Annual Letter of Notification of Environmental Safety for PTSC Buildings

Porter Township School Corporation has had asbestos management plans prepared for all school buildings in the PTSC. These plans are available for your inspection Monday through Friday during regular school days and normal school hours at the School Corporation Office and with five days notice Monday through Friday at each school office. Quite often the local school office copy will be made available upon your request.

In March 2023, a periodic surveillance was conducted in each school building to inspect the condition of asbestos and note any changes in condition that require attention. A required third-year re-inspection of facilities was completed by Mr. Bill Ogle of Alliance Indiana, Inc. in July of 2023, and no problems were noted. Questions regarding the asbestos program can be directed to Mr. Bryan Busse at (219)477-5485.

SAFE DRINKING WATER

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the Indiana Department of Environment Management (IDEM), and Porter Township Schools are concerned about the safety of your drinking water. The above listed regulatory agencies require periodic sampling of drinking water provided by well systems for a variety of contaminants. Porter Township School Corporation is committed in ensuring a safe water supply at all facilities. If you have any questions regarding the water sampling program, please contact Mr. Bryan Busse, Director of Facilities, at (219) 477-5485.

PEST CONTROL POLICY

Recognizing the potential harm that may occur from exposure to airborne pesticides and residue, Porter Township Schools has adopted a Pest Control Policy. This policy addresses the requirement to notify in advance those parents and staff members requesting information regarding impending pesticide use. Porter Township School Corporation has limited the use of spray applications and will continue to utilize paste or gel bait insecticides to reduce exposure to aerosols and residues. If you have any questions regarding this policy, please contact Mr. Bryan Busse, Director of Facilities at (219)477-5485.

PUBLIC EDUCATION FOR LEAD AT BOONE GROVE HIGH SCHOOL

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM), and Boone Grove High School are concerned about lead in your drinking water. Although most samples taken from this facility have very low levels of lead, Under federal and state law we are required to have a program in place to minimize lead in your drinking water. This program includes collecting water quality parameter samples, corrosion control treatment, source water treatment, and public education. All samples are below the action level(AL) of 15 ppb which is the threshold that triggers the additional requirements. Results are listed in the chart below. The maximum contaminant level goal (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. The MCLG for lead is 0. We will continue to monitor and test the water supply as required and work toward improvements toward the MCLG of 0.

Consumer Notice of Lead Result in Drinking Water

Water Supply Name: Boone Grove High School County: Porter Public Water Supply ID: IN2640936 Sample Location: Multiple Date Sampled: August 24, 2023

Rm 157	AL	MCLG	Your Result
Lead (ppb)	15	0	<1
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	.0097
Rm 161	AL	MCLG	Your Result
Lead (ppb)	15	0	<1
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	.0082
Rm162	AL	MCLG	Your Result
Lead (ppb)	15	0	<1
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	.0028
Teacher Lounge	AL	MCLG	Your Result
Lead (ppb)	15	0	<1
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	.0055
Nurse Sink	AL	MCLG	Your Result
Lead (ppb)	15	0	<1
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	.0091
Rm 193	AL	MCLG	Your Result
Lead (ppb)	15	0	1.18
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	.079
Rm 187	AL	MCLG	Your Result
Lead (ppb)	15	0	1.81
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	.017
Kitchen 3 sink	AL	MCLG	Your Result
Lead (ppb)	15	0	<1
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	.002
Kitchen 2 sink	AL	MCLG	Your Result
Lead (ppb)	15	0	<1
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	.002
Art Room	AL	MCLG	Your Result
Lead (ppb)	15	0	<1
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	.014

Key to Table

AL = Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow

MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: 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.

ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter

This information is being provided to you as prescribed by law.

