead In Your Water

1. ***Run your water to flush out lead.*** 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. The State must approve the wording] or until it becomes cold or reaches a steady temperature before using it for drinking or cooking, if it hasn't been used for several hours. This flushes lead-containing water from the pipes.
2. ***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.
3. ***Do not boil water to remove lead.*** Boiling water will not reduce lead.
4. ***Replace your plumbing fixtures if they are found to contain lead.*** Plumbing materials including brass faucets, fittings, and valves, including those advertised as "lead-free," may contribute lead to drinking water. The law previously allowed end-use brass fixtures, such as faucets, with up to 8 percent lead to be labeled as "lead free." As of January 4, 2014, end-use brass fixtures, such as faucets, fittings and valves, must meet the new "lead-free" definition of having no more than 0.25 percent lead on a weighted average. Visit the National Sanitation Foundation website at: http://www.nsf.org/newsroom_pdf/Lead_free_certification_marks.pdf to learn more about lead-containing plumbing fixtures and how to identify lead-free certification marks on new fixtures.
5. ***Use bottled water or use a water filter.*** If your home is served by a lead service line, and/or if lead containing plumbing materials are found to be in your home, 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/Certified/Lead_content/ for information on performance standards for water filters. Be sure to maintain and replace a filter device in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions to protect water quality. Any measure you take to reduce your exposure to lead should be continued until the lead source(s) has been minimized or eliminated.

Should you test your water for lead?

If lead-containing plumbing materials are identified in your home, you may want to consider testing your water for lead to determine how much lead is in your drinking water. Call us at (845) 878-9711 to find out how to get your water tested for lead.

Should your child be tested for lead?

New York Public Health Law requires primary health care providers to screen each child for blood lead levels at one and two years of age as part of routine well child care. In addition, at each routine well-child visit, or at least annually if a child has not had routine well-child visits, primary health care providers assess each child who is at least six-months of age, but under six years of age, for high lead exposure. Each child found to be at risk for high lead exposure is screened or referred for lead screening.

If your child has not had routine well-child visits (since the age of one year) and you are concerned about lead exposure to your child, contact your local health department or healthcare provider to find out how you can get your child tested for lead.

For More Information

Call us at (845)878-9711. 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.



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Tel. (860) 645-1102 Fax (860) 645-0823



Analysis Report

May 01, 2023

FOR: Attn: Roy Barticciotto
CEMCO Water & Wastewater Specialists Inc
59 Healey Lane
Stormville, NY 12582

Sample Information

Matrix: DRINKING WATER
Location Code: CEMCO
Rush Request: Standard
P.O.#: NY-3921987

Custody Information

Collected by:
Received by: LB
Analyzed by: see "By" below

Date

04/20/23
04/20/23

Time

6:00
16:12

Laboratory Data

SDG ID: GCN88091
Phoenix ID: CN88099

Project ID: MAHOPAC SCHOOLS
Client ID: HS-ROOM 140

Parameter	Result	RL/ PQL	DIL	Units	AL	MCL	MCLG	Date/Time	By	Reference
Copper	1.54	0.020	10	mg/L	1.3		1	04/28/23	TH	E200.7
*** Copper exceeds Secondary Goal of 1 ***										
Lead	0.0039	0.0010	1	mg/L	0.015			04/22/23	CPP	E200.5
Total Metal Digestion	Completed							04/21/23	BF	E200.5/E200.7

RL/PQL=Reporting/Practical Quantitation Level DIL=Dilution (analysis required diluting to evaluate) ND=Not Detected
BRL=Below Reporting Level (less than the reporting level, the lowest amount the laboratory can detect and report.)
AL = Action Level MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal

Comments:

Action Level (AL): (Lower of): 40 CFR Part 141.80 Lead & Copper ALs; New York State Public Health Law, Section 225 Part 5.

Secondary DW Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): 40 CFR Part 143 Secondary Goals. The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are non-enforceable public health goals.

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Phyllis Shiller, Laboratory Director

May 01, 2023

Reviewed and Released by: Helen Geoghegan, Project Manager

Consumer Notice of Tap Water Results

May 8, 2023

Dear HS Room 138 #2,

As you may know, Mahopac Schools is also 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
HS Room 138 #2	04/19/23	1.0ppb

The result, as well as the 90th percentile value for our system, is below 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 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 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 no known or expected risk to health*. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

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Should you test your water for lead?

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Analysis Report

May 01, 2023

FOR: Attn: Roy Barticciotto
CEMCO Water & Wastewater Specialists Inc
59 Healey Lane
Stormville, NY 12582

Sample Information

Matrix: DRINKING WATER
Location Code: CEMCO
Rush Request: Standard
P.O.#: NY-3921987

Custody Information

Collected by:
Received by: LB
Analyzed by: see "By" below

Date Time
04/20/23 6:00
04/20/23 16:12

Laboratory Data

SDG ID: GCN88091
Phoenix ID: CN88098

Project ID: MAHOPAC SCHOOLS
Client ID: HS-ROOM 138 #2

Parameter	Result	RL/ PQL	DIL	Units	AL	MCL	MCLG	Date/Time	By	Reference
Copper	0.502	0.002	1	mg/L	1.3		1	04/22/23	CPP	E200.7
Lead	< 0.0010	0.0010	1	mg/L	0.015			04/22/23	CPP	E200.5
Total Metal Digestion	Completed							04/21/23	BF	E200.5/E200.7

RL/PQL=Reporting/Practical Quantitation Level DIL=Dilution (analysis required diluting to evaluate) ND=Not Detected
BRL=Below Reporting Level (less than the reporting level, the lowest amount the laboratory can detect and report.)
AL = Action Level MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal

Comments:

Action Level (AL): (Lower of): 40 CFR Part 141.80 Lead & Copper ALs; New York State Public Health Law, Section 225 Part 5.

