
From: Wells, Eden (DHHS)
Sent: Wednesday, November 11, 2015 9:16 AM
To: Hertel, Elizabeth (DHHS)
Cc: Lasher, GERALYN (DHHS)
Subject: Re: [Flint Water Advisory Task Force] FW: [DEQ] Freeman Elementary water testing shows lead exposure limited to fixtures

Thanks-I will get a bunch of other to-do's done and see how far I get---otherwise later this week, Eden

From: Hertel, Elizabeth (DHHS)
Sent: Wednesday, November 11, 2015 5:54 AM
To: Wells, Eden (DHHS)
Cc: Lasher, GERALYN (DHHS)
Subject: Re: [Flint Water Advisory Task Force] FW: [DEQ] Freeman Elementary water testing shows lead exposure limited to fixtures

I can talk about this today if you need.

Sent from my iPad

On Nov 10, 2015, at 3:28 PM, Wells, Eden (DHHS) <WellsE3@michigan.gov> wrote:

FYI-I am not sure how or if to answer any of these---seems better to be part of a conversation--

E

From: Lawrence Reynolds <lrey52@gmail.com>
Sent: Tuesday, November 10, 2015 3:12 PM
To: Flint Water Advisory Task Force; Mona Hanna-Attisha; Peter Levine; Kirk Smith; Laura Caravallah; Laura Sullivan; Wells, Eden (DHHS); Marc Edwards
Subject: Re: [Flint Water Advisory Task Force] FW: [DEQ] Freeman Elementary water testing shows lead exposure limited to fixtures

If EBLLs are due to sources other than water, why did the frequency double only in Flint and not other areas in Genesee County. Why in wards where they were already high before the change in water source? Or did paint chips become more tasty on the inside of Flint only but not across the street on the fringes?

Is the DEQ working with MDHHS and local epidemiologists or just their chemists?

Why are BLLs not higher in the catchment areas for the schools with the higher WLLs?

Are there mitigating factors in the tested schools's student population?

Check out BLLs in children under 2 or three before BLLs decline and they start school

Does this mean lead in city water is ok?

We have repeatedly stated that the powder formula fed children under 6-12 months of age are at the greatest risk and the least tested. Add pregnant and breast feeding women with adults with decreased renal function or failure.

This appears to be an attempt to divert scrutiny or , at best , an answer to another question .The decision to not monitor schools until recently is in itself problematic .There has always been the school problem ,which is a separate issue,perhaps exacerbated by water quality.

On Monday, November 9, 2015, Eric Rothstein <notifications@ohm.basecamphq.com> wrote:

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Project: [Flint Water Advisory Task Force](#)

Company: Flint Water



Eric Rothstein posted a new message:

FW: [DEQ] Freeman Elementary water testing shows lead exposure limited to fixtures

FYI – provided by Madhu Anderson, MDEQ

From: Michigan Department of Environmental Quality [mailto:MIDEQ@govsubscriptions.michigan.gov]

Sent: Monday, November 09, 2015 3:58 PM

To: Anderson, Madhu (DEQ)

Subject: [DEQ] Freeman Elementary water testing shows lead exposure limited to fixtures

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Freeman Elementary water testing shows lead exposure limited to fixtures

Experts release water testing results on schools and homes in Flint

Nov. 9, 2015

For More Information:

George Krisztian, 517-284-6719, krisztiano@michigan.gov

As part of Gov. Rick Snyder's action plan for Flint drinking water, the DEQ today released water testing data from nearly 400 homes and businesses in Flint as well as comprehensive sampling results from Freeman Elementary School.

Both sets of data indicate the problems with lead are localized to individual buildings or even individual faucets, rather than system-wide issues.

"The results from this data underline the need for water testing at all homes, businesses, schools and other buildings in Flint," said George Krisztian, the DEQ's Flint Action Plan Coordinator. "Problems with lead exposure appear to be localized to individual service lines or plumbing fixtures, and we want to see all families in Flint take advantage of free water testing from the state."

Freeman Elementary testing results

At Freeman Elementary, 31 faucets were tested using a series of four samples each. Twenty-two outlets did not show elevated lead exposure, but nine faucets came back with initially high results.

Those nine outlets involve brass components, indicating the problem involves the fixtures or plumbing immediately surrounding the fixture. When the faucets and fountains were operated for several minutes, lead levels fell significantly, in some cases to non-detectable levels.

Additional testing designed to look deep into the school's plumbing did not suggest larger, systemic