

In addition, we did not screen blood lead for school age kids nor infants at greatest risk.

This is an attempt to minimize the problem.

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On Nov 10, 2015, at 3:12 PM, Lawrence Reynolds <lrey52@gmail.com> wrote:

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.

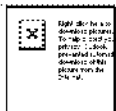
This appears to be an attempt to divert scrutiny or, at best, an answer to another question. The decision to not monitor schools until recently is in itself problematic. There has always been the school problem, which is a separate issue, perhaps exacerbated by water quality.

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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[DEQ Header]

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](tel:517-284-6719), krisztiang@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 issues.

Freeman Elementary has several options for remedying the issues at these nine faucets and fountains. The school can elect not to use those particular fountains, or implement a formalized flushing regimen. The sampling results indicate that for all but one tap, a 3- to 4-minute flushing period each morning would drastically reduce lead exposure.

For a permanent solution, the school should opt to replace the faucets and fountains of concern.

"The safety and health of our students are our primary concern at Flint Community Schools, so we will start work as soon as possible to replace faucets, aerators and other related components where high lead levels were detected," FCS Superintendent Bilal Tawwab said. "Once those fixes have been made, the DEQ has offered to provide additional testing of the water at Freeman Elementary to ensure the water from every sample is safe for our students. Flint Community Schools appreciates the efforts by the DEQ, working with all stakeholders to make sure our water continues to be tested and that our students have access to safe, clean drinking water."

For Freeman Elementary's complete sampling results and more information about how sampling was conducted, visit www.michigan.gov/flintwater.

The DEQ and the DLARA also have conducted sampling at other Flint schools, and results will soon be available on the DEQ's website. Additionally, the state will test every other school in the Flint Community Schools district, as well as any school or daycare in the city. Interested schools and daycare centers should contact George Krisztian at krisztiang@michigan.gov.

Homeowner and other customer-requested testing results

Results from the 381 samples from homes, businesses, schools and other facilities that took advantage of free water testing through the state showed similar, localized results. More than 75