Clear Fork High School
987 St. Rt. 97
Bellville, OH 44813

Dear Consumer,

Clear Fork High School is a public water system (PWS) responsible for providing drinking water that meets state and federal standards. Drinking water samples were collected at the following locations. Results are summarized in the table below:

Sample Tap Location	Sample Collection Date	Lead Level Result (µg/L)	Greater or Less than the Lead Threshold Level (15 µg/L)
Coaches Sink Field House	9/3/2025	<5.0	Less
Field House Men's Lav 2	9/3/2025	<5.0	Less
Bus Garage Men's Lav	9/3/2025	3.1	Less
Bus Garage Women's Lav	9/3/2025	<5.0	Less
Bus Garage Wash Sink	9/3/2025	<5.0	Less
Field House Training Sink	9/3/2025	<5.0	Less
Field House Women's Lav 2	9/3/2025	<5.0	Less
Kitchen Ala Carte	9/3/2025	<5.0	Less
Field House Men's Lav 1	9/3/2025	<5.0	Less
Field House Concession	9/3/2025	<5.0	Less

What does this mean?

The Safe Drinking Water Act set the lead action level for lead in drinking water at 15 µg/L. The lead action level measures the effectiveness of corrosion control treatment. It is not a standard for establishing a safe level of lead in a home or building; however, if more than 10% of the locations tested exceed this value, the water system must take action to correct the problem.

When ingested, lead may pose serious health risks, so U.S. EPA established a Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) of 0 µg/L for lead. An MCLG is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health, allowing for a margin of safety.

If lead is detected, it may be due to conditions unique to your home or building, such as lead solder or brass faucets, fittings and valves that may contain lead. Our system works to keep the corrosivity of our water as low as possible (corrosive water can allow lead to enter your drinking water from plumbing materials that contain lead). We recommend reviewing the information below to reduce your exposure to lead in drinking water.

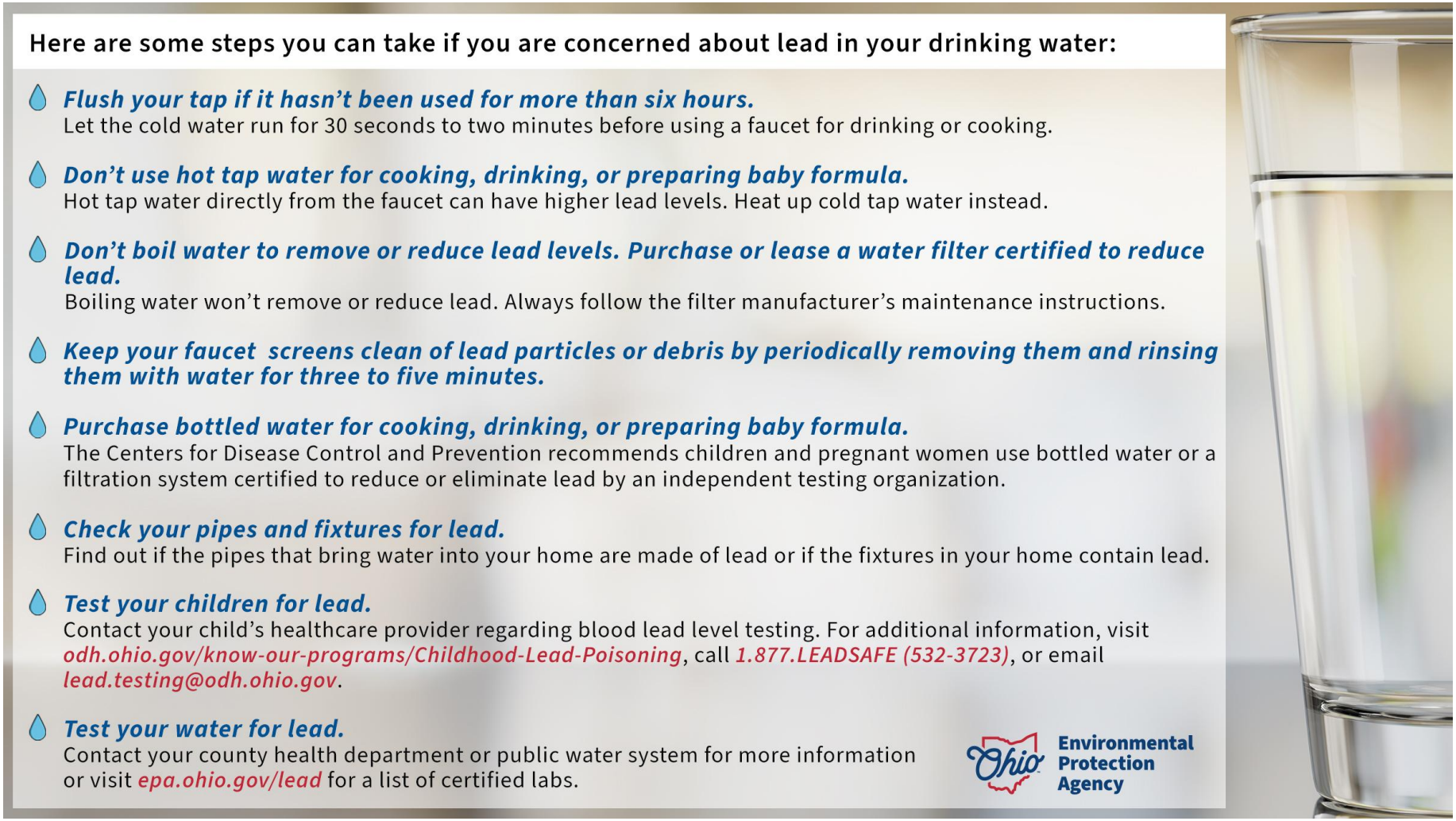
What are the health effects of lead?

