

# Public Notice: School Lead Water Sample Results

Information concerning the lead level results for drinking water samples taken at

\_\_\_\_\_ *name of school*

Maine law requires schools to test all drinking water faucets that could be used for drinking or cooking purposes for the presence of lead. This law further requires that parents and staff are made aware of all of the sample results.

During the period of \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_  
*begin date* *end date*

Water samples were collected from \_\_\_\_\_ water fixtures.  
*# locations*

*Any sites producing elevated levels of lead (exceeding 4 parts per billion, or ppb), and therefore the faucets of most concern, are listed in the table on the following page(s).*

**Results for all drinking water outlets tested can be viewed here:**

\_\_\_\_\_ *Enter website address or physical location*

Statewide test results for Maine schools can also be found the on Maine DWP website at: [www.medwp.com/schools.html](http://www.medwp.com/schools.html)

**How does lead get into the water?** When lead is present in water, it typically leaches, or dissolves, into water flowing through plumbing and fixtures *inside* a building from sources such as solder, pipes, or the faucets themselves. The school's well water or water provided by your local water district are unlikely sources of lead.

**What are the Health Effects of exposure to lead in drinking water?** Infants and children who drink water containing high levels of lead can experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink water containing excess levels of lead over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

**What level of lead is safe?** No level of lead is safe. Because of the potential serious health risks, both the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) agree that there is no known safe level of lead in a child's blood.

Please be aware that this sampling is done under conditions that are optimal for identifying lead in water. By having the water sit unused for many hours, lead that might be leaching from pipes or fittings is more easily discovered. However, *these levels are likely not the level of lead present in the drinking water throughout the school day.*

**What can I do?** Here are a few steps you can take to reduce the risk of your child being exposed to lead through school drinking water:

- Provide your child with bottled water or water from your home to reduce their usage of school drinking water outlets. Be sure to sample your home water for lead, too.
- Remind your child to let the water run for 30 seconds before drinking or filling a water bottle at school, which will lower any possible lead concentration.
- Consult your doctor if you have any specific health concerns.