Health Effects of Lead

Lead is a common metal found throughout the environment in lead-based paint, air, soil, household dust, food, certain types of pottery, porcelain and pewter, and water. Lead can pose a significant risk to your health if too much of it enters your body. Lead builds up in the body over many years and can cause damage to the brain, red blood cells and kidneys. The greatest risk is to young children and pregnant women. Amounts of lead that won't hurt adults can slow down normal mental and physical development in growing bodies. In addition, a child at play often comes in contact with sources of lead contamination like dirt and dust that rarely affect an adult. It is important to wash children's hands and toys often, and try to make sure they only put food in their mouths.

Lead in Drinking Water

Lead in drinking water, although rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning can significantly increase a person's total lead exposure, particularly the exposure of infants who drink baby formulas and concentrated juices that are mixed with water. The EPA estimates that drinking water can make up 20 percent or more of a person's total exposure to lead. Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of corrosion, or wearing away, of materials that containing lead in the water distribution system and household plumbing. These materials include lead-based solder used to join copper pipe, brass and chrome plated brass faucets, and in some cases, pipe made of lead that connect houses and buildings to water mains (service lines). In 1986 Congress banned the use of lead solder containing greater than 0.2 percent lead, and restricted the lead content of faucets, pipes, and other plumbing material to 8.0 percent. 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 in the Home (or anywhere else) to Reduce Exposure to Lead in Drinking Water

Let the water run from the tap before using it for drinking or cooking any time the water in a faucet has gone unused for more than six hours. The longer the water resides in the plumbing system the more lead it may contain. Flushing the tap means running cold water faucet until the water gets noticeably colder, usually 15-30 seconds. Although toilet flushing or showering flushes water through a portion of your home's plumbing system, you still need to flush the water in each faucet before using it for drinking or cooking. Flushing tap water is a simple and inexpensive measure you can take to protect your health. It usually uses less than one or two gallons of water. To conserve water, fill a couple bottles for drinking water after flushing the tap, and whenever possible, use the first flush water to wash the dishes or water the plants. Try not to cook with or drink water from the hot water tap. Hot water can dissolve more lead more quickly than cold water. If you need hot water, draw it from the cold tap and then heat it.

The steps described above will reduce the lead concentrations in your drinking water. However, if you are still concerned, you may wish to purchase bottled water for drinking and cooking.

You can consult a variety of sources for additional information. Your family doctor or pediatrician can perform a blood test for lead and provide you with information about the health effects of lead. State and local government agencies that can be contacted include:

- Mr. Bryan Busse at (219) 477-5485 can provide you with information about your facility's water supply.
- Indiana State Department of Health at (317) 233-1250 or the Porter County Health Department at (219) 465-3525 can provide you with information about the health effects of lead.
- For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, visit the U.S. 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.

State Form 55275 (5-13) Indiana Department of Environmental Management Office of Water Quality - Drinking Water Branch - Compliance Section

- INSTRUCTIONS: 1. Complete Consumer Notice of Lead Result and Certification form.
 - 2. Distribute a Consumer Notice of Lead Results to occupants of each location sampled within thirty (30) days of knowing the sample result.

IDEM - Drinking Water Branch 100 N. Senate Avenue MC 66-34 Indianapolis, IN 46204-2251 Telephone: 317-234-7435 Fax: 317-234-7436 Email: dwbmgr@idem.in.gov

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For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, visit the U.S. EPA's Web site

State Form 55275 (5-13)

Indiana Department of Environmental Management

Office of Water Quality -- Drinking Water Branch -- Compliance Section

INSTRUCTIONS:

- 1. Complete Consumer Notice of Lead Result and Certification form.
- Distribute a Consumer Notice of Lead Results to occupants of each location sampled within thirty (30) days of knowing the sample result.

