

# ENVOY

*environmental consultants inc.*

November 11, 2016

Mr. Jeff Beardsley  
Pittsford Central School District  
100 Mendon Center Road  
Pittsford, New York 14534

## **Re: Environmental Water Sampling – Thornell Road Elementary School**

Dear Mr. Beardsley,

Envoy Environmental was contracted on October 12, 2016 to perform Environmental Water Sampling at Thornell Road Elementary School located at 431 Thornell Road in Pittsford, New York. We understand the Pittsford Central School District ("Pittsford CSD") is evaluating the data based on the NYS Department of Health ("NYSDOH") Emergency Regulation, Lead Testing in School Drinking Water (Subpart 67-4) as well as the EPA's 3T's for Reducing Lead in Drinking Water in Schools Guidance Document. All sampling conducted was done in accordance with the NYSDOH regulations as it pertains to testing schools for lead in the drinking water.

Samples taken were based on the locations identified as having lead levels above the NYSDOH action levels and have been re-tested in accordance with NYSDOH Section 67-4.4((a)(2)). All water samples collected were 250 mL and taken as a "first draw" from each testing location. First draw samples are defined as a sample of tap water, collected in accordance with the NYSDOH regulations, that has been standing in plumbing pipes at least 8 hours and not more than 18 hours and is collected without prior flushing of the tap. The NYSDOH Regulation identifies the Action Level at 15 ppb.

Water sampling analysis was contracted through Con-Test Analytical Laboratory located in East Longmeadow, Massachusetts. The sampling and analytical testing was conducted in compliance with the USEPA Requirements for Lead Sampling and Testing Protocols. The following USEPA Methodologies were used to prepare and analyze the Pittsford CSD drinking water samples for Lead:

Drinking Water Sample Preparation	USEPA Method 200.2
Lead by ICP-MS	USEPA Method 200.8

Each sample was preserved, at Con-Test Analytical Laboratory, with nitric acid to reduce the pH to less than 2 as per USEPA Method 200.2.

Chain of Custody ("COC") forms are used to document the history of sample possession from the time the sample containers leave their point of origin to the time the samples are received by the laboratory.

In Table 1 of this report we have listed water samples test results above 15 ppb.

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TABLE 1

Thornell Road Elementary School				
Sample ID	Room #	Water Source	Level Detected (PPB)	Remedial Suggestions
ES-1-CS-01	217	Classroom Sink	18	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Take outlet out of service.</li> <li>2. Do not use for drinking water purposes – adequate signage.</li> <li>3. Clean aerator, re-sample “first draw” and “flush” samples to identify if the problem is at the faucet or interior plumbing; and/or,</li> <li>4. Replace outlet with NSF-approved devices and re-test.</li> </ol>
ES-1-CS-03	214	Classroom Sink	18	
ES-1-CS-05	213	Classroom Sink	23	
ES-1-BS-10	273A	Bathroom Sink	26	
ES-1-CS-14	202	Classroom Sink	64	
ES-1-CS-15	203	Classroom Sink	38	
ES-1-CS-16	204	Classroom Sink	20	
ES-1-CS-19	205	Classroom Sink	26	
ES-1-CS-26	210	Classroom Sink	20	
ES-L-CS-30	104	Classroom Sink	20	
ES-L-BS-34	136	Bathroom Sink	27	

Solutions to lead problems need to be made on both a short-term and a permanent basis. Short-term measures could include flushing the pipes to bring fresh water to the source, removing the outlet from service or providing bottled water until the source of contamination is resolved. Permanent remedies can be implemented in order to eliminate the contaminant source. These options, outlined in the 3Ts guidance document include:

- Install corrosion control devices for individual buildings, known as point-of-entry devices.
- Install point-of-use devices that control lead at the tap.
- Find alternate grounding for electrical wires that are grounded to water pipes.
- Replace lead service lines and other lead pipes.
- Replace outlets where there is localized contamination with new, certified components. EPA recognizes NSF Standard 61, Section 9 as a performance standard. It limits leaching of lead into the drinking water. The standard regulates devices that dispense water for human ingestion.<sup>1</sup>

Routine control measures can also be implemented by Pittsford CSD to properly address each situation, such as cleaning aerators regularly and placard sinks with notices that water should not be consumed, until appropriate permanent actions can be implemented, such as removing/replacing a fixture.

The remedial options are based on the 3Ts guidance document as referenced in the NYSDOH Emergency Regulation:

*“The Environmental Protection Agency’s 3Ts for Reducing Lead in Drinking Water in Schools, Revised Technical Guidance will be used as a technical reference for implementation of the regulation.”*

Please refer to the attached laboratory reports for specific analytical data and sample locations throughout the school. If you have any questions, please contact me at (585) 454-1060. We appreciate the opportunity to provide you with our professional services.

**ENVOY**  
*environmental consultants inc.*

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'TK', with a horizontal line extending to the right.

Ted Knapp  
Project Manager  
Envoy Environmental Consultants, Inc.

