

**LEAD IN DRINKING WATER SAMPLING
VICTOR MRAVLAK SCHOOL - #21
ELIZABETH, NEW JERSEY**

Whitman sampled various taps throughout the school located in Elizabeth, New Jersey. This sampling took place on July 27, 2021, and was conducted by MR. Mark Costantino, Staff Scientist.

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 [$\mu\text{g/l}$] 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. Sampling conducted was in compliance 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
Custodial Office Sink	S1	7/27/2021	8:45 am	Non-Detect	15
Pre-K Room 129	S2	7/27/2021	8:55 am	2.28	15
Pre-K Room 128	S3	7/27/2021	8:57 am	1.98	15
Kindergarten Room 123	S4	7/27/2021	9:00 am	2.29	15
Kindergarten Room 119	S5	7/27/2021	9:01 am	1.96	15
Pre-K Room 117	S6	7/27/2021	9:05 am	6.97	15
Pre-K Room 113	S7	7/27/2021	9:07 am	2.20	15
Fountain A Gym	S8	7/27/2021	9:10 am	Non-Detect	15
Fountain B Gym	S9	7/27/2021	9:11 am	2.64	15
Kitchen Sink FP2	S10	7/27/2021	9:15 am	1.95	15
Kitchen Sink FP3	S11	7/27/2021	9:17 am	1.27	15
Kitchen Sink FP1	S12	7/27/2021	9:18 am	2.39	15
Kitchen Sink FP4	S13	7/27/2021	9:20 am	Non-Detect	15
Main Office Room 112A	S14	7/27/2021	9:21 am	Non-Detect	15
Outside Room 205A	S15	7/27/2021	9:24 am	1.80	15
Outside Room 205B	S16	7/27/2021	9:25 am	2.27	15
Sink Room 205	S17	7/27/2021	9:29 am	Non-Detect	15
Room 207	S18	7/27/2021	9:30 am	3.72	15

Location	Sample ID #	Date	Time	Lead Result µg/L	NJDEP Lead Limit - µg/L
3 rd Floor Hallway A	S19	7/27/2021	9:35 am	2.28	15
3 rd Floor Hallway B	S18	7/27/2021	9:40 am	1.02	15
Field Blank	FB	7/27/2021	NA	Non-Detect	15

4.0 **CONCLUSIONS**

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

5.0 **LIMITATIONS, EXCEPTIONS AND ASSUMPTIONS**

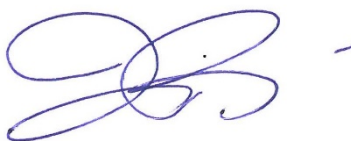
Opinions and recommendations presented in this report apply to site conditions and features as they existed at the time of Whitman's site visit, and those reasonably foreseeable. They cannot necessarily apply to conditions and features of which Whitman is unaware and has not had the opportunity to evaluate.

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 state 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