Secondary DW Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): 40 CFR Part 143 Secondary Goals. The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are non-enforceable public health goals.

If you are the client above and have any questions concerning this testing, please do not hesitate to contact Phoenix Client Services at ext.200. The contents of this report cannot be discussed with anyone other than the client listed above without their written consent.

Phyllis Shiller, Laboratory Director

May 01, 2023

Reviewed and Released by: Helen Geoghegan, Project Manager

Consumer Notice of Tap Water Results

May 8, 2023

Dear HS Room 138,

As you may know, Mahopac Schools is also 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
HS Room 138	04/19/23	1.0ppb

The result, as well as the 90th percentile value for our system, is below 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 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 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 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?

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.

When water stands in lead pipes or plumbing systems containing lead for several hours or more, the lead may dissolve into your drinking water. This means the first water drawn from the tap in the morning, or later in the afternoon if the water has not been used all day, can contain fairly high levels of lead.

Steps You Can Take To Reduce Your Exposure To Lead In Your Water

1. ***Run your water to flush out lead.*** 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. The State must approve the wording] or until it becomes cold or reaches a steady temperature before using it for drinking or cooking, if it hasn't been used for several hours. This flushes lead-containing water from the pipes.
2. ***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.
3. ***Do not boil water to remove lead.*** Boiling water will not reduce lead.
4. ***Replace your plumbing fixtures if they are found to contain lead.*** Plumbing materials including brass faucets, fittings, and valves, including those advertised as "lead-free," may contribute lead to drinking water. The law previously allowed end-use brass fixtures, such as faucets, with up to 8 percent lead to be labeled as "lead free." As of January 4, 2014, end-use brass fixtures, such as faucets, fittings and valves, must meet the new "lead-free" definition of having no more than 0.25 percent lead on a weighted average. Visit the National Sanitation Foundation website at: http://www.nsf.org/newsroom_pdf/Lead_free_certification_marks.pdf to learn more about lead-containing plumbing fixtures and how to identify lead-free certification marks on new fixtures.
5. ***Use bottled water or use a water filter.*** If your home is served by a lead service line, and/or if lead containing plumbing materials are found to be in your home, 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/Certified/Lead_content/ for information on performance standards for water filters. Be sure to maintain and replace a filter device in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions to protect water quality. Any measure you take to reduce your exposure to lead should be continued until the lead source(s) has been minimized or eliminated.

Should you test your water for lead?

If lead-containing plumbing materials are identified in your home, you may want to consider testing your water for lead to determine how much lead is in your drinking water. Call us at (845) 878-9711 to find out how to get your water tested for lead.

Should your child be tested for lead?

New York Public Health Law requires primary health care providers to screen each child for blood lead levels at one and two years of age as part of routine well child care. In addition, at each routine well-child visit, or at least annually if a child has not had routine well-child visits, primary health care providers assess each child who is at least six-months of age, but under six years of age, for high lead exposure. Each child found to be at risk for high lead exposure is screened or referred for lead screening.

If your child has not had routine well-child visits (since the age of one year) and you are concerned about lead exposure to your child, contact your local health department or healthcare provider to find out how you can get your child tested for lead.

For More Information

Call us at (845)878-9711. 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.



Environmental Laboratories, Inc.
587 East Middle Turnpike, P.O.Box 370, Manchester, CT 06045
Tel. (860) 645-1102 Fax (860) 645-0823



Analysis Report

May 01, 2023

FOR: Attn: Roy Barticciotto
CEMCO Water & Wastewater Specialists Inc
59 Healey Lane
Stormville, NY 12582

Sample Information

Matrix: DRINKING WATER
Location Code: CEMCO
Rush Request: Standard
P.O.#: NY-3921987

Custody Information

Collected by:
Received by: LB
Analyzed by: see "By" below

Date Time
04/20/23 6:00
04/20/23 16:12

Laboratory Data

SDG ID: GCN88091
Phoenix ID: CN88097

Project ID: MAHOPAC SCHOOLS
Client ID: HS-ROOM 138 #1

Parameter	Result	RL/ PQL	DIL	Units	AL	MCL	MCLG	Date/Time	By	Reference
Copper	0.586	0.002	1	mg/L	1.3		1	04/22/23	CPP	E200.7
Lead	< 0.0010	0.0010	1	mg/L	0.015			04/22/23	CPP	E200.5
Total Metal Digestion	Completed							04/21/23	BF	E200.5/E200.7

RL/PQL=Reporting/Practical Quantitation Level DIL=Dilution (analysis required diluting to evaluate) ND=Not Detected
BRL=Below Reporting Level (less than the reporting level, the lowest amount the laboratory can detect and report.)
AL = Action Level MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal

Comments:

Action Level (AL): (Lower of): 40 CFR Part 141.80 Lead & Copper ALs; New York State Public Health Law, Section 225 Part 5.

Secondary DW Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): 40 CFR Part 143 Secondary Goals. The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are non-enforceable public health goals.

If you are the client above and have any questions concerning this testing, please do not hesitate to contact Phoenix Client Services at ext.200. The contents of this report cannot be discussed with anyone other than the client listed above without their written consent.

Phyllis Shiller, Laboratory Director
May 01, 2023

Reviewed and Released by: Helen Geoghegan, Project Manager

Consumer Notice of Tap Water Results

May 8, 2023

Dear HS Room 134,

As you may know, Mahopac Schools is also 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
HS Room 134	04/19/23	1.0ppb

The result, as well as the 90th percentile value for our system, is below 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 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 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 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?

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.

When water stands in lead pipes or plumbing systems containing lead for several hours or more, the lead may dissolve into your drinking water. This means the first water drawn from the tap in the morning, or later in the afternoon if the water has not been used all day, can contain fairly high levels of lead.

