



A NOTICE TO PARENTS, GUARDIANS, and STAFF
Palisade Preparatory School
Lead Testing of School Drinking Water
August 30, 2021

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 (NYSDOH) 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 15 parts per billion (ppb), which is equal to 15 micrograms per liter (µg/L), the NYSDOH 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 are the results of the first draw testing?

First draw samples were collected on *May 12, 2021* prior to the start of school. No students were present at the time of sampling. All outlets where water is being used, or could potentially be used, for drinking or cooking were tested. Water in the building remained unused for a minimum of eight hours, and not more than 18 hours, prior to sample collection. All samples were transported and submitted under chain-of-custody protocol to a New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH)-certified laboratory.

Of the 89 outlets sampled, 6 exceeded the NYSDOH lead action level of 15 µg/L (ppb):

| Sample Location | Fixture Type | Lead Concentration (µg/L) | Action Taken |
|------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Cafeteria Servery | Kitchen Sink | 23.0 | Posted DO NOT DRINK signage |
| Kitchen | Kitchen Sink | 21.9 | Posted DO NOT DRINK signage |
| Hallway Adjacent to Boys/106 | Chilled Water Fountain | 15.1 | Shut OFF |
| Room 104/Art Back Room | Classroom Sink | 399 | Posted DO NOT DRINK signage |
| Room 104/Art Back Room | Classroom Sink | 91.4 | Posted DO NOT DRINK signage |
| Prep Room/220A | Prep Room Sink | 25.6 | Posted DO NOT DRINK signage |

What is being done in response to the results?

Outlets that tested with lead levels above the action level (15 ppb) were removed from service, unless an outlet is a sink faucet needed for handwashing, cleaning or dishwashing. In that case, a sign was posted at the outlet indicating that the sink is not to be used for drinking. Outlets that tested below the action level remain in service with no restrictions. Outlets that tested above the action level will be permanently removed from service or remediated, re-tested and confirmed to be below the action level prior to being placed back in service. Future testing of all water outlets will be conducted approximately every five years as required by the NYSDOH.

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 exposures 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; for example, 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 Jennifer Deschaine at (914) 376-8008, or go to our school website:

<https://www.yonkerspublicschools.org/drinking-water-safety>

For information about lead in school drinking water, go to:

http://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 Department of Health Lead Poisoning Prevention, 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/> (available in ten languages).



AVISO PARA LOS PADRES, TUTORES Y PERSONAL
Escuela Palisade Preparatory School
Prueba de plomo en el agua potable de las escuelas
September 3, 2021

Los entornos escolares seguros y saludables pueden fomentar niños saludables y exitosos. Para proteger la salud pública, las regulaciones de la Ley de Salud Pública y del Departamento de Salud del Estado de Nueva York (NYSDOH) requieren que todas las escuelas públicas y juntas de servicios educativos cooperativos (BOCES) prueben los niveles de plomo en el agua de cada toma de corriente que se esté utilizando o que pueda usarse, para beber o cocinar. Si se encuentra plomo en cualquier salida de agua a niveles superiores a 15 partes por mil millones (ppb), lo que equivale a 15 microgramos por litro ($\mu\text{g} / \text{L}$), el NYSDOH requiere que la escuela tome medidas para reducir la exposición al plomo.

¿Cuál es la primera prueba de extracción de plomo en el agua potable de las escuelas?

La naturaleza "intermitente, intermitente" del uso del agua en la mayoría de las escuelas puede elevar los niveles de plomo en el agua potable de las escuelas. El agua que permanece en las tuberías durante la noche, durante un fin de semana o durante los períodos de vacaciones permanece en contacto con las tuberías de plomo o soldaduras de plomo y, como resultado, podría contener niveles más altos de plomo. Es por eso que las escuelas deben recolectar una muestra después de que el agua haya estado en el sistema de plomería durante un cierto período de tiempo. Es probable que esta muestra de "primera extracción" muestre niveles más altos de plomo para esa salida de lo que vería si tomara la muestra después de usar el agua continuamente. Sin embargo, incluso si la primera muestra de extracción no refleja lo que vería con el uso continuo, sigue siendo importante porque puede identificar puntos de venta que tienen niveles elevados de plomo.

¿Cuáles son los resultados de la primera prueba de sorteo?

