



WYOMING CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

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A NOTICE TO PARENTS, GUARDIANS, and STAFF Wyoming Central School Lead Testing of School Drinking Water March 26, 2025

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 5 parts per billion (ppb), which is equal to 5 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?

Water samples were taken the morning of March 6th, 2025 before the building was occupied for the day. Three of seventeen samples taken came back with results above the new state regulation of 5 $\mu\text{g/L}$ (.005 mg/L). They were as follows:

Samples Collected on March 6, 2025				
Floor	Function / Space	Room	Fixture Type	Sample Results
1 st	Kindergarten Room	111	Faucet	0.0870 mg/L
2 nd	Home & Careers Room	211	Faucet	0.0060 mg/L
2 nd	Home & Careers Room	211	Faucet	0.0075 mg/L

What is being done in response to the results?

Classroom 111 sink is primarily used for handwashing. Course of remedies are:

1. The NYS Health Department approved a graphic sign that will be posted at the sink. The sign indicates the sink is only for washing hands and not for drinking.
2. Flushing of the line will be done on a predetermined schedule to reduce lead levels.
3. Education of students and staff that utilize the room on the matter of only handwashing with that sink.

Classroom 211 sinks are used for Home & Careers class. Water from these sinks are used for cooking and washing dishes. Course of remedies are:

1. Lead reducing filters will be used on the faucets to lower the lead levels.
2. Education of students and staff that utilize the room on the proper use of the filter for washing dishes and cooking.
3. The two sinks will be retested with filters in place *before* they can be used for cooking and washing dishes again.

During the 2025 Capital Project steps will be taken to remove old water lines and replace fixtures to remove any possible lead containing material. This action will further reduce any lead exposure to any water source, drinking water or not.

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 exposure 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:

- Tim Anderson at (585)495-6222 ext. 101
tanderson@wyomingcsd.org, or go to our school website:
<https://www.wyomingcsd.org/district/lead-testing>

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

- https://www.health.ny.gov/environmental/water/drinking/lead/lead_testing_of_school_drinking_water.htm
- <https://www.p12.nysed.gov/facplan/LeadTestinginSchoolDrinkingWater.html>

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

- <https://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":

- <https://www.health.ny.gov/publications/2526.pdf>
- https://www.health.ny.gov/environmental/lead/education_materials/index.htm