# ENVOY

*environmental consultants inc.*

November 11, 2016

Mr. Jeff Beardsley  
Pittsford Central School District  
100 Mendon Center Road  
Pittsford, New York 14534

## **Re: Environmental Water Sampling – Allen Creek Elementary School**

Dear Mr. Beardsley,

Envoy Environmental was contracted on October 12, 2016 to perform Environmental Water Sampling at Allen Creek Elementary School located at 3188 East Avenue in Pittsford, New York. We understand the Pittsford Central School District ("Pittsford CSD") is evaluating the data based on the NYS Department of Health ("NYSDOH") Emergency Regulation, Lead Testing in School Drinking Water (Subpart 67-4) as well as the EPA's 3T's for Reducing Lead in Drinking Water in Schools Guidance Document. All sampling conducted was done in accordance with the NYSDOH regulations as it pertains to testing schools for lead in the drinking water.

Samples taken were based on the locations identified as having lead levels above the NYSDOH action levels and have been re-tested in accordance with NYSDOH Section 67-4.4((a)(2)). All water samples collected were 250 mL and taken as a "first draw" from each testing location. First draw samples are defined as a sample of tap water, collected in accordance with the NYSDOH regulations, that has been standing in plumbing pipes at least 8 hours and not more than 18 hours and is collected without prior flushing of the tap. The NYSDOH Regulation identifies the Action Level at 15 ppb.

Water sampling analysis was contracted through Con-Test Analytical Laboratory located in East Longmeadow, Massachusetts. The sampling and analytical testing was conducted in compliance with the USEPA Requirements for Lead Sampling and Testing Protocols. The following USEPA Methodologies were used to prepare and analyze the Pittsford CSD drinking water samples for Lead:

Drinking Water Sample Preparation	USEPA Method 200.2
Lead by ICP-MS	USEPA Method 200.8

Each sample was preserved, at Con-Test Analytical Laboratory, with nitric acid to reduce the pH to less than 2 as per USEPA Method 200.2.

Chain of Custody ("COC") forms are used to document the history of sample possession from the time the sample containers leave their point of origin to the time the samples are received by the laboratory.

In Table 1 of this report we have listed water samples test results above 15 ppb.

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TABLE 1

Allen Creek Elementary School				
Sample ID	Room #	Water Source	Level Detected (PPB)	Remedial Suggestions
ES-1-CS-02	13A	Classroom Sink	23	1. Take outlet out of service. 2. Do not use for drinking water purposes – adequate signage. 3. Clean aerator, re-sample “first draw” and “flush” samples to identify if the problem is at the faucet or interior plumbing; and/or, 4. Replace outlet with NSF-approved devices and re-test.
ES-1-CS-05	16	Classroom Sink	23	
ES-1-CS-12	26	Classroom Sink	32	
ES-2-CS-20	56	Classroom Sink	280	

Solutions to lead problems need to be made on both a short-term and a permanent basis. Short-term measures could include flushing the pipes to bring fresh water to the source, removing the outlet from service or providing bottled water until the source of contamination is resolved. Permanent remedies can be implemented in order to eliminate the contaminant source. These options, outlined in the 3Ts guidance document include:

- Install corrosion control devices for individual buildings, known as point-of-entry devices.
- Install point-of-use devices that control lead at the tap.
- Find alternate grounding for electrical wires that are grounded to water pipes.
- Replace lead service lines and other lead pipes.
- Replace outlets where there is localized contamination with new, certified components. EPA recognizes NSF Standard 61, Section 9 as a performance standard. It limits leaching of lead into the drinking water. The standard regulates devices that dispense water for human ingestion.<sup>1</sup>

Routine control measures can also be implemented by Pittsford Central School District to properly address each situation, such as cleaning aerators regularly and placard sinks with notices that water should not be consumed, until appropriate permanent actions can be implemented, such as removing/replacing a fixture.

The remedial options are based on the 3Ts guidance document as referenced in the NYSDOH Emergency Regulation:

*“The Environmental Protection Agency’s 3Ts for Reducing Lead in Drinking Water in Schools, Revised Technical Guidance will be used as a technical reference for implementation of the regulation.”*

Please refer to the attached laboratory reports for specific analytical data and sample locations throughout the school. If you have any questions, please contact me at (585) 454-1060. We appreciate the opportunity to provide you with our professional services.

Sincerely,



Ted Knapp  
Project Manager  
Envoy Environmental Consultants, Inc.

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November 11, 2016

Mr. Jeff Beardsley  
Pittsford Central School District  
100 Mendon Center Road  
Pittsford, New York 14534

## Re: Environmental Water Sampling – Mendon Center Elementary School

Dear Mr. Beardsley,

Envoy Environmental was contracted on October 12, 2016 to perform Environmental Water Sampling at Mendon Center Elementary School located at 110 Mendon Center Road in Pittsford, New York. We understand the Pittsford Central School District ("Pittsford CSD") is evaluating the data based on the NYS Department of Health ("NYSDOH") Emergency Regulation, Lead Testing in School Drinking Water (Subpart 67-4) as well as the EPA's 3T's for Reducing Lead in Drinking Water in Schools Guidance Document. All sampling conducted was done in accordance with the NYSDOH regulations as it pertains to testing schools for lead in the drinking water.

Samples taken were based on the locations identified as having lead levels above the NYSDOH action levels and have been re-tested in accordance with NYSDOH Section 67-4.4((a)(2)). All water samples collected were 250 mL and taken as a "first draw" from each testing location. First draw samples are defined as a sample of tap water, collected in accordance with the NYSDOH regulations, that has been standing in plumbing pipes at least 8 hours and not more than 18 hours and is collected without prior flushing of the tap. The NYSDOH Regulation identifies the Action Level at 15 ppb.