Las primeras muestras de extracción se recogieron en *12 de mayo de 2021* antes del inicio de clases. No hubo estudiantes presentes en el momento de la muestra. Se analizaron todos los puntos de venta donde se usa agua, o podría usarse potencialmente, para beber o cocinar. El agua del edificio no se utilizó durante un mínimo de ocho horas y no más de 18 horas antes de la recolección de la muestra. Todas las muestras fueron transportadas y enviadas bajo el protocolo de cadena de custodia a un laboratorio certificado por el Departamento de Salud del Estado de Nueva York (NYSDOH).

Del 89 puntos de venta muestreados, 6 superó el nivel de acción de plomo del NYSDOH de 15 $\mu\text{g} / \text{L}$ (ppb):

| Ubicación de la muestra | Tipo de accesorio | Concentración de plomo ($\mu\text{g} / \text{L}$) | Acción tomada |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---|--------------------------|
| Cafetería Servery | Fregadero de Cocina | 23.0 | Señalización de NO BEBER |
| Cocina | Fregadero de Cocina | 21.9 | Señalización de NO BEBER |
| Pasillo Adyacente A Niños/106 | Enfriado Fuente de Agua | 15.1 | Apagado |
| Cuarto 104/Sala De Arte De Fondo | Fregadero De Salon De Clase | 399 | Señalización de NO BEBER |
| Cuarto 104/Sala De Arte De Fondo | Fregadero De Salon De Clase | 91.4 | Señalización de NO BEBER |
| Cuarto de Preparación/220A | Cuarto de Preparación Fregadero | 25.6 | Señalización de NO BEBER |

¿Qué se está haciendo en respuesta a los resultados?

Los enchufes que probaron con niveles de plomo por encima del nivel de acción (15 ppb) fueron retirados del servicio, a menos que un enchufe sea un grifo de fregadero necesario para lavarse las manos, limpiar o

lavar platos. En ese caso, se colocó un letrero en la salida que indica que el fregadero no se debe usar para beber. Los puntos de venta que probaron por debajo del nivel de acción permanecen en servicio sin restricciones. Los puntos de venta que se probaron por encima del nivel de acción se retirarán permanentemente del servicio o se repararán, se volverán a probar y se confirmará que están por debajo del nivel de acción antes de volver a ponerse en servicio. Las pruebas futuras de todas las salidas de agua se realizarán aproximadamente cada cinco años, según lo requiera el NYSDOH.

¿Cuáles son los efectos del plomo en la salud?

El plomo es un metal que puede dañar a niños y adultos cuando entra en sus cuerpos. El plomo es una neurotoxina conocida, particularmente dañina para el cerebro y el sistema nervioso en desarrollo de los niños menores de 6 años. El plomo puede dañar el crecimiento, el comportamiento y la capacidad de aprendizaje de un niño pequeño. La exposición al plomo durante el embarazo puede contribuir al bajo peso al nacer y a retrasos en el desarrollo de los bebés. Hay muchas fuentes de exposición al plomo en el medio ambiente y es importante reducir todas las exposiciones al plomo tanto como sea posible. Las pruebas de agua ayudan a identificar y corregir posibles fuentes de plomo que contribuyen a la exposición del agua potable.

¿Cuáles son las otras fuentes de exposición al plomo?

El plomo es un metal que se ha utilizado durante siglos para muchos propósitos, lo que resulta en una distribución generalizada en el medio ambiente. Las principales fuentes de exposición al plomo incluyen la pintura a base de plomo en viviendas antiguas y el plomo que se acumuló durante décadas en el suelo y el polvo debido al uso histórico de plomo en la gasolina, la pintura y la fabricación. El plomo también se puede encontrar en varios productos de consumo, incluidos ciertos tipos de cerámica, peltre, accesorios de latón, alimentos, materiales de plomería y cosméticos. El plomo rara vez se encuentra naturalmente en los suministros de agua, pero el agua potable podría convertirse en una posible fuente de exposición al plomo si las tuberías del edificio contienen plomo. La principal fuente de exposición al plomo para la mayoría de los niños con niveles elevados de plomo en sangre es la pintura a base de plomo.

¿Debería hacerse la prueba de plomo a su hijo?

