

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		Home Economics; West Sink	45.4 ppb
2		Kitchen, Cook Area; Large Sink	22.5 ppb
3		Gymnasium Water Fountain	21.5 ppb
4		Home Economics; East Sink	8.6 ppb
5		Home Economics; South Sink	5.9 ppb
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10		The 6 other fixtures had results below 4 ppb.	
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What is Being Done:

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

- Immediately posted no consumption at problematic locations
- Removed 2 Drinking Water Fountain from service.
- Flush kitchen lines each morning

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

Additional sampling, implementing flushing program each morning, provide postings at each location requiring flushing or non-consumption.

These actions are expected to be completed on: March 30th 2022 (Date)



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.