Water sampling analysis was contracted through Con-Test Analytical Laboratory located in East Longmeadow, Massachusetts. The sampling and analytical testing was conducted in compliance with the USEPA Requirements for Lead Sampling and Testing Protocols. The following USEPA Methodologies were used to prepare and analyze the Pittsford CSD drinking water samples for Lead:

Drinking Water Sample Preparation	USEPA Method 200.2
Lead by ICP-MS	USEPA Method 200.8

Each sample was preserved, at Con-Test Analytical Laboratory, with nitric acid to reduce the pH to less than 2 as per USEPA Method 200.2.

Chain of Custody ("COC") forms are used to document the history of sample possession from the time the sample containers leave their point of origin to the time the samples are received by the laboratory.

In Table 1 of this report we have listed water samples test results above 15 ppb.

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TABLE 1

Mendon Center Elementary School				
Sample ID	Room #	Water Source	Level Detected (PPB)	Remedial Suggestions
ES-1-BS-03	128C	Bathroom Sink	16	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Take outlet out of service.</li><li>2. Do not use for drinking water purposes – adequate signage.</li><li>3. Clean aerator, re-sample “first draw” and “flush” samples to identify if the problem is at the faucet or interior plumbing; and/or,</li><li>4. Replace outlet with NSF-approved devices and re-test.</li></ol>
ES-1-BS-04	130C	Bathroom Sink	250	
ES-1-CS-06	135	Classroom Sink	18	
ES-1-CS-07	135	Classroom Sink	48	
ES-1-CS-08	135	Classroom Sink	31	
ES-1-CS-09	135	Classroom Sink	29	
ES-1-BS-12	159B	Bathroom Sink	19	
ES-1-BS-14	157A	Bathroom Sink	16	
ES-1-BS-15	157A	Bathroom Sink	26	

Solutions to lead problems need to be made on both a short-term and a permanent basis. Short-term measures could include flushing the pipes to bring fresh water to the source, removing the outlet from service or providing bottled water until the source of contamination is resolved. Permanent remedies can be implemented in order to eliminate the contaminant source. These options, outlined in the 3Ts guidance document include:

- Install corrosion control devices for individual buildings, known as point-of-entry devices.
- Install point-of-use devices that control lead at the tap.
- Find alternate grounding for electrical wires that are grounded to water pipes.
- Replace lead service lines and other lead pipes.
- Replace outlets where there is localized contamination with new, certified components. EPA recognizes NSF Standard 61, Section 9 as a performance standard. It limits leaching of lead into the drinking water. The standard regulates devices that dispense water for human ingestion.<sup>1</sup>

Routine control measures can also be implemented by Pittsford Central School District to properly address each situation, such as cleaning aerators regularly and placard sinks with notices that water should not be consumed, until appropriate permanent actions can be implemented, such as removing/replacing a fixture.

The remedial options are based on the 3Ts guidance document as referenced in the NYSDOH Emergency Regulation:

*“The Environmental Protection Agency’s 3Ts for Reducing Lead in Drinking Water in Schools, Revised Technical Guidance will be used as a technical reference for implementation of the regulation.”*

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Please refer to the attached laboratory reports for specific analytical data and sample locations throughout the school. If you have any questions, please contact me at (585) 454-1060. We appreciate the opportunity to provide you with our professional services.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'TK', with a horizontal line extending to the left and a small flourish at the end.

Ted Knapp  
Project Manager  
Envoy Environmental Consultants, Inc.



# ENVOY

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November 11, 2016

Mr. Jeff Beardsley  
Pittsford Central School District  
100 Mendon Center Road  
Pittsford, New York 14534

## **Re: Environmental Water Sampling – Park Road Elementary School**

Dear Mr. Beardsley,

Envoy Environmental was contracted on October 12, 2016 to perform Environmental Water Sampling at Park Road Elementary School located at 50 Park Road in Pittsford, New York. We understand the Pittsford Central School District ("Pittsford CSD") is evaluating the data based on the NYS Department of Health ("NYSDOH") Emergency Regulation, Lead Testing in School Drinking Water (Subpart 67-4) as well as the EPA's 3T's for Reducing Lead in Drinking Water in Schools Guidance Document. All sampling conducted was done in accordance with the NYSDOH regulations as it pertains to testing schools for lead in the drinking water.

Samples taken were based on the locations identified as having lead levels above the NYSDOH action levels and have been re-tested in accordance with NYSDOH Section 67-4.4((a)(2)). All water samples collected were 250 mL and taken as a "first draw" from each testing location. First draw samples are defined as a sample of tap water, collected in accordance with the NYSDOH regulations, that has been standing in plumbing pipes at least 8 hours and not more than 18 hours and is collected without prior flushing of the tap. The NYSDOH Regulation identifies the Action Level at 15 ppb.

Water sampling analysis was contracted through Con-Test Analytical Laboratory located in East Longmeadow, Massachusetts. The sampling and analytical testing was conducted in compliance with the USEPA Requirements for Lead Sampling and Testing Protocols. The following USEPA Methodologies were used to prepare and analyze the Pittsford CSD drinking water samples for Lead:

Drinking Water Sample Preparation	USEPA Method 200.2
Lead by ICP-MS	USEPA Method 200.8

Each sample was preserved, at Con-Test Analytical Laboratory, with nitric acid to reduce the pH to less than 2 as per USEPA Method 200.2.