El riesgo de que un niño haya estado expuesto en el pasado a niveles elevados de plomo en el agua potable depende de muchos factores; por ejemplo, la edad, el peso, la cantidad de agua consumida y la cantidad de plomo en el agua de un niño. Los niños también pueden estar expuestos a otras fuentes importantes de plomo, como pintura, tierra y polvo. Dado que la prueba de plomo en sangre es la única forma de determinar el nivel de plomo en sangre de un niño, los padres deben discutir el historial médico de su hijo con el médico de su hijo para determinar si la prueba de plomo en sangre es apropiada. Las mujeres embarazadas o en edad fértil también deben considerar discutir este asunto con su médico.

Recursos adicionales

Para obtener más información sobre el programa de pruebas o los resultados de las muestras:

Comuníquese con Jennifer Deschaine al (914) 376-8008, o visite el sitio web de nuestra escuela:

<https://www.yonkerspublicschools.org/drinking-water-safety>

Para obtener información sobre el plomo en el agua potable de las escuelas, visite:

http://www.health.ny.gov/environmental/water/drinking/lead/lead_testing_of_school_drinking_water.htm

<http://www.p12.nysed.gov/facplan/LeadTestinginSchoolDrinkingWater.html>

Para obtener información sobre la prevención del envenenamiento por plomo del Departamento de Salud del Estado de Nueva York, visite: <http://www.health.ny.gov/environmental/lead/>

Para obtener más información sobre las pruebas de plomo en sangre y las formas de reducir el riesgo de exposición al plomo de su hijo, consulte "Qué significa la prueba de plomo en sangre de su hijo".:

<http://www.health.ny.gov/publications/2526/> (disponible en diez idiomas)



