McCABE
ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES LLC

464 Valley Brook Avenue, Lyndhurst NJ 07071
129 Sea Girt Avenue, Manasquan NJ 08736
Phone: (800) 423-0766 ▪ Fax: (201) 438-1798
www.mccabeenv.com

LEAD IN DRINKING WATER TESTING REPORT

Conducted for:
Empowerment Academy Charter School
240 Ege Avenue
Jersey City, New Jersey 07304

Conducted at:
Empowerment Academy Charter School
211 Sherman Avenue
Jersey City, New Jersey 07307

Submitted by:
McCabe Environmental Services, L.L.C.
464 Valley Brook Avenue
Lyndhurst, New Jersey 07071

REPORT DATE: December 29, 2022

MES PROJECT NO.: 22-04454

Prepared by:

Gerard D'Alessio
Environmental Scientist

Signed for the Company by:

John H. Chiaviello
Vice President

Certified Women, Small & Disadvantaged Business Enterprise (WBE/SBE/DBE)

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0 INTRODUCTION

McCabe Environmental Services, L.L.C. (McCabe) was retained by Empowerment Academy Charter School to conduct lead in drinking water testing at 211 Sherman Avenue, Jersey City, New Jersey 07307.

The project information is as follows:

Client Name:	Empowerment Academy Charter School
Contact Person:	Mr. Bobby Seetaram
Project Name:	Empowerment Academy Charter School
Project Location:	211 Sherman Avenue Jersey City, New Jersey 07307
Date(s) of Service:	December 7, 2022
McCabe Personnel:	Gerard D'Alessio & Brandon Soto

2.0 SCOPE OF WORK

Drinking water testing was performed at Empowerment Academy Charter School located at 211 Sherman Avenue, Jersey City, New Jersey on December 7, 2022. The purpose of the testing was to determine if the building's plumbing was having an adverse impact on water quality, specifically with regard to lead concentrations. Samples were collected from various potential drinking water outlets located throughout the building.

3.0 PROCEDURES

After determining which outlets would be sampled, McCabe personnel collected a "first draw" sample at each location. A "first draw" is the initial water that is first to come out of the tap after a period of inactivity. Following the "first draw", a "30 second flush" sample was also collected where the main service line comes into the building. All samples were collected into 250 mL sterile bottles, labeled with a sample identification, and analyzed in accordance with EPA approved methods to determine the level of lead in drinking water. Samples were analyzed by an accredited laboratory.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has established National Primary Drinking Water Regulations (NPDWR) that set mandatory water quality standards for drinking water contaminants. These are enforceable standards called "maximum contaminant levels" or "MCL", which are established to protect the public against consumption of drinking water contaminants that present a risk to human health. An MCL is the maximum allowable amount of a contaminant in drinking water which is delivered to the consumer.

The EPA has established the Lead and Copper Rule that sets standards for state and public water systems. This rule has set an MCL for lead at 15 parts per billion (ppb) for a one-liter sample. However, the EPA also established the Lead in Drinking Water at Schools and Child Care Facilities in which the EPA recommends an MCL of 20 ppb for a 250 milliliter first draw sample. In order to be more stringent, for our report purposes we have compared all results to both the 15 ppb and the 20 ppb standards.

4.0 TABLE OF SAMPLE RESULTS

The following table presents all sample results in order of sample identification:

Sample ID	Sample Location	Lead Result	Exceeds (MCL 15 ppb)	Exceeds (MCL 20 ppb)
SA-01	1st Floor Hallway Water Fountain	< 0.5	Pass	Pass
SA-02	2nd Floor Hallway Water Fountain	< 0.5	Pass	Pass
SA-03	3rd Floor Hallway Water Fountain	< 0.5	Pass	Pass
SA-04	First Draw – Kitchen Sink	1.5	Pass	Pass
SA-05	Lower-Level Kitchen Sink	< 0.5	Pass	Pass
SA-06	1st Floor Custodial Sink	0.8	Pass	Pass

5.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

A total of six (6) samples were collected from Empowerment Academy Charter School. All samples were found to be less than the EPA Lead in Drinking Water at Schools and Child Care Facilities standard of 20 ppb, as well as the EPA Lead and Copper Rule standard of 15 ppb.

In addition, McCabe Environmental recommends annual drinking water sampling to ensure that the building's plumbing is not having an adverse impact on water quality.

APPENDIX A

LABORATORY CERTIFICATES OF ANALYSIS
&
SAMPLE CHAIN OF CUSTODY FORMS

PHOENIX
Environmental Laboratories, Inc.

Wednesday, December 14, 2022

Attn: Jarred Panecki
McCabe Environmental Services, LLC
464 Valley Brook Avenue
Lyndhurst, New Jersey 07071

Project ID: 22-04454 EMPOWERMENT ACADEMY CHARTER SCH
SDG ID: GCM99396
Sample ID#s: CM99396 - CM99401

This laboratory is in compliance with the NELAC requirements of procedures used except where indicated.

This report contains results for the parameters tested, under the sampling conditions described on the Chain Of Custody, as received by the laboratory. This report is incomplete unless all pages indicated in the pagination at the bottom of the page are included.

A scanned version of the COC form accompanies the analytical report and is an exact duplicate of the original.

If you are the client above and have any questions concerning this testing, please do not hesitate to contact Phoenix Client Services at ext.200. The contents of this report cannot be discussed with anyone other than the client listed above without their written consent.

Sincerely yours,

Phyllis Shiller
Laboratory Director

NELAC - #NY11301
CT Lab Registration #PH-0618
MA Lab Registration #M-CT007
ME Lab Registration #CT-007
NH Lab Registration #213693-A,B
NJ Lab Registration #CT-003
NY Lab Registration #11301
PA Lab Registration #68-03530
RI Lab Registration #63
VT Lab Registration #VT11301

Environmental Laboratories, Inc.
587 East Middle Turnpike, P.O.Box 370, Manchester, CT 06045
Tel. (860) 645-1102 Fax (860) 645-0823

ACCREDITED IN ACCORDANCE WITH nelac NY # 11301

Sample Id Cross Reference

December 14, 2022

SDG I.D.: GCM99396

Project ID: 22-04454 EMPOWERMENT ACADEMY CHARTER SCH

Client Id	Lab Id	Matrix
SA-01	CM99396	DRINKING WATER
SA-02	CM99397	DRINKING WATER
SA-03	CM99398	DRINKING WATER
SA-04	CM99399	DRINKING WATER
SA-05	CM99400	DRINKING WATER
SA-06	CM99401	DRINKING WATER

