

# ENVOY

March 31, 2016

Mr. Jeff Beardsley  
Director of Operations, Maintenance & Security  
Pittsford Central School District  
100 Mendon Center Road  
Pittsford, New York 14534

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

Dear Mr. Beardsley,

Envoy Environmental was contracted on March 15, 2016 to perform Environmental Water Sampling at Calkins Road Elementary School located at 1899 Calkins Road in Pittsford, New York. All sampling conducted was done in accordance with the EPA's Lead and Copper Rule (LCR) as it pertains to testing schools and child care centers for lead in the drinking water.

The LCR was developed to protect public health by minimizing lead levels in drinking water. The most common source of lead in drinking water is due to the corrosion of plumbing materials. Plumbing materials that can be made with lead include faucets, pipe, solder and fixtures. The potential for Lead leaching into the system increases the longer the water is in contact with the plumbing components. School water supplies tend to have extended periods of no water use that increase the likelihood of elevated levels at the tap.

The LCR established an action level of *0.015 mg/L (15 ppb)* for lead based on the 90th percentile level of tap water samples. This means that no more than 10 percent of the samples taken can be above the action level. When lead levels exceed the action level, other measures should be put in place in order to reduce the levels in the water, as well as protect the public from lead exposure. These actions could include water quality parameter (WQP) monitoring, corrosion control treatment (CCT), source water monitoring/treatment, public education, and lead service line replacement.

Samples taken were based on both the direction of the client, and areas designated as high priority as outlined by the EPA. Every 250 mL sample was taken as a "first draw" from each testing location. *First draw samples* are defined as a sample of tap water, collected in accordance with §141.86(b)(2), that has been standing in plumbing pipes at least 6 hours and is collected without flushing the tap. Water sampling analysis was contracted through Environmental Hazards Services, LLC located at 7469 Whitepine Road, Richmond, Virginia 23237.

Table 1 in this report summarizes water samples that met or exceeded the EPA's action level for Lead (Pb).

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Environmental Consultants, Inc.

**TABLE 1**

Calkins Road Elementary School		
Sample ID	Location	Level Detected
N/A	N/A	None Detected

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,



Jarrod Miner  
USEPA Certified Lead Risk Assessor  
Envoy Environmental Consultants, Inc.

March 31, 2016

Mr. Jeff Beardsley  
Director of Operations, Maintenance & Security  
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 March 15-16, 2016 to perform Environmental Water Sampling at Barker Road Middle School located at 75 Barker Road in Pittsford, New York. All sampling conducted was done in accordance with the EPA's Lead and Copper Rule (LCR) as it pertains to testing schools and child care centers for lead in the drinking water.

The LCR was developed to protect public health by minimizing lead levels in drinking water. The most common source of lead in drinking water is due to the corrosion of plumbing materials. Plumbing materials that can be made with lead include faucets, pipe, solder and fixtures. The potential for Lead leaching into the system increases the longer the water is in contact with the plumbing components. School water supplies tend to have extended periods of no water use that increase the likelihood of elevated levels at the tap.

The LCR established an action level of *0.015 mg/L (15 ppb)* for lead based on the 90th percentile level of tap water samples. This means that no more than 10 percent of the samples taken can be above the action level. When lead levels exceed the action level, other measures should be put in place in order to reduce the levels in the water, as well as protect the public from lead exposure. These actions could include water quality parameter (WQP) monitoring, corrosion control treatment (CCT), source water monitoring/treatment, public education, and lead service line replacement.

Samples taken were based on both the direction of the client, and areas designated as high priority as outlined by the EPA. Every 250 mL sample was taken as a "first draw" from each testing location. *First draw samples* are defined as a sample of tap water, collected in accordance with §141.86(b)(2), that has been standing in plumbing pipes at least 6 hours and is collected without flushing the tap. Water sampling analysis was contracted through Environmental Hazards Services, LLC located at 7469 Whitepine Road, Richmond, Virginia 23237.

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environmental consultants inc.