Steps You Can Take To Reduce Your Exposure To Lead In Your Water

1. ***Run your water to flush out lead.*** 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. The State must approve the wording] or until it becomes cold or reaches a steady temperature before using it for drinking or cooking, if it hasn't been used for several hours. This flushes lead-containing water from the pipes.
2. ***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.
3. ***Do not boil water to remove lead.*** Boiling water will not reduce lead.
4. ***Replace your plumbing fixtures if they are found to contain lead.*** Plumbing materials including brass faucets, fittings, and valves, including those advertised as "lead-free," may contribute lead to drinking water. The law previously allowed end-use brass fixtures, such as faucets, with up to 8 percent lead to be labeled as "lead free." As of January 4, 2014, end-use brass fixtures, such as faucets, fittings and valves, must meet the new "lead-free" definition of having no more than 0.25 percent lead on a weighted average. Visit the National Sanitation Foundation website at: http://www.nsf.org/newsroom_pdf/Lead_free_certification_marks.pdf to learn more about lead-containing plumbing fixtures and how to identify lead-free certification marks on new fixtures.
5. ***Use bottled water or use a water filter.*** If your home is served by a lead service line, and/or if lead containing plumbing materials are found to be in your home, 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/Certified/Lead_content/ for information on performance standards for water filters. Be sure to maintain and replace a filter device in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions to protect water quality. Any measure you take to reduce your exposure to lead should be continued until the lead source(s) has been minimized or eliminated.

Should you test your water for lead?

If lead-containing plumbing materials are identified in your home, you may want to consider testing your water for lead to determine how much lead is in your drinking water. Call us at (845) 878-9711 to find out how to get your water tested for lead.

Should your child be tested for lead?

New York Public Health Law requires primary health care providers to screen each child for blood lead levels at one and two years of age as part of routine well child care. In addition, at each routine well-child visit, or at least annually if a child has not had routine well-child visits, primary health care providers assess each child who is at least six-months of age, but under six years of age, for high lead exposure. Each child found to be at risk for high lead exposure is screened or referred for lead screening.

If your child has not had routine well-child visits (since the age of one year) and you are concerned about lead exposure to your child, contact your local health department or healthcare provider to find out how you can get your child tested for lead.

For More Information

Call us at (845)878-9711. 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.



Environmental Laboratories, Inc.
587 East Middle Turnpike, P.O.Box 370, Manchester, CT 06045
Tel. (860) 645-1102 Fax (860) 645-0823



Analysis Report

May 01, 2023

FOR: Attn: Roy Barticciotto
CEMCO Water & Wastewater Specialists Inc
59 Healey Lane
Stormville, NY 12582

Sample Information

Matrix: DRINKING WATER
Location Code: CEMCO
Rush Request: Standard
P.O.#: NY-3921987

Custody Information

Collected by:
Received by: LB
Analyzed by: see "By" below

Date	Time
04/20/23	6:00
04/20/23	16:12

Laboratory Data

SDG ID: GCN88091
Phoenix ID: CN88096

Project ID: MAHOPAC SCHOOLS
Client ID: HS-ROOM 134

Parameter	Result	RL/ PQL	DIL	Units	AL	MCL	MCLG	Date/Time	By	Reference
Copper	0.689	0.002	1	mg/L	1.3		1	04/22/23	CPP	E200.7
Lead	< 0.0010	0.0010	1	mg/L	0.015			04/22/23	CPP	E200.5
Total Metal Digestion	Completed							04/21/23	BF	E200.5/E200.7

RL/PQL=Reporting/Practical Quantitation Level DIL=Dilution (analysis required diluting to evaluate) ND=Not Detected
BRL=Below Reporting Level (less than the reporting level, the lowest amount the laboratory can detect and report.)
AL = Action Level MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal

Comments:

Action Level (AL): (Lower of): 40 CFR Part 141.80 Lead & Copper ALs; New York State Public Health Law, Section 225 Part 5.

Secondary DW Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): 40 CFR Part 143 Secondary Goals. The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are non-enforceable public health goals.

If you are the client above and have any questions concerning this testing, please do not hesitate to contact Phoenix Client Services at ext.200. The contents of this report cannot be discussed with anyone other than the client listed above without their written consent.

Phyllis Shiller, Laboratory Director

May 01, 2023

Reviewed and Released by: Helen Geoghegan, Project Manager

Consumer Notice of Tap Water Results

May 8, 2023

Dear HS Room 113,

As you may know, Mahopac Schools is also 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
HS Room 113	04/19/23	1.0ppb

The result, as well as the 90th percentile value for our system, is below 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 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 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 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?

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.

When water stands in lead pipes or plumbing systems containing lead for several hours or more, the lead may dissolve into your drinking water. This means the first water drawn from the tap in the morning, or later in the afternoon if the water has not been used all day, can contain fairly high levels of lead.

Steps You Can Take To Reduce Your Exposure To Lead In Your Water

1. ***Run your water to flush out lead.*** 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. The State must approve the wording] or until it becomes cold or reaches a steady temperature before using it for drinking or cooking, if it hasn't been used for several hours. This flushes lead-containing water from the pipes.
2. ***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.
3. ***Do not boil water to remove lead.*** Boiling water will not reduce lead.
4. ***Replace your plumbing fixtures if they are found to contain lead.*** Plumbing materials including brass faucets, fittings, and valves, including those advertised as "lead-free," may contribute lead to drinking water. The law previously allowed end-use brass fixtures, such as faucets, with up to 8 percent lead to be labeled as "lead free." As of January 4, 2014, end-use brass fixtures, such as faucets, fittings and valves, must meet the new "lead-free" definition of having no more than 0.25 percent lead on a weighted average. Visit the National Sanitation Foundation website at: http://www.nsf.org/newsroom_pdf/Lead_free_certification_marks.pdf to learn more about lead-containing plumbing fixtures and how to identify lead-free certification marks on new fixtures.
5. ***Use bottled water or use a water filter.*** If your home is served by a lead service line, and/or if lead containing plumbing materials are found to be in your home, 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/Certified/Lead_content/ for information on performance standards for water filters. Be sure to maintain and replace a filter device in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions to protect water quality. Any measure you take to reduce your exposure to lead should be continued until the lead source(s) has been minimized or eliminated.

