



White Plains Public Schools
5 Homeside Lane, White Plains, NY 10605
914-422-2050
Xavier Hernandez, Director

DATE: April 30, 2024
TO: Faculty and Staff, Parents, Legal Guardians, Students and Visitors
FROM: Facilities and Operations
RE: Lead Testing of School Drinking Water – Eastview M.S.

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 (NYSDOH) 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 5 parts per billion (ppb), the NYSDOH 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?

Eastview Middle School – White Plains City School District				
Date	Sample ID	Floor	Location	Lead Level (ppb)
4/18/2024	1	G	G Level-Lower Gym Locker Room-Water Fountain	329

What is being done in response to the results?

Outlets that tested with lead levels above the action level (5 ppb) were removed from service, unless an outlet is a sink faucet needed for handwashing. In that case, a sign was 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.

The District will institute engineering controls in the form of a routine flushing program to remove any stagnant water which could increase the amount of lead within the water. This flushing program will remain in place until additional testing indicates it is no longer necessary.

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.

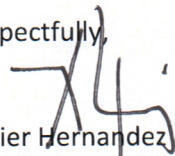
Should your child be tested for lead?

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Additional Resources:

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Respectfully,



Xavier Hernandez
Director, Facilities and Operations



White Plains Public Schools
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914-422-2050
Xavier Hernandez, Director

DATE: May 6, 2024

TO: Faculty and Staff, Parents, Legal Guardians, Students and Visitors

FROM: Facilities and Operations

RE: Lead Testing of School Drinking Water – George Washington E.S.

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 (NYSDOH) 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 5 parts per billion (ppb), the NYSDOH requires that the school take action to reduce the exposure to lead.

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What are the results of the first draw testing?

George Washington Elementary School – White Plains City School District				
Date	Sample ID	Floor	Location	Lead Level (ppb)
4/19/2024	30	3	Function Space 3016 - Hallway at Room 310 - Water Fountain	42.5

What is being done in response to the results?

Outlets that tested with lead levels above the action level (5 ppb) were removed from service, unless an outlet is a sink faucet needed for handwashing. In that case, a sign was 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.

The District will institute engineering controls in the form of a routine flushing program to remove any stagnant water which could increase the amount of lead within the water. This flushing program will remain in place until additional testing indicates it is no longer necessary.

What are the health effects of lead?

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What are the other sources of lead exposure?

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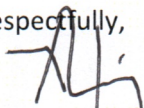
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Respectfully,



Xavier Hernandez
Director, Facilities and Operations



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Xavier Hernandez, Director

DATE: April 30, 2024
TO: Faculty and Staff, Parents, Legal Guardians, Students and Visitors
FROM: Facilities and Operations
RE: Lead Testing of School Drinking Water – Highlands M.S.

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 (NYSDOH) 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 5 parts per billion (ppb), the NYSDOH requires that the school take action to reduce the exposure to lead.

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What are the results of the first draw testing?

Highlands Middle School – White Plains City School District				
Date	Sample ID	Floor	Location	Lead Level (ppb)
4/17/2024	9	1	Functional Space 2012-Kitchen-Steamer Sink (Pot Filler)	15.9

What is being done in response to the results?

Outlets that tested with lead levels above the action level (5 ppb) were removed from service, unless an outlet is a sink faucet needed for handwashing. In that case, a sign was 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.

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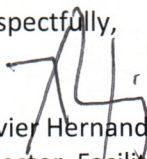
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Director, Facilities and Operations



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5 Homeside Lane, White Plains, NY 10605
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Xavier Hernandez, Director
xavierhernandez@wpcsd.k12.ny.us

DATE: May 6, 2024

TO: Faculty and Staff, Parents, Legal Guardians, Students and Visitors

FROM: Facilities and Operations

RE: Lead Testing of School Drinking Water – White Plains High School

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 (NYSDOH) 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 5 parts per billion (ppb), the NYSDOH requires that the school take action to reduce the exposure to lead.

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What are the results of the first draw testing?

White Plains High School – White Plains City School District				
Date	Sample ID	Floor	Location	Lead Level (ppb)
4/26/2024	31	P	Pool Level – E1024C – Auxiliary Locker Room Hallway - WF	30.6
4/26/2024	66	FH	Field House – S. Locker Room – WF	5.24

What is being done in response to the results?

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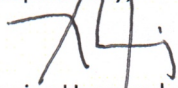
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Xavier Hernandez, Director

DATE: April 30, 2024

TO: Faculty and Staff, Parents, Legal Guardians, Students and Visitors

FROM: Facilities and Operations

RE: Lead Testing of School Drinking Water – Post Road School

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 (NYSDOH) 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 5 parts per billion (ppb), the NYSDOH requires that the school take action to reduce the exposure to lead.

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What are the results of the first draw testing?

Post Road School – White Plains City School District				
Date	Sample ID	Floor	Location	Lead Level (ppb)
4/16/2024	29	1	Function Space 2026-Room 118-Water Fountain	10.2

What is being done in response to the results?

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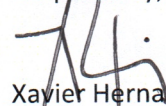
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