

**A NOTICE TO PARENTS, GUARDIANS, and STAFF**  
**School 79 PFC William J. Grabiarz School of Excellence**  
**Lead Testing of School Drinking Water**  
**4/30/21**

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) or 0.015 mg/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 schools are required to collect a sample after the water has been sitting in the plumbing system for a certain period of time, a first draw sample.

Which outlets exceeded the action level during first draw testing?

Sample ID	Location	Lead result mg/l
30	Main Office Kitchen Sink	0.34
38	B101/103 Bubbler	0.18
40	B10 Bubbler	0.0237
45	A201/203 Bubbler	0.0631
54	A206 Bubbler	0.0374
63	B205/207 Bubbler	0.163
66	B208 Bubbler	0.103
71	B206 Bubbler	0.0171
73	B202 Bubbler	0.104
75	B204 Bubbler	0.755
77	B201/203 Bubbler	0.143

Outlets that tested with lead levels above the action level (0.015 mg/l) were removed from service, unless an outlet is a sink faucet needed for handwashing. In that case, a sign will be posted at the outlet indicating that the sink is not to be used for drinking. Outlets that tested below the action level remain in service with no restrictions.

What are other sources of lead exposure?

Major sources of lead exposure include lead-based paint in older housing and lead in soil and dust due to the historical use of lead in gasoline and paint. The primary source of lead exposure for most children with elevated blood-lead levels is lead-based paint.

### Additional Resources

<https://www2.erie.gov/health/index.php?q=childhood-lead-poisoning-prevention-program-clppp>