| Code | Fl | Rm# | OT | P/F | Outlet Count | Sample Date | Sample Location Description | Lab Sample ID | Result (ug/L) |
|--------|-----|------|----|-----|--------------|-------------|---|---------------|---------------|
| 37PALP | 00B | TOI | BF | P | 001 | 5/12/2021 | Single/Unisex Toilet near Boys/Girls Rooms | 21E0557-01 | 1.47 |
| 37PALP | 00B | ABOY | WC | P | 002 | 5/12/2021 | Water Fountain Outside Boys Bathroom | 21E0557-02 | <1.0 |
| 37PALP | 00B | BOY | BF | P | 003 | 5/12/2021 | Basement Boys Bathroom Sink #1 | 21E0557-03 | 3.82 |
| 37PALP | 00B | BOY | BF | P | 004 | 5/12/2021 | Basement Boys Bathroom Sink #2 | 21E0557-04 | 1.01 |
| 37PALP | 00B | BOY | BF | P | 005 | 5/12/2021 | Basement Boys Bathroom Sink #3 | 21E0557-05 | 2.78 |
| 37PALP | 00B | GRL | BF | P | 006 | 5/12/2021 | Basement Girls Bathroom Sink #1 | 21E0557-06 | 3.80 |
| 37PALP | 00B | GRL | BF | P | 007 | 5/12/2021 | Basement Girls Bathroom Sink #2 | 21E0557-07 | 2.75 |
| 37PALP | 00B | GRL | BF | P | 008 | 5/12/2021 | Basement Girls Bathroom Sink #3 | 21E0557-08 | 1.06 |
| 37PALP | 00B | GRL | BF | P | 009 | 5/12/2021 | Basement Girls Bathroom Sink #4 | 21E0557-09 | <1.0 |
| 37PALP | 003 | WMN | BF | P | 010 | 5/12/2021 | Women's Bathroom near Stair 3 Sink #1 | 21E0557-10 | 1.81 |
| 37PALP | 003 | WMN | BF | P | 011 | 5/12/2021 | Women's Bathroom near Stair 3 Sink #2 | 21E0557-11 | <1.0 |
| 37PALP | 003 | MEN | BF | P | 012 | 5/12/2021 | Mens Bathroom near Stair 3 Sink #1 | 21E0557-12 | <1.0 |
| 37PALP | 003 | MEN | BF | P | 013 | 5/12/2021 | Mens Bathroom near Stair 3 Sink #2 | 21E0557-13 | <1.0 |
| 37PALP | 003 | 302 | KF | P | 014 | 5/12/2021 | Teacher's Lounge/Rm 302 Sink | 21E0557-14 | <1.0 |
| 37PALP | 003 | A315 | WC | P | 015 | 5/12/2021 | Water Chiller Fountain Adj. to Rm 315/Multipurpose | 21E0557-15 | <1.0 |
| 37PALP | 003 | A315 | WC | P | 016 | 5/12/2021 | Water Chiller Bottle Filler Adj. to Rm 315/Multipurpose | 21E0557-16 | <1.0 |
| 37PALP | 003 | GRL | BF | P | 017 | 5/12/2021 | Girls Bathroom Near 315 Sink #1 | 21E0557-17 | <1.0 |
| 37PALP | 003 | GRL | BF | P | 018 | 5/12/2021 | Girls Bathroom Near 315 Sink #2 | 21E0557-18 | <1.0 |
| 37PALP | 003 | GRL | BF | P | 019 | 5/12/2021 | Girls Bathroom Near 315 Sink #3 | 21E0557-19 | 2.20 |
| 37PALP | 003 | BOY | BF | P | 020 | 5/12/2021 | Boys Bathroom Near 315 Sink #2 | 21E0557-20 | <1.0 |
| 37PALP | 003 | BOY | BF | P | 021 | 5/12/2021 | Boys Bathroom Near 315 Sink #3 | 21E0557-21 | 2.92 |
| 37PALP | 002 | WMN | BF | P | 022 | 5/12/2021 | Womens Bathroom Near Rm 211 Sink #1 | 21E0557-22 | 1.47 |
| 37PALP | 002 | WMN | BF | P | 023 | 5/12/2021 | Womens Bathroom Near Rm 211 Sink #2 | 21E0557-23 | 1.37 |
| 37PALP | 002 | WMN | BF | P | 024 | 5/12/2021 | Womens Bathroom Near Rm 211 Sink #3 | 21E0557-24 | 2.44 |
| 37PALP | 002 | AMEN | WC | P | 025 | 5/12/2021 | W.C. Fountain Adj. to Men's and Rm 211 | 21E0557-25 | <1.0 |
| 37PALP | 002 | AMEN | WC | P | 026 | 5/12/2021 | W.C. B. Filler Adj. to Men's and Rm 211 | 21E0557-26 | <1.0 |
| 37PALP | 002 | MEN | BF | P | 027 | 5/12/2021 | Mens Bathroom Near Rm 211 Sink #1 | 21E0557-27 | <1.0 |
| 37PALP | 002 | MEN | BF | P | 028 | 5/12/2021 | Mens Bathroom Near Rm 211 Sink #2 | 21E0557-28 | <1.0 |
| 37PALP | 002 | MEN | BF | P | 029 | 5/12/2021 | Mens Bathroom Near Rm 211 Sink #3 | 21E0557-29 | <1.0 |
| 37PALP | 002 | 213A | CF | P | 030 | 5/12/2021 | Prep Room/213A Sink | 21E0557-30 | 5.23 |
| 37PALP | 002 | 213 | CF | P | 031 | 5/12/2021 | Room 213 Teacher Desk Right Faucet | 21E0557-31 | 6.83 |
| 37PALP | 002 | 213 | CF | P | 032 | 5/12/2021 | Room 213 Teacher Desk Left Faucet | 21E0557-32 | 2.06 |



