

Instructions for Public Notice and Certification of School Lead Sampling

Maine law requires schools in Maine to perform public notice and certification of their lead sampling results. Should your school fail to meet these requirements, your sample results will be published in your local newspaper by the Drinking Water Program.

Follow these steps to remain in compliance with Maine State Rule (LD206-HP141).


- 1. Post all of your lead sampling results in a location accessible by students, staff, and parents (e.g., website, bulletin board, or social media page).
- 2. Fill out the public notice in its entirety.
- 3. Distribute the public notice *as well as* the lead education document as soon as possible but within 5 days of the date of this letter.
- 4. Use one of the following methods for distributing the public notice:
 - Hand deliver to all students, parents, and staff
 - Mail to all students and staff
 - Email to all students, parents, and staff
- 5. Within seven (7) days of distributing the public notice, you must provide A & L Laboratory with a completed and signed copy of the Certification (found below) as well as the completed public notice as it was distributed to staff and students.

Completed documents should be mailed OR emailed to:

A & L Laboratory
P.O. Box 1507
Auburn, ME 04211
lead@granitestateanalytical.com

Certification

The undersigned hereby certifies that public notification of lead sample results and all requisite informational/educational materials have been distributed per the requirements of LD 206.

Name of School	W G Mallett School	
Sample Results Distributed on	May 8, 2022 <small>(date)</small>	Method Used Email <small>(e.g., Email, US mail, etc.)</small>
Name of School Representative	Christian M. Elkington <small>(Please Print)</small>	
Signature	 <small>(School Representative)</small>	Date May 9, 2022

Public Notice: School Lead Water Sample Results

Information concerning the lead level results for drinking water samples taken at W G Mallett 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 03/26/2022 to 03/26/2022
begin date end date

Water samples were collected from 21 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:

<https://www.mtbluersd.org/school-lead-sampling>

Enter website address or physical location

Statewide test results for Maine schools can also be found on the 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	03/26/2022	Sink Nurse's Room (Clement)	5.2 ppb
2	03/26/2022	Sink Teacher's Lounge	4.1 ppb
3	03/26/2022	Kitchen Kettle	124 ppb
4	03/26/2022	Kitchen Hand Sink	4.4 ppb
5	03/26/2022	Kitchen 3-bay Sink	21.2 ppb
6	03/26/2022	Kitchen Dish Sink	23.1 ppb
7	03/26/2022	Sink Room 114 (Meyer)	5.5 ppb
8	03/26/2022	Sink Room 222 (Beaudoin)	4.2 ppb
9	03/26/2022	Sink Room 219 (Pilote)	4.5 ppb
10			
11			
12			
13			
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17			
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20			

What is Being Done:

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

Disabled fixtures that tested above 4ppb; Posted signage indicating fixtures not usable due to lead and are disabled; Posted signage specifying "Do Not Drink" or "Not for Consumption" on faucets used for hand-washing or hand sinks in Kitchens; Bottled water/water coolers to be used for consumption PK-5 for the remainder of the school year; Food preparation will be done with bottled water until further notice or remediation has taken place; Conducting remediation testing as soon as possible (target date Monday May 9, 2022)

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

We will implement the following measures, as determined, pending results of remediation testing:
 Replacement of fixtures
 Replacement of plumbing
 Installation of filters
 Contracting with specialists for additional assistance as necessary

These actions are expected to be completed on: May 9, 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.

**** IMPORTANT DOCUMENT - KEEP FOR YOUR RECORDS ****

Please note that the Drinking Water Program (DWP) reserves the right to adjust testing requirements in accordance with state and federal drinking water regulations for the protection of public health.

**Please Remember:**

- The laboratory (lab) you choose must be certified by the State of Maine to perform the required water tests and the test results must be sent to the DWP directly from the certified laboratory. If your primary lab is sub-contracting work, that sub-contracted lab must also hold the appropriate Maine lab certification.
- Your lab must submit the sample results to the DWP by the 10th day of the month after the sample was collected, or you will be issued a Violation (Notice of Non-Compliance). Inform your lab that the sample is for DWP compliance purposes and must be submitted to the DWP. Include your system's name and Public Water System Identification Number (PWSID#) on all forms and mark "for compliance" on the sample sheet/chain of custody.
- If you do not receive a sample kit from your lab, it is your responsibility to obtain a sample kit from your lab and ensure they submit the results to the DWP by the 10th of the month after the sample was analyzed. Call your Public Water System Inspector if you have switched labs or if the lab indicated on the Required Testing Report is incorrect.

Where Should Samples Be Collected?

- Collect samples for **Total Coliform Bacteria, Disinfection By-Products, Lead/Copper, and Asbestos** from pre-approved locations within the distribution system.
- Collect samples for **Inorganics** (Nitrate, Nitrite, Arsenic, etc.), **Volatile Organics, Semi-Volatile Organics** (Chlorinated Acids, Pesticides-SVOs, Carbamates, PEST 508, Endothall, Diquat), and **Radionuclides** (Gross Alpha, Radium, Radon, Uranium) from a tap after all water treatment but before the water enters the distribution system. (Usually a sample tap or faucet in the pump house that is located after treatment).

Special Collection Times for Certain Samples

- When **Lead/Copper** sampling is required once per year or once every three years, samples must be collected between June 1st and September 30th, unless otherwise noted. If your system is on a 6-month lead/copper testing schedule, collect samples any time within the 6-month periods of 1/1-6/30 or 7/1-12/31.
- When **Disinfection By-Products (DBP)** samples are required once per year or once every three years, samples must be collected between June 1st and September 30th unless otherwise indicated on the front of this sheet. Quarterly Stage 2 DBP sampling is required each calendar quarter and within a pre-determined month in that quarter. The Stage 2 DBP samples must be collected at pre-approved locations. When collecting DBP samples, if the Test Description on the 2022 Drinking Water Testing Requirements Report indicates "DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS," you are required to collect a dual sample (HAA5 and TTHM) from that location. If the Test Description indicates either "TRIHALOMETHANES" or "HALOACETIC ACIDS", then you are required to collect a sample for just that particular test at that site. Call your Public Water System Inspector if you have questions about which month you need to test in or what your locations are.
- When **SOC** samples are required once every 3 years, samples must be collected in the 3rd and/or 4th quarter. Pay attention to the number of samples you are required to collect.

Samples Shipped To Out-of-State Labs

For more information on which out-of-state labs are certified by Maine, consult the list of certified labs on the DWP website, www.medwp.com or call your Public Water System Inspector. Please tell your out-of-state lab to e-mail, mail or fax a copy of the results directly to the DWP. **Note: Maine does require the monitoring of Methyl tertiary-butyl ether (MtBE).** Please ensure your laboratory is aware of this requirement.

*****Systems failing to collect any required samples will be issued a Violation (Notice of Non-Compliance), with a requirement to provide public notification. To resolve all Failure to Monitor/Report Violations, sample collection must be completed within 30 days, unless otherwise noted.*****

Questions? Should you have any questions about water testing requirements for your public water system, please call your Public Water System Inspector.