



Pace Analytical Services, LLC

2231 W. Altorfer Drive

Peoria, IL 61615

(800)752-6651

ANALYTICAL RESULTS

Sample: IL01400-01
Name: SCH001A - DRINKING FOUNTAIN 1
Alias: JEFFERSON SCHOOL
Reg ID: IL1990550

Sampled: 12/02/25 06:02
Received: 12/05/25 12:48
Matrix: Drinking Water - Grab

Parameter	Result	Unit	Qualifier	Prepared	Dilution	MRL	Analyzed	Analyst	Method
<u>Total Metals - PIA</u>									
Lead	1.3	ug/L		12/13/25 05:41	1	1.0	12/13/25 13:23	JMW	EPA 200.8 REV 5.4

Sample: IL01400-02
Name: SCH001B - DRINKING FOUNTAIN 2
Alias: JEFFERSON SCHOOL
Reg ID: IL1990550

Sampled: 12/02/25 06:06
Received: 12/05/25 12:48
Matrix: Drinking Water - Grab

Parameter	Result	Unit	Qualifier	Prepared	Dilution	MRL	Analyzed	Analyst	Method
<u>Total Metals - PIA</u>									
Lead	< 1.0	ug/L		12/13/25 05:41	1	1.0	12/13/25 13:24	JMW	EPA 200.8 REV 5.4

Sample: IL01400-03
Name: SCH001C - KITCHEN
Alias: JEFFERSON SCHOOL
Reg ID: IL1990550

Sampled: 12/02/25 06:00
Received: 12/05/25 12:48
Matrix: Drinking Water - Grab

Parameter	Result	Unit	Qualifier	Prepared	Dilution	MRL	Analyzed	Analyst	Method
<u>Total Metals - PIA</u>									
Lead	< 1.0	ug/L		12/13/25 05:41	1	1.0	12/13/25 13:26	JMW	EPA 200.8 REV 5.4

Sample: IL01400-04
Name: SCH001D - NURSE'S OFFICE
Alias: JEFFERSON SCHOOL
Reg ID: IL1990550

Sampled: 12/02/25 06:04
Received: 12/05/25 12:48
Matrix: Drinking Water - Grab

Parameter	Result	Unit	Qualifier	Prepared	Dilution	MRL	Analyzed	Analyst	Method
<u>Total Metals - PIA</u>									
Lead	3.6	ug/L		12/13/25 05:41	1	1.0	12/13/25 13:27	JMW	EPA 200.8 REV 5.4



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ANALYTICAL RESULTS

Sample: IL01400-05
Name: SCH001E - CLASSROOM
Alias: JEFFERSON SCHOOL
Reg ID: IL1990550

Sampled: 12/02/25 06:08
Received: 12/05/25 12:48
Matrix: Drinking Water - Grab

Parameter	Result	Unit	Qualifier	Prepared	Dilution	MRL	Analyzed	Analyst	Method
Total Metals - PIA									
Lead	11	ug/L		12/13/25 05:41	1	1.0	12/13/25 13:28	JMW	EPA 200.8 REV 5.4

What Are The Health Effects of Lead?

Lead can cause serious health problems if too much enters your body from drinking water or other sources. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. The greatest risk of lead exposure is to infants (particularly if they drink formula prepared with water containing elevated levels of lead), young children, and pregnant women. Scientists have linked the effects of lead on the brain with lowered IQ in children. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults. Lead is stored in the bones, and it can be released later in life. During pregnancy, the child receives lead from the mother's bones, which may affect brain development.

What Are The Sources of Lead?

The primary sources of lead exposure for most children are deteriorating lead-based paint, lead-contaminated dust, and lead-contaminated residential soil. Exposure to lead is a significant health concern, especially for young children and infants whose growing bodies tend to absorb more lead than the average adult. **Infants that drink formula prepared with lead-contaminated water are at a greater risk because of the large volume of water they drink relative to their body size.** Lead is rarely found in source water, but enters tap water through corrosion of plumbing materials. Homes built before 1986 are more likely to have lead pipes, fixtures and solder.

What Can I Do To Reduce Exposure to Lead in Drinking Water?

If the level of lead found in your drinking water is above 15 ppb or if you are concerned about the lead levels at your location, there are several things you can do:

- ***Run your water to flush out lead.*** If water hasn't been used for several hours, run water from your kitchen tap or whatever tap you use for drinking and cooking for **at least 3 minutes** and it becomes cold or reaches a steady temperature before using it for drinking or cooking. This will help flush lead-containing water from the pipes. In order to conserve water, you can fill multiple containers after flushing for drinking, cooking, and preparing baby formula.
- ***Bottled drinking water should be used by pregnant women, breast-feeding women, young children, and formula-fed infants at homes where lead has been detected at levels greater than 15 ppb.***
- ***Use cold water for drinking, cooking, and preparing baby formula. Do not*** cook with or drink water from the hot water tap; lead dissolves more easily into hot water. ***Do not*** use water from the hot water tap to make baby formula.
- ***Do not boil water to remove lead.*** Boiling water will not reduce lead.
- ***Look for alternative sources or treatment of water.***
- ***Test your water for lead.*** Call us at the number below to find out how to get your water tested for lead.
- ***Identify if your plumbing fixtures contain lead.*** New brass faucets, fittings, and valves, including those advertised as "lead-free," may contribute lead to drinking water. As of June 19, 1986, new or replaced water serviced lines and new household plumbing materials could not contain more than 8% lead. Lead content was further reduced on January 4, 2014, when plumbing materials must now be certified as "lead-free" to be used (weighted average of wetted surface cannot be more than 0.25% lead). Consumers should be aware of this when choosing fixtures and take appropriate precautions.