

POST-FIXTURE REPLACEMENT SAMPLING RESULTS REPORT

Jane Zitterkoph



September 8, 2016

INTRODUCTION

During the month of April, the Department of Licensing and Regulatory Affairs (DLARA) completed replacement of drinking water fixtures at Jane Zitterkoph. These fixture replacements were required because testing results indicated that the older fixtures at most schools were imparting lead to the drinking water. After the fixtures were replaced, a more thorough flushing of the plumbing lines was completed to remove any remaining material from the building's water supply system.

On Saturday, July 18, 2016, the Department of Environmental Quality conducted a post-fixture sampling assessment of the plumbing system at the facility.

For the protection of public health, DLARA started offering the installation of filters. This work began in July, 2016.

SAMPLING METHODS

Fixture Sampling

There are three drinking water fixtures that were identified at the facility. After a minimum six-hour stagnation period, four samples were collected at each of the fixtures identified. Two initial samples were collected immediately after turning on the tap. The water was then flushed for 30 seconds and a third sample was collected. Finally, the water was flushed for another two minutes, and the fourth sample was collected. These samples were used to determine the impact of any lead sources in and around each specific fixture and its connecting plumbing.

Deep Plumbing Sampling

A different sampling method is used to determine the impact of any lead sources located deep in the supply plumbing of the building. During this method, ten bottles are collected in a row (consecutively). These bottles are one liter in size, which is larger than those used for the fixture sampling method.

Sampling Notes

- Twelve samples from three fixtures were collected and sent to the lab for analysis.
- Ten samples from one specific fixture were collected and sent to the lab for analysis for deeper plumbing assessment.

SAMPLING RESULTS

Post-Fixture Replacement

July 18, 2016

Of the 22 samples:

- Lead Range: Non-Detected (ND) to 4 parts per billion (ppb)
- Copper Range: ND to 90 ppb

* Where the result is non-detected for lead it means that the amount of lead in the water was less than 1 ppb.

* Where the result is non-detected for copper it means that the amount of copper in the water was less than 50 ppb.

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Lead	Result (ppb)	Sample Description	Site Code	Copper	Result (ppb)
Lead	4	001BF001 FIRST FLOOR BATH	P1	Copper	100
Lead	2	001BF001 FIRST FLOOR BATH	P2	Copper	100
Lead	ND	001BF001 FIRST FLOOR BATH	F01	Copper	ND
Lead	ND	001BF001 FIRST FLOOR BATH	F02	Copper	ND
Lead	2	002BF002 SECOND FLOOR BATH	P1	Copper	ND
Lead	ND	002BF002 SECOND FLOOR BATH	P2	Copper	ND
Lead	ND	002BF002 SECOND FLOOR BATH	F01	Copper	ND
Lead	ND	002BF002 SECOND FLOOR BATH	F02	Copper	ND
Lead	ND	001KC003 KITCHEN	P1	Copper	60
Lead	3	001KC003 KITCHEN	P2	Copper	90
Lead	1	001KC003 KITCHEN	F01	Copper	70
Lead	2	001KC003 KITCHEN	F02	Copper	80
Lead	2	001KC003 KITCHEN	CA1	Copper	ND
Lead	1	001KC003 KITCHEN	CA2	Copper	ND
Lead	1	001KC003 KITCHEN	CA3	Copper	ND
Lead	ND	001KC003 KITCHEN	CA4	Copper	ND
Lead	ND	001KC003 KITCHEN	CA5	Copper	ND
Lead	ND	001KC003 KITCHEN	CA6	Copper	ND
Lead	ND	001KC003 KITCHEN	CA7	Copper	ND
Lead	ND	001KC003 KITCHEN	CA8	Copper	ND
Lead	ND	001KC003 KITCHEN	CA9	Copper	ND
Lead	ND	001KC003 KITCHEN	CA10	Copper	ND