Chain of Custody ("COC") forms are used to document the history of sample possession from the time the sample containers leave their point of origin to the time the samples are received by the laboratory.

In Table 1 of this report we have listed water samples test results over 15 ppb.

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TABLE 1

Park Road Elementary School				
Sample ID	Room #	Water Source	Level Detected (PPB)	Remedial Suggestions
ES-1-CS-12	C4	Classroom Sink	33	1. Take outlet out of service. 2. Do not use for drinking water purposes – adequate signage. 3. Clean aerator, re-sample “first draw” and “flush” samples to identify if the problem is at the faucet or interior plumbing; and/or, 4. Replace outlet with NSF-approved devices and re-test.
ES-1-CS-14	C7	Classroom Sink	16	
ES-1-CS-15	C8	Classroom Sink	17	
ES-1-BS-23	C150	Bathroom Sink	16	

Solutions to lead problems need to be made on both a short-term and a permanent basis. Short-term measures could include flushing the pipes to bring fresh water to the source, removing the outlet from service or providing bottled water until the source of contamination is resolved. Permanent remedies can be implemented in order to eliminate the contaminant source. These options, outlined in the 3Ts guidance document include:

- Install corrosion control devices for individual buildings, known as point-of-entry devices.
- Install point-of-use devices that control lead at the tap.
- Find alternate grounding for electrical wires that are grounded to water pipes.
- Replace lead service lines and other lead pipes.
- Replace outlets where there is localized contamination with new, certified components. EPA recognizes NSF Standard 61, Section 9 as a performance standard. It limits leaching of lead into the drinking water. The standard regulates devices that dispense water for human ingestion.<sup>1</sup>

Routine control measures can also be implemented by Pittsford Central School District to properly address each situation, such as cleaning aerators regularly and placard sinks with notices that water should not be consumed, until appropriate permanent actions can be implemented, such as removing/replacing a fixture.

The remedial options are based on the 3Ts guidance document as referenced in the NYSDOH Emergency Regulation:

*“The Environmental Protection Agency’s 3Ts for Reducing Lead in Drinking Water in Schools, Revised Technical Guidance will be used as a technical reference for implementation of the regulation.”*

Please refer to the attached laboratory reports for specific analytical data and sample locations throughout the school. If you have any questions, please contact me at (585) 454-1060. We appreciate the opportunity to provide you with our professional services.

Sincerely,



Ted Knapp  
Project Manager  
Envoy Environmental Consultants, Inc.

November 11, 2016

Mr. Jeff Beardsley  
Pittsford Central School District  
100 Mendon Center Road  
Pittsford, New York 14534

**Re: Environmental Water Sampling – Jefferson Road Elementary School**

Dear Mr. Beardsley,

Envoy Environmental was contracted on October 12, 2016 to perform Environmental Water Sampling at Jefferson Road Elementary School located at 15 School Lane in Pittsford, New York. We understand the Pittsford Central School District (“Pittsford CSD”) is evaluating the data based on the NYS Department of Health (“NYSDOH”) Emergency Regulation, Lead Testing in School Drinking Water (Subpart 67-4) as well as the EPA’s 3T’s for Reducing Lead in Drinking Water in Schools Guidance Document. All sampling conducted was done in accordance with the NYSDOH regulations as it pertains to testing schools for lead in the drinking water.

Samples taken were based on the locations identified as having lead levels above the NYSDOH action levels and have been re-tested in accordance with NYSDOH Section 67-4.4((a)(2)). All water samples collected were 250 mL and taken as a “first draw” from each testing location. First draw samples are defined as a sample of tap water, collected in accordance with the NYSDOH regulations, that has been standing in plumbing pipes at least 8 hours and not more than 18 hours and is collected without prior flushing of the tap. The NYSDOH Regulation identifies the Action Level at 15 ppb.

Water sampling analysis was contracted through Con-Test Analytical Laboratory located in East Longmeadow, Massachusetts. The sampling and analytical testing was conducted in compliance with the USEPA Requirements for Lead Sampling and Testing Protocols. The following USEPA Methodologies were used to prepare and analyze the Pittsford CSD drinking water samples for Lead:

Drinking Water Sample Preparation	USEPA Method 200.2
Lead by ICP-MS	USEPA Method 200.8

Each sample was preserved, at Con-Test Analytical Laboratory, with nitric acid to reduce the pH to less than 2 as per USEPA Method 200.2.

Chain of Custody (“COC”) forms are used to document the history of sample possession from the time the sample containers leave their point of origin to the time the samples are received by the laboratory.

In Table 1 of this report we have listed water samples test results over 15 ppb.

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environmental consultants inc.