Should you test your water for lead?

If lead-containing plumbing materials are identified in your home, you may want to consider testing your water for lead to determine how much lead is in your drinking water. Call us at (845) 878-9711 to find out how to get your water tested for lead.

Should your child be tested for lead?

New York Public Health Law requires primary health care providers to screen each child for blood lead levels at one and two years of age as part of routine well child care. In addition, at each routine well-child visit, or at least annually if a child has not had routine well-child visits, primary health care providers assess each child who is at least six-months of age, but under six years of age, for high lead exposure. Each child found to be at risk for high lead exposure is screened or referred for lead screening.

If your child has not had routine well-child visits (since the age of one year) and you are concerned about lead exposure to your child, contact your local health department or healthcare provider to find out how you can get your child tested for lead.

For More Information

Call us at (845)878-9711. 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.



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Analysis Report

May 01, 2023

FOR: Attn: Roy Barticciotto
CEMCO Water & Wastewater Specialists Inc
59 Healey Lane
Stormville, NY 12582

Sample Information

Matrix: DRINKING WATER
Location Code: CEMCO
Rush Request: Standard
P.O.#: NY-3921987

Custody Information

Collected by:
Received by: LB
Analyzed by: see "By" below

Date Time
04/20/23 6:00
04/20/23 16:12

Laboratory Data

SDG ID: GCN88091
Phoenix ID: CN88095

Project ID: MAHOPAC SCHOOLS
Client ID: HS-ROOM 113

Parameter	Result	RL/ PQL	DIL	Units	AL	MCL	MCLG	Date/Time	By	Reference
Copper	1.13	0.020	10	mg/L	1.3		1	04/28/23	TH	E200.7
*** Copper exceeds Secondary Goal of 1 ***										
Lead	< 0.0010	0.0010	1	mg/L	0.015			04/22/23	CPP	E200.5
Total Metal Digestion	Completed							04/21/23	BF	E200.5/E200.7

RL/PQL=Reporting/Practical Quantitation Level DIL=Dilution (analysis required diluting to evaluate) ND=Not Detected
BRL=Below Reporting Level (less than the reporting level, the lowest amount the laboratory can detect and report.)
AL = Action Level MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal

Comments:

Action Level (AL): (Lower of): 40 CFR Part 141.80 Lead & Copper ALs; New York State Public Health Law, Section 225 Part 5.

Secondary DW Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): 40 CFR Part 143 Secondary Goals. The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are non-enforceable public health goals.

If you are the client above and have any questions concerning this testing, please do not hesitate to contact Phoenix Client Services at ext.200. The contents of this report cannot be discussed with anyone other than the client listed above without their written consent.

Phyllis Shiller, Laboratory Director

May 01, 2023

Reviewed and Released by: Helen Geoghegan, Project Manager

Consumer Notice of Tap Water Results

May 8, 2023

Dear HS Service Area,

As you may know, Mahopac Schools is also 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
HS Service Area	04/19/23	1.0ppb

The result, as well as the 90th percentile value for our system, is below 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 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 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 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?

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.

When water stands in lead pipes or plumbing systems containing lead for several hours or more, the lead may dissolve into your drinking water. This means the first water drawn from the tap in the morning, or later in the afternoon if the water has not been used all day, can contain fairly high levels of lead.

Steps You Can Take To Reduce Your Exposure To Lead In Your Water

1. ***Run your water to flush out lead.*** 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. The State must approve the wording] or until it becomes cold or reaches a steady temperature before using it for drinking or cooking, if it hasn't been used for several hours. This flushes lead-containing water from the pipes.
2. ***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.
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4. ***Replace your plumbing fixtures if they are found to contain lead.*** Plumbing materials including brass faucets, fittings, and valves, including those advertised as "lead-free," may contribute lead to drinking water. The law previously allowed end-use brass fixtures, such as faucets, with up to 8 percent lead to be labeled as "lead free." As of January 4, 2014, end-use brass fixtures, such as faucets, fittings and valves, must meet the new "lead-free" definition of having no more than 0.25 percent lead on a weighted average. Visit the National Sanitation Foundation website at: http://www.nsf.org/newsroom_pdf/Lead_free_certification_marks.pdf to learn more about lead-containing plumbing fixtures and how to identify lead-free certification marks on new fixtures.
5. ***Use bottled water or use a water filter.*** If your home is served by a lead service line, and/or if lead containing plumbing materials are found to be in your home, 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/Certified/Lead_content/ for information on performance standards for water filters. Be sure to maintain and replace a filter device in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions to protect water quality. Any measure you take to reduce your exposure to lead should be continued until the lead source(s) has been minimized or eliminated.

Should you test your water for lead?

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Should your child be tested for lead?

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If your child has not had routine well-child visits (since the age of one year) and you are concerned about lead exposure to your child, contact your local health department or healthcare provider to find out how you can get your child tested for lead.

For More Information

Call us at (845)878-9711. 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.



