Part IV: Mitigation Scenarios

Guidance for Illinois child care facilities to comply with new Department of Children and Family Services (DCFS) requirements and reduce lead in water
Lead in Water Training

Agenda:

- Webinar 1 Review: Lead in Water
- Webinar 2 Review: Lead in Water Testing
- Webinar 3 Review: Mitigation
- Mitigation scenarios
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New licensing standards

New standards apply to licensed day care homes, day care centers, and group day care homes serving children “under 6 years of age and housed in a building constructed on or before January 1, 2000.” The new standards require you to:

- Complete a lead safety training with instruction on the mitigation plan and impact of lead exposure
- Test water sources used for drinking or food preparation for lead. “Water sources include, but are not limited to, sinks, bathtubs, hoses, drinking fountains, bubblers, and refrigerator or freezer water or ice dispensers.”
- Have samples analyzed by an IEPA or IEPA-approved lab
- Post test results in the facility and submit them to your Licensing Office
- Develop a mitigation plan for drinking water sources that test at 2.01 ppb or greater
- Make your mitigation plan available to parents and submit it to your local Licensing Office
- Implement interim measures “to ensure a safe drinking water supply during mitigation”
- Conduct follow-up testing under the following scenarios:
  - When lead is found during initial testing. In this case, retesting is required no later than six months after the completion of the mitigation plan AND one year after the completion of the mitigation plan
  - After a change to the plumbing in the facility (e.g., new water heater, replaced water service lines)
Lead in Water
Why is lead an issue?

- There is **no safe level** of exposure to lead in children.
- Lead is a toxic metal that can impair children's normal brain development, contributing to learning and behavioral problems and lower IQs.
- The developing fetus, infants, and young children are most vulnerable:
  - Their brains and nervous systems are still developing
  - Their less developed “blood brain barrier” more easily allows lead into their brains
  - They have different behaviors (e.g., young children may put contaminated objects in their mouths)
How does lead get into water?

There are a number of ways that lead can enter drinking water. Older homes and pipes are more likely to contain lead, as lead has been phased out over time for most uses in drinking water distribution. Lead leaches out of pipes and other components if the water is corrosive. Water systems add “corrosion control” chemicals that coat the pipes and prevent leaching. Unlike many other drinking water contaminants that result from pollution of a water source, water does not generally contain lead before it enters the system.

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Lead in Water Testing
Preparation: Identify all sources to test

Test: Any faucet used for drinking or food preparation

- Kitchen Sink
- Bathroom Sink
- Classroom Sink
- Water Fountain
- Water Dispenser
- Ice Machine
Lead in Water Testing Reminders

Preparation Reminders:
• Contact an IEPA approved lab for lead in drinking water analysis https://sunshine.ddfs.illinois.gov/Content/Licensing/LeadTesting.aspx
• Make sure your bottles have a label with a unique naming convention that identifies the sampling location and type
• Ensure water stagnates overnight for at least 6 hours but no longer than 18 hours.
• Tape off fixtures so your water is not disturbed prior to testing

Day of Reminders:
• Only collect cold water samples using a pencil sized flow
• Fill out your Chain of Custody form for each sample
• Collect samples early in the morning, before staff and children arrive
Sample Collection

- All drinking water fixtures must be sampled 2 times (except the ice machine) using 250mL bottles:
  - **First draw:**
    - Place 1\textsuperscript{st} bottle under the faucet, turn on cold water, record time, turn on the faucet at pencil sized flow rate, and fill to the top. Tightly cap the bottle.
  - **30 second flush:**
    - Let the water run freely at full force for 30 seconds down the drain. Place 2\textsuperscript{nd} bottle under the faucet and fill to the top. Tightly cap the bottle. Record the time.
  - **Icemaker:** If you have an icemaker, collect the ice in one, 1 liter bottle using plastic gloves or a non-metal scoop.
Click here to view how to collect a first draw and 30 second flush sample
What your sample results will look like

