

Public Notice: School Lead Water Sample Results

Information concerning the lead level results for drinking water samples taken at
Dr. Lewis S Libby School

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 12/29/2021 to 1/3/2022

begin date end date

Water samples were collected from 82 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:

WWW.LEWISLIBBYSCHOOL.ORG

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

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.

School Fixtures with Elevated Lead Results (exceeding 4 parts per billion)

**Additional tables may be attached if your school has more than 20 collection sites with elevated lead levels.*

	Collection Date	Collection Site	Concentration (ppb)
1	12/29/2021	Room 208-Left Sink	8.2
2	12/29/2021	Room 207-Left Sink	10.5
3	12/29/2021	Room 205-Bathroom Sink	4.8
4	12/29/2021	Room 200-Sink	5.2
5	12/29/2021	Room 200-Fountain	30.7
6	12/29/2021	Room 136-Left Sink	52.0
7	12/29/2021	Kitchen Kettle	18.2
8	12/29/2021	Kitchen Veg Sink-Left	41.9
9	12/29/2021	Kitchen Veg Sink-Right	583
10	12/29/2021	Room 128-Large Sink	52.2
11	12/29/2021	Room 128-Small Sink	6.8
12	12/29/2021	Room 128-Janitors Sink	60.6
13	12/29/2021	Room 126- Sink 1 (Interior)	56.7
14	12/29/2021	Room 126-Sink 2	68.5
15	12/29/2021	Room 126-Sink 3	15.9
16	12/29/2021	Room 126-Sink 4 (Exterior)	10.2
17	12/29/2021	Room 108-Office Bathroom Sink	5.5
18	12/29/2021	Room 108-Sink	5.1
19	12/29/2021	Room 118-Sink	9.1
20	12/29/2021	Room 119-Sink	5.7

What is Being Done:

To correct the problem(s), we have taken these actions:

Water at these locations has been turned off until re-sampling can occur.

Future plans for the reduction of high lead levels in our drinking water include:

Remediation will be determined pending re-sampling results.

These actions are expected to be completed on: **by: 1/18/2022** (Date)

School Fixtures with Elevated Lead Results (exceeding 4 parts per billion)

**Additional tables may be attached if your school has more than 20 collection sites with elevated lead levels.*

	Collection Date	Collection Site	Concentration (ppb)
1	12/29/2021	Room 120-Fountain	14.5
2	12/29/2021	Room 121-Fountain	8.3
3	12/29/2021	Room 122-Fountain	22.2
4	12/29/2021	Room 116-Left Sink	3460
5	12/29/2021	Room 113-Left Sink	25.4
6	12/29/2021	Room 113-Right Sink	6.5
7	12/29/2021	Room 113-Fountain	22.7
8	12/29/2021	Room 114-Sink	5.4
9	12/29/2021	Room 114-Fountain	88.7
10	12/29/2021	Room 115-Sink	61.2
11	12/29/2021	Room 115-Fountain	40.8
12	12/29/2021	Room 139-Fountain	22.5
13	12/29/2021	Room 138-Sink	12.4
14	12/29/2021	Room 138-Fountain	18.3
15	12/29/2021	Room 137-Fountain	26.6
16	12/29/2021	Room 150-Sink	342
17	12/29/2021	Room 150-Fountain	14.0
18	12/29/2021	Room 142-Fountain	17.4
19	12/29/2021	Room 143-Kitchenette Sink	27.7
20	12/29/2021	Room 149-Fountain	40.7

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	Collection Date	Collection Site	Concentration (ppb)
1	12/29/2021	Room 148-Fountain	8.0
2	12/29/2021	Room 144-Fountain	13.1
3	12/29/2021	Room 147-Fountain	15.9
4	12/29/2021	Room 146-Fountain	8.5
5	1/03/2022	Room 208-Right sink	98.9
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Information about Lead in Drinking Water for Students, Staff, and Parents



Health Effects of Lead

If too much lead enters your body from drinking water or other sources, serious health problems can occur, including damage to the brain and kidneys and interference with the production of oxygen-carrying red blood cells.

The greatest risk of lead exposure is to infants, young children, and pregnant women: During pregnancy, the fetus receives lead from the mother, which may affect brain development. In children, the continuing effects of lead on the brain have been linked to lowered IQ. Furthermore, lead is stored in the bones and can be released later in life, so, adults who were exposed to high levels of lead earlier in life may still encounter kidney problems and high blood pressure.

Sources of Lead

Lead can be found in many places; knowing the sources of lead can help limit your contact with it. Although most of the reported cases of lead poisoning in Maine have been a result of lead paint dust, exposure can also occur through drinking and cooking with water that has lead, as it can dissolve into water from solder or brass faucets, fittings, and valves. Exposure to lead can also come from jobs and hobbies that utilize materials containing lead, as well as from things you buy such as toys and antiques.

How Lead Got into Your Water

The most likely source of lead in your water is leaching from lead solder on your pipes or out of brass plumbing materials found in faucets, fittings, and valves.

Steps You Can Take to Protect Yourself from Lead in Drinking Water

- Run the water for at least 30 seconds or until it becomes noticeably colder before using it for drinking or cooking. The longer water sits in piping, the greater the chance that lead might leach in.
- Use cold water for drinking and cooking as well as for preparing baby formula. Hot water dissolves lead more quickly than cold water.
- Clean your faucet aerator (screen) regularly.
- Consider using bottled water or a water filter for drinking and cooking.

* Remember: Boiling the water does *not* reduce lead levels.

Find Out More

For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home/building and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's website at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>, or contact the Maine Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program (866-292-3474) or your health care provider. Your doctor can answer questions about having your child tested for lead.