



West Irondequoit Central School District

321 LIST AVENUE
 ROCHESTER, NEW YORK 14617
 Telephone: (585) 342-5500
 FAX: (585) 266-1556
 www.westirondequoit.org

A NOTICE TO PARENTS, GUARDIANS, and STAFF WEST IRONDEQUOIT CSD Lead Testing of School Drinking Water

APRIL 23, 2021

Safe and healthy school environments can foster healthy and successful children. To protect public health, the Public Health Law and New York State Health Department (NYS DOH) regulations require that all public schools and boards of cooperative educational services (BOCES) test lead levels in water from every outlet that is being used, or could potentially be used, for drinking or cooking. If lead is found at any water outlet at levels above 15 parts per billion (ppb), which is equal to 15 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$), the NYS DOH requires that the school take action to reduce the exposure to lead.

What is first draw testing of school drinking water for lead?

The “on-again, off-again” nature of water use at most schools can raise lead levels in school drinking water. Water that remains in pipes overnight, over a weekend, or over vacation periods stays in contact with lead pipes or lead solder and, as a result, could contain higher levels of lead. This is why schools are required to collect a sample after the water has been sitting in the plumbing system for a certain period of time. This “first draw” sample is likely to show higher levels of lead for that outlet than what you would see if you sampled after using the water continuously. However, even if the first draw sample does not reflect what you would see with continuous usage, it is still important because it can identify outlets that have elevated lead levels.

What are the results of the first draw testing?

Stohl Environmental conducted laboratory testing of 332 fixtures throughout the district. Twenty-one reportable fixtures had exceeded Lead Action Level of 15 micrograms per liter. Sampling was conducted the week of February 8th, 2021.

Function / Space	Room	Fixture Type	Sample	Building
Classroom	1071	Cold Water Faucet	17.7 ppb	Irondequoit High School
Office	1170	Cold Water Faucet	31.1 ppb	Irondequoit High School
Classroom	Near room 1001	Cold Water Faucet	35 ppb	Irondequoit High School
Kitchen	Locker room	Cold Water Faucet	20.8 ppb	Irondequoit High School
Kitchen	Double sink near 1035	Cold Water Faucet	95.9 ppb	Irondequoit High School
Kitchen	Handwash near office	Cold Water Faucet	31.4 ppb	Irondequoit High School
Classroom	133	Cold Water Faucet left sink	25.7 ppb	Dake Junior High School
Classroom	133	Cold Water Faucet right wall middle sink	34.3 ppb	Dake Junior High School
Classroom	325	Cold Water Faucet	22.7 ppb	Iroquois School
Classroom	319	Cold Water Faucet	21.1	Iroquois School
Kitchen	036	Dishwasher sprayer	474 ppb	Iroquois School
Classroom	312	Cold Water Faucet right sink	16.3 ppb	Rogers Middle School
Classroom	120	Cold Water Faucet	18.5 ppb	Rogers Middle School
Kitchen	142	Cold Water Faucet Center Island Double Sink	64.9 ppb	Rogers Middle School
Main Office	106	Cold Water Faucet	39.5 ppb	Seneca
Bathroom	118	Cold Water Faucet	107 ppb	Evans & McGraw Learning Center
Bathroom	116	Cold Water Faucet	24.9 ppb	Evans & McGraw Learning Center
Bathroom	48	Cold Water Faucet	16.9 ppb	Lakeview
District storage	35	Cold Water Faucet	19.5 ppb	Oakview
Bathroom	37	Cold Water Faucet	59.1 ppb	Oakview
Bathroom	38	Cold Water Faucet	66.4 ppb	Oakview

What is being done in response to the results?

The following remediation will occur on the fixtures that exceeded Lead Action Level of 15 micrograms per liter. Post remediation testing is tentatively scheduled for the week of April 26th, 2021.

Outlets that Exceeded the Lead Action Level and the Remedial Actions that were/are implemented.
Outlets Exceeding the Lead Action Level (15 micrograms per liter)