**TABLE 1**

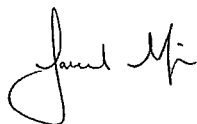
Barker Road Middle School		
Sample ID	Location	Level Detected
MS-01-DW-022	Drinking Water Bubbler	0.023

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, or providing bottled water until the source of contamination is resolved. Based on these results, it is also recommended that permanent remedies be implemented in order to eliminate the contaminant source. These options 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>

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,



Jarrod Miner  
USEPA Certified Lead Risk Assessor  
Envoy Environmental Consultants, Inc.

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<sup>1</sup><https://www.epa.gov/dwreginfo/testing-schools-and-child-care-centers-lead-drinking-water>

# ENVOY

environmental consultants inc.

March 31, 2016

Mr. Jeff Beardsley  
Director of Operations, Maintenance & Security  
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 March 15, 2016 to perform Environmental Water Sampling at Mendon High School located at 472 Mendon Center Road in Pittsford, New York. All sampling conducted was done in accordance with the EPA's Lead and Copper Rule (LCR) as it pertains to testing schools and child care centers for lead in the drinking water.

The LCR was developed to protect public health by minimizing lead levels in drinking water. The most common source of lead in drinking water is due to the corrosion of plumbing materials. Plumbing materials that can be made with lead include faucets, pipe, solder and fixtures. The potential for Lead leaching into the system increases the longer the water is in contact with the plumbing components. School water supplies tend to have extended periods of no water use that increase the likelihood of elevated levels at the tap.

The LCR established an action level of  $0.015 \text{ mg/L}$  ( $15 \text{ ppb}$ ) for lead based on the 90th percentile level of tap water samples. This means that no more than 10 percent of the samples taken can be above the action level. When lead levels exceed the action level, other measures should be put in place in order to reduce the levels in the water, as well as protect the public from lead exposure. These actions could include water quality parameter (WQP) monitoring, corrosion control treatment (CCT), source water monitoring/treatment, public education, and lead service line replacement.

Samples taken were based on both the direction of the client, and areas designated as high priority as outlined by the EPA. Every 250 mL sample was taken as a "first draw" from each testing location. *First draw samples* are defined as a sample of tap water, collected in accordance with §141.86(b)(2), that has been standing in plumbing pipes at least 6 hours and is collected without flushing the tap. Water sampling analysis was contracted through Environmental Hazards Services, LLC located at 7469 Whitepine Road, Richmond, Virginia 23237.

Table 1 in this report summarizes water samples that met or exceeded the EPA's action level for Lead (Pb).

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environmental consultants inc.

TABLE 1

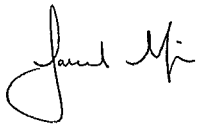
Mendon High School		
Sample ID	Location	Level Detected
HS-01-SS-01	Receiving Slop Sink	0.023
HS-01-NS-03	Nurse's Sink	0.023

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, or providing bottled water until the source of contamination is resolved. Based on these results, it is also recommended that permanent remedies be implemented in order to eliminate the contaminant source. These options 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>

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,



Jarrod Miner  
USEPA Certified Lead Risk Assessor  
Envoy Environmental Consultants, Inc.

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<sup>1</sup><https://www.epa.gov/dwreginfo/testing-schools-and-child-care-centers-lead-drinking-water>

# ENVOY

March 31, 2016

Mr. Jeff Beardsley  
Director of Operations, Maintenance & Security  
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 March 15, 2016 to perform Environmental Water Sampling at Sutherland High School located at 55 Sutherland Street in Pittsford, New York. All sampling conducted was done in accordance with the EPA's Lead and Copper Rule (LCR) as it pertains to testing schools and child care centers for lead in the drinking water.

The LCR was developed to protect public health by minimizing lead levels in drinking water. The most common source of lead in drinking water is due to the corrosion of plumbing materials. Plumbing materials that can be made with lead include faucets, pipe, solder and fixtures. The potential for Lead leaching into the system increases the longer the water is in contact with the plumbing components. School water supplies tend to have extended periods of no water use that increase the likelihood of elevated levels at the tap.

The LCR established an action level of *0.015 mg/L (15 ppb)* for lead based on the 90th percentile level of tap water samples. This means that no more than 10 percent of the samples taken can be above the action level. When lead levels exceed the action level, other measures should be put in place in order to reduce the levels in the water, as well as protect the public from lead exposure. These actions could include water quality parameter (WQP) monitoring, corrosion control treatment (CCT), source water monitoring/treatment, public education, and lead service line replacement.