3. Submit a sample copy of the notice sent to consumers and a copy of the certification form to IDEM.

IDEM – Drinking Water Branch 100 N. Senate Avenue MC 66-34 Indianapolis, IN 46204-2251 Telephone: 317-234-7435 Fax: 317-234-7436 Email: dwbmgr@idem.in.gov

Water Supply Name: Boone Grove High School	
County: Porter	Public Water Supply ID: IN2640936
Sample Location: Rm 161	Date Sampled (month, day, year): 08/24/2023
Thank you for participating in the lead and copper molecules location are in the table below.	onitoring of drinking water. The levels of lead and copper found at your

Key to Table	Contaminant	AL	MCLG	Your Result
Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.	Lead (ppb)	15	0	_<1_
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which				
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ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter.				

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 it 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.

To reduce exposure to lead in drinking water:

- Run your water to flush out lead. Run the water until it becomes cold.
- 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 in hot water.
- Do not boil water to remove lead. Boiling water will not reduce lead levels.
- Look for alternative sources or treatment of water. If your lead result is above 15 ppb, you may want to consider
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water.	

For more information, contact us at ((219) 477-5485
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State Form 55275 (5-13) Indiana Department of Environmental Management Office of Water Quality - Drinking Water Branch - Compliance Section

- INSTRUCTIONS: 1. Complete Consumer Notice of Lead Result and Certification form.
 - 2. Distribute a Consumer Notice of Lead Results to occupants of each location sampled within thirty (30) days of knowing the sample result.

3. Submit a sample copy of the notice sent to consumers and a copy of the certification form to IDEM.

IDEM - Drinking Water Branch 100 N. Senate Avenue MC 66-34 Indianapolis, IN 46204-2251 Telephone: 317-234-7435 Fax: 317-234-7436 Email: dwbmgr@idem.in.gov

Water Supply Name: Boone Grove High School					
County: Porter	Public Water Supply ID: IN2640936				
Sample Location: Rm 162	Date Sampled <i>(mor</i>	nth, day, yea	ar): <u>08/24/2023</u>		
Thank you for participating in the lead and copper molecation are in the table below.	nitoring of drinking wat	ter. The le	vels of lead a	nd copper found at your	
Key to Table	Contaminant	AL	MCLG	Your Result	
Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow. Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The	Lead (ppb)	15	0	_<1_	
level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no know or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety. ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter. ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter.	Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	<u>.0028</u>	
Lead can cause serious health problems if too much damage to the brain and kidneys, and it can interfere body. The greatest risk of lead exposure is to infants of lead on the brain with lowered IQ in children. Adultevels of lead more than healthy adults. Lead is store child receives lead from the mother's bones, which must be received lead in drinking water: • Run your water to flush out lead. Run the water was lead water for cooking and preparing ball dissolves more easily in hot water. • Do not boil water to remove lead. Boiling water water for alternative sources or treatment of water purchasing bottled water or a water filter. Results in the water wate	with the production of young children, and puts with kidney problems and in the bones, and it can affect brain development of the community formula. Do not cooleter will not reduce lead water. If your lead resulted the package to be so	red blood of pregnant wo s and high can be released. Id. ok with or deleased lies above sure the filt.	cells that carry omen. Scient blood pressur ased later in l rink water from 15 ppb, you n er is approved	voxygen to all parts of your ists have linked the effecte of the can be affected by low ife. During pregnancy, the many want to consider the reduce lead or contact it to reduce lead or contact.	

Although the primary sources of lead exposure for most children are deteriorating lead-based paint, lead-contaminated dust, and lead-contaminated soil, the U.S. EPA estimates that 10 to 20 percent of human exposure to lead may come from drinking water.

Identify if your plumbing fixtures contain lead. New faucets, fittings, and valves, may contain up to 8 percent lead including those advertised as "lead-free" and may contribute lead to drinking water. Consumers should be aware of

For more information, contact us at (219) 477-5485

this when choosing fixtures and take appropriate precautions.

State Form 55275 (5-13)
Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Office of Water Quality – Drinking Water Branch – Compliance Section

INSTRUCTIONS:

- 1. Complete Consumer Notice of Lead Result and Certification form.
- Distribute a Consumer Notice of Lead Results to occupants of each location sampled within thirty (30) days of knowing the sample result.
- 3. Submit a sample copy of the notice sent to consumers and a copy of the certification form to IDEM.

