



Rush-Henrietta Central School District

www.rhnet.org

A NOTICE TO PARENTS, GUARDIANS, and STAFF

[Senior High School]

Lead Testing of School Drinking Water

[June 4, 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?

Samples Collected on 05/08/2025

Old Concession Stand Three-Compartment Sink Faucet 6.8 ppb
Old Concession Stand Three-Compartment Sink Faucet 10.1 ppb
Cafeteria Drinking Fountain 55.2 ppb
Kitchen Stainless Steel One Compartment Sink Faucet by Freezer 8.5 ppb
Kitchen Soup Kettle Faucet 5.7 ppb
Kitchen Island Sink Faucet 7.1 ppb
Drinking Fountain Boy's Side of Pool 28.7 ppb
Room C-103 Red Area Sink Faucet 20.8 ppb
Room C-103 Yellow Area Sink Faucet 9.2 ppb
Room C-103 White Area Sink Faucet 8.9 ppb
Room B-106 Drinking Fountain 15.2 ppb
Room B-104 Drinking Fountain 9.4 ppb
Room B-101 Health Office Main Sink Faucet 6.4 ppb
Main Office Breakroom Sink Faucet 18.3 ppb
Room D-109 Music Room Office Sink Faucet 139 ppb
Room D-203 Senior Lounge Sink Faucet 33.4 ppb
Room D-213 Literacy Center Kitchenette Sink Faucet 29.9 ppb

Drinking Fountain Music Wing LEFT 11.3 ppb
Drinking Fountain Music Wing RIGHT 12.2 ppb

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. Filters to remove any lead have been installed on all drinking fountains.

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: Director of Facilities Ken Nelson at 359-5385 or via email at knelson@rhnet.org.

Links to information about lead testing from the New York State Department of Health and the New York State Education Department, visit our website at www.rhnet.org/water.