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Analysis Report

December 14, 2022

FOR: Attn: Jarred Panecki
McCabe Environmental Services, LLC
464 Valley Brook Avenue
Lyndhurst, New Jersey 07071

Sample Information		Custody Information		Date	Time
Matrix:	DRINKING WATER	Collected by:		12/07/22	6:08
Location Code:	MCCABE-PB	Received by:	CP	12/07/22	15:56
Rush Request:	Standard	Analyzed by:	see "By" below		
P.O.#:					

Laboratory Data

SDG ID: GCM99396
Phoenix ID: CM99396

Project ID: 22-04454 EMPOWERMENT ACADEMY CHARTER SCH
Client ID: SA-01

Parameter	Result	RL/ PQL	DIL	Units	AL	MCL	MCLG	Date/Time	By	Reference
Lead	< 0.5	0.5	2	ppb	15			12/13/22	MGH	E200.8
Total Metal Digestion	Completed							12/10/22	AG	E200.8

RL/PQL=Reporting/Practical Quantitation Level DIL=Dilution (analysis required diluting to evaluate) ND=Not Detected
BRL=Below Reporting Level (less than the reporting level, the lowest amount the laboratory can detect and report.)
AL = Action Level MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal

Comments:

Action Level (AL): 40 CFR Part 141.80 Lead & Copper ALs.

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Phyllis Shiller, Laboratory Director
December 14, 2022
Reviewed and Released by: Rashmi Makol, Project Manager

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ACCREDITED IN ACCORDANCE WITH nelac NY # 11301

Analysis Report

December 14, 2022

FOR: Attn: Jarred Panecki
McCabe Environmental Services, LLC
464 Valley Brook Avenue
Lyndhurst, New Jersey 07071

Sample Information		Custody Information		Date	Time
Matrix:	DRINKING WATER	Collected by:		12/07/22	6:10
Location Code:	MCCABE-PB	Received by:	CP	12/07/22	15:56
Rush Request:	Standard	Analyzed by:	see "By" below		
P.O.#:					

Laboratory Data

SDG ID: GCM99396
Phoenix ID: CM99397

Project ID: 22-04454 EMPOWERMENT ACADEMY CHARTER SCH
Client ID: SA-02

Parameter	Result	RL/ PQL	DIL	Units	AL	MCL	MCLG	Date/Time	By	Reference
Lead	< 0.5	0.5	2	ppb	15			12/13/22	MGH	E200.8
Total Metal Digestion	Completed							12/10/22	AG	E200.8

RL/PQL=Reporting/Practical Quantitation Level DIL=Dilution (analysis required diluting to evaluate) ND=Not Detected
BRL=Below Reporting Level (less than the reporting level, the lowest amount the laboratory can detect and report.)
AL = Action Level MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal

Comments:

Action Level (AL): 40 CFR Part 141.80 Lead & Copper ALs.

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Phyllis Shiller, Laboratory Director
December 14, 2022
Reviewed and Released by: Rashmi Makol, Project Manager

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ACCREDITED IN ACCORDANCE WITH nelac NY # 11301

Analysis Report

December 14, 2022

FOR: Attn: Jarred Panecki
McCabe Environmental Services, LLC
464 Valley Brook Avenue
Lyndhurst, New Jersey 07071

Sample Information		Custody Information		Date	Time
Matrix:	DRINKING WATER	Collected by:		12/07/22	6:12
Location Code:	MCCABE-PB	Received by:	CP	12/07/22	15:56
Rush Request:	Standard	Analyzed by:	see "By" below		
P.O.#:					

Laboratory Data

SDG ID: GCM99396
Phoenix ID: CM99398

Project ID: 22-04454 EMPOWERMENT ACADEMY CHARTER SCH
Client ID: SA-03

Parameter	Result	RL/ PQL	DIL	Units	AL	MCL	MCLG	Date/Time	By	Reference
Lead	< 0.5	0.5	2	ppb	15			12/13/22	MGH	E200.8
Total Metal Digestion	Completed							12/10/22	AG	E200.8

RL/PQL=Reporting/Practical Quantitation Level DIL=Dilution (analysis required diluting to evaluate) ND=Not Detected
BRL=Below Reporting Level (less than the reporting level, the lowest amount the laboratory can detect and report.)
AL = Action Level MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal

Comments:

Action Level (AL): 40 CFR Part 141.80 Lead & Copper ALs.

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Phyllis Shiller, Laboratory Director
December 14, 2022
Reviewed and Released by: Rashmi Makol, Project Manager

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ACCREDITED IN ACCORDANCE WITH nelac NY # 11301

Analysis Report

December 14, 2022

FOR: Attn: Jarred Panecki
McCabe Environmental Services, LLC
464 Valley Brook Avenue
Lyndhurst, New Jersey 07071

Sample Information		Custody Information		Date	Time
Matrix:	DRINKING WATER	Collected by:		12/07/22	6:15
Location Code:	MCCABE-PB	Received by:	CP	12/07/22	15:56
Rush Request:	Standard	Analyzed by:	see "By" below		
P.O.#:					

Laboratory Data

SDG ID: GCM99396
Phoenix ID: CM99399

Project ID: 22-04454 EMPOWERMENT ACADEMY CHARTER SCH
Client ID: SA-04

Parameter	Result	RL/ PQL	DIL	Units	AL	MCL	MCLG	Date/Time	By	Reference
Lead	1.5	0.5	2	ppb	15			12/13/22	MGH	E200.8
Total Metal Digestion	Completed							12/10/22	AG	E200.8

RL/PQL=Reporting/Practical Quantitation Level DIL=Dilution (analysis required diluting to evaluate) ND=Not Detected
BRL=Below Reporting Level (less than the reporting level, the lowest amount the laboratory can detect and report.)
AL = Action Level MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal

Comments:

Action Level (AL): 40 CFR Part 141.80 Lead & Copper ALs.