IDEM - Drinking Water Branch 100 N. Senate Avenue MC 66-34 Indianapolis, IN 46204-2251 Telephone: 317-234-7435 Fax: 317-234-7436 Email: dwbmgr@idem.in.gov

Water Supply Name: Boone Grove High School				
County: Porter	Public Water Supply ID: _	N2640936	<u> </u>	
Sample Location: <u>Teacher Lounge</u>	Date Sampled (mont	h, day, yea	ar): <u>08/24/2023</u>	
Thank you for participating in the lead and copper molecular location are in the table below.	onitoring of drinking wate	er. The le	vels of lead ar	nd copper found at your
Key to Table	Contaminant	AL	MCLG	Your Result
Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow. Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking unter below which	Lead (ppb)	15	0	_<1_
level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no know or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety. ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter. ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter.	Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0055
Lead can cause serious health problems if too much damage to the brain and kidneys, and it can interfere body. The greatest risk of lead exposure is to infants of lead on the brain with lowered IQ in children. Adulevels of lead more than healthy adults. Lead is store child receives lead from the mother's bones, which n	e with the production of re s, young children, and pr Its with kidney problems ed in the bones, and it ca	ed blood o egnant w and high an be rele	cells that carry omen. Scient blood pressur	voxygen to all parts of yo ists have linked the effect re can be affected by low
To reduce exposure to lead in drinking water: Run your water to flush out lead. Run the water cold water for cooking and preparing bate dissolves more easily in hot water. Do not boil water to remove lead. Boiling water to remove lead. Boiling water to remove lead. Boiling water cook for alternative sources or treatment of a purchasing bottled water or a water filter. Report NSF International at 800-NSF-8010, or www. Identify if your plumbing fixtures contain leading including those advertised as "lead-free" and this when choosing fixtures and take appropri	by formula. Do not cook ater will not reduce lead le water. If your lead result ead the package to be su unsf.org for information of New faucets, fittings, at I may contribute lead to o	with or devels. Is above the filter performand valve	15 ppb, you n er is approvec nance standar s, may contair	nay want to consider d to reduce lead or contac ds for water filters. n up to 8 percent lead
Although the primary sources of lead exposure for m and lead-contaminated soil, the U.S. EPA estimates water.				
For more information, contact us at (219) 477-5485				

State Form 55275 (5-13) Indiana Department of Environmental Management Office of Water Quality - Drinking Water Branch - Compliance Section

- INSTRUCTIONS: 1. Complete Consumer Notice of Lead Result and Certification form.
 - 2. Distribute a Consumer Notice of Lead Results to occupants of each location sampled within thirty (30) days of knowing the sample result.

IDEM - Drinking Water Branch 100 N. Senate Avenue MC 66-34 Indianapolis, IN 46204-2251 Telephone: 317-234-7435 Fax: 317-234-7436 Email: dwbmgr@idem.in.gov

