

Public Notice: School Lead Water Sample Results

Information concerning the lead level results for drinking water samples taken at

Morrison Center
name of school

Maine law requires schools to test all drinking water faucets that could be used for drinking or cooking purposes for the presence of lead. This law further requires that parents and staff are made aware of all of the sample results.

During the period of 1/15/23 to 1/31/23
begin date end date

Water samples were collected from 1 water fixtures.
locations

Any sites producing elevated levels of lead (exceeding 4 parts per billion, or ppb), and therefore the faucets of most concern, are listed in the table on the following page(s).

Results for all drinking water outlets tested can be viewed here:

Morrison-Maine.org
Enter website address or physical location

Statewide test results for Maine schools can also be found the on Maine DWP website at: www.medwp.com/schools.html

How does lead get into the water? When lead is present in water, it typically leaches, or dissolves, into water flowing through plumbing and fixtures *inside* a building from sources such as solder, pipes, or the faucets themselves. The school's well water or water provided by your local water district are unlikely sources of lead.

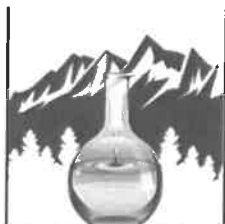
What are the Health Effects of exposure to lead in drinking water? Infants and children who drink water containing high levels of lead can experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink water containing excess levels of lead over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

What level of lead is safe? No level of lead is safe. Because of the potential serious health risks, both the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) agree that there is no known safe level of lead in a child's blood.

Please be aware that this sampling is done under conditions that are optimal for identifying lead in water. By having the water sit unused for many hours, lead that might be leaching from pipes or fittings is more easily discovered. However, *these levels are likely not the level of lead present in the drinking water throughout the school day.*

What can I do? Here are a few steps you can take to reduce the risk of your child being exposed to lead through school drinking water:

- Provide your child with bottled water or water from your home to reduce their usage of school drinking water outlets. Be sure to sample your home water for lead, too.
- Remind your child to let the water run for 30 seconds before drinking or filling a water bottle at school, which will lower any possible lead concentration.
- Consult your doctor if you have any specific health concerns.



A & L LABORATORY

A DIVISION OF GRANITE STATE ANALYTICAL SERVICES, LLC.

155 Center Street, Building C, Auburn, Maine 04210
Phone (207) 784-5354 website www.allaboratory.com

Laboratory Report

Morrison Center - Scarborough
LEAD
60 Chamberlain Road
Scarborough, ME 04074

Date Printed: 02/02/2023
Work Order #: 2301-04834
Client Job #: 1230
Date Received: 01/31/2023
Sample collected in: Maine

Attached please find results for the analysis of the samples received on the date referenced above.

Unless otherwise noted in the attached report, the analyses performed met the requirements of the analyzing laboratory's Quality Assurance Plan, Standard Operating Procedures and State Accreditation. This certificate shall not be reproduced, except in full, without the written approval of the analyzing laboratory. The results presented in this report relate to the samples listed on the following pages in the condition in which they were received. Accreditation for each analyte is identified by the * symbol following the analyte name. Location of our analyzing laboratory is identified by the code in the Analyst Column.

A & L Laboratory:
Identified by ME in Analyst Column
155 Center Street, Auburn, Maine 04210
www.allaboratory.com

Granite State Analytical Services LLC:
Identified by NH in Analyst Column
22 Manchester Road, Derry, NH 03038
www.granitestateanalytical.com

Nashoba Analytical:
Identified by MA in the Analyst Column
31A Willow Road, Ayer, MA 01432
www.nashobaanalytical.com

ANALYSIS RELATED NOTES:

- RL: "Reporting limit" means the lowest level of an analyte that can be accurately recovered from the matrix of interest.
- DF: "Dilution factor" means the ratio of the volume of the sample to the volume of the final (dilute) solution.
- MDL: "Minimum Detection Limit" means the minimum result which can be reliably discriminated from a blank with a predetermined confidence level.
- A & L Laboratory / Granite State Analytical Services LLC / Nashoba Analytical. accreditation lists can be found on our websites listed above.
- Subcontracted samples will be identified by the Accreditation number of the subcontract laboratory in the analyst field for each analyte and the appropriate laboratory will be listed here. None
- Data Qualifiers (DQ) Flags provide additional information in regards to the receipt, analysis or quality control of a sample. These are indicated under the DQ Flags Column on your report and listed here if necessary: Data Qualifier (DQ) Flags: None

SAMPLE STATE SPECIFIC NOTES:

- The thermal preservation requirement of 4°C for nitrate & nitrite has been waived by the Maine CDC for all samples submitted to the Drinking Water Program.