Samples taken were based on both the direction of the client, and areas designated as high priority as outlined by the EPA. Every 250 mL sample was taken as a "first draw" from each testing location. *First draw samples* are defined as a sample of tap water, collected in accordance with §141.86(b)(2), that has been standing in plumbing pipes at least 6 hours and is collected without flushing the tap. Water sampling analysis was contracted through Environmental Hazards Services, LLC located at 7469 Whitepine Road, Richmond, Virginia 23237.

Table 1 in this report summarizes water samples that met or exceeded the EPA's action level for Lead (Pb).

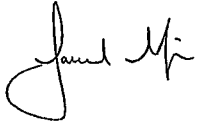
# ENVOY

**TABLE 1**

<b>Sutherland High School</b>		
<b>Sample ID</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Level Detected</b>
N/A	N/A	None Detected

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,



Jarrod Miner  
USEPA Certified Lead Risk Assessor  
Envoy Environmental Consultants, Inc.



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March 31, 2016

Mr. Jeff Beardsley  
Director of Operations, Maintenance & Security  
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 March 16, 2016 to perform Environmental Water Sampling at Thornell Road Elementary School located at 431 Thornell Road in Pittsford, New York. All sampling conducted was done in accordance with the EPA's Lead and Copper Rule (LCR) as it pertains to testing schools and child care centers for lead in the drinking water.

The LCR was developed to protect public health by minimizing lead levels in drinking water. The most common source of lead in drinking water is due to the corrosion of plumbing materials. Plumbing materials that can be made with lead include faucets, pipe, solder and fixtures. The potential for Lead leaching into the system increases the longer the water is in contact with the plumbing components. School water supplies tend to have extended periods of no water use that increase the likelihood of elevated levels at the tap.

The LCR established an action level of *0.015 mg/L (15 ppb)* for lead based on the 90th percentile level of tap water samples. This means that no more than 10 percent of the samples taken can be above the action level. When lead levels exceed the action level, other measures should be put in place in order to reduce the levels in the water, as well as protect the public from lead exposure. These actions could include water quality parameter (WQP) monitoring, corrosion control treatment (CCT), source water monitoring/treatment, public education, and lead service line replacement.

Samples taken were based on both the direction of the client, and areas designated as high priority as outlined by the EPA. Every 250 mL sample was taken as a "first draw" from each testing location. *First draw samples* are defined as a sample of tap water, collected in accordance with §141.86(b)(2), that has been standing in plumbing pipes at least 6 hours and is collected without flushing the tap. Water sampling analysis was contracted through Environmental Hazards Services, LLC located at 7469 Whitepine Road, Richmond, Virginia 23237.

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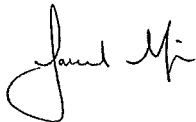
Thornell Road Elementary School		
Sample ID	Location	Level Detected
ES-2-CF-6	Classroom Faucet	0.15

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, or providing bottled water until the source of contamination is resolved. Based on these results, it is also recommended that permanent remedies be implemented in order to eliminate the contaminant source. These options 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>

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,



Jarrod Miner  
USEPA Certified Lead Risk Assessor  
Envoy Environmental Consultants, Inc.

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March 31, 2016

Mr. Jeff Beardsley  
Director of Operations, Maintenance & Security  
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 March 16, 2016 to perform Environmental Water Sampling at Park Road Elementary School located at 50 Park Road in Pittsford, New York. All sampling conducted was done in accordance with the EPA's Lead and Copper Rule (LCR) as it pertains to testing schools and child care centers for lead in the drinking water.

The LCR was developed to protect public health by minimizing lead levels in drinking water. The most common source of lead in drinking water is due to the corrosion of plumbing materials. Plumbing materials that can be made with lead include faucets, pipe, solder and fixtures. The potential for Lead leaching into the system increases the longer the water is in contact with the plumbing components. School water supplies tend to have extended periods of no water use that increase the likelihood of elevated levels at the tap.