**First draw:** If tests positive for lead there is probably lead in that fixture

**30 second flush:** If tests positive for lead there is probably lead in the internal plumbing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sample #</th>
<th>Sample ID</th>
<th>Method</th>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Level Detected</th>
<th>EPA Standards</th>
<th>Units</th>
<th>LRL</th>
<th>Date Sampled</th>
<th>Date Analyzed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>749331</td>
<td>1_0RML_S1: Boy's Restroom-Faucet</td>
<td>200.8</td>
<td>Lead</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>ug/L</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>9/10/2018 8:05:00 AM</td>
<td>09/12/2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>749332</td>
<td>1_0RML_S2: Boy's Restroom-Faucet</td>
<td>200.8</td>
<td>Lead</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>ug/L</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>9/10/2018 8:05:00 AM</td>
<td>09/12/2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>749333</td>
<td>1_2C5S_L1: Classroom 5-Faucet Left</td>
<td>200.8</td>
<td>Lead</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>ug/L</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>9/10/2018 7:59:00 AM</td>
<td>09/12/2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>749334</td>
<td>1_2C5S_L2: Classroom 5-Faucet Left</td>
<td>200.8</td>
<td>Lead</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>ug/L</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>9/10/2018 7:59:00 AM</td>
<td>09/12/2018</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Receiving your Test Results
What to do if all results are less than 2.01 ppb:

- Celebrate! You are only obligated to conduct more testing if you alter the plumbing.*
- No mitigation plan is needed
- Make your test results available to parents, staff, and DCFS
- As a best practice, adopt routine actions to reduce lead

*Note: This may include, but is not limited to, “replacement of the hot water heater, change in the water source, or change to, or replacement of, the water service lines.”
Management Approach – Receiving the Results

What to do if some samples are **2.01 ppb or greater**:  

- Take immediate action to ensure children are supplied with safe drinking water  
- Share test results with parents, staff, and DCFS. Also share immediate actions taken and any long term mitigation actions already planned  
- Develop a mitigation plan and share it with DCFS, parents and staff  
  - If all 30-second flush samples are less than 2.01 ppb (which is common), focus on the fixtures.  
  - If any 30-second flush samples are 2.01 ppb or greater, the situation is more complicated: read EPA’s 3Ts toolkit for reducing lead in drinking water closely and contact water utility for guidance.
Elements of a Mitigation Plan

- Required if any sample is 2.01 ppb or greater
- Written plan shall include:
  - A list of each drinking water source tested at 2.01 ppb or greater
  - Interim measures taken to ensure safe water supply
  - Planned mitigation strategies licensee will take to reduce lead levels to 2 ppb or lower at each fixture
  - Planned start and completion dates of mitigation plan
  - 6 month and 1 year retesting dates
- Plan required until permanent measures implemented and two consecutive tests show no levels at 2.01 ppb or greater
Mitigation Overview
Mitigation Options

Mitigation Options for Fixtures at 2.01 ppb or greater

Immediate
Post signs
Notice to parents and staff
Remove from service and/or adopt interim measure

Interim
Filters
Manual Flushing Before Use
Whole System Flushing
Bottled Water

Permanent
Fixture Replacement
Lead Service Line Replacement
Automatic/Mechanical Flushing

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Situation</th>
<th>Pro</th>
<th>Con</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shut off problem outlet/s</td>
<td>If any sample is &gt; 10 ppb</td>
<td>+No cost solution</td>
<td>-Need to find another drinking water source</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>+Easy to implement</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Install Signage:</td>
<td>The 30 second flush sample is between 2.01 ppb and 10 ppb AND the first</td>
<td>+Low cost/no cost</td>
<td>-Requires a behavior change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Do not drink water”</td>
<td>draw sample is &lt;10 ppb</td>
<td>+Easy to implement</td>
<td>-Temporary solution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>-Need to find another drinking water source</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Install Signage:</td>
<td>The first draw sample is between 2.01 ppb and 10 ppb AND your 30</td>
<td>+Low cost/no cost</td>
<td>-Requires a behavior change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Run water for 5 seconds before use”</td>
<td>second flush sample is &lt;2.01 ppb</td>
<td>+Easy to implement</td>
<td>-Temporary solution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notice to parents and staff</td>
<td>After receiving test results and after implementing mitigation actions</td>
<td>+Builds trust</td>
<td>*Required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>+Provides important public health info.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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## Interim Measures – Options