TABLE 1

Jefferson Road Elementary School				
Sample ID	Room #	Water Source	Level Detected (PPB)	Remedial Suggestions
ES-1-CS-19	202	Classroom Sink	16	1. Take outlet out of service. 2. Do not use for drinking water purposes – adequate signage. 3. Clean aerator, re-sample “first draw” and “flush” samples to identify if the problem is at the faucet or interior plumbing; and/or, 4. Replace outlet with NSF-approved devices and re-test.
ES-1-CS-20	201	Classroom Sink	110	
ES-1-CS-22	204	Classroom Sink	40	
ES-1-CS-25	207	Classroom Sink	85	
ES-1-BS-29	135	Bathroom Sink	20	
ES-1-BS-30	135	Bathroom Sink	26	
ES-1-BS-31	141	Bathroom Sink	33	
ES-1-BS-32	157	Bathroom Sink	150	
ES-1-BS-33	160	Bathroom Sink	52	
ES-1-BS-34	160	Bathroom Sink	64	
ES-1-CS-36	213	Classroom Sink	420	
ES-1-CS-38	214 215	Classroom Sink	16	

Solutions to lead problems need to be made on both a short-term and a permanent basis. Short-term measures could include flushing the pipes to bring fresh water to the source, removing the outlet from service or providing bottled water until the source of contamination is resolved. Permanent remedies can be implemented in order to eliminate the contaminant source. These options, outlined in the 3Ts guidance document include:

- Install corrosion control devices for individual buildings, known as point-of-entry devices.
- Install point-of-use devices that control lead at the tap.
- Find alternate grounding for electrical wires that are grounded to water pipes.
- Replace lead service lines and other lead pipes.
- Replace outlets where there is localized contamination with new, certified components. EPA recognizes NSF Standard 61, Section 9 as a performance standard. It limits leaching of lead into the drinking water. The standard regulates devices that dispense water for human ingestion.<sup>1</sup>

Routine control measures can also be implemented by Pittsford Central School District to properly address each situation, such as cleaning aerators regularly and placard sinks with notices that water should not be consumed, until appropriate permanent actions can be implemented, such as removing/replacing a fixture.

The remedial options are based on the 3Ts guidance document as referenced in the NYSDOH Emergency Regulation:

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Please refer to the attached laboratory reports for specific analytical data and sample locations throughout the school. If you have any questions, please contact me at (585) 454-1060. We appreciate the opportunity to provide you with our professional services.

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Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'TK', with a horizontal line extending to the left and right of the main signature.

Ted Knapp  
Project Manager  
Envoy Environmental Consultants, Inc.

November 11, 2016

Mr. Jeff Beardsley  
Pittsford Central School District  
100 Mendon Center Road  
Pittsford, New York 14534

**Re: Environmental Water Sampling - Mendon High School**

Dear Mr. Beardsley,

Envoy Environmental was contracted on October 19, 2016 to perform Environmental Water Sampling at Mendon High School located at 472 Mendon Road in Pittsford, New York. We understand the Pittsford Central School District ("Pittsford CSD") is evaluating the data based on the NYS Department of Health ("NYSDOH") Emergency Regulation, Lead Testing in School Drinking Water (Subpart 67-4) as well as the EPA's 3T's for Reducing Lead in Drinking Water in Schools Guidance Document. All sampling conducted was done in accordance with the NYSDOH regulations as it pertains to testing schools for lead in the drinking water.

Samples taken were based on the locations identified as having lead levels above the NYSDOH action levels and have been re-tested in accordance with NYSDOH Section 67-4.4((a)(2)). All water samples collected were 250 mL and taken as a "first draw" from each testing location. First draw samples are defined as a sample of tap water, collected in accordance with the NYSDOH regulations, that has been standing in plumbing pipes at least 8 hours and not more than 18 hours and is collected without prior flushing of the tap. The NYSDOH Regulation identifies the Action Level at 15 ppb.

Water sampling analysis was contracted through Con-Test Analytical Laboratory located in East Longmeadow, Massachusetts. The sampling and analytical testing was conducted in compliance with the USEPA Requirements for Lead Sampling and Testing Protocols. The following USEPA Methodologies were used to prepare and analyze the Pittsford CSD drinking water samples for Lead:

Drinking Water Sample Preparation	USEPA Method 200.2
Lead by ICP-MS	USEPA Method 200.8

Each sample was preserved, at Con-Test Analytical Laboratory, with nitric acid to reduce the pH to less than 2 as per USEPA Method 200.2.

Chain of Custody ("COC") forms are used to document the history of sample possession from the time the sample containers leave their point of origin to the time the samples are received by the laboratory.

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In Table 1 of this report we have listed water samples test results.

**TABLE 1**

Mendon High School				
Sample ID	Room #	Water Source	Level Detected (PPB)	Remedial Suggestions
HS-1-BS-28	169	Bathroom Sink	16	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Take outlet out of service.</li> <li>2. Do not use for drinking water purposes – adequate signage.</li> <li>3. Clean aerator, re-sample “first draw” and “flush” samples to identify if the problem is at the faucet or interior plumbing; and/or,</li> <li>4. Replace outlet with NSF-approved devices and re-test.</li> </ol>
HS-1-BS-29	168	Bathroom Sink	91	
HS-2-CS-62	219	Classroom Sink	60	
HS-2-CS-63	219	Classroom Sink	200	
HS-2-CS-64	219	Classroom Sink	150	
HS-2-CS-65	222	Classroom Sink	43	
HS-2-CS-67	222	Classroom Sink	22	
HS-2-CS-68	220	Classroom Sink	51	
HS-2-CS-69	220	Classroom Sink	27	
HS-2-CS-70	220	Classroom Sink	940	
HS-2-CS-71	215	Classroom Sink	47	
HS-2-CS-72	215	Classroom Sink	25	
HS-2-CS-73	218	Classroom Sink	67	
HS-2-CS-75	218	Classroom Sink	16	
HS-2-CS-80	216	Classroom Sink	23	
HS-2-CS-81	216	Classroom Sink	35	
HS-2-CS-82	216	Classroom Sink	27	
HS-2-CS-83	216	Classroom Sink	17	
HS-2-CS-84	216	Classroom Sink	35	
HS-2-CS-85	214	Classroom Sink	31	