Environmental Laboratories, Inc.
587 East Middle Turnpike, P.O.Box 370, Manchester, CT 06045
Tel. (860) 645-1102 Fax (860) 645-0823



Analysis Report

May 01, 2023

FOR: Attn: Roy Barticciotto
CEMCO Water & Wastewater Specialists Inc
59 Healey Lane
Stormville, NY 12582

Sample Information

Matrix: DRINKING WATER
Location Code: CEMCO
Rush Request: Standard
P.O.#: NY-3921987

Custody Information

Collected by:
Received by: LB
Analyzed by: see "By" below

Date Time
04/20/23 6:00
04/20/23 16:12

Laboratory Data

SDG ID: GCN88091
Phoenix ID: CN88103

Project ID: MAHOPAC SCHOOLS
Client ID: HS-SERVICE AREA

Parameter	Result	RL/ PQL	DIL	Units	AL	MCL	MCLG	Date/Time	By	Reference
Copper	1.99	0.020	10	mg/L	1.3		1	04/28/23	TH	E200.7
*** Copper exceeds Secondary Goal of 1 ***										
Lead	< 0.0010	0.0010	1	mg/L	0.015			04/22/23	CPP	E200.5
Total Metal Digestion	Completed							04/21/23	BF	E200.5/E200.7


RL/PQL=Reporting/Practical Quantitation Level DIL=Dilution (analysis required diluting to evaluate) ND=Not Detected
BRL=Below Reporting Level (less than the reporting level, the lowest amount the laboratory can detect and report.)
AL = Action Level MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal

Comments:

Action Level (AL): (Lower of): 40 CFR Part 141.80 Lead & Copper ALs; New York State Public Health Law, Section 225 Part 5.

Secondary DW Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): 40 CFR Part 143 Secondary Goals. The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are non-enforceable public health goals.

If you are the client above and have any questions concerning this testing, please do not hesitate to contact Phoenix Client Services at ext.200. The contents of this report cannot be discussed with anyone other than the client listed above without their written consent.


Phyllis Shiller, Laboratory Director
May 01, 2023

Reviewed and Released by: Helen Geoghegan, Project Manager

Consumer Notice of Tap Water Results

May 8, 2023

Dear HS Room LR Tap,

As you may know, Mahopac Schools is also 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
HS Room LR Tap	04/19/23	4.1ppb

The result, as well as the 90th percentile value for our system, is below 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 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 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 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?

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.

When water stands in lead pipes or plumbing systems containing lead for several hours or more, the lead may dissolve into your drinking water. This means the first water drawn from the tap in the morning, or later in the afternoon if the water has not been used all day, can contain fairly high levels of lead.

Steps You Can Take To Reduce Your Exposure To Lead In Your Water

1. **Run your water to flush out lead.** 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. The State must approve the wording] or until it becomes cold or reaches a steady temperature before using it for drinking or cooking, if it hasn't been used for several hours. This flushes lead-containing water from the pipes.
2. **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.
3. **Do not boil water to remove lead.** Boiling water will not reduce lead.
4. **Replace your plumbing fixtures if they are found to contain lead.** Plumbing materials including brass faucets, fittings, and valves, including those advertised as "lead-free," may contribute lead to drinking water. The law previously allowed end-use brass fixtures, such as faucets, with up to 8 percent lead to be labeled as "lead free." As of January 4, 2014, end-use brass fixtures, such as faucets, fittings and valves, must meet the new "lead-free" definition of having no more than 0.25 percent lead on a weighted average. Visit the National Sanitation Foundation website at: http://www.nsf.org/newsroom_pdf/Lead_free_certification_marks.pdf to learn more about lead-containing plumbing fixtures and how to identify lead-free certification marks on new fixtures.
5. **Use bottled water or use a water filter.** If your home is served by a lead service line, and/or if lead containing plumbing materials are found to be in your home, 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/Certified/Lead_content/ for information on performance standards for water filters. Be sure to maintain and replace a filter device in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions to protect water quality. Any measure you take to reduce your exposure to lead should be continued until the lead source(s) has been minimized or eliminated.

Should you test your water for lead?

If lead-containing plumbing materials are identified in your home, you may want to consider testing your water for lead to determine how much lead is in your drinking water. Call us at (845) 878-9711 to find out how to get your water tested for lead.

Should your child be tested for lead?

New York Public Health Law requires primary health care providers to screen each child for blood lead levels at one and two years of age as part of routine well child care. In addition, at each routine well-child visit, or at least annually if a child has not had routine well-child visits, primary health care providers assess each child who is at least six-months of age, but under six years of age, for high lead exposure. Each child found to be at risk for high lead exposure is screened or referred for lead screening.

If your child has not had routine well-child visits (since the age of one year) and you are concerned about lead exposure to your child, contact your local health department or healthcare provider to find out how you can get your child tested for lead.

For More Information

Call us at (845)878-9711. 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.



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Analysis Report

May 01, 2023

FOR: Attn: Roy Barticciotto
CEMCO Water & Wastewater Specialists Inc
59 Healey Lane
Stormville, NY 12582

Sample Information

Matrix: DRINKING WATER
Location Code: CEMCO
Rush Request: Standard
P.O.#: NY-3921987

Custody Information

Collected by:
Received by: LB
Analyzed by: see "By" below

Date Time
04/20/23 6:00
04/20/23 16:12

Laboratory Data

SDG ID: GCN88091
Phoenix ID: CN88102

Project ID: MAHOPAC SCHOOLS
Client ID: HS-ROOM LR TAP

Parameter	Result	RL/ PQL	DIL	Units	AL	MCL	MCLG	Date/Time	By	Reference
Copper	1.28	0.020	10	mg/L	1.3		1	04/28/23	TH	E200.7
*** Copper exceeds Secondary Goal of 1 ***										
Lead	0.0041	0.0010	1	mg/L	0.015			04/22/23	CPP	E200.5
Total Metal Digestion	Completed							04/21/23	BF	E200.5/E200.7

RL/PQL=Reporting/Practical Quantitation Level DIL=Dilution (analysis required diluting to evaluate) ND=Not Detected
BRL=Below Reporting Level (less than the reporting level, the lowest amount the laboratory can detect and report.)
AL = Action Level MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal

Comments:

Action Level (AL): (Lower of): 40 CFR Part 141.80 Lead & Copper ALs; New York State Public Health Law, Section 225 Part 5.