Additional Narrative or Comments: None

We appreciate the opportunity to provide you with laboratory services. If you have any questions regarding the enclosed report, please contact the laboratory and we will be happy to assist you.

Rebecca L. Labranche
Laboratory Director

A & L Laboratory: Accreditations: Maine ME00021, New Hampshire 2501, Maine Radon Registration ID # SPC20
Granite State Analytical Services, LLC: Accreditations: New Hampshire 1015; Maine NH00003;
Massachusetts M-NH0003; Rhode Island 101513; Vermont VT-101507
Nashoba Analytical: Accreditations: Massachusetts M-MA1118



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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS FOR DRINKING WATER

DATE PRINTED: 02/02/2023
CLIENT NAME: Morrison Center - Scarborough LEAD

Legend	
Lead Above 4 ppb	⬠
Lead Above 15 ppb	⊗

CLIENT ADDRESS: 60 Chamberlain Road
 Scarborough, ME 04074

METHOD: EPA 200.8
EPA ACTION LEVEL: 15 ppb
MAINE GUIDELINE: 4 ppb
REPORTING LIMIT: 1 ppb

DATE AND TIME RECEIVED: 01/31/2023 10:25AM
ANALYSIS PACKAGE: Maine Schools-Lead
RECEIPT TEMPERATURE: 21° CELSIUS
CLIENT JOB #: 1230

Sample ID #	Location	Sample Type	Outlet Type	Date - Time Water Sampled	Result	Test Units	Pass /Fail	DQ Flag	Analyst	Date - Time Analyzed
2301-04834-001	406 Area Room 1 Left hand Sink	P	OT	01/31/2023 08:20AM	<1	ppb			DG-NH	02/01/2023 10:36PM

Rebecca L. Labranche
 Laboratory Director



Information about Lead in Drinking Water for Students, Staff, and Parents



Health Effects of Lead

If too much lead enters your body from drinking water or other sources, serious health problems can occur, including damage to the brain and kidneys and interference with the production of oxygen-carrying red blood cells.

The greatest risk of lead exposure is to infants, young children, and pregnant women: During pregnancy, the fetus receives lead from the mother, which may affect brain development. In children, the continuing effects of lead on the brain have been linked to lowered IQ. Furthermore, lead is stored in the bones and can be released later in life, so, adults who were exposed to high levels of lead earlier in life may still encounter kidney problems and high blood pressure.

Sources of Lead

Lead can be found in many places; knowing the sources of lead can help limit your contact with it. Although most of the reported cases of lead poisoning in Maine have been a result of lead paint dust, exposure can also occur through drinking and cooking with water that has lead, as it can dissolve into water from solder or brass faucets, fittings, and valves. Exposure to lead can also come from jobs and hobbies that utilize materials containing lead, as well as from things you buy such as toys and antiques.

How Lead Got into Your Water

The most likely source of lead in your water is leaching from lead solder on your pipes or out of brass plumbing materials found in faucets, fittings, and valves.

Steps You Can Take to Protect Yourself from Lead in Drinking Water

- Run the water for at least 30 seconds or until it becomes noticeably colder before using it for drinking or cooking. The longer water sits in piping, the greater the chance that lead might leach in.
- Use cold water for drinking and cooking as well as for preparing baby formula. Hot water dissolves lead more quickly than cold water.
- Clean your faucet aerator (screen) regularly.
- Consider using bottled water or a water filter for drinking and cooking.

* Remember: Boiling the water does *not* reduce lead levels.

Find Out More

For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home/building and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's website at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>, or contact the Maine Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program (866-292-3474) or your health care provider. Your doctor can answer questions about having your child tested for lead.