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A NOTICE TO PARENTS, GUARDIANS, and STAFF District Wide Lead Testing of School Drinking Water

May 29, 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 (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), which is equal to 5 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$), 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?

The first draw samples were collected on April 23rd, 2025. These lab results were completed on May 12, 2025. The first draw samples were collected for classroom sinks, bathroom sinks, kitchen sinks and all water fountains & coolers that are currently in use throughout the New Paltz Central School District’s School buildings. The test results with the locations where the samples were collected are listed in the following *Attachments*:

Attachment # 1: Duzine Elementary School

Attachment # 2: Lenape Elementary School

Attachment # 3: Middle School

Attachment # 4: High School

What is being done in response to the results?

The NPCSD's immediate response was: If the lead test result for an outlet exceeded the action level (5 mcg/L, or ppb), the following was done:

1. Outlets that tested with lead levels above the action level (5 ppb) were removed from service, unless an outlet is a sink faucet that is 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.
2. The District will continue to provide building occupants with an adequate supply of water for drinking and cooking while remediation is performed and thereafter.
3. The test results have been reported to the Ulster County local health department.
4. The District is notifying all staff and all persons in parental relation to students of the test results, in writing, as soon as practicable, but no more than 10 business days after the school received the laboratory reports.

In addition, the School District has developed a remedial action plan, which includes replacing fixtures, adding filters and/or replacing valves & piping. In some instances closing or permanently removing outlets that are unneeded or rarely used.

In all cases before putting any outlet back in service there will be a post-remediation water test with results that indicates that the lead levels are at or below the action level.

For any questions or addition information regarding the testing of the water sources at our schools please contact the Director of Facilities, Michael Logue at 845-256-4090. These test results will also be published on the schools web site: <https://www.newpaltz.k12.ny.us/domain/55>.

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?

The risk to an individual child from past exposure to elevated lead in drinking water depends on many factors; for example, 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 the Director of Facilities, Michael Logue at: 845-256-4090, or go to our school website: <https://www.newpaltz.k12.ny.us/domain/55>

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

<http://www.p12.nysed.gov/facplan/LeadTestinginSchoolDrinkingWater.html>

For information about NYS Department of Health Lead Poisoning Prevention, go to:
<http://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":
<http://www.health.ny.gov/publications/2526/> (available in ten languages).