Solutions to lead problems need to be made on both a short-term and a permanent basis. Short-term measures could include flushing the pipes to bring fresh water to the source, removing the outlet from service or providing bottled water until the source of contamination is resolved. Permanent remedies can be implemented in order to eliminate the contaminant source. These options, outlined in the 3Ts guidance document include:

- Install corrosion control devices for individual buildings, known as point-of-entry devices.
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The remedial options are based on the 3Ts guidance document as referenced in the NYSDOH Emergency Regulation:

*"The Environmental Protection Agency's 3Ts for Reducing Lead in Drinking Water in Schools, Revised Technical Guidance will be used as a technical reference for implementation of the regulation."*

Please refer to the attached laboratory reports for specific analytical data and sample locations throughout the school. If you have any questions, please contact me at (585) 454-1060. We appreciate the opportunity to provide you with our professional services.

Sincerely,

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Ted Knapp  
Project Manager  
Envoy Environmental Consultants, Inc.



November 11, 2016

Mr. Jeff Beardsley  
Pittsford Central School District  
100 Mendon Center Road  
Pittsford, New York 14534

**Re: Environmental Water Sampling – Calkins Road Middle School**

Dear Mr. Beardsley,

Envoy Environmental was contracted on October 20, 2016 to perform Environmental Water Sampling at Calkins Road Middle School located at 1899 Calkins Road in Pittsford, New York. We understand the Pittsford Central School District ("Pittsford CSD") is evaluating the data based on the NYS Department of Health ("NYSDOH") Emergency Regulation, Lead Testing in School Drinking Water (Subpart 67-4) as well as the EPA's 3T's for Reducing Lead in Drinking Water in Schools Guidance Document. All sampling conducted was done in accordance with the NYSDOH regulations as it pertains to testing schools for lead in the drinking water.

Samples taken were based on the locations identified as having lead levels above the NYSDOH action levels and have been re-tested in accordance with NYSDOH Section 67-4.4((a)(2)). All water samples collected were 250 mL and taken as a "first draw" from each testing location. First draw samples are defined as a sample of tap water, collected in accordance with the NYSDOH regulations, that has been standing in plumbing pipes at least 8 hours and not more than 18 hours and is collected without prior flushing of the tap. The NYSDOH Regulation identifies the Action Level at 15 ppb.

Water sampling analysis was contracted through Con-Test Analytical Laboratory located in East Longmeadow, Massachusetts. The sampling and analytical testing was conducted in compliance with the USEPA Requirements for Lead Sampling and Testing Protocols. The following USEPA Methodologies were used to prepare and analyze the Pittsford CSD drinking water samples for Lead:

Drinking Water Sample Preparation	USEPA Method 200.2
Lead by ICP-MS	USEPA Method 200.8

Each sample was preserved, at Con-Test Analytical Laboratory, with nitric acid to reduce the pH to less than 2 as per USEPA Method 200.2.

Chain of Custody ("COC") forms are used to document the history of sample possession from the time the sample containers leave their point of origin to the time the samples are received by the laboratory.

In Table 1 of this report we have listed water samples test results.

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TABLE 1

Calkins Road Middle School				
Sample ID	Room #	Water Source	Level Detected (PPB)	Remedial Suggestions
MS-2-CS-71	D59	Classroom Sink	85	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Take outlet out of service.</li><li>2. Do not use for drinking water purposes – adequate signage.</li><li>3. Clean aerator, re-sample “first draw” and “flush” samples to identify if the problem is at the faucet or interior plumbing; and/or,</li><li>4. Replace outlet with NSF-approved devices and re-test.</li></ol>

Solutions to lead problems need to be made on both a short-term and a permanent basis. Short-term measures could include flushing the pipes to bring fresh water to the source, removing the outlet from service or providing bottled water until the source of contamination is resolved. Permanent remedies can be implemented in order to eliminate the contaminant source. These options, outlined in the 3Ts guidance document include:

- Install corrosion control devices for individual buildings, known as point-of-entry devices.
- Install point-of-use devices that control lead at the tap.
- Find alternate grounding for electrical wires that are grounded to water pipes.
- Replace lead service lines and other lead pipes.
- Replace outlets where there is localized contamination with new, certified components. EPA recognizes NSF Standard 61, Section 9 as a performance standard. It limits leaching of lead into the drinking water. The standard regulates devices that dispense water for human ingestion.<sup>1</sup>

Routine control measures can also be implemented by Pittsford Central School District to properly address each situation, such as cleaning aerators regularly and placard sinks with notices that water should not be consumed, until appropriate permanent actions can be implemented, such as removing/replacing a fixture.