| Code | Fl | Rm# | OT | P/F | Outlet Count | Sample Date | Sample Location Description | Lab Sample ID | Result (ug/L) |
|---------------|------------|-------------|-----------|----------|-----------------|------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 37PALP | 002 | 214 | CF | P | 033 | 5/12/2021 | Room 214 Teacher Desk Sink | 21E0557-33 | 3.19 |
| 37PALP | 002 | 216 | CF | P | 034 | 5/12/2021 | Room 216 Teacher Desk Right Faucet | 21E0557-34 | 3.28 |
| 37PALP | 002 | 216A | CF | P | 035 | 5/12/2021 | Prep Room/216A Sink | 21E0557-35 | <1.0 |
| 37PALP | 002 | 220 | CF | P | 036 | 5/12/2021 | Room 220 Teacher Desk Right Faucet | 21E0557-36 | 1.42 |
| 37PALP | 002 | 220A | CF | P | 037 | 5/12/2021 | Prep Room/220A Sink | 21E0557-37 | 25.6 |
| 37PALP | 002 | 218 | CF | P | 038 | 5/12/2021 | Room 218 Teacher Desk Right Faucet | 21E0557-38 | <1.0 |
| 37PALP | 002 | 218 | CF | P | 039 | 5/12/2021 | Room 218 Teacher Desk Left Faucet | 21E0557-39 | <1.0 |
| 37PALP | 002 | AGRL | WC | P | 041 | 5/12/2021 | W.C. Fountain in Hall Adj. to Gym | 21E0557-41 | <1.0 |
| 37PALP | 002 | AGRL | WC | P | 042 | 5/12/2021 | W.C. B. Filler in Hall Adj. to Gym | 21E0557-42 | <1.0 |
| 37PALP | 002 | GRL | BF | P | 040 | 5/12/2021 | Womens Bathroom Adj. to Gym Sink #1 | 21E0557-40 | 1.25 |
| 37PALP | 002 | GRL | BF | P | 043 | 5/12/2021 | Womens Bathroom Adj. to Gym Sink #2 | 21E0557-43 | <1.0 |
| 37PALP | 002 | GRL | BF | P | 044 | 5/12/2021 | Womens Bathroom Adj. to Gym Sink #3 | 21E0557-44 | <1.0 |
| 37PALP | 002 | BLR | BF | P | 045 | 5/12/2021 | Boys Locker Room Bathroom Sink #1 | 21E0557-45 | 1.26 |
| 37PALP | 002 | BLR | BF | P | 046 | 5/12/2021 | Boys Locker Room Bathroom Sink #2 | 21E0557-46 | <1.0 |
| 37PALP | 002 | BLR | BF | P | 047 | 5/12/2021 | Boys Locker Room Bathroom Sink #3 | 21E0557-47 | <1.0 |
| 37PALP | 002 | GLR | BF | P | 048 | 5/12/2021 | Girls Locker Room Bathroom Sink #1 | 21E0557-48 | <1.0 |
| 37PALP | 002 | GLR | BF | P | 049 | 5/12/2021 | Girls Locker Room Bathroom Sink #2 | 21E0557-49 | 1.23 |
| 37PALP | 002 | GLR | BF | P | 050 | 5/12/2021 | Girls Locker Room Bathroom Sink #3 | 21E0557-50 | <1.0 |
| 37PALP | 001 | CAF | WC | P | 051 | 5/12/2021 | W.C. Fountain in Cafeteria | 21E0557-51 | 9.25 |
| 37PALP | 001 | CAF | WC | P | 052 | 5/12/2021 | W.C. Bottle Filler in Cafeteria | 21E0557-52 | <1.0 |
| 37PALP | 001 | SRV | KF | P | 053 | 5/12/2021 | Cafeteria Servery Sink #1 | 21E0557-53 | 23.0 |
| 37PALP | 001 | SRV | KF | P | 054 | 5/12/2021 | Servery Sink #2 | 21E0557-54 | 9.55 |
| 37PALP | 001 | SRV | KF | P | 055 | 5/12/2021 | Servery Sink #3 | 21E0557-55 | 2.68 |
| 37PALP | 001 | SRV | KF | P | 056 | 5/12/2021 | Servery Sink #4 | 21E0557-56 | 1.79 |
| 37PALP | 001 | FAC | KF | P | 057 | 5/12/2021 | Faculty Café Kitchen Sink #2 | 21E0557-57 | 5.76 |
| 37PALP | 001 | FAC | BF | P | 059 | 5/12/2021 | Faculty Café Bathroom Sink | 21E0557-59 | <1.0 |
| 37PALP | 001 | KIT | KF | P | 060 | 5/12/2021 | Kitchen Sink #1 | 21E0557-60 | 21.9 |
| 37PALP | 001 | KIT | ST | P | 058 | 5/12/2021 | Kitchen Sink #2, Steamer | 21E0557-58 | 1.28 |
| 37PALP | 001 | KIT | KF | P | 061 | 5/12/2021 | Kitchen Sink #3 | 21E0557-61 | 3.32 |
| 37PALP | 001 | KIT | KF | P | 062 | 5/12/2021 | Kitchen Sink #4 | 21E0557-62 | 3.43 |
| 37PALP | 001 | KIT | KF | P | 063 | 5/12/2021 | Kitchen Sink #5 | 21E0557-63 | 1.54 |
| 37PALP | 001 | KIT | KF | P | 064 | 5/12/2021 | Kitchen Sink #6 | 21E0557-64 | 1.02 |