3. Submit a sample copy of the notice sent to	consumers and a copy of the	certification	torm to IDEM.		
Water Supply Name: Boone Grove High School					
County: Porter	Public Water Supply ID: IN2640936				
Sample Location: Nurse sink	Date Sampled (mont	h, day, yea	ar): <u>08/24/2023</u>		
Thank you for participating in the lead and copper molecular location are in the table below.	onitoring of drinking wate	er. The le	vels of lead ar	nd copper found at you	
Key to Table	Contaminant	AL	MCLG	Your Result	
Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.	Lead (ppb)	15	0	<1	
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no know or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety. ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter.	Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	.0091	
ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter.					
Lead can cause serious health problems if too much damage to the brain and kidneys, and it can interfere body. The greatest risk of lead exposure is to infants of lead on the brain with lowered IQ in children. Adulevels of lead more than healthy adults. Lead is stort child receives lead from the mother's bones, which n	e with the production of nower, young children, and profits with kidney problems and it can the bones, and it can	ed blood (egnant w and high an be rele	cells that carry omen. Scient blood pressui	voxygen to all parts of ists have linked the ef re can be affected by l	
 Run your water to flush out lead. Run the water to flush out lead. Run the water to flush out lead. Run the water to lead water for cooking and preparing bated dissolves more easily in hot water. Do not boil water to remove lead. Boiling water to remove lead. Boiling water lead water or a water filter. Repurchasing bottled water or a water filter. 	by formula. Do not cook ater will not reduce lead I water. If your lead result ead the package to be su unsf.org for information of New faucets, fittings, as I may contribute lead to	evels. is above ure the filton perfornand valve	15 ppb, you n er is approved nance standar s, may contair	nay want to consider I to reduce lead or cor ds for water filters. In up to 8 percent lead	
Although the primary sources of lead exposure for m and lead-contaminated soil, the U.S. EPA estimates water.					
For more information, contact us at (219) 477-5485	•				

State Form 55275 (5-13) Indiana Department of Environmental Management Office of Water Quality - Drinking Water Branch - Compliance Section

- INSTRUCTIONS: 1. Complete Consumer Notice of Lead Result and Certification form.
 - 2. Distribute a Consumer Notice of Lead Results to occupants of each location sampled within thirty (30) days of knowing the sample result.

3. Submit a sample copy of the notice sent to consumers and a copy of the certification form to IDEM.

IDEM - Drinking Water Branch 100 N. Senate Avenue MC 66-34 Indianapolis, IN 46204-2251 Telephone: 317-234-7435 Fax: 317-234-7436 Email: dwbmgr@idem.in.gov

Water Supply Name: Boone Grove High School					
County: Porter	Public Water Supply ID: _	IN2640936	i		_
Sample Location: Rm 193	Date Sampled (mont	h, day, yea	ar): <u>08/24/2023</u>		_
Thank you for participating in the lead and copper molecation are in the table below.	onitoring of drinking wate	er. The le	vels of lead ar	nd copper found at y	our/
Key to Table	Contaminant	AL.	MCLG	Your Result	
Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow. Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The	Lead (ppb)	15	0	_1.18_	
level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no know or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety. ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter.	Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	079	
ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter.					
Lead can cause serious health problems if too much damage to the brain and kidneys, and it can interfer body. The greatest risk of lead exposure is to infant of lead on the brain with lowered IQ in children. Adulevels of lead more than healthy adults. Lead is stochild receives lead from the mother's bones, which is	e with the production of re is, young children, and pr ults with kidney problems red in the bones, and it ca	ed blood o egnant wo and high an be rele	cells that carry omen. Scient blood pressur	oxygen to all parts ists have linked the re can be affected b	of your effects y low
To reduce exposure to lead in drinking water: • Run your water to flush out lead. Run the w • Use cold water for cooking and preparing be dissolves more easily in hot water. • Do not boil water to remove lead. Boiling w • Look for alternative sources or treatment of purchasing bottled water or a water filter. R NSF International at 800-NSF-8010, or www • Identify if your plumbing fixtures contain leading those advertised as "lead-free" and this when choosing fixtures and take appropri	aby formula. Do not cook ater will not reduce lead lead result water. If your lead result ead the package to be su v.nsf.org for information of d. New faucets, fittings, a d may contribute lead to de	with or devels. is above the filter on performand valves	15 ppb, you n er is approved ance standar s, may contair	nay want to conside I to reduce lead or c ds for water filters. In up to 8 percent lea	r contact
Although the primary sources of lead exposure for n and lead-contaminated soil, the U.S. EPA estimates water.					
For more information, contact us at (219) 477-5485					

State Form 55275 (5-13) Indiana Department of Environmental Management Office of Water Quality - Drinking Water Branch - Compliance Section

- INSTRUCTIONS: 1. Complete Consumer Notice of Lead Result and Certification form.
 - 2. Distribute a Consumer Notice of Lead Results to occupants of each location sampled within thirty (30) days of knowing the sample result.

