WHITMAN

Creating Solutions. Exceeding Expectations.

LEAD IN DRINKING WATER SAMPLING

FOR

7 – TERENCE REILLY SCHOOL
436 FIRST AVENUE
ELIZABETH, NJ 07206

ELIZABETH PUBLIC SCHOOLS
500 NORTH BROAD STREET
ELIZABETH, NJ 07208

PROJECT 24-05-58T

PERFORMED BY

WHITMAN

September 10, 2024

Environmental • Engineering • Energy • Waste Management • EH&S Compliance

LEAD IN DRINKING WATER SAMPLING
ELIZABETH PUBLIC SCHOOLS
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1.0 PROJECT BACKGROUND

There are three ways that lead can contaminate drinking water in school facilities, the water source, the plumbing material, or the actual drinking water outlet fixture. Most sources of drinking water (e.g. ground and surface water) have no lead, or very low levels of lead (i.e., under 5 micrograms per liter [µg/l] or parts per billion [ppb]). Once the drinking water leaves the public water supply system or treatment plant, it comes into contact with piping and plumbing materials that may contain lead. Some lead may get into the water from the distribution system – the network of pipes that carry the water to homes, businesses, and schools in the community. Some communities have lead components in their distribution systems, such as lead joints in cast iron mains, service connections, pigtails, and goosenecks. Even though a public water supplier may deliver water that meets all Federal and State public health standards for lead, there may be lead in the drinking water because of the plumbing in the school facility. Interior plumbing, soldered joints, leaded brass fittings, and various drinking water outlets that contain lead materials are the primary contributors of lead in drinking water. It is also important to note that brass plumbing components contain lead. Since 1986, all plumbing materials must be “lead free”. Although there is an increased probability that a given plumbing component installed prior to 1986 could contain more lead than the newer components, the occurrence of lead in drinking water cannot be predicted solely based upon the age of the component or the school facility. The current law allows plumbing materials up to 0.25 percent lead to be labeled as “lead free”. However, prior to January 4, 2014, “lead free” allowed up to 8 percent lead content of the wetted surfaces of plumbing products including those labeled National Sanitation Foundation (NSF) certified. The best way to determine if a school might have elevated levels of lead in its drinking water is by testing the drinking water in that school. Testing facilitates an evaluation of the plumbing materials and helps target appropriate remedial action. It is a key step in understanding the problem, if there is one, and designing an appropriate response.

2.0 SAMPLING/SCREENING METHODOLOGY

2.1 Purpose

Lead in a water sample taken from an outlet can originate from the outlet fixture (e.g. the faucet, bubbler etc.), plumbing upstream of the outlet fixture (e.g. pipe, joints, valves, fittings etc.), or it can already be in the water that is entering the facility. Sample results are then compared to assist in determining the sources of lead contamination and the appropriate corrective measures. Prior to sampling, Whitman ensured that outlets deviating from normal usage were flushed 8-48 hours prior to sampling.

Initial first draw samples are taken from drinking water outlets and food preparation outlets (e.g., bubblers, kitchen faucets) in the facility. These samples determine the lead content of water sitting in water outlets that are used for drinking or cooking within the building(s).

2.2 NJDEP Limits

If initial first draw test results reveal lead concentrations greater than 15 µg/l (ppb) in a 250 mL sample for a given outlet, follow-up flush testing is required to determine if the lead contamination results are from the fixture or from interior plumbing.

3.0 LEAD IN DRINKING WATER SAMPLING RESULTS DISCUSSION

The summary of lead sample results is presented below. The sampling conducted complied with NJDEP protocol and all samples were submitted to Integrated Analytical Laboratories (NJDEP NELAP #14751) under a completed Chain of Custody Form.

