Below are the results from the 2016 Lead sampling for Hudson School Complex conducted on 9/15/16 and 10/1/16.

The 90th percentile value for our system was above the lead action level.* Upon re-testing, all sinks used by students tested below the lead action level.

What Does This Mean?
Under the authority of the Safe Drinking Water Act, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) set the action level for lead in drinking water at *15 parts per billion (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.*

We are taking a number of steps to correct the problem. We will begin sampling for lead every 6 months so we can closely monitor the lead levels in our water system. In addition, we will initiate a public education campaign to ensure our families and staff know about the action level exceedance; and understand the health effects of lead, the sources of lead and actions they can take to reduce exposure to lead in drinking water. We will also monitor our source water, initiate controls to reduce the corrosivity of our water (corrosive water can cause lead to leach from plumbing materials that contain lead) and initiate lead service line replacement if it is determined to be a problem area.

What are the Health Effects of Lead?
Lead can cause serious health problems if too much enters your body from drinking water or other sources. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. The greatest risk of lead exposure is to infants, young children, and pregnant women. Scientists have linked the effects of lead on the brain with lowered IQ in children. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults. Lead is stored in the bones, and it can be released later in life. During pregnancy, the child receives lead from the mother's bones, which may affect brain development.

What are the Sources of Lead?
The primary sources of lead exposure for most children are deteriorating lead-based paint, lead-contaminated dust, and lead-contaminated residential soil. Exposure to lead is a significant health concern, especially for young children and infants whose growing bodies tend to absorb more lead than the average adult. Lead is found in some toys, some playground equipment, some children's metal jewelry, and some traditional pottery. Although your school's ~~home's~~ drinking water lead levels were below the action level, if you are concerned about lead exposure, parents should ask their health care providers about testing children for high levels of lead in the blood. Lead is rarely found in source water, but enters tap water through corrosion of plumbing materials. Homes built before 1988 are more likely to have lead pipes or lead solder.

What is Being Done to Reduce Exposure to Lead in Drinking Water?
Although the test results were below EPA's action level, we still are taking steps to further reduce exposure by:

Running water for 15-30 seconds to flush lead from interior plumbing, 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.

Using cold water for cooking and preparing baby formula.

Looking for alternative sources or treatment of water (such as bottled water or water filters).

Re-testing ~~your~~ water for lead periodically.

Identifying and replacing plumbing fixtures containing lead.

Hudson Middle School		
Sample Location	Sample Date: 9/15/16	Sample Date: 10/1/16
Kitchen Dish Sink	0.00079	
Clinic Hand Wash	0.0033	
Admin Sink	0.0083	
Media Sink	0.0091	
Custodial Sink	0.011	
Boys Restroom	0.027	0
Girls Restroom	0.033	0
Staff Restroom	0.068	0
Staff Breakroom	0.12	0.016 (Sink has been replaced.)
#207A Staff Restroom	0.18	0
Hudson High School		
#716 Drinking Fountain	0.00031	
Girls Restroom	0.00036	
Staff Restroom Mens	0.00037	
Mens Restroom Sink	0.00060	
Staff Restroom Girls	0.0013	
Kitchen Middle	0.0017	
Guidance Hand Wash	0.0025	
Dog Wash	0.0025	
ESE Hand Wash	0.0048	
Girls Locker Room	0.094	0
Northwest Elementary		
4th Grade Sink	0	
4th Grade Sink	0	
Kindergarten	0	
2nd Grade Sink	0.00030	
ESE Sink	0.00041	
ESE Sink	0.00057	
Computer Lab	0.00063	
ESE Sink	0.00092	
5th Grade Sink	0.00095	
Mop Sink	0.0011	
3rd Grade Sink	0.0012	
ESE Sink	0.0013	
ESE Sink	0.0013	
5th Grade Restroom	0.0013	
5th Grade Restroom	0.0018	
ESE Sink	0.0025	
Kitchen Food Prep	0.0081	
Clinic Hand Wash	0.010	
1st Grade Sink	0.012	
4th Grade Sink	0.034	0

Results reported in mg/L units Note: Only locations that exceeded Action Level on 9/15/16 were re-sampled.

For more information on reducing lead exposure 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.