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Situation</th>
<th>Pro</th>
<th>Con</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Point of Use Filters</strong></td>
<td>Always helpful, especially if the 30-second flushed sample is 2.01 ppb or greater</td>
<td>+Ensures lead levels are low</td>
<td>-Must be maintained</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>-Cost</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>-Some types may require plumber assistance to install</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Manual Flushing</strong></td>
<td>If the 30-second flushed sample is less than 2.01 ppb (i.e., lead source is fixture)</td>
<td>+Low cost/no cost</td>
<td>-Requires a behavior change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>+Easy to implement</td>
<td>-Temporary solution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Whole System Flushing</strong></td>
<td>• LSL is present</td>
<td>+Low cost/no cost</td>
<td>-Lead levels may increase over day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• If several 30-second flush samples are at 2.01 ppb or greater (i.e., widespread problem/unknown sources)</td>
<td>+Can be implemented immediately</td>
<td>-Time intensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>-Wastes water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bottled Water</strong></td>
<td>Use in extenuating circumstances (i.e., issues at many faucets/outlets in the building)</td>
<td>+Ensures lead levels are low</td>
<td>-Cost and waste</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>-Subject to Department approval</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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### Permanent Measures – Options

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Situation</th>
<th>Pro</th>
<th>Con</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lead Service Line Replacement</td>
<td>If utility records and/or visual inspection reveal LSL</td>
<td>+Removes largest contributor of lead in water</td>
<td>-May be cost prohibitive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Replace faucet or drinking fountain</td>
<td>Prioritize if first draw is &gt; 10 ppb and the 30-second flush sample is &lt; 2.01ppb</td>
<td>+Long term solution to address lead source</td>
<td>-Lead levels may increase temporarily post replacement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>-Upstream fitting or valve may be lead source</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>-Larger upfront cost</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Automatic mechanical flushing</td>
<td>Good option if you have multiple problem outlets or replacement is cost prohibitive (e.g., drinking water fountain)</td>
<td>+Reduces lead levels automatically</td>
<td>-Larger upfront cost</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>-Need to retest periodically</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>-Wastes water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water bottle filling station with filter</td>
<td>Good option if you have multiple problem outlets</td>
<td>+Easy way to access drinking water</td>
<td>-Requires regular maintenance (filter replacement)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>+Avoid use of filters at multiple faucets</td>
<td>-Cost</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Mitigation: Filters and Bottled Water
How do I find a filter certified to reduce lead in water?

What types of filters reduce lead in water?

- Faucet mount, counter top, fridge, water pitcher, bottle filler, undersink filter

How do I know if the filter is certified to reduce lead in water?

- Look for a certification mark and text that indicates the filter is certified to reduce lead in water
  - NSF/ANSI 53 along with a lead reduction text

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### How do I check for the correct certification marks?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Certification Mark(s)</th>
<th>Product Listing Directory: info.nsf.org/Certified/DWTV/</th>
<th>NSF/ANSI Standards 42 &amp; 53 next to certification marks:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NSF®</td>
<td>Product Listing Directory: wqa.org/Find-Products/</td>
<td>- Example text on packaging: Tested and Certified by (name of certification body) against NSF/ANSI Standards 42 and 53 for the claims specified on the Performance Data Sheet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NSF®</td>
<td></td>
<td>- Some companies may indicate lead removal in the text, or might simply state NSF/ANSI 53 or NSF/ANSI 42 above or below the mark.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IAPMO® R®</td>
<td>Product Listing Directory: pid.iapmo.org/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UPC®</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IAPMO® C®</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UL®</td>
<td>Note: For UL, text must be located underneath the mark.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US®</td>
<td>The File No. is a unique product identification number.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANSI®</td>
<td>Product Listing Directory: database.ul.com/cgi-bin/XYV/template/USEXT/FRAME/Index.html</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Look for certification marks on the packaging or the filter itself

The NSF 53 text will be close to the certification mark

![Image of certification mark](image-source)

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Extenuating Circumstances: Bottled Water

When to use bottled water:

- Lead in water at multiple outlets
- Other mitigation options are not feasible

Consider:

- Long-term cost compared to removing lead sources
- Plastic waste

Note that you will need DCFS approval in order to use bottled water. EPA also recommends you ask for a written statement from the bottled water provider “guaranteeing that the bottled water meets FDA and state standards.”

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Mitigation Scenarios
Scenario 1: You discover that your facility has a lead service line.

Most common in home-based child care facilities or other small buildings in Illinois.
Scenario 1: Lead service line

Reminder: Lead Service Line Identification

- **Utility record review**: Contact your water utility to see if they have records on whether your facility has an LSL. Some utilities have online maps with this information.