Laboratory ID	Client Sample ID	Building	Function/ Space	Outlet location	Outlet Type ¹	Initial (ppb)	Post Remediation	Outlet or Plumbing Replacement ²	Service fixture	Permanent Removal ³	Filter Installed and Maintained	Signage	Supervision	Continuing Education	Flushing	Notes/Comments	
																	Remedial Actions (Please check all that apply)
21-02-02399-001	150.1-1	IHS	Classroom	3031	Cold Water Faucet	36.6						X				X	Science room: nonapplicable outlet
21-02-02399-003	150.1-4	IHS	Classroom	3045	Cold Water Faucet	26.3						X				X	Science room: nonapplicable outlet
21-02-02399-013	150.1-22	IHS	Classroom	1071	Cold Water Faucet	17.7						X				X	
21-02-02399-017	150.1-27	IHS	Office	1170	Cold Water Faucet	31.1		X				X				X	
21-02-02399-018	150.1-30	IHS	Classroom	Near room 1001	Cold Water Faucet	35						X				X	
21-02-02399-019	150.1-35	IHS	Kitchen	Kitchen locker room	Cold Water Faucet	20.8		X				X				X	
21-02-02399-027	150.1-43	IHS	Kitchen	Kitchen double sink near 1035	Cold Water Faucet	95.9		X				X				X	
21-02-02399-029	150.1-46	IHS	Kitchen	Kitchen Handwash near office	Cold Water Faucet	31.4			X			X				X	
21-02-02394-015	150.2-17	Dake	Classroom	133	Cold Water Faucet left sink	25.7			X							X	
21-02-02394-016	150.2-18	Dake	Classroom	133	Cold Water Faucet right wall middle sink	34.3			X							X	
21-02-02340-001	150.3-1	IROQ	Classroom	325	Cold Water Faucet	22.7			X			X				X	
21-02-02340-004	150.3-4	IROQ	Classroom	319	Cold Water Faucet	21.1											
21-02-02340-031	150.3-34	IROQ	Kitchen	036	Kitchen dishwasher sprayer	474			X			X		X	X		
21-02-02340-022	150.3-24	IROQ	Classroom	047	Art Back Right Sink	23.3						X				X	Art room: non applicable outlet
21-02-02340-020	150.3-22	IROQ	Classroom	047	Art Front right sink	105.0						X				X	Art room: non applicable outlet
21-02-02345-003	150.4-3	RG	Classroom	312	Cold Water Faucet right sink	16.3			X			X				X	
21-02-02345-011	150.4-12	RG	Classroom	120	Cold Water Faucet	18.5			X			X				X	
21-02-02345-025	150.4-30	RG	Kitchen	142	Kitchen Cold Water Faucet Center Island Double Sink	64.9			X			X				X	
21-02-02412-012	150.10-14	Seneca	Main Office	106	Office Cold Water Faucet	39.5		X				X				X	
21-02-02368-003	150.11-3	EMLC	Bathroom	118	Bathroom Cold Water Faucet	107		X				X				X	
21-02-02368-005	150.11-5	EMLC	Bathroom	116	Bathroom Cold Water Faucet	24.9		X				X				X	
21-02-02521-018	150.12-20	Lakeview	Bathroom	48	Bathroom Cold Water Faucet	16.9			X			X				X	
21-02-02508-004	150.13-4	Oakview	District storage	35	Cold Water Faucet	19.5				X							
21-02-02508-005	150.13-5	Oakview	Bathroom	37	Bathroom Cold Water Faucet	59.1		X				X				X	
21-02-02508-006	150.13-6	Oakview	Bathroom	38	Bathroom Cold Water Faucet	66.4		X				X				X	

¹ Outlet type may include drinking fountain/bubbler, kitchen outlets, handwashing outlets, or other.

² Outlet or Plumbing Replacement: Would include replacing existing fixtures or plumbing components with options that meet the 2014 Safe Drinking Water Act 1417 (a) (4) definition of lead-free (not containing more than 0.2 percent lead when used with respect to solder and flux; and not more than a weighted average of 0.25 percent lead when used with respect to the wetted surfaces of pipes, pipe fittings, plumbing fittings, and fixtures)

³ Removing the fixture and/or capping the supply line before the fixture

What are the health effects of lead?

Lead is a metal that can harm children and adults when it gets into their bodies. Lead is a known neurotoxin, particularly harmful to the developing brain and nervous system of children under 6 years old. Lead can harm a young child's growth, behavior, and ability to learn. Lead exposure during pregnancy may contribute to low birth weight and developmental delays in infants. There are many sources of lead exposure in the environment, and it is important to reduce all lead exposures as much as possible. Water testing helps identify and correct possible sources of lead that contribute to exposure from drinking water.

What are the other sources of lead exposure?

Lead is a metal that has been used for centuries for many purposes, resulting in widespread distribution in the environment. Major sources of lead exposure include lead-based paint in older housing, and lead that built up over decades in soil and dust due to historical use of lead in gasoline, paint, and manufacturing. Lead can also be found in a number of consumer products, including certain types of pottery, pewter, brass fixtures, foods, plumbing materials, and cosmetics. Lead seldom occurs naturally in water supplies but drinking water could become a possible source of lead exposure if the building's plumbing contains lead. The primary source of lead exposure for most children with elevated blood-lead levels is lead-based paint.

Should your child be tested for lead?

The risk to an individual child from past exposure to elevated lead in drinking water depends on many factors, including but not limited to, a child's age, weight, amount of water consumed, and the amount of lead in the water. Children may also be exposed to other significant sources of lead including paint,

soil and dust. Since blood lead testing is the only way to determine a child's blood lead level, parents should discuss their child's health history with their child's physician to determine if blood lead testing is appropriate. Pregnant women or women of childbearing age should also consider discussing this matter with their physician.

Additional Resources

For more information regarding the testing program or sampling results, contact James Brennan at 585-336-2993, or go to our school website:

https://www.westirondequoit.org/departments/facilities/water_quality

For information about lead in school drinking water, go to:

[http://www.health.ny.gov/environmental/water/drinking/lead/lead testing of school drinking water](http://www.health.ny.gov/environmental/water/drinking/lead/lead_testing_of_school_drinking_water)

<http://www.p12.nysed.gov/facplan/LeadTestinginSchoolDrinkingWater.html>

For information about NYS DOH Lead Poisoning Prevention Program, go to:

<http://www.health.ny.gov/environmental/lead/>

For more information on blood lead testing and ways to reduce your child's risk of exposure to lead, see "What Your Child's Blood Lead Test Means":

<http://www.health.ny.gov/publications/2526/> (available in 10 languages).