

Public Notice: School Lead Water Sample Results

Information concerning the lead level results for drinking water samples taken at Medway Middle 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 05/06/2022 to 05/10/2022
begin date end date

Water samples were collected from 26 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.medwayms.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	05/06/2022	Boys' Locker Room Hand Sink	4.1
2	05/06/2022	Kitchen Kettle	15.5
3	05/06/2022	Payroll Office Sink	9.3
4	05/06/2022	Science Room 111 Sink	15.9
5	05/06/2022	Science Room 103 Sink	17.6
6	05/06/2022	Outside Water Spigot South Side	236
7	05/06/2022	Outside Water Spigot North Side	377
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What is Being Done:

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

The kitchen kettle has been taken out of service. All sinks and spigots with elevated levels have been marked with clear signage that they are not to be used for drinking water.

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

All elevated faucets will be replaced. We are currently looking for replacement options for the kitchen kettle, it will not be used until a replacement is found.

These actions are expected to be completed on:

11/15/2022

(Date)