Elbridge Elementary School

Analysis	Date of Collection	Type of Sample	EPA Guidance	Sample Location ID / Location Type									
				EE-01	EE-02	EE-03	EE-04	EE-05	EE-05A	EE-06	EE-07	EE-08	EE-09
				Sink	DF	Sink	PF	DF	DF	DF	DF	DF	DF
Lead in Drinking Water (EPA 200.8)	4/15/2016	Initial ("First-Draw")	20	2.47	0.63	3.16	3.76	1.70	1.89	6.37	1.41	1.72	3.83
		Follow-Up ("Flush")		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Analysis	Date of Collection	Type of Sample	EPA Guidance	Sample Location ID / Location Type									
				EE-10	EE-11	EE-12	EE-13	EE-14	EE-15	EE-16	EE-17	EE-18	EE-19
				DF	Sink	DF	DF	DF	DF	DF	DF	DF	DF
Lead in Drinking Water (EPA 200.8)	4/15/2016	Initial ("First-Draw")	20	10.90	2.14	1.30	1.35	2.07	1.18	1.46	4.01	0.73	0.23
		Follow-Up ("Flush")		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Analysis	Date of Collection	Type of Sample	EPA Guidance	Sample Location ID / Location Type									
				EE-20	EE-21	EE-22	EE-23	EE-23A	EE-24	EE-25	EE-26	EE-27	EE-28
				DF	DF	DF	DF	DF	DF	DF	DF	DF	DF
Lead in Drinking Water (EPA 200.8)	4/15/2016	Initial ("First-Draw")	20	1.77	0.93	1.30	1.97	2.04	1.21	1.45	1.41	1.41	1.19
		Follow-Up ("Flush")		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Analysis	Date of Collection	Type of Sample	EPA Guidance Value for Lead in Drinking Water	Sample Location ID / Location Type								
				EE-29	EE-30	EE-31	EE-32	EE-33	EE-34	EE-35	EE-36	EE-37
				DF	DF	DF	Sink	DF	DF	DF	DF	DF
Lead in Drinking Water (EPA 200.8)	4/15/2016	Initial ("First-Draw")	20	2.03	0.91	1.33	0.68	1.22	0.86	2.14	1.01	0.29
		Follow-Up ("Flush")		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

All concentrations in parts per billion (ppb)

BRL - Below Reportable Limit (non-detect)

DF - Drinking Fountain

IM - Ice Machine

PF - Pot Filler

> 20 ppb

15 - 20 ppb

< 15 ppb

*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 Lead and Copper Rule 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 exceeds 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.

Ramsdell Elementary/Middle School

Analysis	Date of Collection	Type of Sample	EPA Guidance	Sample Location ID / Location Type**									
				RAMS-01	RAMS-01A	RAMS-02	RAMS-03	RAMS-04	RAMS-05	RAMS-06	RAMS-07	RAMS-08	RAMS-09
				DF	DF	DF	Sink	DF	Sink	Sink	Sink	Sink	DF
Lead in Drinking Water (EPA 200.8)	4/15/2016	Initial ("First-Draw")	20	0.54	0.57	0.90	3.19	0.20	**44.40**	13.10	4.06	4.02	0.47
		Follow-Up ("Flush")		-	-	-	-	-	19.2	-	-	-	-

Analysis	Date of Collection	Type of Sample	EPA Guidance	Sample Location ID / Location Type**									
				RAMS-10	RAMS-11	RAMS-12	RAMS-13	RAMS-14	RAMS-15	RAMS-16	RAMS-17	RAMS-18	RAMS-19
				Sink	Sink	DF	Sink	DF	IM	Sink	PF	Sink	DF
Lead in Drinking Water (EPA 200.8)	4/15/2016	Initial ("First-Draw")	20	4.05	2.71	0.22	2.09	0.28	0.08	2.97	4.24	2.96	0.75
		Follow-Up ("Flush")		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Analysis	Date of Collection	Type of Sample	EPA Guidance	Sample Location ID / Location Type**									
				RAMS-20	RAMS-21	RAMS-22	RAMS-23	RAMS-24	RAMS-24A	RAMS-25	RAMS-26	RAMS-27	RAMS-28
				DF	DF	Sink	DF	Sink	Sink	Sink	DF	Sink	Sink
Lead in Drinking Water (EPA 200.8)	4/15/2016	Initial ("First-Draw")	20	0.26	0.21	**21.10**	0.34	**31.20**	**31.60**	3.67	0.24	6.84	2.49
		Follow-Up ("Flush")		-	-		-			-	-	-	-

Analysis	Date of Collection	Type of Sample	EPA Guidance	Sample Location ID / Location Type**									
				RAMS-29	RAMS-30	RAMS-31	RAMS-32	RAMS-33	RAMS-34	RAMS-35	RAMS-36	RAMS-37	RAMS-38
				Sink	Sink	Sink	Sink	Sink	Sink	Sink	Sink	DF	DF
Lead in Drinking Water (EPA 200.8)	4/15/2016	Initial ("First-Draw")	20	2.12	2.84	0.26	5.19	3.99	1.68	3.49	5.62	0.11	0.23
		Follow-Up ("Flush")		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Analysis	Date of Collection	Type of Sample	EPA Guidance	Sample Location ID / Location Type**			
				RAMS-39	RAMS-40	RAMS-41	RAMS-42
				Sink	Sink	DF	DF
Lead in Drinking Water (EPA 200.8)	4/15/2016	Initial ("First-Draw")	20	2.69	4.21	0.31	0.32
		Follow-Up ("Flush")		-	-	-	-