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Samples taken were based on both the direction of the client, and areas designated as high priority as outlined by the EPA. Every 250 mL sample was taken as a "first draw" from each testing location. *First draw samples* are defined as a sample of tap water, collected in accordance with §141.86(b)(2), that has been standing in plumbing pipes at least 6 hours and is collected without flushing the tap. Water sampling analysis was contracted through Environmental Hazards Services, LLC located at 7469 Whitepine Road, Richmond, Virginia 23237.

Table 1 in this report summarizes water samples that met or exceeded the EPA's action level for Lead (Pb).

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Environmental Consultants, Inc.

**TABLE 1**

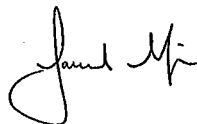
Park Road Elementary School		
Sample ID	Location	Level Detected
ES-1-NS-3	Nurse's Sink	0.07
ES-1-KS-2	Kitchen Sink	0.022
ES-1-KS-4	Kitchen Sink	0.03
ES-1-CF-6	Classroom Faucet	0.023

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, or providing bottled water until the source of contamination is resolved. Based on these results, it is also recommended that permanent remedies be implemented in order to eliminate the contaminant source. These options include:

- Install corrosion control devices for individual buildings, known as point-of-entry devices.
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- 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>

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,



Jarrod Miner  
USEPA Certified Lead Risk Assessor  
Envoy Environmental Consultants, Inc.

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March 31, 2016

Mr. Jeff Beardsley  
Director of Operations, Maintenance & Security  
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 March 17, 2016 to perform Environmental Water Sampling at Allen Creek Elementary School located at 3188 East Avenue in Pittsford, New York. All sampling conducted was done in accordance with the EPA's Lead and Copper Rule (LCR) as it pertains to testing schools and child care centers for lead in the drinking water.

The LCR was developed to protect public health by minimizing lead levels in drinking water. The most common source of lead in drinking water is due to the corrosion of plumbing materials. Plumbing materials that can be made with lead include faucets, pipe, solder and fixtures. The potential for Lead leaching into the system increases the longer the water is in contact with the plumbing components. School water supplies tend to have extended periods of no water use that increase the likelihood of elevated levels at the tap.

The LCR established an action level of *0.015 mg/L (15 ppb)* for lead based on the 90th percentile level of tap water samples. This means that no more than 10 percent of the samples taken can be above the action level. When lead levels exceed the action level, other measures should be put in place in order to reduce the levels in the water, as well as protect the public from lead exposure. These actions could include water quality parameter (WQP) monitoring, corrosion control treatment (CCT), source water monitoring/treatment, public education, and lead service line replacement.

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**TABLE 1**

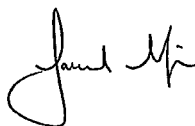
Allen Creek Elementary School		
Sample ID	Location	Level Detected
ES-01-LS-05	Library Sink	0.032
ES-B-KS-07	Kitchen Sink	0.091
ES-02-CS-08	Classroom Sink	0.031
ES-01-DW-017	Drinking Water Bubbler	0.051
ES-01-SS-018	Slop Sink	0.017

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, or providing bottled water until the source of contamination is resolved. Based on these results, it is also recommended that permanent remedies be implemented in order to eliminate the contaminant source. These options 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.
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Sincerely,



Jarrod Miner  
USEPA Certified Lead Risk Assessor  
Envoy Environmental Consultants, Inc.

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# ENVOY

March 31, 2016

Mr. Jeff Beardsley  
Director of Operations, Maintenance & Security  
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 March 14, 2016 to perform Environmental Water Sampling at Mendon Center Elementary School located at 110 Mendon Center Road in Pittsford, New York. All sampling conducted was done in accordance with the EPA's Lead and Copper Rule (LCR) as it pertains to testing schools and child care centers for lead in the drinking water.

The LCR was developed to protect public health by minimizing lead levels in drinking water. The most common source of lead in drinking water is due to the corrosion of plumbing materials. Plumbing materials that can be made with lead include faucets, pipe, solder and fixtures. The potential for Lead leaching into the system increases the longer the water is in contact with the plumbing components. School water supplies tend to have extended periods of no water use that increase the likelihood of elevated levels at the tap.