| Code | Fl | Rm# | OT | P/F | Outlet Count | Sample Date | Sample Location Description | Lab Sample ID | Result (ug/L) |
|---------------|------------|-------------|-----------|----------|--------------|------------------|---|-------------------|---------------|
| 37PALP | 001 | KIT | KF | P | 065 | 5/12/2021 | Kitchen Sink #7 | 21E0557-65 | 4.47 |
| 37PALP | 001 | KIT | BF | P | 066 | 5/12/2021 | Kitchen Staff Men's Bathroom Sink | 21E0557-66 | 3.41 |
| 37PALP | 001 | KIT | BF | P | 067 | 5/12/2021 | Kitchen Staff Women's Bathroom Sink | 21E0557-67 | 3.52 |
| 37PALP | 001 | GRL | BF | P | 068 | 5/12/2021 | Girls Bathroom Near Cafeteria Sink #1 | 21E0557-68 | 1.21 |
| 37PALP | 001 | GRL | BF | P | 069 | 5/12/2021 | Girls Bathroom Near Cafeteria Sink #2 | 21E0557-69 | 2.56 |
| 37PALP | 001 | GRL | BF | P | 070 | 5/12/2021 | Girls Bathroom Near Cafeteria Sink #3 | 21E0557-70 | 1.93 |
| 37PALP | 001 | BOY | BF | P | 071 | 5/12/2021 | Boys Bathroom Near Cafeteria Sink #1 | 21E0557-71 | 1.11 |
| 37PALP | 001 | BOY | BF | P | 072 | 5/12/2021 | Boys Bathroom Near Cafeteria Sink #2 | 21E0557-72 | <1.0 |
| 37PALP | 001 | BOY | BF | P | 073 | 5/12/2021 | Boys Bathroom Near Cafeteria Sink #3 | 21E0557-73 | <1.0 |
| 37PALP | 001 | 118 | CF | P | 074 | 5/12/2021 | Room 118 Classroom Sink | 21E0557-74 | <1.0 |
| 37PALP | 001 | GRL | BF | P | 075 | 5/12/2021 | Girls Bathroom Near 106 Sink #1 | 21E0557-75 | <1.0 |
| 37PALP | 001 | GRL | BF | P | 076 | 5/12/2021 | Girls Bathroom Near 106 Sink #2 | 21E0557-76 | <1.0 |
| 37PALP | 001 | GRL | BF | P | 077 | 5/12/2021 | Girls Bathroom Near 106 Sink #3 | 21E0557-77 | <1.0 |
| 37PALP | 001 | ABOY | WC | P | 078 | 5/12/2021 | W.C. Fountain Adj. to Boys/106 | 21E0557-78 | 15.1 |
| 37PALP | 001 | ABOY | WC | P | 079 | 5/12/2021 | W.C. Bottle Filler Adj. to Boys/106 | 21E0557-79 | <1.0 |
| 37PALP | 001 | BOY | BF | P | 080 | 5/12/2021 | Boys Bathroom Near 106 Sink #1 | 21E0557-80 | 1.51 |
| 37PALP | 001 | BOY | BF | P | 081 | 5/12/2021 | Boys Bathroom Near 106 Sink #2 | 21E0557-81 | <1.0 |
| 37PALP | 001 | BOY | BF | P | 082 | 5/12/2021 | Boys Bathroom Near 106 Sink #3 | 21E0557-82 | 1.10 |
| 37PALP | 001 | 105 | NS | P | 083 | 5/12/2021 | Nurse's Office Sink | 21E0557-83 | <1.0 |
| 37PALP | 001 | 105 | BF | P | 084 | 5/12/2021 | Nurse's Office Bathroom Sink | 21E0557-84 | 2.38 |
| 37PALP | 001 | 104B | CF | P | 085 | 5/12/2021 | Room 104/Art Back Room Sink #1 | 21E0557-85 | 399 |
| 37PALP | 001 | 104B | CF | P | 086 | 5/12/2021 | Room 104/Art Back Room Sink #2 | 21E0557-86 | 91.4 |
| 37PALP | 001 | 104 | CF | P | 087 | 5/12/2021 | Room 104/Art Classroom Sink | 21E0557-87 | <1.0 |
| 37PALP | 001 | 100 | BF | P | 088 | 5/12/2021 | Administration Office/100 Bathroom Sink | 21E0557-88 | <1.0 |
| 37PALP | 00B | CWR | BF | P | 089 | 5/12/2021 | Custodial Work Room Bathroom Sink | 21E0557-89 | <1.0 |