



December 4, 2020

Mr. Bernie Bowers
Operations Supervisor
Wyandotte Public Schools
639 Oak Street
Wyandotte, Michigan 48192
bbowers@wy.k12.mi.us

RE: **AEG Project # AE180812**
Lead Drinking Water Sampling
Jefferson Elementary School

Dear Mr. Bowers:

Pursuant to the request of Wyandotte Public Schools, Arch Environmental Group, Inc. (AEG) collected five (5) representative first draw drinking water lead samples on November 18, 2020, at Jefferson Elementary School.

General Information about Lead

There is no federal law requiring testing of drinking water in schools and childcare facilities, except for those that have and/or operate their own public water system and therefore are subject to comply with the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). Drinking water programs are conducted on a voluntary basis.

Lead enters drinking water:

1. *Through Corrosion*
Most lead gets into drinking water after the water leaves the local well or treatment plant and comes into contact with plumbing materials containing lead. These include lead pipe and lead solder (commonly used until 1986) as well as faucets, valves, and other components made of brass. The physical/chemical interaction that occurs between the water and plumbing is referred to as corrosion. The extent to which corrosion occurs contributes to the amount of lead that can be released into the drinking water.
2. *Faucet Aerators*
Many taps that are used to provide water for human consumption have an aerator as part of the faucet assembly. Screens are not intended to remove contaminants in the water but may trap sediment or debris as water passes through the faucet. Lead bearing sediment may end up in drinking water from physical corrosion of leaded solder and can build up in the aerator over time.
3. *Galvanized Piping*
Additionally, galvanized pipes are old iron pipes that were installed in many homes built before the 1960s. Over many years, old corrosion scales build up inside the walls of galvanized pipes. These pipes can cause discolored water and pressure issues. Galvanized pipes can also release lead in water if you have or ever have had a lead service pipe.

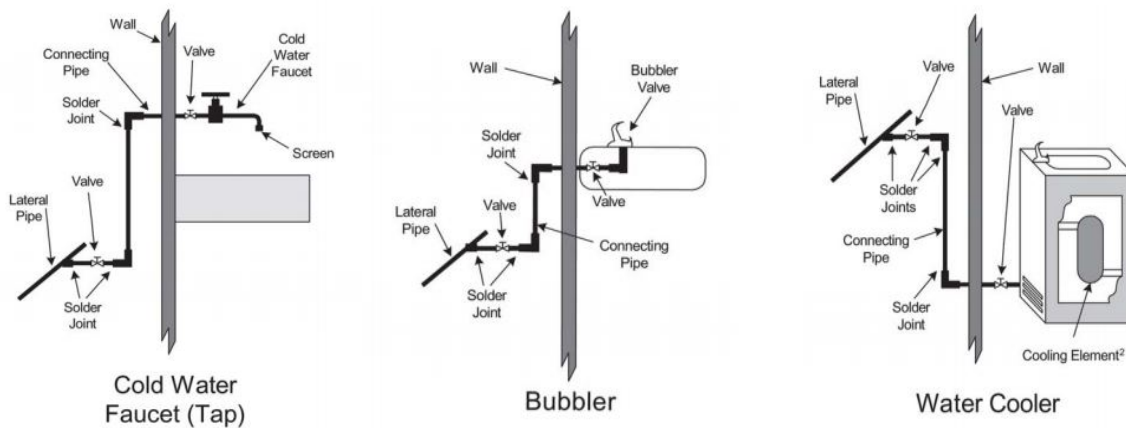
4. Brass Pipes, Faucets Fittings and Valves

Brass used prior to 2014 to deliver drinking water can contribute to lead levels at the tap. Lead has long been used in the foundry process to make brass castings pressure tight. Lead is sometimes added in concentrations of about 2%.

Action Levels

The Lead and Copper Rule (LCR) is a treatment technique rule. Instead of setting a maximum contaminant level (MCL) for lead or copper, the rule requires public water systems to take certain actions to minimize lead and copper in drinking water. The Action Level for lead is 15 ug/L (15 ppb). Beginning January 1, 2025, the action level for lead in the State of Michigan will be lowered to 12 ug/L (12 ppb). In August 2016, the Michigan Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy (EGLE) recommended school districts use the contaminate level goal of 5 ug/L (5 ppb). Finally, in May of 2019, The American Academy of Pediatrics called for new federal standards to ensure water lead concentrations do not exceed 1 ug/L (1 ppb). For this sampling event, the District shall utilize 12 ug/L (ppb) as the Action Level.

Common Drinking Water Outlets



Collection Procedures

All water samples were collected utilizing 250 milliliters (mL) sample bottles as recommended in the August 1, 2016, Version 3.0 "EGLE Guidance on Drinking Water Sampling for Lead and Copper at Schools and Daycares on Community Water Supplies". Sample results are representative of the specific fixture sampled and do not represent the distribution system or other fixtures.

First Draw Sampling:

AEG collected first draw samples. A first draw is the water that is the first to come out of the tap after the period of 8-24 hours of inactivity.

Locations above Action Level

- Jefferson-03: Room 116, Faucet
- Jefferson-04: Room 118, Faucet

AEG recommends that the District remove the locations identified above the Action Level from service (do not shut off) and follow-up flush sampling conducted from the locations identified with elevated lead. Additionally, a plumbing assessment should be conducted to evaluate possible sources of lead and determine if corrective actions are required.

If you have any questions regarding the report, please feel free to contact the cleanWATER team at (248) 426-0165 [office].

Sincerely,

Arch Environmental Group, Inc.
Environmental Services

Brendan Koziol

Brendan Koziol
Consultant

Attachments: Photos
 Results Table
 Analytical Results & Chain of Custody



Jefferson-03: Room 116, Faucet



Jefferson-04: Room 118, Faucet