- **Visual inspection**: Work with a licensed plumbing contractor to physically inspect the material of your service line. Investigate on your own using a visual inspection guide like this one created by National Public Radio: npr.org/pipes.

See [webinar 1](#) for more detail on LSL replacement.
Scenario 1: Lead service line

Permanent Mitigation: Replace the lead service line

- Contact your local water utility to see if they offer any resources to assist with replacement
- Selected a licensed plumbing contractor if the utility cannot conduct the replacement
  - The City of Chicago has a list available online.
- Following replacement
  - Flush all interior pipes to reduce lead levels
  - Temporarily use filtered water
  - Test water one month after replacement
Scenario 1: Lead service line

Short Term Action: If you unable to replace the LSL right away, keep the following tips in mind:

- Conduct a whole system flush at the start of each day. This helps ensure the water sitting in the service line is flushed out of the system; or

- Install point of use filters at drinking water faucets or use water pitchers with filters that are NSF-53 certified. Ensure you regularly change your filters according to the manufacturer’s instructions.
Scenario 2: Two sampling locations have lead in the first draw sample (> 10 ppb) but not in the 30 second flush sample.
### Scenario 2: Two fixtures (> 10 ppb)

Two sampling locations have lead in the first draw (> 10 ppb) sample but not in the 30 second flush sample.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>First Draw</th>
<th>30 Second Flush</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Classroom 1 sink</td>
<td>Non-detect</td>
<td>Non-detect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Classroom 2 sink</td>
<td>Non-detect</td>
<td>Non-detect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Classroom 3 sink</td>
<td>Non-detect</td>
<td>Non-detect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kitchen sink A</td>
<td>19 ppb</td>
<td>Non-detect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kitchen sink B</td>
<td>Non-detect</td>
<td>Non-detect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children’s restroom (girls)</td>
<td>Non-detect</td>
<td>Non-detect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children’s restroom (boys)</td>
<td>Non-detect</td>
<td>Non-detect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff kitchen sink</td>
<td>Non-detect</td>
<td>Non-detect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff bathroom sink</td>
<td>Non-detect</td>
<td>Non-detect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drinking water fountain</td>
<td>42 ppb</td>
<td>Non-detect</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Scenario 2: Two fixtures (> 10 ppb)

Where is the lead coming from?

The lead is coming from the faucet or plumbing associated with it (e.g., brass valves)
Scenario 2: Two fixtures (> 10 ppb)

What is our recommended mitigation strategy?

*Immediate action*

- Take outlets out of service

*Permanent mitigation strategy*

- Best option: Move quickly to replace the kitchen faucet and drinking water fountain with [NSF/ANSI 61 certified](#) plumbing parts
  - Use only filtered water from new outlets for ~3 weeks after replacement
- Other options:
  - Install an NSF 53 certified filter at both locations & develop a maintenance plan; or
  - Install automatic/mechanical flushing device at drinking fountain; replace or install filter at kitchen sink

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**Scenario 3:** Two sampling locations have lead in the first draw sample (<10 ppb) but not in the 30 second flush sample.

Common scenario at any child care facility.
Scenario 3: Two fixtures (< 10 ppb)

Two sampling locations have lead in the first draw sample (<10 ppb) but not in the 30 second flush sample.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>First Draw</th>
<th>30 Second Flush</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Classroom 1 sink</td>
<td>Non-detect</td>
<td>Non-detect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Classroom 2 sink</td>
<td>7 ppb</td>
<td>Non-detect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Classroom 3 sink</td>
<td>Non-detect</td>
<td>Non-detect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kitchen sink A</td>
<td>Non-detect</td>
<td>Non-detect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kitchen sink B</td>
<td>5 ppb</td>
<td>Non-detect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children’s restroom (girls)</td>
<td>Non-detect</td>
<td>Non-detect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children’s restroom (boys)</td>
<td>Non-detect</td>
<td>Non-detect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff kitchen sink</td>
<td>Non-detect</td>
<td>Non-detect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff bathroom sink</td>
<td>Non-detect</td>
<td>Non-detect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drinking water fountain</td>
<td>Non-detect</td>
<td>Non-detect</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Where is the lead coming from?
The lead is coming from the faucets or plumbing associated with them (e.g., brass valves)

What is our recommended mitigation strategy?