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Phyllis Shiller, Laboratory Director
December 14, 2022
Reviewed and Released by: Rashmi Makol, Project Manager

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ACCREDITED IN ACCORDANCE WITH nelac NY # 11301

Analysis Report

December 14, 2022

FOR: Attn: Jarred Panecki
McCabe Environmental Services, LLC
464 Valley Brook Avenue
Lyndhurst, New Jersey 07071

Sample Information		Custody Information		Date	Time
Matrix:	DRINKING WATER	Collected by:		12/07/22	6:25
Location Code:	MCCABE-PB	Received by:	CP	12/07/22	15:56
Rush Request:	Standard	Analyzed by:	see "By" below		
P.O.#:					

Laboratory Data

SDG ID: GCM99396
Phoenix ID: CM99400

Project ID: 22-04454 EMPOWERMENT ACADEMY CHARTER SCH
Client ID: SA-05

Parameter	Result	RL/ PQL	DIL	Units	AL	MCL	MCLG	Date/Time	By	Reference
Lead	< 0.5	0.5	2	ppb	15			12/13/22	MGH	E200.8
Total Metal Digestion	Completed							12/10/22	AG	E200.8

RL/PQL=Reporting/Practical Quantitation Level DIL=Dilution (analysis required diluting to evaluate) ND=Not Detected
BRL=Below Reporting Level (less than the reporting level, the lowest amount the laboratory can detect and report.)
AL = Action Level MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal

Comments:

Action Level (AL): 40 CFR Part 141.80 Lead & Copper ALs.

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Phyllis Shiller, Laboratory Director
December 14, 2022
Reviewed and Released by: Rashmi Makol, Project Manager

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ACCREDITED IN ACCORDANCE WITH nelac NY # 11301

Analysis Report

December 14, 2022

FOR: Attn: Jarred Panecki
McCabe Environmental Services, LLC
464 Valley Brook Avenue
Lyndhurst, New Jersey 07071

Sample Information		Custody Information		Date	Time
Matrix:	DRINKING WATER	Collected by:		12/07/22	6:30
Location Code:	MCCABE-PB	Received by:	CP	12/07/22	15:56
Rush Request:	Standard	Analyzed by:	see "By" below		
P.O.#:					

Laboratory Data

SDG ID: GCM99396
Phoenix ID: CM99401

Project ID: 22-04454 EMPOWERMENT ACADEMY CHARTER SCH
Client ID: SA-06

Parameter	Result	RL/ PQL	DIL	Units	AL	MCL	MCLG	Date/Time	By	Reference
Lead	0.8	0.5	2	ppb	15			12/13/22	MGH	E200.8
Total Metal Digestion	Completed							12/10/22	AG	E200.8

RL/PQL=Reporting/Practical Quantitation Level DIL=Dilution (analysis required diluting to evaluate) ND=Not Detected
BRL=Below Reporting Level (less than the reporting level, the lowest amount the laboratory can detect and report.)
AL = Action Level MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal

Comments:

Action Level (AL): 40 CFR Part 141.80 Lead & Copper ALs.

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Phyllis Shiller, Laboratory Director
December 14, 2022
Reviewed and Released by: Rashmi Makol, Project Manager

Analysis Report - Summary

December 14, 2022

SDG I.D.: GCM99396

Attn: Jarred Panecki
McCabe Environmental Services, LLC
464 Valley Brook Avenue
Lyndhurst, New Jersey 07071

PHOENIX
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ACCREDITED IN ACCORDANCE WITH nelac NY # 11301

Sample	Client Id	Col Date	Parameter	Result	RL	CL	Units	Date Analyzed	Reference
Project:	22-04454 Empowerment Academy Charter Sch								
CM99396	SA-01	12/07/22	Lead	< 0.5	0.5		ppb	12/13/22	E200.8
CM99397	SA-02	12/07/22	Lead	< 0.5	0.5		ppb	12/13/22	E200.8
CM99398	SA-03	12/07/22	Lead	< 0.5	0.5		ppb	12/13/22	E200.8
CM99399	SA-04	12/07/22	Lead	1.5	0.5		ppb	12/13/22	E200.8
CM99400	SA-05	12/07/22	Lead	< 0.5	0.5		ppb	12/13/22	E200.8
CM99401	SA-06	12/07/22	Lead	0.8	0.5		ppb	12/13/22	E200.8

Comments:

If there are any questions regarding this data, please call Phoenix Client Services at extension 200.
ND=Not detected BDL=Below Detection Level RL=Reporting Level CL=Client Limit

Phyllis Shiller
Laboratory Director
December 14, 2022

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ACCREDITED IN ACCORDANCE WITH nelac NY # 11301

QA/QC Report

December 14, 2022

QA/QC Data

SDG I.D.: GCM99396

Parameter	Blank	Blk RL	Sample Result	Dup Result	Dup RPD	LCS %	LCSD %	LCS RPD	MS %	MSD %	MS RPD	% Rec Limits	% RPD Limits
QA/QC Batch 655604 (mg/L), QC Sample No: CM99396 2X (CM99396, CM99397, CM99398, CM99399, CM99400, CM99401)													
ICP MS Metals - Aqueous													
Lead	BRL	0.0001	<0.0005	<0.0001	NC	105			97.6				

If there are any questions regarding this data, please call Phoenix Client Services at extension 200.

RPD - Relative Percent Difference
LCS - Laboratory Control Sample
LCSD - Laboratory Control Sample Duplicate
MS - Matrix Spike
MS Dup - Matrix Spike Duplicate
NC - No Criteria
Intf - Interference

Phyllis Shiller, Laboratory Director
December 14, 2022

Wednesday, December 14, 2022

Criteria: NJ: DW

State: NJ

Sample Criteria Exceedances Report

GCM99396 - MCCABE-PB

SampNo	Acode	Phoenix Analyte	Criteria	Result	RL	Criteria	RL Criteria	Analysis Units

*** No Data to Display ***

Phoenix Laboratories does not assume responsibility for the data contained in this exceedance report. It is provided as an additional tool to identify requested criteria exceedences. All efforts are made to ensure the accuracy of the data (obtained from appropriate agencies). A lack of exceedence information does not necessarily suggest conformance to the criteria. It is ultimately the site professional's responsibility to determine appropriate compliance.

Environmental Laboratories, Inc.
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Tel. (860) 645-1102 Fax (860) 645-0823

ACCREDITED IN ACCORDANCE WITH nelac NY # 11301

Analysis Comments

December 14, 2022 SDG I.D.: GCM99396

The following analysis comments are made regarding exceptions to criteria not already noted in the Analysis Report or QA/QC Report: None.