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Environmental Consultants, Inc.

**TABLE 1**

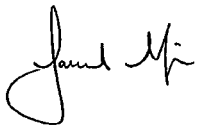
<b>Mendon Center Elementary School</b>		
<b>Sample ID</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Level Detected</b>
ES-01-FS-01	Faculty Sink	0.36
ES-B-KS-017	Kitchen Sink	0.018
ES-B-KS-018	Kitchen Sink	0.02

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, or providing bottled water until the source of contamination is resolved. Based on these results, it is also recommended that permanent remedies be implemented in order to eliminate the contaminant source. These options 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.
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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,



Jarrod Miner  
USEPA Certified Lead Risk Assessor  
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March 31, 2016

Mr. Jeff Beardsley  
Director of Operations, Maintenance & Security  
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 March 16, 2016 to perform Environmental Water Sampling at Jefferson Road Elementary School located at 15 School Lane in Pittsford, New York. All sampling conducted was done in accordance with the EPA's Lead and Copper Rule (LCR) as it pertains to testing schools and child care centers for lead in the drinking water.

The LCR was developed to protect public health by minimizing lead levels in drinking water. The most common source of lead in drinking water is due to the corrosion of plumbing materials. Plumbing materials that can be made with lead include faucets, pipe, solder and fixtures. The potential for Lead leaching into the system increases the longer the water is in contact with the plumbing components. School water supplies tend to have extended periods of no water use that increase the likelihood of elevated levels at the tap.

The LCR established an action level of *0.015 mg/L (15 ppb)* for lead based on the 90th percentile level of tap water samples. This means that no more than 10 percent of the samples taken can be above the action level. When lead levels exceed the action level, other measures should be put in place in order to reduce the levels in the water, as well as protect the public from lead exposure. These actions could include water quality parameter (WQP) monitoring, corrosion control treatment (CCT), source water monitoring/treatment, public education, and lead service line replacement.

Samples taken were based on both the direction of the client, and areas designated as high priority as outlined by the EPA. Every 250 mL sample was taken as a "first draw" from each testing location. *First draw samples* are defined as a sample of tap water, collected in accordance with §141.86(b)(2), that has been standing in plumbing pipes at least 6 hours and is collected without flushing the tap. Water sampling analysis was contracted through Environmental Hazards Services, LLC located at 7469 Whitepine Road, Richmond, Virginia 23237.

Table 1 in this report summarizes water samples that met or exceeded the EPA's action level for Lead (Pb).

# ENVOY

environmental consultants inc.

TABLE 1

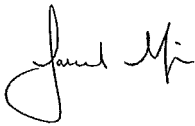
Jefferson Road Elementary School		
Sample ID	Location	Level Detected
ES-01-KS-02	Kitchen Sink	0.016
ES-01-CS-06	Classroom Sink	0.022
ES-01-CS-07	Classroom Sink	0.036
ES-01-CS-08	Classroom Sink	0.051

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, or providing bottled water until the source of contamination is resolved. Based on these results, it is also recommended that permanent remedies be implemented in order to eliminate the contaminant source. These options 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>

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,



Jarrod Miner  
USEPA Certified Lead Risk Assessor  
Envoy Environmental Consultants, Inc.

<sup>1</sup><https://www.epa.gov/dwreginfo/testing-schools-and-child-care-centers-lead-drinking-water>

# ENVOY

March 31, 2016

Mr. Jeff Beardsley  
Director of Operations, Maintenance & Security  
Pittsford Central School District  
100 Mendon Center Road  
Pittsford, New York 14534

**Re: Environmental Water Sampling - Transportation Center**

Dear Mr. Beardsley,

Envoy Environmental was contracted on March 17, 2016 to perform Environmental Water Sampling at the Transportation Center located at 100 Mendon Center Road in Pittsford, New York. All sampling conducted was done in accordance with the EPA's Lead and Copper Rule (LCR) as it pertains to testing schools and child care centers for lead in the drinking water.

The LCR was developed to protect public health by minimizing lead levels in drinking water. The most common source of lead in drinking water is due to the corrosion of plumbing materials. Plumbing materials that can be made with lead include faucets, pipe, solder and fixtures. The potential for Lead leaching into the system increases the longer the water is in contact with the plumbing components. School water supplies tend to have extended periods of no water use that increase the likelihood of elevated levels at the tap.