There is no safe level of lead in drinking water. Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Some health effects to infants and children include decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can also result in new or worsened learning and behavior problems. The children of persons who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy may be at increased risk of these harmful health effects. Adults have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney or nervous system problems. Contact your healthcare provider for more information about your risks.

Where can I get health screenings for lead?

Health Screenings are available through Richland Public Health at 555 Lexington Ave., Mansfield, Ohio. They can be contacted at 419-774-4500 and the website address is richlandhealth.org. Please contact your doctor for lead blood level testing.

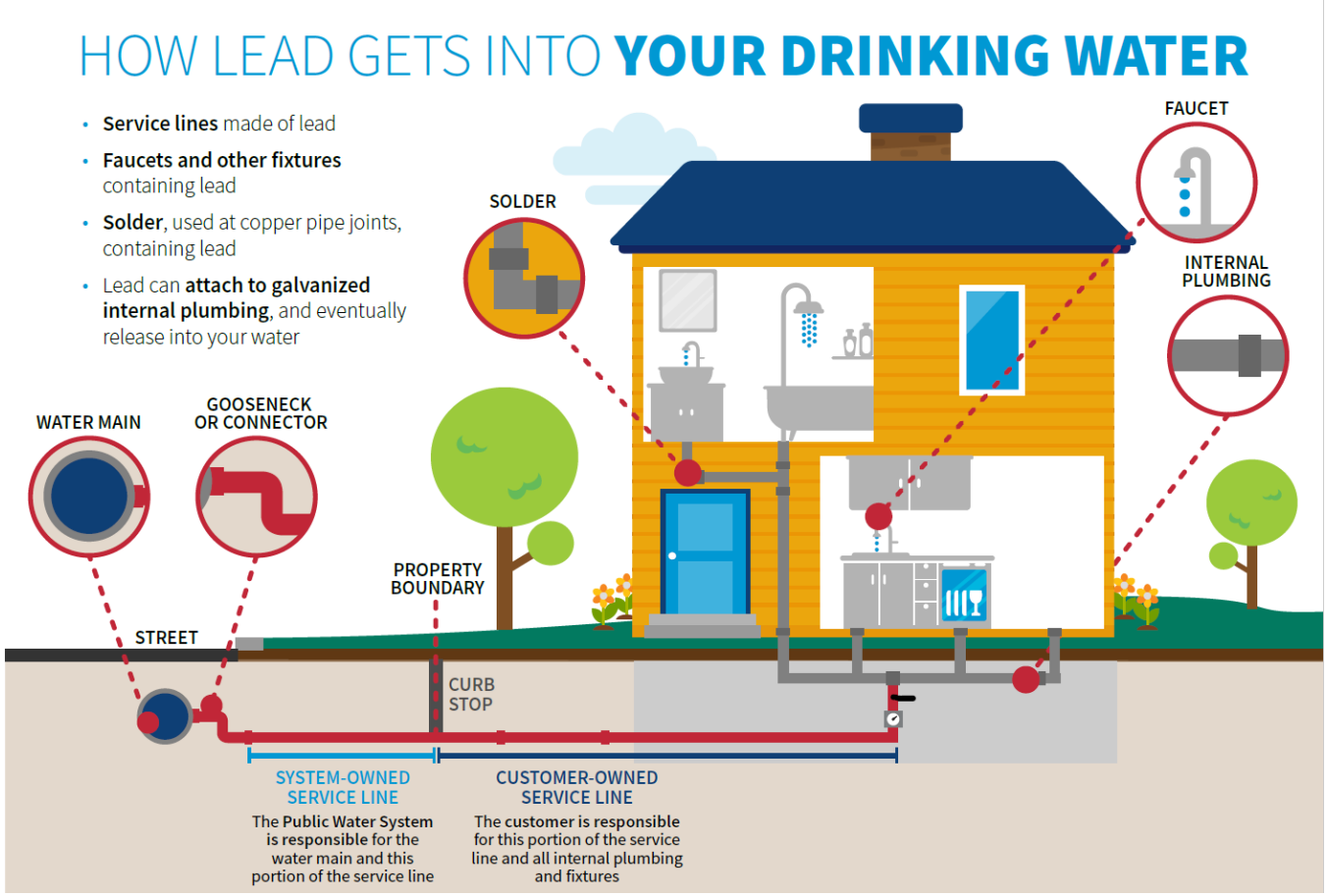
What you can do



Here are some steps you can take if you are concerned about lead in your drinking water:

- ***Flush your tap if it hasn't been used for more than six hours.***
  Let the cold water run for 30 seconds to two minutes before using a faucet for drinking or cooking.
- ***Don't use hot tap water for cooking, drinking, or preparing baby formula.***
  Hot tap water directly from the faucet can have higher lead levels. Heat up cold tap water instead.
- ***Don't boil water to remove or reduce lead levels. Purchase or lease a water filter certified to reduce lead.***
  Boiling water won't remove or reduce lead. Always follow the filter manufacturer's maintenance instructions.
- ***Keep your faucet screens clean of lead particles or debris by periodically removing them and rinsing them with water for three to five minutes.***
- ***Purchase bottled water for cooking, drinking, or preparing baby formula.***
  The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention recommends children and pregnant women use bottled water or a filtration system certified to reduce or eliminate lead by an independent testing organization.
- ***Check your pipes and fixtures for lead.***
  Find out if the pipes that bring water into your home are made of lead or if the fixtures in your home contain lead.
- ***Test your children for lead.***
  Contact your child's healthcare provider regarding blood lead level testing. For additional information, visit *odh.ohio.gov/know-our-programs/Childhood-Lead-Poisoning*, call *1.877.LEADSAFE (532-3723)*, or email *lead.testing@odh.ohio.gov*.
- ***Test your water for lead.***
  Contact your county health department or public water system for more information or visit *epa.ohio.gov/lead* for a list of certified labs.

Ohio Environmental Protection Agency



What are the sources of lead?

While lead exposure can occur from various sources, U.S. EPA estimates approximately 20% of human exposure may come from lead in drinking water.

For More Information

Contact MTWSi for additional questions at 419-886-4716, visit U.S. EPA's website at ***epa.gov/lead***, call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your healthcare provider.