"Great Expectations for Achievement, Respect, and Caring"

Lyncourt Union Free School District

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A NOTICE TO PARENTS, GUARDIANS, and STAFF

Lead Testing of School Drinking Water

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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 (NYS DOH) 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 (µg/L), the NYS DOH 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 is being done in response to the results?

Full results are listed below. Three outlets tested with lead above the action level (5 ppb). These were permanently removed from service. All three of these were handheld dishwashing sprayers in the FACS room. Notably, the three FACS sink faucets all passed, it was only the separate handheld sprayers that failed. Our remediation plan is to replace the sink faucets and permanently remove the sprayers.

What are the results of the first draw testing?

Lead Water Test Results - Samples Collected on 11/7/2025

Sample ID #	Sample Location	Outlet Description	Results	NYSDOH Action Level	Units
LYNCSD-01	Kitchen	Double Sink Left Sprayer	<1.0	5	ug/L
LYNCSD-02	Kitchen	Double Sink Left Spiggot	<1.0	5	ug/L
LYNCSD-03	Kitchen	Double Sink Right Spiggot	<1.0	5	ug/L
LYNCSD-04	Kitchen	Double Sink Right Sprayer	<1.0	5	ug/L
LYNCSD-05	Kitchen	Handwash/Prep Sink Spiggot	<1.0	5	ug/L
LYNCSD-06	Kitchen	Handwash/Prep Sink Sprayer	<1.0	5	ug/L
LYNCSD-07	Second Floor Girls Bathroom	Drinking Fountain	<1.0	5	ug/L
LYNCSD-08	Second Floor Girls Bathroom	Bottle Fill	<1.0	5	ug/L
LYNCSD-09	Second Floor Boys Bathroom	Drinking Fountain	<1.0	5	ug/L
LYNCSD-10	Second Floor Boys Bathroom	Bottle Fill	<1.0	5	ug/L
LYNCSD-11	Across from Library	Drinking Fountain	<1.0	5	ug/L
LYNCSD-12	Across from Library	Bottle Fill	<1.0	5	ug/L
LYNCSD-13	Pre-k Hallway	Drinking Fountain	<1.0	5	ug/L
LYNCSD-14	Pre-k Hallway	Bottle Fill	<1.0	5	ug/L
LYNCSD-15	First Floor Boys Bathroom	Drinking Fountain	<1.0	5	ug/L
LYNCSD-16	First Floor Boys Bathroom	Bottle Fill	1.8	5	ug/L
LYNCSD-17	First Floor Girls Bathroom	Drinking Fountain	<1.0	5	ug/L
LYNCSD-18	First Floor Girls Bathroom	Bottle Fill	<1.0	5	ug/L
LYNCSD-19	First Floor 2nd/3rd Grade Bathroom	Drinking Fountain	<1.0	5	ug/L
LYNCSD-20	First Floor 2nd/3rd Grade Bathroom	Bottle Fill	<1.0	5	ug/L
LYNCSD-21	Ground Level Cafeteria Bathrooms	Drinking Fountain	<1.0	5	ug/L
LYNCSD-22	Ground Level Cafeteria Bathrooms	Bottle Fill	<1.0	5	ug/L
LYNCSD-23	Girls Locker room	Drinking Fountain Tall	<1.0	5	ug/L
LYNCSD-24	Girls Locker room	Drinking Fountain Short	<1.0	5	ug/L
LYNCSD-25	Boys Locker room	Drinking Fountain Tall	<1.0	5	ug/L
LYNCSD-26	Boys Locker room	Drinking Fountain Short	<1.0	5	ug/L
LYNCSD-27	Hallway to Gym	Drinking Fountain Short	<1.0	5	ug/L
LYNCSD-28	Fitness Center Hallway	Drinking Fountain	<1.0	5	ug/L
LYNCSD-29	Fitness Center Hallway	Bottle Fill	<1.0	5	ug/L
LYNCSD-30	Fitness Center	Drinking Fountain	<1.0	5	ug/L
LYNCSD-31	Fitness Center	Bottle Fill	<1.0	5	ug/L
LYNCSD-32	Small gym	Drinking Fountain	<1.0	5	ug/L
LYNCSD-33	Small gym	Bottle Fill	<1.0	5	ug/L
LYNCSD-34	Outside CTE Room	Drinking Fountain	<1.0	5	ug/L
LYNCSD-35	Outside CTE Room	Bottle Fill	<1.0	5	ug/L
LYNCSD-36	Bandroom	Sink	2.0	5	ug/L
LYNCSD-37	FACS	Solo Sink Faucet	<1.0	5	ug/L
LYNCSD-38	FACS	Solo Sink Sprayer	34.1	5	ug/L
LYNCSD-39	FACS	Double Sink Corner Faucet	3.3	5	ug/L
LYNCSD-40	FACS	Double Sink Corner Sprayer	27.5	5	ug/L
LYNCSD-41	FACS	Double Sink Corner Faucet	2.5	5	ug/L
LYNCSD-42	FACS	Double Sink Corner Sprayer	16.8	5	ug/L
LYNCSD-43	Faculty Breakroom	Sink	<1.0	5	ug/L

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 exposure 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, including but not limited to, 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 David Shaw, Business Administrator at (315) 313-7965, or go to our school website: https://www.lyncourtschool.org/districtpage.cfm?pageid=72

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 DOH Lead Poisoning Prevention Program, 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/ (English)
https://www.health.ny.gov/environmental/lead/education_materials/index.htm (available in ten languages).