The LCR established an action level of *0.015 mg/L (15 ppb)* for lead based on the 90th percentile level of tap water samples. This means that no more than 10 percent of the samples taken can be above the action level. When lead levels exceed the action level, other measures should be put in place in order to reduce the levels in the water, as well as protect the public from lead exposure. These actions could include water quality parameter (WQP) monitoring, corrosion control treatment (CCT), source water monitoring/treatment, public education, and lead service line replacement.

Samples taken were based on both the direction of the client, and areas designated as high priority as outlined by the EPA. Every 250 mL sample was taken as a "first draw" from each testing location. *First draw samples* are defined as a sample of tap water, collected in accordance with §141.86(b)(2), that has been standing in plumbing pipes at least 6 hours and is collected without flushing the tap. Water sampling analysis was contracted through Environmental Hazards Services, LLC located at 7469 Whitepine Road, Richmond, Virginia 23237.

Table 1 in this report summarizes water samples that met or exceeded the EPA's action level for Lead (Pb).

# ENVOY

**TABLE 1**

Transportation Center		
Sample ID	Location	Level Detected
N/A	N/A	None Detected

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,



Jarrod Miner  
USEPA Certified Lead Risk Assessor  
Envoy Environmental Consultants, Inc.

# ENVOY

March 31, 2016

Mr. Jeff Beardsley  
Director of Operations, Maintenance & Security  
Pittsford Central School District  
100 Mendon Center Road  
Pittsford, New York 14534

## **Re: Environmental Water Sampling – Adolph Lomb Building**

Dear Mr. Beardsley,

Envoy Environmental was contracted on March 17, 2016 to perform Environmental Water Sampling at the Adolph Lomb Building located at the junction of Sutherland Street and West Jefferson Road in Pittsford, New York. All sampling conducted was done in accordance with the EPA's Lead and Copper Rule (LCR) as it pertains to testing schools and child care centers for lead in the drinking water.

The LCR was developed to protect public health by minimizing lead levels in drinking water. The most common source of lead in drinking water is due to the corrosion of plumbing materials. Plumbing materials that can be made with lead include faucets, pipe, solder and fixtures. The potential for Lead leaching into the system increases the longer the water is in contact with the plumbing components. School water supplies tend to have extended periods of no water use that increase the likelihood of elevated levels at the tap.

The LCR established an action level of *0.015 mg/L (15 ppb)* for lead based on the 90th percentile level of tap water samples. This means that no more than 10 percent of the samples taken can be above the action level. When lead levels exceed the action level, other measures should be put in place in order to reduce the levels in the water, as well as protect the public from lead exposure. These actions could include water quality parameter (WQP) monitoring, corrosion control treatment (CCT), source water monitoring/treatment, public education, and lead service line replacement.

Samples taken were based on both the direction of the client, and areas designated as high priority as outlined by the EPA. Every 250 mL sample was taken as a "first draw" from each testing location. *First draw samples* are defined as a sample of tap water, collected in accordance with §141.86(b)(2), that has been standing in plumbing pipes at least 6 hours and is collected without flushing the tap. Water sampling analysis was contracted through Environmental Hazards Services, LLC located at 7469 Whitepine Road, Richmond, Virginia 23237.

Table 1 in this report summarizes water samples that met or exceeded the EPA's action level for Lead (Pb).

# ENVOY

TABLE 1

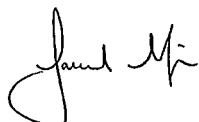
Adolph Lomb Building		
Sample ID	Location	Level Detected
B-1-DW-01	Drinking Water Bubbler	0.018

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, or providing bottled water until the source of contamination is resolved. Based on these results, it is also recommended that permanent remedies be implemented in order to eliminate the contaminant source. These options 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>

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,



Jarrod Miner  
USEPA Certified Lead Risk Assessor  
Envoy Environmental Consultants, Inc.

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<sup>1</sup><https://www.epa.gov/dwreginfo/testing-schools-and-child-care-centers-lead-drinking-water>