Secondary DW Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): 40 CFR Part 143 Secondary Goals. The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are non-enforceable public health goals.

If you are the client above and have any questions concerning this testing, please do not hesitate to contact Phoenix Client Services at ext.200. The contents of this report cannot be discussed with anyone other than the client listed above without their written consent.

Phyllis Shiller, Laboratory Director

May 01, 2023

Reviewed and Released by: Helen Geoghegan, Project Manager

Consumer Notice of Tap Water Results

May 8, 2023

Dear HS Room 107,

As you may know, Mahopac Schools is also 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
HS Room 107	04/19/23	1.0ppb

The result, as well as the 90th percentile value for our system, is below 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 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 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 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?

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.

When water stands in lead pipes or plumbing systems containing lead for several hours or more, the lead may dissolve into your drinking water. This means the first water drawn from the tap in the morning, or later in the afternoon if the water has not been used all day, can contain fairly high levels of lead.

Steps You Can Take To Reduce Your Exposure To Lead In Your Water

1. ***Run your water to flush out lead.*** 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. The State must approve the wording] or until it becomes cold or reaches a steady temperature before using it for drinking or cooking, if it hasn't been used for several hours. This flushes lead-containing water from the pipes.
2. ***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.
3. ***Do not boil water to remove lead.*** Boiling water will not reduce lead.
4. ***Replace your plumbing fixtures if they are found to contain lead.*** Plumbing materials including brass faucets, fittings, and valves, including those advertised as "lead-free," may contribute lead to drinking water. The law previously allowed end-use brass fixtures, such as faucets, with up to 8 percent lead to be labeled as "lead free." As of January 4, 2014, end-use brass fixtures, such as faucets, fittings and valves, must meet the new "lead-free" definition of having no more than 0.25 percent lead on a weighted average. Visit the National Sanitation Foundation website at: http://www.nsf.org/newsroom_pdf/Lead_free_certification_marks.pdf to learn more about lead-containing plumbing fixtures and how to identify lead-free certification marks on new fixtures.
5. ***Use bottled water or use a water filter.*** If your home is served by a lead service line, and/or if lead containing plumbing materials are found to be in your home, 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/Certified/Lead_content/ for information on performance standards for water filters. Be sure to maintain and replace a filter device in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions to protect water quality. Any measure you take to reduce your exposure to lead should be continued until the lead source(s) has been minimized or eliminated.

Should you test your water for lead?

If lead-containing plumbing materials are identified in your home, you may want to consider testing your water for lead to determine how much lead is in your drinking water. Call us at (845) 878-9711 to find out how to get your water tested for lead.

Should your child be tested for lead?

New York Public Health Law requires primary health care providers to screen each child for blood lead levels at one and two years of age as part of routine well child care. In addition, at each routine well-child visit, or at least annually if a child has not had routine well-child visits, primary health care providers assess each child who is at least six-months of age, but under six years of age, for high lead exposure. Each child found to be at risk for high lead exposure is screened or referred for lead screening.

If your child has not had routine well-child visits (since the age of one year) and you are concerned about lead exposure to your child, contact your local health department or healthcare provider to find out how you can get your child tested for lead.

For More Information

Call us at (845)878-9711. 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.



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587 East Middle Turnpike, P.O.Box 370, Manchester, CT 06045
Tel. (860) 645-1102 Fax (860) 645-0823



Analysis Report

May 01, 2023

FOR: Attn: Roy Barticciotto
CEMCO Water & Wastewater Specialists Inc
59 Healey Lane
Stormville, NY 12582

Sample Information

Matrix: DRINKING WATER
Location Code: CEMCO
Rush Request: Standard
P.O.#: NY-3921987

Custody Information

Collected by:
Received by: LB
Analyzed by: see "By" below

Date	Time
04/20/23	6:00
04/20/23	16:12

Laboratory Data

SDG ID: GCN88091
Phoenix ID: CN88094

Project ID: MAHOPAC SCHOOLS
Client ID: HS-ROOM 107 NURSE

Parameter	Result	RL/ PQL	DIL	Units	AL	MCL	MCLG	Date/Time	By	Reference
Copper	0.556	0.002	1	mg/L	1.3		1	04/22/23	CPP	E200.7
Lead	< 0.0010	0.0010	1	mg/L	0.015			04/22/23	CPP	E200.5
Total Metal Digestion	Completed							04/21/23	BF	E200.5/E200.7

RL/PQL=Reporting/Practical Quantitation Level DIL=Dilution (analysis required diluting to evaluate) ND=Not Detected
BRL=Below Reporting Level (less than the reporting level, the lowest amount the laboratory can detect and report.)
AL = Action Level MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal

Comments:

Action Level (AL): (Lower of): 40 CFR Part 141.80 Lead & Copper ALs; New York State Public Health Law, Section 225 Part 5.

Secondary DW Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): 40 CFR Part 143 Secondary Goals. The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are non-enforceable public health goals.

If you are the client above and have any questions concerning this testing, please do not hesitate to contact Phoenix Client Services at ext.200. The contents of this report cannot be discussed with anyone other than the client listed above without their written consent.

Phyllis Shiller, Laboratory Director

May 01, 2023

Reviewed and Released by: Helen Geoghegan, Project Manager

Consumer Notice of Tap Water Results

May 8, 2023

Dear HS Room 106,

As you may know, Mahopac Schools is also 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
HS Room 106	04/19/23	1.5ppb

The result, as well as the 90th percentile value for our system, is below 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 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 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 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?

