LEAD TESTING FOLLOW-UP ACTIONS

Take these actions after testing your water for lead in a school or childcare facility



LEAD LEVELS OVER 15 PPB

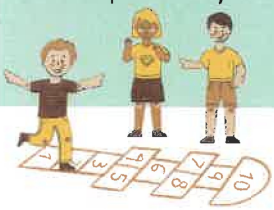
Taps or fixtures with lead levels over 15 parts per billion (ppb) should be taken out of service immediately until the problem is addressed and levels are no longer elevated.

LEAD LEVELS >1 - 15 PPB

For taps or fixtures with lead levels >1-15 ppb, take steps to reduce lead exposure. Depending on levels, actions may include daily flushing, replacing fixtures/taps, installing a point-of-use filter device, or posting "Not for drinking or cooking" signs. Prioritize long term solutions at locations with the highest levels.

LEAD LEVELS 1 PPB OR LESS

For taps or fixtures with lead levels of 1 ppb or less (including no detection), the taps/fixtures can be used as normal. Resample every three years.



Additional steps to reduce lead levels in drinking water include flushing pipes (running the water) after periods of low/no use (holidays, vacations), identifying and replacing all lead service lines, and eliminating ground wires that may accelerate corrosion. It is important to make all test results accessible to the public, while still providing targeted communication to those who may be affected such as students, parents, faculty and staff. For more details see here.

MassDEP

Drinking Water

QUESTIONS OR FOR MORE INFORMATION EMAIL

PROGRAM.DIRECTOR-DWP@MASS.GOV OR VISIT

HTTPS://WWW.MASS.GOV/ASSISTANCE-PROGRAM-FOR-LEAD-IN-SCHOOL-DRINKING-WATER