IDEM - Drinking Water Branch 100 N. Senate Avenue MC 66-34 Indianapolis, IN 46204-2251 Telephone: 317-234-7435 Fax: 317-234-7436 Email: dwbmgr@idem.in.gov

3. Submit a sample copy of the notice sent to	consumers and a copy of the	certification	torm to iDEM.		
Water Supply Name: Boone Grove High School					_
County: Porter	Public Water Supply ID: _	IN2640936			_
Sample Location: Rm 187	Date Sampled (mont	h, day, yea	r): <u>08/24/2023</u>		
Thank you for participating in the lead and copper m location are in the table below.	onitoring of drinking wate	er. The le	vels of lead ar	nd copper found at y	/our
Key to Table	Contaminant	AL	MCLG	Your Result	www.
Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow. Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which	Lead (ppb)	15	0	1.81	
there is no know or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety. ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter.	Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	.017	
ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter.					
Lead can cause serious health problems if too much damage to the brain and kidneys, and it can interfere body. The greatest risk of lead exposure is to infants of lead on the brain with lowered IQ in children. Adulevels of lead more than healthy adults. Lead is stor child receives lead from the mother's bones, which receives lead from the mother's bones, which receives exposure to lead in drinking water: Run your water to flush out lead. Run the weak of the properties between the properties between the properties of the propert	e with the production of rest, young children, and prolits with kidney problems and it can also affect brain developments affect brain developments.	ed blood of regnant wo and high an be rele ment.	cells that carry omen. Scient blood pressur ased later in l	voxygen to all parts ists have linked the re can be affected b ife. During pregnan	of your effects y low acy, the
 dissolves more easily in hot water. Do not boil water to remove lead. Boiling water to remove lead. Boiling water to remove lead. Boiling water to reatment of purchasing bottled water or a water filter. Report NSF International at 800-NSF-8010, or www. Identify if your plumbing fixtures contain lead including those advertised as "lead-free" and this when choosing fixtures and take appropriate the properties of the solution. 	water. If your lead result ead the package to be su nnsf.org for information of Dew faucets, fittings, a may contribute lead to	is above ure the filte on perform and valves	er is approved ance standar s, may contair	i to reduce lead or o ds for water filters. n up to 8 percent lea	contact ad
Although the primary sources of lead exposure for m and lead-contaminated soil, the U.S. EPA estimates water.					
For more information, contact us at (219) 477-5485	-				

State Form 55275 (5-13) Indiana Department of Environmental Management Office of Water Quality - Drinking Water Branch - Compliance Section

- INSTRUCTIONS: 1. Complete Consumer Notice of Lead Result and Certification form.
 - 2. Distribute a Consumer Notice of Lead Results to occupants of each location sampled within thirty (30) days of knowing the sample result.

3. Submit a sample copy of the notice sent to consumers and a copy of the certification form to IDEM.

IDEM - Drinking Water Branch 100 N. Senate Avenue MC 66-34 Indianapolis, IN 46204-2251 Telephone: 317-234-7435 Fax: 317-234-7436 Email: dwbmgr@idem.in.gov