Sample Location ID	Room Location
RAMS-05	1st Floor Art Room 123 - West Wall
RAMS-22	2nd Floor Classroom 207
RAMS-24/24A	3rd Floor Classroom 312

All concentrations in parts per billion (ppb)

BRL - Below Reportable Limit (non-detect)

DF - Drinking Fountain

IM - Ice Machine

PF - Pot Filler

> 20 ppb

15 - 20 ppb

< 15 ppb

*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 Lead and Copper Rule for public water systems, a lead action level of 15 parts per billion (ppb) is established for 1 lite 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 exceeds 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.

**Location Types to be verified by JECSD

Jordan-Elbridge High School

Analysis	Date of Collection	Type of Sample	EPA Guidance	Sample Location ID / Location Type									
				HS-01	HS-02	HS-03	HS-04	HS-05	HS-05A	HS-06	HS-07	HS-08	HS-09
				Sink	Sink	Sink	Sink	Sink	Sink	DF	DF	Sink	Sink
Lead in Drinking Water (EPA 200.8)	4/16/2016	Initial ("First-Draw")	20	0.94	0.62	1.14	1.06	4.47	4.30	0.44	0.36	5.86	**52.00**
		Follow-Up ("Flush")		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**23.1**

Analysis	Date of Collection	Type of Sample	EPA Guidance	Sample Location ID / Location Type									
				HS-10	HS-11	HS-12	HS-13	HS-14	HS-15	HS-16	HS-17	HS-18	HS-19
				Sink	Sink	Sink	Sink	DF	DF	Sink	Sink	IM	IM
Lead in Drinking Water (EPA 200.8)	4/16/2016	Initial ("First-Draw")	20	5.06	**43.20**	**73.70**	**29.30**	1.64	0.34	0.71	0.70	0.22	0.06
		Follow-Up ("Flush")		-		34.5		-	-	-	-	-	-

Analysis	Date of Collection	Type of Sample	EPA Guidance	Sample Location ID / Location Type									
				HS-20	HS-21	HS-22	HS-23	HS-24	HS-25	HS-25A	HS-26	HS-27	HS-28
				Sink	Sink	Sink	Sink	Sink	Sink	Sink	DF	Sink	DF
Lead in Drinking Water (EPA 200.8)	4/16/2016	Initial ("First-Draw")	20	0.95	1.28	0.69	2.34	17.40	2.22	2.19	0.36	1.12	0.10
		Follow-Up ("Flush")		-	-	-	-	**16.5**	-	-	-	-	-

Analysis	Date of Collection	Type of Sample	EPA Guidance	Sample Location ID / Location Type			
				HS-29	HS-30	HS-31	HS-32
				DF	Sink	IM	Sink
Lead in Drinking Water (EPA 200.8)	4/16/2016	Initial ("First-Draw")	20	0.41	5.68	5.38	9.60
		Follow-Up ("Flush")		-	-	-	-

Sample Location ID	Room Location
HS-09	2nd Floor - Room 202
HS-11	2nd Floor - Room 206
HS-12	2nd Floor - Room 208
HS-13	2nd Floor - Room 212
HS-24	1st Floor Hallway Near Room 95

All concentrations in parts per billion (ppb)

BRL - Below Reportable Limit (non-detect)

DF - Drinking Fountain

IM - Ice Machine

PF - Pot Filler

	> 20 ppb
	15 - 20 ppb
	< 15 ppb

*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 Lead and Copper Rule 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.

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Jordan-Elbridge Field House

Analysis	Date of Collection	Type of Sample	EPA Guidance	Sample Location ID / Location Type						
				FH-01	FH-02	FH-03	FH-04	FH-05	FH-05A	FH-06
				DF	IM	Sink	Sink	DF	DF	IM
Lead in Drinking Water (EPA 200.8)	4/15/2016	Initial ("First-Draw")	20	0.16	BRL	1.86	9.40	0.21	0.20	0.12
		Follow-Up ("Flush")		-	-	-	-	-	-	-

All concentrations in parts per billion (ppb)

BRL - Below Reportable Limit (non-detect)

DF - Drinking Fountain

IM - Ice Machine

PF - Pot Filler

> 20 ppb

15 - 20 ppb

< 15 ppb

*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 Lead and Copper Rule 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 exceeds 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.

Jordan-Elbridge Bus Garage

Analysis	Date of Collection	Type of Sample	EPA Guidance	Sample Location ID / Location Type	
				BUS-01	BUS-02
				DF	Sink
Lead in Drinking Water (EPA 200.8)	4/15/2016	Initial ("First-Draw")	20	3.89	0.96
		Follow-Up ("Flush")		-	-

All concentrations in parts per billion (ppb)	
BRL - Below Reportable Limit (non-detect)	> 20 ppb
DF - Drinking Fountain	15 - 20 ppb
IM - Ice Machine	< 15 ppb
PF - Pot Filler	

*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 Lead and Copper Rule 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 .

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