McCabe Environmental Services, L.L.C.
464 Valley Brook Avenue Lyndhurst, NJ 07071• Phone: (201)438-4839 Fax: (201)438-1798

LEAD in DRINKING WATER

CHAIN-OF-CUSTODY FORM

CLIENT NAME: Empowerment Academy Charter School	**SITE ADDRESS:** 211 Sherman Ave, Jersey City, NJ
FIELD INSPECTOR'S NAME: Gerard D'Alessio & Brandon Soto	**TURNAROUND TIME REQUESTED:** 2 Week
MES PROJECT #: 22-04454	**SAMPLE DATE:** ~~12/06/2022~~ 12/07/2022 GD

Matrix	SAMPLE ID	SAMPLE LOCATION	TIME COLLECTED	ANALYSIS REQUESTED
DW 99396	SA-01	FD - 1st Floor water fountain	6:08	LEAD – 200.8
DW 99397	SA-02	FD - 2nd Floor water fountain	6:10	LEAD – 200.8
DW 99398	SA-03	FD - 3rd Floor water fountain	6:12	LEAD – 200.8
DW 99399	SA-04	FD - 1st Floor Faculty kitchen sink	6:15	LEAD – 200.8
DW 99400	SA-05	FD - lower level kitchen sink	6:25	LEAD – 200.8
DW 99401	SA-06	FD - 1st Floor Custodial Sink	6:30	LEAD – 200.8
DW				LEAD – 200.8
DW				LEAD – 200.8
DW				LEAD – 200.8
DW				LEAD – 200.8

	Date:	Time:		Date:	Time:
Relinquished by (Print) Gerard D'Alessio	12/07/22	12:45	**Received by: (Print)** Brad Catton	12-7-22	1245
Signature: Gerard D'Alessio			**Signature:**		
Relinquished by (Print)			**Received by: (Print)** LFay	12-7-22	15:52
Signature:			**Signature:**		

Laboratory Analysis Performed by (Analyst Signature, Laboratory Name & Location): Phoenix Environmental Laboratories

NJ Certified WBE

WAP Temp 2.1

APPENDIX B

SAMPLING PLAN ATTACHMENTS

Attachment A – Empowerment Academy Charter School

Priority for Sampling

SCHOOL NAME	DATE OF SAMPLING	CERTIFIED LABORATORY	NOTES
Empowerment Academy Charter School	December 7, 2022	Phoenix Environmental Laboratories Inc.	

Attachment B – Plumbing Profile

***Note**: Complete for each school. For additional information see the USEPA publication, "The 3Ts for Reducing Lead in Drinking Water in Schools"*

Name of School: Empowerment Academy Charter School__ Grade Levels: ___5-8_____

Address: 211 Sherman Avenue, Jersey City, NJ 07304_____

Individual school project officer Signature: _____ Date: 12/28/2022

Questions	Answers	
Background Information		
1. What year was the original building constructed? Were any buildings or additions added to the original facility?	1928 - No	
2. If the building was constructed or repaired after 1986, was lead-free plumbing and solder utilized? What type of solder was used? Document all locations where lead solder was used.	In Some Areas repairs were made with 95-5 Solder	
3. Where are the most recent plumbing repairs and replacements?	Location: 1st Floor Staff Bathroom – 3rd Floor Girls Bathroom	Description: Toilets Changed
4. With what materials is the service connection (the pipe that carries water to the school from the public water system's main in the street) made? Where is the Service Line located? (This is the POE location.)	Material: Copper Location: Front of the Building	
5. Is there point of entry (POE) or point of use (POU) treatment in use?	Y / N Type:	Location:

Questions	Answers
6. Are there tanks in your plumbing system (pressure tanks, gravity storage tanks)?	Y / N
7. Does the school have a filter maintenance and operation program? If so, who is responsible for this program? What is the process for adding filters?	No
8. Have accessible screens or aerators on outlets that provide drinking water been cleaned? Does the school have a screen or aerator maintenance program?	Y / N
9. Have there been any complaints about bad (metallic) taste? Note location(s).	Y / N Location:
10. Review records and consult with the public water supplier to determine whether any water samples have been taken in the building for any contaminants. If so, identify: • Name of contaminant(s) • Concentrations found • pH level Is testing done regularly at the building?	N/A
11. Other plumbing background questions include: • Are blueprints of the building available? • Are there known plumbing “dead-ends”, low use areas, existing leaks or other “problem areas”? Are renovations planned for any of the plumbing system?	No Blueprints No Plumbing Issues

Questions	Answers	
Walk-Through *These questions should be addressed during the walk-through of the facility, while Attachment C- Drinking Water Outlet Inventory is being completed*.		
1. Confirm the material of Service Line visually.	Y	
2. Confirm the presence of POE or POU treatment.	Y	
3. What are the potable water pipes made of in your facility? • Lead • Plastic • Galvanized Metal • Cast Iron • Copper • Other Note the water flow through the building and the areas that receive water first, and which areas receive water last.	Copper	
4. Are electrical wires grounded to Water Pipes? Note location(s).	Y / N Location:	
5. Are brass fittings, faucets, or valves used in your drinking water system? Note that most faucets are brass on the inside. Document the locations of any brass water outlet to be sampled.	Complete in "Brass" Column in Attachment C- Water Outlet Inventory. Yes	
6. Locate all drinking water outlets (i.e. water coolers, bubblers, ice machines, kitchen/ food prep sinks, etc.) in the facility.	Complete in Attachment C-Water Outlet Inventory.	

Questions	Answers	
7. Have the brands and models of the water coolers in the school been compared to the list of recalled water coolers in the Toolkit? Recalled Drinking Water Fountains Make and Model	Y / N Type	
8. Have signs of corrosion, such as frequent leaks, rust-colored water, or stained fixtures, dishes, or laundry been detected? Note the locations of water outlets.	Complete in “Signs of Corrosion” column in Attachment C- Drinking Water Outlet Inventory. No	
9. Are there any outlets that are not operational and therefore out of service? Permanently? Temporarily? Permanently Temporarily	Y / N Complete “Operational Column” in Attachment C- Drinking Water Outlet Inventory. Type/ Location	Description

Attachment B.i: Plumbing Profile Instructions

Plumbing Profile Questions	What Your Answers to the Plumbing Profile Questions Mean
The questions in this column will help you determine whether lead is likely to be a problem in your facility, and will enable you to prioritize your sampling effort.	*This column discusses the significance of possible answers to the plumbing profile questions.*
Background Information	
1. When was the original building constructed? Were any buildings or additions added to the original facility? If so, complete a separate plumbing profile for each building, addition, or wing.	Older Buildings – Through the early 1900s, lead pipes were commonly used for interior plumbing in certain parts of the country in public buildings and private homes. Plumbing installed before 1930 is more likely to contain lead than newer pipes. Between 1920 and 1950, galvanized pipes were also used for plumbing. After 1930, copper generally replaced lead as the most commonly used material for water pipes. Up until the mid- to late-1980s (until the lead-free requirements of the 1986 Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments took effect), lead solder was typically used to join these copper pipes. The efforts of your public water supplier over the years to minimize the corrosiveness of the water may have resulted in mineral deposits forming a coating on the inside of the water pipes (passivation). This coating insulates the water from the plumbing and results in decreased lead levels in water. If the coating does not exist or is disturbed, the water is in direct contact with any lead in the plumbing system. Newer Buildings – New buildings are not likely to have lead pipes in their plumbing systems, but they are very likely to have copper pipes with solder joints. Buildings constructed prior to the late 1980s, before the lead-free requirements of the 1986 Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments, may have joints made of lead solder. Buildings constructed after this period should have joints made of lead-free solders. Even if "lead-free" materials were used in new construction and/or plumbing repairs, lead leaching may occur.