Water Supply Name: Boone Grove High School					_
County: Porter	Public Water Supply ID:	IN2640936			-
Sample Location: Kitchen 3 sink	Date Sampled (mon	th, day, yea	r): <u>08/24/2023</u>		
Thank you for participating in the lead and copper molecular location are in the table below.	onitoring of drinking wat	er. The le	vels of lead a	nd copper found at yo	ur
Key to Table	Contaminant	AL	MCLG	Your Result	
Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.	Lead (ppb)	15	0	_<1_	
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which					
there is no know or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.	Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	.002	
ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter.					
ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter.					
Lead can cause serious health problems if too much damage to the brain and kidneys, and it can interfere body. The greatest risk of lead exposure is to infants of lead on the brain with lowered IQ in children. Adulevels of lead more than healthy adults. Lead is store child receives lead from the mother's bones, which must be received lead from the mother's bones, which must be received lead from the mother's bones, which must be received lead from the mother's bones, which must be received lead from the mother's bones, which must be received lead from the mother's bones, which must be received lead from the mother's bones, which must be received lead from the mother's bones, which must be received lead from the water of the received lead for all the received lead for the received l	e with the production of rest, young children, and parties with kidney problems and it can affect brain development of the production of t	red blood of regnant wo sand high an be released. It is above the filte on performand valves	sells that carry omen. Scient blood pressur ased later in I rink water from 15 ppb, you ner is approved ance standar s, may contain	y oxygen to all parts of ists have linked the enter can be affected by ife. During pregnancy on the hot water tap; less to reduce lead or colds for water filters. In up to 8 percent lead	ffects low y, the ead ntact
Although the primary sources of lead exposure for m and lead-contaminated soil, the U.S. EPA estimates water.	ost children are deterior that 10 to 20 percent of	ating lead- human ex	-based paint, posure to lead	lead-contaminated du d may come from drin	ıst, ıking
For more information, contact us at (219) 477-5485	<u> </u>				
For more information on reducing lead exposure area	und your home and the	health effe	cts of lead, vi	sit the U.S. EPA's We	eb site

at www.epa.gov/lead, call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider.



State Form 55275 (5-13) Indiana Department of Environmental Management

Office of Water Quality - Drinking Water Branch - Compliance Section

- INSTRUCTIONS: 1. Complete Consumer Notice of Lead Result and Certification form.
 - $\dot{\Sigma}$. Distribute a Consumer Notice of Lead Results to occupants of each location sampled within thirty (30) days of knowing the sample result.

3. Submit a sample copy of the notice sent to consumers and a copy of the certification form to IDEM.

IDEM - Drinking Water Branch 100 N. Senate Avenue MC 66-34 Indianapolis, IN 46204-2251 Telephone: 317-234-7435 Fax: 317-234-7436 Email: dwbmgr@idem.in.gov

Water Supply Name: Boone Grove High School						
County: Porter	Public Water Supply ID: IN2640936					
Sample Location: Kitchen 2 sink	Date Sampled (mon	th, day, yea	ar): <u>08/24/2023</u>			
Thank you for participating in the lead and copper monitoring of drinking water. The levels of lead and copper found at your location are in the table below.						
Key to Table	Contaminant	AL	MCLG	Your Result		
Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.	Lead (ppb)	15	0	_<1_		
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which						
there is no know or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.	Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	.002		
ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter.				.002		
ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter.						
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 it 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.						
 To reduce exposure to lead in drinking water: Run your water to flush out lead. Run the water until it becomes cold. 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 in hot water. Do not boil water to remove lead. Boiling water will not reduce lead levels. 						
 Look for alternative sources or treatment of a purchasing bottled water or a water filter. Render in the NSF International at 800-NSF-8010, or 						

at www.epa.gov/lead, call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider.



State Form 55275 (5-13) Indiana Department of Environmental Management Office of Water Quality - Drinking Water Branch - Compliance Section

- INSTRUCTIONS: 1. Complete Consumer Notice of Lead Result and Certification form.
 - 2. Distribute a Consumer Notice of Lead Results to occupants of each location sampled within thirty (30) days of knowing the sample result.

