

#### FUMP Website notification:

All of the faucets in FUMP, as well as those faucets used during large motor skill activities in the FUMC fellowship hall, are in compliance with the IDPH recommended guidelines and have less than 5 ppb (parts per billion) of lead.

#### Overall:

Good news. In July we concluded testing the water in FUMP for lead, according to the requirements listed in SB 0550, IDPH (IL Department of Public Health), & IEPA (IL Environmental Protection Agency). Be advised the requirements for testing a preschool are much more stringent than the requirements for testing schools, because it requires testing of bathroom sinks regardless of whether they are used for drinking water. Never the less, all of the faucets in FUMP, as well as those in the kitchen and main floor handicapped bathroom, used during large motor skill activities in the FUMC fellowship hall, are in compliance with the recommended guidelines and have less than 5 ppb (parts per billion) of lead. For any questions about lead in drinking water, go to the USEPA website

<https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/basic-information-about-lead-drinking-water>

#### Teacher Guidance:

Although all of the faucets mentioned above met the requirements established in SB 0550, there is some additional guidance in EPA Pamphlet 3Ts for Reducing Lead in Drinking Water (In Child Care Facilities: Revised Guidance) that is beneficial to keep in mind in order to provide for the safest environment for the children entrusted to our care. Childcare facilities are particularly prone to lead in the water because of the irregular usage hours of the facilities, however, any building can have these same issues. Specifically, the longer water is exposed to lead pipes, solder, or brass components that contain lead, the greater the likelihood of lead contamination. Most plumbing fixtures in bathrooms are made of brass which contributes to lead contamination in water. Aluminum or vinyl fixtures are much less likely to contribute to lead contamination. In order to mitigate the risk of lead in the water, the following guidance should be used:

1. Flush drinking water outlets briefly (30 seconds) when not in use for extended periods of time (after a weekend or extended break)
2. Use only cold water to prepare food and drinks
3. Clean debris out of all water outlet screens on a regular basis

#### Trustees Guidance:

In order for us to be able to keep this status, certification, and be in compliance w testing and notification procedures, the following guidelines should be used. Any faucets that are replaced anywhere in FUMC or FUMP should be replaced with non-brass faucets. One of the biggest causes of lead in drinking water is water leaching lead from brass fixtures which suggests that the newest, most durable & common fixtures are not compatible with preschool requirements or conducive to environments where small children are present. While this seems incompatible with conventional plumbing practices, this is a problem that was highlighted over 10 years ago, and is gaining traction within the regulatory fields, health practitioners, and parent advocacy groups.

The faucets that do not meet the current standards are in the downstairs ladies bathroom, the upstairs men's bathroom, the hall bathroom behind the sanctuary, & the nursery. No water should be used for drinking from any of these faucets (if avoidable). None of the lead levels in any of these faucets, however, are above the level of 20 ppb, which is the level at which the EPA recommends additional actions such as replacing the fixtures or

seeking other mitigation measures. The lowest levels of lead were measured in the newly installed drinking fountains in the fellowship hall followed by the kitchen.