Plumbing Profile Questions	What Your Answers to the Plumbing Profile Questions Mean
2. If built or repaired after 1986, were lead-free plumbing and solder used in accordance with the lead-free requirements of the 1986 Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments? What type of solder has been used? Was lead solder used in your plumbing system? Note the locations of lead solder.	The 1986 Amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act banned plumbing components that contained elevated levels of lead. Lead-free solder and flux (not more than 0.2% lead) and pipe, pipe fittings, and fixtures (not more than 8% lead) must now be used. The leaching potential of lead-free (i.e., tin-antimony) solder is much less than lead solder. The leaching potential of lead-free pipe, pipe fittings, and fixtures is also less, but leaching is still possible. If lead-free materials were not used in new construction and/or plumbing repairs, elevated lead levels can be produced. If the film resulting from passivation does not exist or has not yet adequately formed, any lead that is present is in direct contact with the water. In some areas of the country, it is possible that high-lead materials were used until 1988 or perhaps even later. Your local plumbing code authority or building inspector may be able to provide guidance regarding when high-lead materials were last used on a regular basis in your area.
3. When were the most recent plumbing repairs and replacements made (note locations)?	Corrosion occurs (1) as a reaction between the water and the pipes and (2) as a reaction between the copper and solder (metal-to-metal). This latter reaction is known as galvanic corrosion, which can be vigorous in new piping. If lead solders were used in the piping or if brass faucets, valves, and fittings containing alloys of lead were installed *(see response to Walk Through Question 5 below for further discussion of brass)*, lead levels in the water may be high. After about 5 years, however, this type of reaction (galvanic corrosion) slows down and lead gets into water mainly as a result of water being corrosive. If the water is non-corrosive, passivation is likely to have occurred and to have reduced opportunities for lead to get into the water system. For these reasons, if the building (or an addition, new plumbing, or repair) is less than 5 years old and lead solder or other materials (e.g., brass faucets containing lead alloys) were used, you may have elevated lead levels. If water supplied to the building is corrosive, lead can remain a problem regardless of the plumbing's age.
4. With what materials is the service connection (the pipe that carries water to the school from the public water system's main in the street) made? Note the location where the service connection enters the building and connects to the interior plumbing. (This is the POE location)	Lead piping was often used for the service connections that join buildings to public water systems. The service connection is the pipe that carries drinking water from a public water main to a building. Some localities actually required the use of lead service connections up until the lead-free requirements of the 1986 Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments took effect. Although a protective layering of minerals may have formed on these pipes, vibrations can cause flaking of any protective build-up and, allowing lead contamination to occur.

Plumbing Profile Questions	What Your Answers to the Plumbing Profile Questions Mean
5. Is there point of entry (POE) or point of use (POU) treatment in use?	Are there water treatment units in your plumbing system? Treatment units could be, but are not limited to, ion exchange units, filter cartridge, reserve osmosis, etc.
6. Do you have tanks in your plumbing system (pressure tanks, gravity storage tanks)? Note the location of any tanks, and any available information about the tank; e.g., manufacturer, date of installation.	Some older tanks may contain coatings that are high in lead content. Tanks may accumulate sediment that could be flushed back into the plumbing system under certain circumstances. You may wish to contact the supplier or manufacturer to obtain information about coatings. You may also wish to hire a plumber or tank service contractor to inspect your tanks, especially gravity storage tanks that are located outside of the building.
7. Does the school have a filter maintenance and operation program? If so, who is responsible for this program? What is the process for adding filters?	A program for the maintenance and the upkeep of filters on drinking water outlets is necessary to ensure the effectiveness of the filters. Most filters recommend replacement after six months. If the filters need replacement every six months, the program will include a procedure for ensuring that every six month old filter is replaced. An individual should be responsible for ensuring that this filter maintenance program is followed. If the school would like to add a filter to a water outlet, what is the process? Does a request form have to be completed and submitted to the individual in charge of maintenance? Do all filters need to be added at a certain time of year to follow the maintenance program?
8. Do outlets that provide drinking water have accessible screens or aerators? (Standard faucets usually have screens. Many coolers and bubblers also have screens.) Note the locations. Have these screens been cleaned? Note the locations.	Lead-containing sediments that are trapped on screens can be a significant source of lead contamination. Sediments should be tested for the presence of lead, and your facility should create a routine maintenance program to clean the screens frequently. If sediment has been a reoccurring problem regular cleaning of the screens and additional investigating into why the debris is accumulating is appropriate. However, the manufacturer or water service provider should be contacted to obtain instructions.
9. Have there been any complaints about water taste (metallic, etc.) or rusty appearance? Note the locations.	Although you cannot see, taste, or smell lead dissolved in water, the presence of a metallic taste or rusty appearance may indicate corrosion and possible lead contamination.

