

Lead in Water Testing

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- Assembled project team consisting of CCSD, DOH, Adelaide Environmental, BOCES Health & Safety, NYSED.
- Determined requirements: No federal or state requirements. Utilized EPA guidance, *“3Ts for Reducing Lead In Drinking Water In Schools”*.
- Confirmed quality of incoming water from supplier, Suez.
- Developed test approach: “First draw” on high priority use points and select bathroom and laboratory sinks.
 - “First Draw” test represents a reasonable worst case for potential lead exposure.
- Results: 1243 points were sampled with 16 water fountains and 88 sinks found to exceed the EPA’s 20 ppb threshold.
- Immediate Action: Shut off water fountains and sinks out of compliance
- Next steps: Investigate source of lead and implement corrective actions over the summer. Determine requirement for ongoing testing program

		Fountains	Faucets
Bardonia	Total tested	29	45
	Total >20ppb	2	2
Birchwood	Total tested	6	24
	Total >20ppb	0	2
CLC	Total tested	8	43
	Total >20ppb	0	3
Lakewood	Total tested	27	40
	Total >20ppb	0	3
Laurel Plains	Total tested	28	59
	Total >20ppb	0	1
Link	Total tested	14	51
	Total >20ppb	1	2
Little Tor	Total tested	17	40
	Total >20ppb	0	3
New City	Total tested	30	60
	Total >20ppb	1	2
Strawtown	Total tested	24	33
	Total >20ppb	0	1
West Nyack	Total tested	25	50
	Total >20ppb	2	2
Woodglen	Total tested	28	49
	Total >20ppb	2	3
Total Elementary	Total tested	236	494
	Total >20ppb	8	24

		Fountains	Faucets
FFMS	Total tested	50	143
	Total >20ppb	0	32
NHS	Total tested	32	109
	Total >20ppb	4	18
SHS	Total tested	44	112
	Total >20ppb	4	12
Total Secondary	Total tested	126	364
	Total >20ppb	8	62

		Fountains	Faucets
Total Elementary	Total tested	236	494
	Total >20ppb	8	24
Total Secondary	Total tested	126	364
	Total >20ppb	8	62
Chestnut Grove	Total tested	3	20
	Total >20ppb	0	2
District	Total Tested	365	878
	Total >20ppb	16	88

EPA PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY TESTING VS. TESTING AT SCHOOLS (15 ppb vs 20 ppb)

- It is important to note that the lead testing protocol used by public water systems is aimed at identifying system-wide problems rather than problems at outlets in individual buildings. Moreover, the protocols for sample size and sampling procedures are different. Under the LCR for public water systems, a lead action level of 15 parts per billion (ppb) is established for 1 liter samples taken by public water systems at high-risk residences. If more than 10 percent of the samples at residences exceed 15 ppb, system-wide corrosion control treatment may be necessary. The 15 ppb action level for public water systems is therefore a trigger for treatment rather than an exposure level.
- EPA recommends that schools collect 250 mL first-draw samples (i.e., samples of stagnant water before any flushing or use occurs) from water fountains and other outlets used for consumption, and that the water fountains and/or outlets be taken out of service if the lead level exceeded 20 ppb. The sample was designed to pinpoint specific fountains and outlets that require remediation (e.g. water cooler replacement). The school sampling protocol maximizes the likelihood that the highest concentrations of lead are found because the first 250 mL are analyzed for lead after overnight stagnation.