3. Submit a sample copy of the notice sent to consumers and a copy of the certification form to IDEM.

IDEM - Drinking Water Branch 100 N. Senate Avenue MC 66-34 Indianapolis, IN 46204-2251 Telephone: 317-234-7435 Fax: 317-234-7436 Email: dwbmgr@idem.in.gov

Water Supply Name: Boone Grove High School						
County: Porter	Public Water Supply ID: IN2640936					
Sample Location: Art Room	Date Sampled (mon	th, day, yea	r): <u>08/24/2023</u>			
Thank you for participating in the lead and copper molecation are in the table below.	onitoring of drinking wate	er. The le	vels of lead ar	nd copper found at your		
Key to Table	Contaminant	AL	MCLG	Your Result		
Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.	Lead (ppb)	15	0	_<1_		
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which						
there is no know or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety. ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter.	Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	014		
ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter.						
damage to the brain and kidneys, and it 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.						
To reduce exposure to lead in drinking water: • Run your water to flush out lead. Run the water to sold water for cooking and preparing based issolves more easily in hot water. • Do not boil water to remove lead. Boiling water leads and the sold water or a water filter. Results in the sold water of a water filter. Results in the sold water of a water filter. Results in the sold water of a water filter. Results including those advertised as "lead-free" and this when choosing fixtures and take appropriate the sold water of the sold water for a water filter. Results including those advertised as "lead-free" and this when choosing fixtures and take appropriate for the sold water for cooking fixtures and take appropriate for the sold water for cooking fixtures and take appropriate for the sold water for cooking fixtures and take appropriate for the sold water for cooking fixtures and take appropriate for the sold water for cooking fixtures and take appropriate for the sold water for cooking fixtures and take appropriate for the sold water for cooking fixtures for the water for cooking fixtures fixtures for the water for cooking fixtures for the water for cooking fixtures fixtures fixtures fixtures for the water for cooking fixtures	ater until it becomes color by formula. Do not cook ater will not reduce lead leader. If your lead result ead the package to be su- nsf.org for information of New faucets, fittings, at may contribute lead to	d. with or di levels. is above ure the filte on perform and valves	15 ppb, you n er is approvec ance standar s, may contair	nay want to consider I to reduce lead or contact ds for water filters. In up to 8 percent lead		
Although the primary sources of lead exposure for m and lead-contaminated soil, the U.S. EPA estimates water.						
For more information, contact us at <u>(219)</u> 477-5485						
For more information on reducing lead exposure area	and your home and the	hoalth offo	icts of load wi	eit the LLS EDA's Web site		

at www.epa.gov/lead, call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider.

Certification Form for Consumer Notice of Lead Results

Each public water system (PWS) must deliver a consumer notice of lead results to occupants of each location sampled within thirty (30) days of knowing the sample result under 40 CFR § 141.85 of the Lead and Copper Rule Short Term Regulatory Revisions and Clarifications.

Not later than three (3) months following the end of the monitoring period, each PWS must mail a sample copy of the consumer notice of lead results to IDEM along with certification that the notice has been distributed under 40 CFR § 141.91(f)(3). Submit this certification sheet along with a sample copy of the notice sent to consumers to IDEM at the following address:

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Drinking Water Branch (66-34)
100 N. Senate Avenue
Indianapolis, IN 46204-2251

Fax: 317-234-7436

Email: dwbmgr@idem.in.gov

I certify that the public water supply has provided the consumer notice of lead results to persons served at each of the taps that was tested, either by mail or by another method approved by IDEM, within thirty (30) days of receiving the results from the laboratory. Attached is a sample of the notice I sent to consumers. It includes:

- The results of tap water monitoring for the tap that was tested.
- · An explanation of the health effects of lead.
- Steps consumers can take to reduce exposure to lead in drinking water.
- Contact information for the public water supply.
- The maximum contaminant level goal and the action level for lead and the definition for these two terms.

Water Supply Name: Boone Grove High School	
County: Porter	PWSID: <u>IN2640936</u>
Signature:	T-100000000
Printed Name: Bryan Busse	
Title: Director of Facilities Telephone: (219)	477-5785 Date (month, day, year): 09/4/2023