The remedial options are based on the 3Ts guidance document as referenced in the NYSDOH Emergency Regulation:

*“The Environmental Protection Agency’s 3Ts for Reducing Lead in Drinking Water in Schools, Revised Technical Guidance will be used as a technical reference for implementation of the regulation.”*

Please refer to the attached laboratory reports for specific analytical data and sample locations throughout the school. If you have any questions, please contact me at (585) 454-1060. We appreciate the opportunity to provide you with our professional services.

Sincerely,



Ted Knapp  
Project Manager  
Envoy Environmental Consultants, Inc.

# ENVOY

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November 11, 2016

Mr. Jeff Beardsley  
Pittsford Central School District  
100 Mendon Center Road  
Pittsford, New York 14534

## **Re: Environmental Water Sampling – Barker Road Middle School**

Dear Mr. Beardsley,

Envoy Environmental was contracted on October 19, 2016 to perform Environmental Water Sampling at Barker Road Middle School located at 75 Barker Road in Pittsford, New York. We understand the Pittsford Central School District ("Pittsford CSD") is evaluating the data based on the NYS Department of Health ("NYSDOH") Emergency Regulation, Lead Testing in School Drinking Water (Subpart 67-4) as well as the EPA's 3T's for Reducing Lead in Drinking Water in Schools Guidance Document. All sampling conducted was done in accordance with the NYSDOH regulations as it pertains to testing schools for lead in the drinking water.

Samples taken were based on the locations identified as having lead levels above the NYSDOH action levels and have been re-tested in accordance with NYSDOH Section 67-4.4((a)(2)). All water samples collected were 250 mL and taken as a "first draw" from each testing location. First draw samples are defined as a sample of tap water, collected in accordance with the NYSDOH regulations, that has been standing in plumbing pipes at least 8 hours and not more than 18 hours and is collected without prior flushing of the tap. The NYSDOH Regulation identifies the Action Level at 15 ppb.

Water sampling analysis was contracted through Con-Test Analytical Laboratory located in East Longmeadow, Massachusetts. The sampling and analytical testing was conducted in compliance with the USEPA Requirements for Lead Sampling and Testing Protocols. The following USEPA Methodologies were used to prepare and analyze the Pittsford CSD drinking water samples for Lead:

Drinking Water Sample Preparation	USEPA Method 200.2
Lead by ICP-MS	USEPA Method 200.8

Each sample was preserved, at Con-Test Analytical Laboratory, with nitric acid to reduce the pH to less than 2 as per USEPA Method 200.2.

Chain of Custody ("COC") forms are used to document the history of sample possession from the time the sample containers leave their point of origin to the time the samples are received by the laboratory.

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In Table 1 of this report we have listed water samples test results.

**TABLE 1**

Barker Road Middle School				
Sample ID	Room #	Water Source	Level Detected (PPB)	Remedial Suggestions
MS-1-BS-01	6B	Bathroom Sink	19	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Take outlet out of service.</li> <li>2. Do not use for drinking water purposes – adequate signage.</li> <li>3. Clean aerator, re-sample “first draw” and “flush” samples to identify if the problem is at the faucet or interior plumbing; and/or,</li> <li>4. Replace outlet with NSF-approved devices and re-test.</li> </ol>
MS-1-BS-02	144	Bathroom Sink	68	
MS-1-BS-03	147	Bathroom Sink	77	
MS-1-BS-12	136A	Bathroom Sink	19	
MS-1-BS-13	137	Bathroom Sink	55	
MS-1-CS-16	116	Classroom Sink	16	
MS-1-CS-27	M1	Classroom Sink	59	
MS-1-CS-28	M4	Classroom Sink	100	
MS-1-BS-29	160	Bathroom Sink	37	
MS-1-BS-32	160A	Bathroom Sink	19	
MS-1-CS-33	M7	Classroom Sink	180	
MS-1-CS-44	300	Classroom Sink	55	
MS-1-CS-45	300	Classroom Sink	74	
MS-1-CS-46	301	Classroom Sink	89	
MS-1-CS-47	302	Classroom Sink	270	
MS-1-CS-48	303	Classroom Sink	64	
MS-1-CS-49	304	Classroom Sink	600	
MS-1-CS-51	308	Classroom Sink	46	
MS-1-CS-52	307	Classroom Sink	25	
MS-1-CS-53	305	Classroom Sink	51	
MS-1-CS-54	315	Classroom Sink	45	
MS-1-BS-56	412	Bathroom Sink	150	
MS-1-CS-58	409	Classroom Sink	33	
MS-1-CS-59	404	Classroom Sink	82	
MS-1-CS-60	405	Classroom Sink	35	
MS-1-CS-61	402	Classroom Sink	250	
MS-1-CS-62	403	Classroom Sink	30	

Solutions to lead problems need to be made on both a short-term and a permanent basis. Short-term measures could include flushing the pipes to bring fresh water to the source, removing the outlet from service or providing bottled water until the source of contamination is resolved. Permanent remedies can be implemented in order to eliminate the contaminant source. These options, outlined in the 3Ts guidance document include:

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- Install corrosion control devices for individual buildings, known as point-of-entry devices.
- Install point-of-use devices that control lead at the tap.
- Find alternate grounding for electrical wires that are grounded to water pipes.
- Replace lead service lines and other lead pipes.
- Replace outlets where there is localized contamination with new, certified components. EPA recognizes NSF Standard 61, Section 9 as a performance standard. It limits leaching of lead into the drinking water. The standard regulates devices that dispense water for human ingestion.<sup>1</sup>

Routine control measures can also be implemented by Pittsford Central School District to properly address each situation, such as cleaning aerators regularly and placard sinks with notices that water should not be consumed, until appropriate permanent actions can be implemented, such as removing/replacing a fixture.

