

Actions for Reducing Lead in Drinking Water

Lead is measured in water in parts per billion (ppb). As a reminder, the Environmental Protection Agency has proposed lowering the lead action levelto 10 ppb from 15 ppb. The new action level has not been finalized. Use this guidance to lower lead levels in your drinking water in your school based on the action level your district has chosen to adopt. Take action according to the sample result for each faucet tested. ALL outlets that are used for drinking or food preparation should follow *Routine Prevention and Control Actions* to ensure long-term preservation of water quality.

Chosen action level	Sample Result	Steps to Take
Current action level, 15 ppb	Greater than 15 ppb	Strongly Recommended Actions
	Between 1 and 15 ppb	Suggested Actions
	Less than 1 ppb (no lead detected)	Routine Prevention and Control Actions
Proposed action level, 10 ppb	Greater than 10 ppb	Strongly Recommended Actions
	Between 1 and 10 ppb	Suggested Actions
	Less than 1 ppb (no lead detected)	Routine Prevention and Control Actions

Strongly Recommended Actions

- Do not allow water faucet or drinking fountain to be used for drinking water.
- Post a *Do Not Use* (put both words and pictures on signs) sign on the faucet or drinking fountain, turn it off, or remove it completely.
- In order to return this faucet to use, take Suggested Actions below, and then conduct free
 follow-up testing (details below) to confirm that the remediation actions are successfully
 lowering the lead levels. If the re-testing results are between 1 ppb and your district's
 chosen action level, return the faucet to use and continue to take Suggested Actions to
 lower lead levels.

Suggested Actions

- Refer to the Environmental Protection Agency's 3Ts for Reducing Lead in Drinking Water in Schools that includes information on checking plumbing and taking actions to reduce lead levels. It can be found online at http://web.uri.edu/nemo/files/toolkit_leadschools_guide_3ts_leadschool.pdf
- Flush the pipes to the faucet or drinking fountain (bubbler) each morning before students arrive. Flushing the pipes will get rid of water that has been in the pipes overnight.
 - Water fountains without refrigeration and water faucets should be run for 30 seconds to one minute until the water is noticeably colder.
 - Water fountains with refrigeration should be run for 15 minutes.
- Remove and clean, or replace, faucet aerators.
- Consider replacing faucets or water fountains with a lead-free, NSF-approved fixture. You can find approved fixtures online at https://info.nsf.org/Certified/PwsComponents/index.asp?standard=061 Contact the project coordinator (Emma.Shipley.CTR@health.ri.gov) for information about no cost or low-cost lead-reducing replacement fixtures.

Follow-up testing is important after remediation actions are completed. Free re-testing of remediated fixtures will be available to help verify the success of remediation activities. Please contact Lisa Philo (lphilo@uri.edu) or Emma Shipley (Emma.Shipley.CTR@health.ri.gov) to set up re-testing sampling. Please note, re-testing will be NOT be performed for fixtures where the remediation action was to permanently shut off, remove, or disconnect the fixture.

Routine Prevention and Control Actions

- Create and implement aerator cleaning schedules for all water faucets so that debris can be removed.
- Use only cold water for food preparation and drinking. Hot water dissolves lead faster than cold water.
- Flush faucets and drinking fountains regularly, especially after weekends, vacations, or long periods of inactivity. Instructions for flushing pipes can be found in the section above.
- Post signs in bathrooms that water from the sink faucets should not be used for drinking water. Put both words and pictures on signs.
- If lead is detected in any of your water samples, consider testing *all* faucets and drinking fountains on a regular basis.

Additional Resources

- http://web.uri.edu/nemo/lead-in-water
- https://health.ri.gov/water/about/lead/