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.

When water stands in lead pipes or plumbing systems containing lead for several hours or more, the lead may dissolve into your drinking water. This means the first water drawn from the tap in the morning, or later in the afternoon if the water has not been used all day, can contain fairly high levels of lead.

Steps You Can Take To Reduce Your Exposure To Lead In Your Water

1. ***Run your water to flush out lead.*** 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. The State must approve the wording] or until it becomes cold or reaches a steady temperature before using it for drinking or cooking, if it hasn't been used for several hours. This flushes lead-containing water from the pipes.
2. ***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.
3. ***Do not boil water to remove lead.*** Boiling water will not reduce lead.
4. ***Replace your plumbing fixtures if they are found to contain lead.*** Plumbing materials including brass faucets, fittings, and valves, including those advertised as "lead-free," may contribute lead to drinking water. The law previously allowed end-use brass fixtures, such as faucets, with up to 8 percent lead to be labeled as "lead free." As of January 4, 2014, end-use brass fixtures, such as faucets, fittings and valves, must meet the new "lead-free" definition of having no more than 0.25 percent lead on a weighted average. Visit the National Sanitation Foundation website at: http://www.nsf.org/newsroom_pdf/Lead_free_certification_marks.pdf to learn more about lead-containing plumbing fixtures and how to identify lead-free certification marks on new fixtures.
5. ***Use bottled water or use a water filter.*** If your home is served by a lead service line, and/or if lead containing plumbing materials are found to be in your home, 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/Certified/Lead_content/ for information on performance standards for water filters. Be sure to maintain and replace a filter device in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions to protect water quality. Any measure you take to reduce your exposure to lead should be continued until the lead source(s) has been minimized or eliminated.

Should you test your water for lead?

If lead-containing plumbing materials are identified in your home, you may want to consider testing your water for lead to determine how much lead is in your drinking water. Call us at (845) 878-9711 to find out how to get your water tested for lead.

Should your child be tested for lead?

New York Public Health Law requires primary health care providers to screen each child for blood lead levels at one and two years of age as part of routine well child care. In addition, at each routine well-child visit, or at least annually if a child has not had routine well-child visits, primary health care providers assess each child who is at least six-months of age, but under six years of age, for high lead exposure. Each child found to be at risk for high lead exposure is screened or referred for lead screening.

If your child has not had routine well-child visits (since the age of one year) and you are concerned about lead exposure to your child, contact your local health department or healthcare provider to find out how you can get your child tested for lead.

For More Information

Call us at (845)878-9711. 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.



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Analysis Report

May 01, 2023

FOR: Attn: Roy Barticciotto
CEMCO Water & Wastewater Specialists Inc
59 Healey Lane
Stormville, NY 12582

Sample Information

Matrix: DRINKING WATER
Location Code: CEMCO
Rush Request: Standard
P.O.#: NY-3921987

Custody Information

Collected by:
Received by: LB
Analyzed by: see "By" below

Date Time

04/20/23 6:00
04/20/23 16:12

Laboratory Data

SDG ID: GCN88091
Phoenix ID: CN88093

Project ID: MAHOPAC SCHOOLS
Client ID: HS-ROOM 106

Parameter	Result	RL/ PQL	DIL	Units	AL	MCL	MCLG	Date/Time	By	Reference
Copper	0.689	0.002	1	mg/L	1.3		1	04/22/23	CPP	E200.7
Lead	0.0015	0.0010	1	mg/L	0.015			04/22/23	CPP	E200.5
Total Metal Digestion	Completed							04/21/23	BF	E200.5/E200.7

RL/PQL=Reporting/Practical Quantitation Level DIL=Dilution (analysis required diluting to evaluate) ND=Not Detected
BRL=Below Reporting Level (less than the reporting level, the lowest amount the laboratory can detect and report.)
AL = Action Level MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal

Comments:

Action Level (AL): (Lower of): 40 CFR Part 141.80 Lead & Copper ALs; New York State Public Health Law, Section 225 Part 5.

Secondary DW Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): 40 CFR Part 143 Secondary Goals. The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are non-enforceable public health goals.

If you are the client above and have any questions concerning this testing, please do not hesitate to contact Phoenix Client Services at ext.200. The contents of this report cannot be discussed with anyone other than the client listed above without their written consent.

Phyllis Shiller, Laboratory Director

May 01, 2023

Reviewed and Released by: Helen Geoghegan, Project Manager

Consumer Notice of Tap Water Results

May 8, 2023

Dear HS Math,

As you may know, Mahopac Schools is also 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
HS Math	04/19/23	1.0ppb

The result, as well as the 90th percentile value for our system, is below 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 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 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 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?

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.

When water stands in lead pipes or plumbing systems containing lead for several hours or more, the lead may dissolve into your drinking water. This means the first water drawn from the tap in the morning, or later in the afternoon if the water has not been used all day, can contain fairly high levels of lead.

Steps You Can Take To Reduce Your Exposure To Lead In Your Water

1. ***Run your water to flush out lead.*** 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. The State must approve the wording] or until it becomes cold or reaches a steady temperature before using it for drinking or cooking, if it hasn't been used for several hours. This flushes lead-containing water from the pipes.
2. ***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.
3. ***Do not boil water to remove lead.*** Boiling water will not reduce lead.
4. ***Replace your plumbing fixtures if they are found to contain lead.*** Plumbing materials including brass faucets, fittings, and valves, including those advertised as "lead-free," may contribute lead to drinking water. The law previously allowed end-use brass fixtures, such as faucets, with up to 8 percent lead to be labeled as "lead free." As of January 4, 2014, end-use brass fixtures, such as faucets, fittings and valves, must meet the new "lead-free" definition of having no more than 0.25 percent lead on a weighted average. Visit the National Sanitation Foundation website at: http://www.nsf.org/newsroom_pdf/Lead_free_certification_marks.pdf to learn more about lead-containing plumbing fixtures and how to identify lead-free certification marks on new fixtures.
5. ***Use bottled water or use a water filter.*** If your home is served by a lead service line, and/or if lead containing plumbing materials are found to be in your home, 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/Certified/Lead_content/ for information on performance standards for water filters. Be sure to maintain and replace a filter device in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions to protect water quality. Any measure you take to reduce your exposure to lead should be continued until the lead source(s) has been minimized or eliminated.

