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Schools' Tap Water Lead Results

OUC appreciates your participation in the lead tap monitoring program for schools. This notice is to inform you of the lead results for the drinking water samples collected at the locations identified below in March 2025.

Samples were collected by school personnel from water outlets used for drinking and food preparation, such as classroom sinks, water fountains, and kitchen taps. These samples were collected in accordance with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Lead and Copper Rule Revision (LCRR) and EPA *3Ts for Reducing Lead in Drinking Water in Schools and Child Care Facilities* guidance and were analyzed using an EPA-approved method by our laboratory.

All outlets tested during this round were found to be below the action level of 0.015 ppm.

School	Outlet Location	Lead Result (ppm)	Below EPA Action Level*	Action Needed**
Robinswood Middle	Kitchen Faucet/Sink	ND	Yes	No
	Drinking Water Fountain - Cafeteria	ND	Yes	No
	Drinking Water Fountain - 200	ND	Yes	No
	Drinking Water Fountain - Media Center	ND	Yes	No
	Nurse Station - Clinic Sink	ND	Yes	No
Roberto Clemente Middle	Drinking Water Fountain 1-109	ND	Yes	No
	Drinking Water Fountain 3-303	0.0005	Yes	Optional
	Classroom Faucet 3-322	0.003	Yes	Optional
	Kitchen Faucet 8-805B	0.009	Yes	Optional
	Nurse Office Faucet 1-115	0.005	Yes	Optional
Orlo Vista Elementary	Drinking Water Fountain 1-104	ND	Yes	No
	Classroom Faucet/Sink	ND	Yes	No
	Drinking Water Fountain 1-163	ND	Yes	No
	Kitchen Faucet/Sink	0.004	Yes	Optional
	Nurse Station - Clinic Sink	ND	Yes	No
Catalina Elementary	Kitchen Faucet 001-120	0.003	Yes	Optional
	Classroom Faucet/Sink 001-124	ND	Yes	No
	Drinking Water Fountain 001-119	ND	Yes	No
	Drinking Water Fountain 001-200	ND	Yes	No
	Nurse Station - Clinic Sink 001-137	0.002	Yes	Optional
Westridge Middle	Nurse Station - Clinic Sink 001-102	ND	Yes	No
	Drinking Water Fountain 001- 120A	ND	Yes	No
	Drinking Water Fountain 001-125G	ND	Yes	No
	Kitchen Faucet 001-129A	0.006	Yes	Optional
	Classroom Faucet/Sink 001-211	0.005	Yes	Optional

School	Outlet Location	Lead Result (ppm)	Below EPA Action Level†	Action Needed
Walker Middle	Drinking Water Fountain 600 - Outside	ND	Yes	No
	Kitchen Faucet- Veggie Sink	ND	Yes	No
	Drinking Water Fountain 100G – 2nd Floor	ND	Yes	No
	Drinking Water Fountain 120E – 1st Floor	ND	Yes	No
	Nurse Station - Clinic Sink 120	0.0007	Yes	Optional
Sadler Elementary	Nurse Station - Clinic Sink 002-220	0.003	Yes	Optional
	Drinking Water Fountain 002-213	ND	Yes	No
	Drinking Water Fountain 001-112	ND	Yes	No
	Kitchen Faucet 001-142	0.003	Yes	Optional
	Classroom Faucet/Sink 001-108	ND	Yes	No
Positive Pathways Center	Nurse Station - Clinic Sink	0.0008	Yes	Optional
	Kitchen Faucet	0.001	Yes	Optional
	Drinking Water Fountain 119A	ND	Yes	No
	Drinking Water Fountain 115D	0.0007	Yes	Optional
	Drinking Water Fountain 120B	ND	Yes	No
College Park Middle	Drinking Water Fountain 6- 610L	ND	Yes	No
	Drinking Water Fountain 2- 200C	ND	Yes	No
	Classroom Faucet/Sink 1-108	0.014	Yes	Replace
	Kitchen Faucet 2-207	0.004	Yes	Optional
	Nurse Station - Clinic Sink 6-600B	0.001	Yes	Optional
Lake Silver Elementary	Drinking Water Fountain 1- 100C	ND	Yes	No
	Drinking Water Fountain 2- 200S	ND	Yes	No
	Kitchen Faucet 2-219	0.0007	Yes	Optional
	Classroom Faucet/Sink 1-114	ND	Yes	No
	Nurse Station - Clinic Sink 1- 101C	ND	Yes	No

*The Action Level for lead is 0.015 parts per million(ppm) and is the concentration at which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements a water system must follow. *ND: not detected, the substance was not found above the laboratory detection limit for lead of 0.0005 ppm.

What are the Health Effects of Lead?

Lead can cause serious health problems in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula and breastfed), and young children, if too much enters the 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, 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.

****The EPA 3Ts (www.epa.gov/safewater/3Ts) framework recommends the following actions that could help reduce exposure to lead in drinking water**.

- Informed staff about sources of lead in drinking water, and that samples were collected per EPA protocols and analyzed by a certified laboratory.
- Flushed the system for at least 30 seconds to remove stagnant water before use.
- Install point-of-use filters certified by an American National Standards Institute-accredited certifier to reduce lead.

- Replace old fixtures or plumbing components.
- Retest to confirm the effectiveness of corrections.
- For any outlet where lead was detected above the action level of 15ppb, consider: Temporarily turn off or post signs on affected outlets (e.g., “Do Not Drink or use for Cooking”, “Hand Washing Only”).

Contact Information: For questions, you may contact the Water Quality Laboratory or email us at LCP@OUC.com. More Information on lead in drinking water is available at www.OUC.com/lcp and www.EPA.gov/safewater/lead.