The remedial options are based on the 3Ts guidance document as referenced in the NYSDOH Emergency Regulation:

*"The Environmental Protection Agency's 3Ts for Reducing Lead in Drinking Water in Schools, Revised Technical Guidance will be used as a technical reference for implementation of the regulation."*

Please refer to the attached laboratory reports for specific analytical data and sample locations throughout the school. If you have any questions, please contact me at (585) 454-1060. We appreciate the opportunity to provide you with our professional services.

Sincerely,



Ted Knapp  
Project Manager  
Envoy Environmental Consultants, Inc.

November 11, 2016

Mr. Jeff Beardsley  
Pittsford Central School District  
100 Mendon Center Road  
Pittsford, New York 14534

**Re: Environmental Water Sampling - Sutherland High School**

Dear Mr. Beardsley,

Envoy Environmental was contracted on October 19-20, 2016 to perform Environmental Water Sampling at Sutherland High School located at 55 Sutherland Street in Pittsford, New York. We understand the Pittsford Central School District ("Pittsford CSD") is evaluating the data based on the NYS Department of Health ("NYSDOH") Emergency Regulation, Lead Testing in School Drinking Water (Subpart 67-4) as well as the EPA's 3T's for Reducing Lead in Drinking Water in Schools Guidance Document. All sampling conducted was done in accordance with the NYSDOH regulations as it pertains to testing schools for lead in the drinking water.

Samples taken were based on the locations identified as having lead levels above the NYSDOH action levels and have been re-tested in accordance with NYSDOH Section 67-4.4((a)(2)). All water samples collected were 250 mL and taken as a "first draw" from each testing location. First draw samples are defined as a sample of tap water, collected in accordance with the NYSDOH regulations, that has been standing in plumbing pipes at least 8 hours and not more than 18 hours and is collected without prior flushing of the tap. The NYSDOH Regulation identifies the Action Level at 15 ppb.

Water sampling analysis was contracted through Con-Test Analytical Laboratory located in East Longmeadow, Massachusetts. The sampling and analytical testing was conducted in compliance with the USEPA Requirements for Lead Sampling and Testing Protocols. The following USEPA Methodologies were used to prepare and analyze the Pittsford CSD drinking water samples for Lead:

Drinking Water Sample Preparation	USEPA Method 200.2
Lead by ICP-MS	USEPA Method 200.8

Each sample was preserved, at Con-Test Analytical Laboratory, with nitric acid to reduce the pH to less than 2 as per USEPA Method 200.2.

Chain of Custody ("COC") forms are used to document the history of sample possession from the time the sample containers leave their point of origin to the time the samples are received by the laboratory.

In Table 1 of this report we have listed water samples test results.

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TABLE 1

Sutherland High School				
Sample ID	Room #	Water Source	Level Detected (PPB)	Remedial Suggestions
HS-3-CS-128	F370	Classroom Sink	31	1. Take outlet out of service. 2. Do not use for drinking water purposes – adequate signage. 3. Clean aerator, re-sample “first draw” and “flush” samples to identify if the problem is at the faucet or interior plumbing; and/or, 4. Replace outlet with NSF-approved devices and re-test.
HS-3-CS-144	B309	Classroom Sink	120	
HS-3-CS-145	B309	Classroom Sink	95	
HS-3-CS-148	C321	Classroom Sink	18	
HS-3-CS-160	C325	Classroom Sink	49	
HS-3-CS-178	C327	Classroom Sink	18	

Solutions to lead problems need to be made on both a short-term and a permanent basis. Short-term measures could include flushing the pipes to bring fresh water to the source, removing the outlet from service or providing bottled water until the source of contamination is resolved. Permanent remedies can be implemented in order to eliminate the contaminant source. These options, outlined in the 3Ts guidance document include:

- Install corrosion control devices for individual buildings, known as point-of-entry devices.
- Install point-of-use devices that control lead at the tap.
- Find alternate grounding for electrical wires that are grounded to water pipes.
- Replace lead service lines and other lead pipes.
- Replace outlets where there is localized contamination with new, certified components. EPA recognizes NSF Standard 61, Section 9 as a performance standard. It limits leaching of lead into the drinking water. The standard regulates devices that dispense water for human ingestion.<sup>1</sup>

Routine control measures can also be implemented by Pittsford Central School District to properly address each situation, such as cleaning aerators regularly and placard sinks with notices that water should not be consumed, until appropriate permanent actions can be implemented, such as removing/replacing a fixture.

The remedial options are based on the 3Ts guidance document as referenced in the NYSDOH Emergency Regulation:

*“The Environmental Protection Agency’s 3Ts for Reducing Lead in Drinking Water in Schools, Revised Technical Guidance will be used as a technical reference for implementation of the regulation.”*

Please refer to the attached laboratory reports for specific analytical data and sample locations throughout the school. If you have any questions, please contact me at (585) 454-1060. We appreciate the opportunity to provide you with our professional services.

Sincerely,



Ted Knapp  
Project Manager  
Envoy Environmental Consultants, Inc.