Should you test your water for lead?

If lead-containing plumbing materials are identified in your home, you may want to consider testing your water for lead to determine how much lead is in your drinking water. Call us at (845) 878-9711 to find out how to get your water tested for lead.

Should your child be tested for lead?

New York Public Health Law requires primary health care providers to screen each child for blood lead levels at one and two years of age as part of routine well child care. In addition, at each routine well-child visit, or at least annually if a child has not had routine well-child visits, primary health care providers assess each child who is at least six-months of age, but under six years of age, for high lead exposure. Each child found to be at risk for high lead exposure is screened or referred for lead screening.

If your child has not had routine well-child visits (since the age of one year) and you are concerned about lead exposure to your child, contact your local health department or health care provider to find out how you can get your child tested for lead.

For More Information

Call us at (845)878-9711. 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.



Environmental Laboratories, Inc.
587 East Middle Turnpike, P.O.Box 370, Manchester, CT 06045
Tel. (860) 645-1102 Fax (860) 645-0823



Analysis Report

May 01, 2023

FOR: Attn: Roy Barticciotto
CEMCO Water & Wastewater Specialists Inc
59 Healey Lane
Stormville, NY 12582

Sample Information

Matrix: DRINKING WATER
Location Code: CEMCO
Rush Request: Standard
P.O.#: NY-3921987

Custody Information

Collected by:
Received by: LB
Analyzed by: see "By" below

Date

04/20/23
04/20/23

Time

6:00
16:12

Laboratory Data

SDG ID: GCN88091
Phoenix ID: CN88092

Project ID: MAHOPAC SCHOOLS
Client ID: HS-MATH ROOM

Parameter	Result	RL/ PQL	DIL	Units	AL	MCL	MCLG	Date/Time	By	Reference
Copper	0.449	0.002	1	mg/L	1.3		1	04/22/23	CPP	E200.7
Lead	< 0.0010	0.0010	1	mg/L	0.015			04/22/23	CPP	E200.5
Total Metal Digestion	Completed							04/21/23	BF	E200.5/E200.7

RL/PQL=Reporting/Practical Quantitation Level DIL=Dilution (analysis required diluting to evaluate) ND=Not Detected
BRL=Below Reporting Level (less than the reporting level, the lowest amount the laboratory can detect and report.)
AL = Action Level MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal

Comments:

Action Level (AL): (Lower of): 40 CFR Part 141.80 Lead & Copper ALs; New York State Public Health Law, Section 225 Part 5.

Secondary DW Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): 40 CFR Part 143 Secondary Goals. The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are non-enforceable public health goals.

If you are the client above and have any questions concerning this testing, please do not hesitate to contact Phoenix Client Services at ext.200. The contents of this report cannot be discussed with anyone other than the client listed above without their written consent.

Phyllis Shiller, Laboratory Director

May 01, 2023

Reviewed and Released by: Helen Geoghegan, Project Manager

Consumer Notice of Tap Water Results

May 8, 2023

Dear HS Kitchen,

As you may know, Mahopac Schools is also 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
HS Kitchen	04/19/23	6.0ppb

The result, as well as the 90th percentile value for our system, is below 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 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 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 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?

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.

When water stands in lead pipes or plumbing systems containing lead for several hours or more, the lead may dissolve into your drinking water. This means the first water drawn from the tap in the morning, or later in the afternoon if the water has not been used all day, can contain fairly high levels of lead.

Steps You Can Take To Reduce Your Exposure To Lead In Your Water

1. ***Run your water to flush out lead.*** 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. The State must approve the wording] or until it becomes cold or reaches a steady temperature before using it for drinking or cooking, if it hasn't been used for several hours. This flushes lead-containing water from the pipes.
2. ***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.
3. ***Do not boil water to remove lead.*** Boiling water will not reduce lead.
4. ***Replace your plumbing fixtures if they are found to contain lead.*** Plumbing materials including brass faucets, fittings, and valves, including those advertised as "lead-free," may contribute lead to drinking water. The law previously allowed end-use brass fixtures, such as faucets, with up to 8 percent lead to be labeled as "lead free." As of January 4, 2014, end-use brass fixtures, such as faucets, fittings and valves, must meet the new "lead-free" definition of having no more than 0.25 percent lead on a weighted average. Visit the National Sanitation Foundation website at: http://www.nsf.org/newsroom_pdf/Lead_free_certification_marks.pdf to learn more about lead-containing plumbing fixtures and how to identify lead-free certification marks on new fixtures.
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May 01, 2023

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04/20/23
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6:00
16:12

Laboratory Data

SDG ID: GCN88091
Phoenix ID: CN88091

Project ID: MAHOPAC SCHOOLS
Client ID: HS-KITCHEN SINK

Parameter	Result	RL/ PQL	DIL	Units	AL	MCL	MCLG	Date/Time	By	Reference
Copper	0.527	0.002	1	mg/L	1.3		1	04/22/23	CPP	E200.7
Lead	0.0060	0.0010	1	mg/L	0.015			04/22/23	CPP	E200.5
Total Metal Digestion	Completed							04/21/23	BF	E200.5/E200.7

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Phyllis Shiller, Laboratory Director

May 01, 2023

Reviewed and Released by: Helen Geoghegan, Project Manager