Plumbing Profile Questions	What Your Answers to the Plumbing Profile Questions Mean
10. Check building files to determine whether any water samples have been taken from your building for any contaminants (also check with your public water supplier). • Name of contaminant(s)? • What concentrations of these contaminants were found? • What was the pH level of the water? • Is testing done regularly at your facility?	Lead testing may have previously been done voluntarily under the Lead Contamination Control Act. Results of analyses of general water quality, such as measures of pH, calcium hardness, and carbonate alkalinity, can provide important clues about the corrosiveness of the water. Generally, the higher the values of these parameters, the less likely it is that your water is corrosive. If you have no data from your school, your public water system should at least be able to provide information about the general water quality.
11. Other plumbing questions: • Are blueprints of the building available? • Are there known plumbing "dead• ends," low use areas, existing leaks or other "problem areas"? • Are renovations being planned for part or all of the plumbing system?	You should incorporate this information into decisions regarding sample locations and sampling protocol. You may wish to note the direction of water flow and the location of fixtures, valves, tanks, areas of sediment accumulation, areas of corrosion, etc., on a sketch or blueprint of the plumbing.
Walk-Through	
1. Confirm the material that the service line is made of visually	See Background Information Question #4.
2. Confirm the presence of POE or POU treatment.	See Background Information Question #5

Plumbing Profile Questions	What Your Answers to the Plumbing Profile Questions Mean
3. Specifically, what are the potable water pipes made of in your facility (note the locations)? • Lead • Plastic • Galvanized Metal • Cast Iron • Copper • Other Note the location of the different types of pipe, if applicable, and the direction of water flow through the building. Note the areas of the building that receive water first, and which areas receive water last.	Survey your building for exposed pipes, preferably accompanied by an experienced plumber who should be able to readily identify the composition of pipes on site. Most buildings have a combination of different plumbing materials: • Lead pipes are dull gray in color and may be easily scratched by an object such as a knife or key. Lead pipes are a major source of lead contamination in drinking water. • Galvanized metal pipes are gray or silver-gray in color and are usually fitted together with threaded joints. In some instances, compounds containing lead have been used to seal the threads joining the pipes. Debris from this material, which has fallen inside the pipes, may be a source of contamination. • Copper pipes are red-brown in color. Corroded portions may show green deposits. Copper pipe joints were typically joined together with lead solders until the lead-free requirements of the 1986 Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments took effect. • Plastic pipes, especially those manufactured abroad, may contain lead. If plastic pipes are used, be sure they meet NSF International standards. *(Note: NSF International is an independent, third-party testing organization. Product listings can be obtained by visiting their Web site at http://www.nsf.org/ business/search_listings/index/asp.)*
4. Is any electrical equipment grounded to water pipes? Note the locations.	If electrical equipment, such as telephones, has been installed using water pipes as a ground, the electric current traveling through the ground wire will accelerate the corrosion of any interior plumbing containing lead. The practice should be avoided, if possible. However, if existing wires are already grounded to water pipes, the wires *should not be removed* from the pipes unless a qualified electrician installs an alternative grounding system. Check with your local building inspector on this matter. Your state or local building code may require grounding of the wires to the water pipes. Improper grounding of electrical equipment may cause severe shock.

Plumbing Profile Questions	What Your Answers to the Plumbing Profile Questions Mean
5. Are brass fittings, faucets, or valves used in your drinking water system? (Note: Most faucets are brass on the inside.) You may want to note the locations on a map or diagram of your facility and make extensive notes that would facilitate future analysis of lead sample results.	Brass fittings, faucets, and valves are golden yellow in color, similar to copper in appearance, or are plated with chrome. Brass is composed primarily of two metals, copper and zinc. Most brasses contain lead ranging from 2 percent to 8 percent. That lead can contaminate the water contact surface when it is smeared on the machined surfaces during production. After 1996, brass fittings installed in drinking water outlets such as faucets and water coolers must meet NSF standards for lead content. While this percentage is considered lead-free under the 1986 Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments, some contamination problems still may occur. Older brass faucets may contain higher percentages of lead and lead solder in their interior construction and pose contamination problems. Note that your state or local government may have imposed this standard prior to 1988. The degree to which lead will leach from brass products containing alloys with less than 8 percent lead is dependent upon the corrosiveness of the water and the manufacturing process used to develop the product. A study revealed that fabricated faucets tend to contribute less lead to the water than faucets manufactured by the permanent mold process, regardless of the amount of lead in the alloy. In response to a requirement of the 1996 SDWA, EPA worked with the plumbing industry and NSF International to develop a voluntary industry standard that is designed to minimize the amounts of lead being leached from these products. This standard is NSF/ANSI Standard 61, Section 9. Since 1998, all plumbing fixtures for use as drinking water supply must meet this standard. You should require NSF/ ANSI 61 certification on all drinking water system products purchased. Include a copy of the NSF/ ANSI 61 certificate as a requirement on your purchase orders. The distributor or manufacturer can provide you with a list of certified products. You should require NSF/ANSI 61 certification on all drinking water system products used in new construction and inform your architects and revise your building specifications.
6. How many of the following outlets provide water for consumption? Note the locations. • Water Coolers • Bubblers • Ice Makers • Kitchen Taps • Drinking Fountains or Taps	In addition to lead components in the plumbing system, lead solders or lead in the brass fittings and valves used in some taps, bubblers, and refrigerated water coolers may be sources of lead. It is important to identify the locations of all such drinking water outlets. Faucets in restrooms should not be used to obtain water for drinking. Although they may be adequate for washing hands, they may not be appropriate for drinking purposes. You may consider posting “do not drink” signs.

Plumbing Profile Questions	What Your Answers to the Plumbing Profile Questions Mean
7. Has your school checked the brands and models of water coolers and compared them to the list of recalled water coolers in Appendix H.i Note the locations of any recalled coolers.	Water coolers may be a major source of lead contamination. The Federal Consumer Product Safety Commission negotiated an agreement with Halsey Taylor through a consent order agreement published in June 1990 to provide a replacement or refund program that addresses all the water coolers listed by EPA as having lead-lined tanks. Halsey Taylor was the only company identified by EPA as manufacturing some water coolers with lead-lined tanks. Additionally, some coolers manufactured by EBCO had a bubbler valve and one soldered joint that contained lead. See Attachment H.i of this document for a summary of EPA's list of water coolers found to contain lead. Use the list to help prioritize your sampling. If your water cooler is listed as having a lead-lined tank, you should not use the water for drinking, and you should remove the cooler immediately as these coolers pose the highest risk of contamination.
8. Are there any signs of corrosion, such as frequent leaks, rust-colored water, or stained dishes or laundry? Note the locations.	Frequent leaks, rust-colored water, and stains on fixtures, dishes, and laundry are signs of corrosive water. Blue-green deposits on pipes and sinks indicate copper corrosion; brown stains result from the corrosion of iron. Where such signs occur, high levels of lead, copper, and iron may be present in the water. Lead can accumulate with iron, which can form sediments that are hard to remove.
9. Are there any outlets that are not operational and therefore out of service? Permanently? Temporarily?	Permanently out of service water outlets are outlets that are no longer being used and the facility plans to decommission in the future. Temporarily out of service water outlets are outlets that require repair or replacement and will be put back in service once they are operational.