Location	Sample ID #	Date	Time	Lead Result µg/L	NJDEP Lead Limit - µg/L
Room 402 Hallway Water Fountain	S1	8/8/2024	7:39 am	4.48	15
Room 412 Hallway Bottle Filler	S2	8/8/2024	7:40 am	<1.00	15
Room 404 Hallway Water Fountain	S3	8/8/2024	7:42 am	<1.00	15
Room 302 Hallway Water Fountain	S4	8/8/2024	7:47 am	4.62	15
Room 302 Hallway Bottle Filler	S5	8/8/2024	7:48 am	<1.00	15
Room 304 Hallway Water Fountain	S6	8/8/2024	7:50 am	<1.00	15
Room 226 Hallway Water Fountain	S7	8/8/2024	7:53 am	1.21	15
Room 230 Hallway Bottle Filler	S8	8/8/2024	7:54 am	<1.00	15
Room 228 Hallway Water Fountain	S9	8/8/2024	7:59 am	<1.00	15
Room 222 Hallway Water Fountain	S10	8/8/2024	8:01 am	<1.00	15
Room 217 Hallway Water Fountain	S11	8/8/2024	8:03 am	6.45	15
Room 214 Hallway Water Fountain	S12	8/8/2024	8:06 am	<1.00	15
Room 110 Hallway Water Fountain	S13	8/8/2024	8:10 am	<1.00	15
Room 110 Sink	S14	8/8/2024	8:12 am	<1.00	15
Room 115 Hallway Water Fountain	S15	8/8/2024	8:15 am	<1.00	15
Main Office Hallway Water Fountain	S16	8/8/2024	8:18 am	<1.00	15
Room 126 Hallway Bottle Filler	S17	8/8/2024	8:23 am	<1.00	15
Room 125 Hallway Water Fountain	S18	8/8/2024	8:25 am	6.74	15

Location	Sample ID #	Date	Time	Lead Result µg/L	NJDEP Lead Limit - µg/L
Nurse's Office Sink	S19	8/8/2024	8:37 am	5.87	15
Room G9 Hallway Bottle Filler	S20	8/8/2024	8:41 am	<1.00	15
Kitchen Single Prep Sink	S21	8/8/2024	8:46 am	4.47	15
Kitchen Double Prep Sink Left	S22	8/8/2024	8:47 am	4.20	15
Kitchen Double Prep Sink Right	S23	8/8/2024	8:48 am	2.61	15
Room G1 Water Fountain	S24	8/8/2024	8:51 am	3.47	15
Café G8 Front Bottle Filler	S25	8/8/2024	8:56 am	<1.00	15
Room G3 Hallway Water Fountain	S26	8/8/2024	9:00 am	1.04	15
Room G3 Water Fountain	S27	8/8/2024	9:02 am	6.67	15
Room G4 Sink	S28	8/8/2024	9:04 am	3.19	15
Room G5 Water Fountain	S29	8/8/2024	9:07 am	1.72	15
Room G6 Water Fountain	S30	8/8/2024	9:10 am	<1.00	15
Basement Gym Water Fountain	S31	8/8/2024	9:14 am	<1.00	15
Room B10 Water Fountain	S32	8/8/2024	9:17 am	1.49	15
Room B1 Hallway Water Fountain	S33	8/8/2024	9:19 am	<1.00	15
Field Blank	FB	8/8/2024	9:21 am	<1.00	15

4.0 CONCLUSIONS

All lead results were below the 15 µg/L New Jersey Action Level.

5.0 LIMITATIONS, EXCEPTIONS AND ASSUMPTIONS

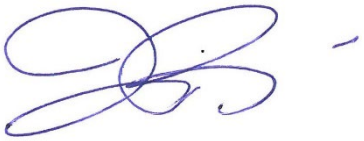
Opinions and recommendations presented in this report apply to site conditions and features as they existed at the time of Whitman's site visit, and those reasonably foreseeable. They cannot necessarily apply to conditions and features of which Whitman is unaware and has not had the opportunity to evaluate.

The conclusions presented in this report are professional opinions based solely upon Whitman's visual observations of accessible areas, testing data, and current regulatory requirements. These conclusions are intended exclusively for the purpose stated herein, at the sites indicated, and for the project indicated.

No expressed or implied representation or warranty is included or intended in our reports, except that our services were performed, within the limits prescribed by our client, with the customary thoroughness and competence of our profession.

Feel free to contact me at 732-390-5858 with any questions or if further clarification is needed.

Sincerely,



John Beaupre
Senior Vice President

Attachments