DRINKING WATER NOTICE

SURRY ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

PWS ID # ME0000624

Our Public Water System Has Completed an Initial Service Line Inventory

No Lead Service Lines or Galvanized Service Lines Requiring Replacement (GRR) were found, and we have no service lines where the construction material of the line is unknown.

On 8/22/2024 SURRY ELEMENTARY SCHOOL provided the Maine Drinking Water Program with a request for approval of our initial service line inventory, which identified no lead, galvanized requiring replacement (GRR) or unknown service lines.

The service line inventory was developed using the following verification method(s):
(Water system must select all verification methods used in its evaluation of service lines)

☒ Field Inspection by PWS

☒ Records Review

☐ Statistical Analysis

☒ Customer Self-Identification

☐ Other(s) Maine Drinking Water Program -Approved Method(s): _____

On [Insert Date], the Maine Drinking Water Program accepted our service line inventory.

For more information on all service lines for SURRY ELEMENTARY SCHOOL contact UNION 93 CENTRAL OFFICE at 207-374-9927

SERVICE LINE INVENTORY CERTIFICATION: By signing below, you certify that 1) the information within your service line inventory is true, accurate, and complete to the best of your knowledge and 2) you the person duly authorized to complete and submit the service line inventory to the Maine Drinking Water Program.

_____ 9-23-24
(SIGNATURE) *(DATE)*

PUBLIC NOTICE CERTIFICATION: By signing below, you certify and attest that you have notified consumers about your service line inventory in accordance with the delivery, content, format requirements, and deadlines, as specified by the Maine Drinking Water Program.

Method Used: _____Hand delivery _____Mailing _____Email ___✓___Website ___✓___Postings

_____ 9.23.24
(SIGNATURE OF OWNER/OPERATOR) *(DATE NOTICE DISTRIBUTED)*

NOTIFICATION: Individual Lead Water Sample Results

PWS Name: Surry Elementary School **PWSID:** ME 0000624

The Safe Drinking Water Act requires us to provide notification on individual lead results from lead samples we collected. The table below provides that information.

SAMPLE RESULTS

SAMPLE LOCATION	DATE SAMPLED	LEAD RESULT	UNITS (ppm / ppb)
Pre-K Sink	9/16/2026	2.0	PPB
Kitchen Sink	9/16/2026	3.2	PPB
Teachers Room	9/16/2026	<1.0	PPB
Art Room (1st Grade)	9/16/2026	<1.0	PPB
Hall Drinking Fountain	9/16/2026	<1.0	PPB

Water System: If sample results on lab report are reported in* mg/L*, fill in* ppm *(parts per million) for 'Units' in the table above; if results are reported in* ug/L*, fill in* ppb *(parts per billion) for 'Units'. Include the < symbol with the result if that is how it is reported by the lab.

MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL GOAL (MCLG) & ACTION LEVEL

The MCLG for lead is zero and the action level is 15 parts per billion (ppb) or 0.015 parts per million (ppm). The MCLG is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety. The action level is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment of other requirements which a water system must follow.

NOTE: Parts per billion (ppb) is the same as µg/L and parts per million (ppm) is the same as mg/L.

HEALTH EFFECTS OF LEAD

Lead can cause serious health problems if too much enters your body from drinking water or other sources. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys. It can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. The greatest risk of lead exposure is to infants, young children, and pregnant women. Scientists have linked the effects of lead on the brain with lowered IQ in children. Lead is stored in the bones and can be released later in life. During pregnancy, the child can receive lead from the mother's bones, which may affect brain development. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults.

STEPS YOU CAN TAKE TO REDUCE EXPOSURE TO LEAD IN DRINKING WATER

Run your water to flush out lead: If water hasn't been used for several hours, run water for 15 to 30 seconds or until it becomes cold or reaches a steady temperature before using it for drinking or cooking.

Use cold water for cooking and preparing baby formula: Lead dissolves more easily into hot water.

Do not boil water to remove lead: Boiling water will not reduce lead.

Remove loose solder and debris from plumbing materials: Routinely remove the faucet strainers from all taps and run the water from 3 to 5 minutes and flush out any debris that has accumulated over time.

Identify and replace lead solder: Lead solder appears dull gray, and when scratched with a key becomes shiny. A licensed plumber should be able to help with lead solder identification and replacement (if applicable).

Have an electrician check your grounding: Check with a licensed electrician to see if current grounding of wires from the electrical system can be done differently (if applicable).

Look for alternative sources or treatment of water: You may want to consider purchasing bottled water or a water filter.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

For additional information, please contact **Surry Elementary School** at **207-667-9358** (*phone*). For additional 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 your health care provider.