Attachment C – Drinking Water Outlet Inventory

(Complete for each school)

Name of School: _Empowerment Academy Charter School

Address: 211 Sherman Avenue Jersey City, NJ 07307

Grade Levels: 4-8 Year School Constructed: 1928 Renovated/Additions: N/A

Individual school project officer Name/Signature: Bobby Seetaram Date Completed: 12/15/2022

#[1]	Type	Location	Code	Operational [2] (Y/N)	Signs of Corrosion [3] (Y/N)	Filter[4] (Y/N)	Brass Fittings, Faucets or valves? (Y/N)	Aerator/ Screen (Y/N)	Motion Activated (Y/N)	Chiller (Y/N)	Water Cooler		Comments
											Make	Model	
01	Water Fountain	1st Floor Hallway- Water Fountain	SA-01	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Elkay	FD700-3-1J	
02	Water Fountain	2nd Floor Hallway- Water Fountain	SA-02	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Elkay	FD700-3-1J	
03	Water Fountain	3rd Floor Hallway- Water Fountain	SA-03	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Elkay	FD700-3-1J	
04	Sink	1st Floor Faculty Kitchen Sink	SA-04	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N/A	N/A	

[1] Number outlets starting at the closest outlet to the Point of Entry (POE).
[2] Document if permanently or temporarily out of service on the Attachment B- Plumbing Profile.
[3] Signs of corrosion detected, such as but not limited to frequent leaks, rust-colored water, or stained fixtures, dishes, or laundry.
[4] Document on Attachment D- Filter Inventory.

05	Sink	Lower-Level Kitchen Sink	SA-05	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N/A	N/A	
06	Sink	1st Floor Custodial Sink	SA-06	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N/A	N/A	

Attachment D - Filter Inventory

(Complete for each school)

Name of School: Empowerment Academy Charter School

Grade Levels: 4-8

Address: 211 Sherman Avenue Jersey City, NJ 07307

Individual School Project Officer Signature: Bobby Seetaram Date: 12/15/2022

Sample Location / Code	Brand	Type (Make & Model)	Date Installed or Replaced	Replacement Frequency	NSF Certified for Lead Reduction Y/N
SA-01- 1st Floor Hallway- Water Fountain	Elkay	FD700-3-1J	N/A	N/A	N/A
SA-02- 2nd Floor Hallway-Water Fountain	Elkay	FD700-3-1J	N/A	N/A	N/A
SA-03- 3rd Floor Hallway- Water Fountain	Elkay	FD700-3-1J	N/A	N/A	N/A
SA-04- 1st Floor Faculty Kitchen Sink	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
SA-05- Lower-Level Kitchen Sink	Aero Manufacturing	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
SA-06- 1st Floor Custodial Sink	Aero Manufacturing	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Attachment E – Flushing Log

(Complete for each school as applicable)

Name of School: Empowerment Academy Charter School

Address: 211 Sherman Avenue Jersey City, NJ 07307

Grade Levels: 4-8

Individual School Project Officer Signature: Bobby Seetaram Date: 12/15/2022

Sample Location Description	Sample Location Code	Date	Time	Duration of Flushing	Reason for Flushing
1st Floor Hallway-Water Fountain	SA-01	12/06/22	3:00 pm	2 minutes	Water Testing
2nd Floor Hallway-Water Fountain	SA-02	12/06/22	3:00 pm	2 minutes	Water Testing
3rd Floor Hallway-Water Fountain	SA-03	12/06/22	3:00 pm	2 minutes	Water Testing
1st Floor Faculty Kitchen Sink	SA-04	12/06/22	3:00 pm	2 minutes	Water Testing
Lower-Level Kitchen Sink	SA-05	12/06/22	3:00 pm	2 minutes	Water Testing
1st Floor Custodial Sink	SA-06	12/06/22	3:00 pm	2 minutes	Water Testing

Attachment F - Pre – Sampling Water Use Certification
(Complete for each school)

TO BE COMPLETED BY THE EMPOWERMENT ACADEMY COMMUNITY CHATER SCHOOL DISTRICT REPRESENTATIVE:		
School Name: Empowerment Academy Charter School		
Sample collection address: 211 Sherman Avenue Jersey City, NJ 07307		
Water was last used:	Time: 3:00 pm	Date: 12/06/2022
Sample commencement:	Time: 6:08 am	Date: 12/07/2022
I have read the Empowerment Academy Community Charter School Lead Drinking Water Testing Sampling Plan and Quality Assurance Project Plan and I am certifying that samples were collected in accordance with these plans.		
Bobby Seetaram		12/15/2022
Signature		Date

Attachment G - Example of a Sample Flush Tag

FLUSH TAG

Water outlet sampling in progress. Please do not use water

School District Name: Empowerment Academy Community Charter School
Date Flushed:
School Name: Flushing Process
School Address: Start Time:
Location of flushed outlet: End Time:

Is the fountain front cover removed for the sampler to determine the reservoir type (circle one):
YES / NO

Person responsible for the flushing process (print name): _____

Signature: _____

* Water within the school distribution system should sit in the pipes unused for at least eight (8) hours after flushing but not more than 48 hours before a sample is taken.*

Note to the person responsible for the flushing process:
A. Turn-off lawn sprinkler outlet(s) until water sampling is complete.
B. Make sure sampling outlets are accessible.

Attachment H – Sampling Toolkit

H.i: Recalled Water Cooler List

USEPA's Water Cooler Recall List

Tables from EPA's 3Ts for Reducing Lead in Drinking Water in Schools Revised Technical Guidance

Table E-1
Halsey Taylor Water Coolers With Lead-Lined Tanks[2]

The following six model numbers have one or more units in the model series with lead-lined tanks:

WM8A	WT8A	GC10ACR	GC10A	GC5A	RWM13A

The following models and serial numbers contain lead-lined tanks:

WM14A Serial No. 843034	WM14A Serial No. 843006	WT11A Serial No. 222650
WT21A Serial No. 64309550	WT21A Serial No. 64309542	LL14A Serial No. 64346908

[2]Based upon an analysis of 22 water coolers at a US Navy facility and subsequent data obtained by EPA, EPA believes the most serious cooler contamination problems are associated with water coolers that have lead-lined tanks.

Table E-2
Water Coolers With Other Lead Components

EBCO Manufacturing

All pressure bubbler water coolers with shipping dates from 1962 through 1977 have a bubbler valve containing lead. The units contain a single, 50-50 tin-lead solder joint on the bubbler valve. Model numbers for coolers in this category are not available.

The following models of pressure bubbler coolers produced from 1978 through 1981 contain one 50-50 tin-lead solder joint each.

