



STATE OF WASHINGTON
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL PUBLIC HEALTH SCIENCES
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TDD Relay Service: 1-800-833-6388

November 8, 2018

Ms. Liliana Cardenas
Director of Maintenance and Operations
Cascade View Elementary
13601 32nd Ave S
Tukwila Washington 98168

Dear Ms. Cardenas:

Thank you for helping us implement the governor's directive on lead and improve the health and safety of children in Washington.

On **October 22, 2018**, water samples were collected from **sixty-three** drinking water fixtures at **Cascade View Elementary** and tested for lead. **No** fixture had lead in amounts that were equal to or above the Environmental Protection Agency action level of 20 parts per billion (ppb). The test results from your school are attached.

You will notice in your report that some samples say "TB" for turbidity. These samples tested greater than 1 Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU), which means they require further digestion before they can be analyzed for lead. We will forward the result to you as soon as they are available.

Children are exposed to lead from a variety of sources in their environments. Exposure sources include dust from old, deteriorating lead paint, contaminated soil, take-home exposures from parents who work in certain industries, and many others. Each of these sources contributes to the amount of lead in the bodies of children.

It is important to reduce exposure from every source as much as possible. There were **twenty-two** fixtures in your school that were below the EPA action level, but still had measurable amounts of lead. The attached recommendations can help you reduce the amount of lead in your school's drinking water as much as possible.

What to do next:

1. **Communicate** with staff, students, parents and the community about water test results and any actions you are taking in response. Please note: we will post results on the DOH website, no sooner than one month from the date of this letter.

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- a. We have included a template letter that can be customized to communicate to parents and your school community.
 - b. We suggest making the results available on your district website and through your office.
2. **Address** the sources of lead in the drinking water at your school. To assist you we have included the “Guidelines for Responding to Lead Test Results” matrix and a list of recommended actions. *There are resources in the capital facilities budget set aside for remediation. Please contact Justin Rodgers with the Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction at 360-725-6261 or email at Justin.rodgers@k12.wa.us for further information.*
3. **Notify** us if your school district cannot immediately address issues identified by these results. Please describe interim measures that will be taken to provide safe drinking water and any plans for remediation. This information should also be provided to staff and your community.

How were the samples taken and analyzed?

Cold water samples were collected from every tap used by students for drinking or used to prepare food for students. These were “first draw” samples, in which the water is allowed to sit in the plumbing system for 8 to 18 hours before the sample is collected. Samples were analyzed by our Public Health Laboratory using EPA method 200.8.

If you have questions regarding test results, or need additional information please contact me at 360.236.3248, or e-mail at annemarie.charles@doh.wa.gov.

Sincerely,



Anne Marie Charles
School Lead in Drinking Water Coordinator

Recommended Actions:

In order to assist you we are including the information below to help you reduce lead in your drinking water. If you need further technical assistance please contact DOH.

For each fixture with lead results between 2 and 9 ppb we recommend that you:

- Implement a flushing program to help reduce lead levels that may increase while fixtures are not in use.
- Clean aerators regularly to remove particulates that may contain lead.

Sample message to parents and community – lead detected under 20 ppb

DATE

Dear Peacefultown School Community:

In 2017, the Legislature directed the Washington State Department of Health to test for lead in drinking water in public schools in an effort to reduce children’s overall exposure to lead in the environment. As part of our commitment to ensuring the health of our students and staff is protected, we recently participated in this program.

What did we learn?

On **DATE**, DOH staff sampled **NUMBER** of fixtures at **NAME OF ELEMENTARY SCHOOL**. This represents every fixture that provides drinking water to students or is used to prepare food. Samples were collected prior to the school day before students were in the building.

Although there were no water samples that showed lead levels above the EPA’s action level 20 parts per billion, some samples did have measurable lead.

What are we doing? <<Explain actions taken. The following are example statements>>

To help reduce lead in the drinking water in our school as much as possible, we are taking the following actions:

- We are developing a flushing program to reduce lead levels that may increase in fixtures when they are not in use.
- We will be cleaning aerators regularly to remove particulates that may contain lead.
- We are developing a plan to replace old fixtures with new certified lead free fixtures.

Why is lead a problem?

Children are exposed to lead from a variety of sources in their environments. Exposure sources include dust from old, deteriorating lead paint, contaminated soil, take-home exposures from parents who work in certain industries, and many others. Each of these sources contribute to the amount of lead in the bodies of children.

It is important to reduce exposure from every source as much as possible. Children six years old and younger are the most susceptible to the effects of lead. Their growing bodies absorb more lead than adults and their brains and nervous systems are more sensitive to the damaging effects of lead. Even at very low levels of exposure to lead, children may experience effects including lower IQ levels, reduced attention span, hyperactivity, poor classroom performance, or other harmful physical and behavioral effects.

How can I learn more?

Water testing results are available at the district office and on our website www.peacefultownschoools.k12.us. For more information about water quality in our schools,

please contact **NAME** at **NUMBER**. If you are concerned that your child has been exposed to lead for any reason ask your healthcare provider about having them screened for lead.

Sincerely,

(John Jacobs)
Superintendent Schools

News Release for lead found under 20 ppb

For immediate release: Date

Contact: District contact name, phone number

Lead found in drinking water at Peacefultown School

PEACEFULTOWN – Results from recent drinking water tests at **NAME OF ELEMENTARY SCHOOL** found lead present in **NUMBER** fixtures. **SENTENCE ABOUT ACTION TAKEN.**

On **DATE** health officials from the Washington State Department of Health sampled **NUMBER** of fixtures at **NAME OF ELEMENTARY SCHOOL**. This represents every fixture that provides drinking water to students or is used to prepare food. While none of the water samples showed lead levels above the EPA’s action level of 20 parts per billion, some samples did have detectable lead.

“Our students’ health and safety is our top priority. As soon as we learned the results of the water testing, we immediately took action.” said **Superintendent Name.**

Parents concerned about their child’s lead exposure for any reason should ask their healthcare provider about lead screening.

In 2017, the Legislature directed DOH to test for lead in drinking water in public schools in an effort to reduce children’s overall exposure to lead in the environment. The water testing followed federal and state guidelines for sample collection and testing.

Information about the lead testing program, including laboratory results, can be found at the district office Monday through Friday between 8:30 a.m. and 4:30 p.m.

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