CP3	DP15W	DPM8	7P	13P	DPM8H	DP15M	DP3R	DP8A
DP16M	DP5S	C10E	PX-10	DP7S	DP13SM	DP7M	DP7MH	DP7WMD
WTC10	DP13M-60	DP14M	CP10-50	CP5	CP5M	DP15MW	DP3R	DP14S
DP20-50	DP7SM	DP10X	DP13A	DP13A-50	EP10F	DP5M	DP10F	CP3H
CP3-50	DP13M	DP3RH	DP5F	CP3M	EP5F	13PL	DP8AH	DP13S
CP10	DP20	DP12N	DP7WM	DP14A-50/60				

Halsey Taylor

1. Lead solder was used in these models of water coolers manufactured between 1978 and the last week of 1987:

WMA-1	SCWT/SCWT-A	SWA-1	DC/DHC-1
S3/5/10D	BFC-4F/7F/4FS/7FS	S300/500/100D	

2. The following coolers manufactured for Haws Drinking Faucet Company (Haws) by Halsey Taylor from November 1984 through December 18, 1987, are not lead-free because they contain 2 tin-lead solder joints. The model designations for these units are as follows:

HC8WT	HC14F	HC6W	HWC7D	HC8WTH	HC14FH	HC8W	HC2F	HC14WT
HC14FL	HC14W	HC2FH	HC14WTH	HC8FL	HC4F	HC5F	HC14WL	HCBF7D
HC4FH	HC10F	HC16WT	HCBF7HO	HC8F	HC8FH	HC4W	HWC7	

.

H.ii: Ice Machines Sample Collection Procedure

Sample Collection Procedures:

- Initial Screening Sample 1E

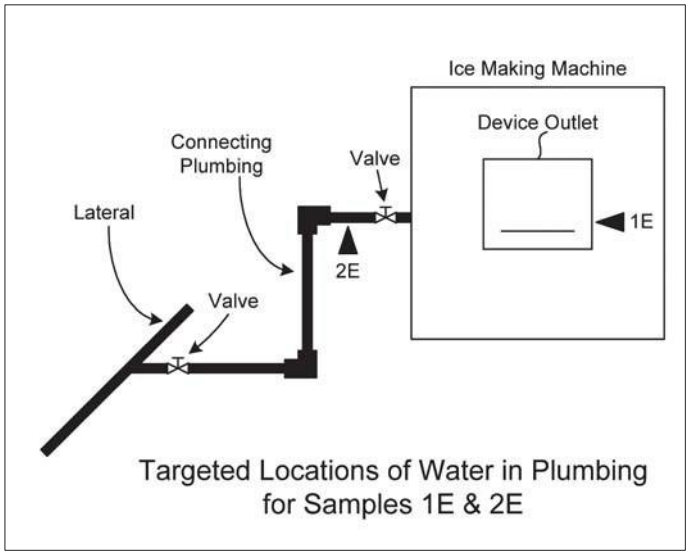
Fill a suitable container (250 mL or larger, wide-mouthed bottle or other container) provided by the laboratory at least three- quarters full of ice. Do not touch the ice with your hands. Use the non-metal scoop or disposable plastic gloves provided by the laboratory to place the ice in the container.

If the lead level in Sample 1E exceeds 15 µg/L (ppb), collect a follow-up sample to determine if the source of the lead is the plumbing or the ice machine itself.

- Follow-Up Sample 2E

Disconnect the ice machine from the plumbing and look for a screen at the inlet. Remove the screen. If debris is present, forward a sample of the debris to the laboratory for analysis and clean out the remaining debris. The laboratory will determine whether lead solder is present. Clean the screen routinely to avoid accumulations of debris.

Collect the sample from the disconnected plumbing as close to the ice machine as possible. Fill the sample container with 250 mL of water. If no outlet is available, contact the ice machine manufacturer for recommendations that will minimize disruption of existing plumbing. Adding outlets or valves could add new sources of lead to the plumbing, even if the new devices are lead-free and meet NSF Standard 61, section 8. If a sample outlet or valve is available, collect the sample immediately after opening the outlet or valve.



H.iii: School Wide Flushing Procedure

Each drinking water outlet should be flushed individually; flushing a toilet will not flush your water fountains. All flushing should be recorded in the Flushing Log (Attachment E) for each school and completed prior to sampling.

- Locate the faucet furthest away from the service line on each wing and floor of the building, open the faucets wide, and let the water run for 10 minutes. This 10-minute time frame is considered adequate for most buildings.
- Open valves at all drinking water fountains without refrigeration units and let the water run for roughly 30 seconds to one minute, or until cold.
- Let the water run on all refrigerated water fountains for 15 minutes.
- Open all kitchen faucets (and other faucets where water will be used for drinking and/or food preparation) and let the water run for 30 seconds to one minute, or until cold.

H.iv: Sampling Event Checklist

To be completed the day of sampling

Before Beginning Sampling:

- Review and Sign QAPP.
- Review School packet prior to sampling- including floor plan with sample locations, outlet inventory including all outlets to be sampled, filter inventory including which water coolers & drinking water fountains have filters, and if applicable pre-sampling event flushing schedule [includes which outlets were flushed, the duration of flushing, and when they were flushed].
- Perform a walk-through of the facility prior to sampling. Identify all outlets to be sampled, and label each outlet with its unique sample location code as it is found in the water outlet inventory.
- Verify that the water has been stagnant for at least 8 hours, but no longer than 48 hours.

Sampling:

- Field Blank
- Start sampling at the outlet closest to the point of entry.
- For each sampling location record the time that sampling begins.
- Wearing gloves, collect samples into a 250 ml pre-cleaned bottle.
- Record the time all samples are collected.
- AFTER all other samples have been collected, for follow-up flush sampling, collect fifteen minute flushed samples from water coolers.
- Indicate on the Chain of Custody (COC) if the outlet is leaking, the water is discolored, the outlet is turned on, the outlet is not working, or the outlet has a filter.
- Label all Follow-Up Flush Samples with "FLUSH" after their unique sample location code. (e.g. WHS- and WHS - ---FLUSH)

After Sampling:

- Record the time that sampling ends.
- Count sampling bottles to make sure all water outlets on the inventory were sampled.

Project Officer:	_____	_____	_____
	Print Name	Signature	Date
Sampler:	_____	_____	_____
	Print Name	Signature	Date

WATER TESTING IN PROGRESS

PLEASE DO NOT USE ANY WATER SOURCES – SINKS, FOUNTAINS, TOILETS, ETC.

DO NOT DRINK

SAFE FOR HANDWASHING