Immediate action

➢ Place a sign above two outlets with instructions to flush for 5 seconds before every use
Scenario 3: Two fixtures (< 10 ppb)

What is our recommended mitigation strategy? (Cont.)

**Interim mitigation strategy**
- Manual flushing before use; or
  - Train staff to flush the two faucets for 30 seconds at the beginning of each day
  - Keep signage above outlets to flush for 5 seconds before every use
- Install NSF 53 certified filters & develop a maintenance plan

**Permanent mitigation strategy**
- Best option: Replace faucets with [NSF/ANSI 61 certified](#) plumbing parts
  - Use only filtered water from new faucets for ~3 weeks after replacement
- Other options:
  - Install an NSF 53 certified filter at both locations & develop a maintenance plan

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Scenario 4: One or more sampling locations have levels higher in the 30 second flush sample than first draw.
Scenario 4: Unknown source(s) of lead

One or more sampling locations have levels higher in the 30 second flush sample than first draw.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>First Draw</th>
<th>30 Second Flush</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Classroom 1 sink</td>
<td>Non-detect</td>
<td>10 ppb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Classroom 2 sink</td>
<td>Non-detect</td>
<td>Non-detect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Classroom 3 sink</td>
<td>Non-detect</td>
<td>Non-detect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kitchen sink A</td>
<td>Non-detect</td>
<td>7 ppb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kitchen sink B</td>
<td>Non-detect</td>
<td>Non-detect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children’s restroom (girls)</td>
<td>Non-detect</td>
<td>Non-detect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children’s restroom (boys)</td>
<td>Non-detect</td>
<td>Non-detect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff kitchen sink</td>
<td>Non-detect</td>
<td>Non-detect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff bathroom sink</td>
<td>Non-detect</td>
<td>Non-detect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drinking water fountain</td>
<td>8 ppb</td>
<td>20 ppb</td>
</tr>
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Scenario 4: Unknown source(s) of lead

Where is the lead coming from?

Internal plumbing, such as lead pipe, fittings, or solder. Exact lead source(s) will be hard to pinpoint.

Source: Homestructions
Scenario 4: Unknown source(s) of lead

What is our recommended mitigation strategy?

Immediate
- Take outlets out of service

Interim mitigation strategy
- Install a NSF 53 certified filter & develop a maintenance plan
- Conduct whole system flushing every day

Permanent mitigation strategy
- Install an automatic/mechanical flushing device on the drinking water fountain
- Further research to pinpoint source of lead for removal
  - Contact your water utility or other local experts
  - Rely on EPA’s 3Ts toolkit

Note: Elevate Energy, EDF, and IAFC have made this content available for informational and educational purposes only
Resources

- FAQ Sheet on the New Rules
- Sampling Dos and Don’ts
- Letter templates for Communicating with Parents and Staff
- Lead in Drinking Water Fact Sheet
- Lead in Water Testing and Remediation Pilot Fact Sheet
- Lead Service Line Replacement Fact Sheet
- Lead in Water Sampling Video

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Resources – Past Webinars

Lead in Water Overview:

Lead in Water Testing:

Mitigation Strategies:
**Resources – EPA’s 3Ts Toolkit**


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Download the 3Ts Manual

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**Module 6: Remediation and Establishing Routine Practices**

### Remediation Options

Solutions to lead problems typically should be addressed on both a short-term and a long-term basis. Measures can be taken while you wait for your test results or until a permanent solution has been put in place. It is helpful to become familiar with potential remediation options before sampling has occurred. You should work closely with maintenance staff and plumbers who may make repairs to ensure that the chosen remediation options will remove lead from the water and to understand the benefits and considerations associated with each option. It is also important to ensure that your school and/or child care facility population are familiar with the use of new features or technology that may be installed.

When selecting a remediation provider, engage the local health department, public water system, and other available resources to ensure the organization performing remediation is qualified and reputable. Ask vendors for information on the schedule, health precautions that must be taken during and following remediation, and request regular status updates on their progress prior to agreeing to work with any particular organization. The internal team should identify an individual that is responsible for working with the remediation contractors. This person should regularly communicate the schedule, activities, and hazards to the 3Ts Program team.

**Immediate Response**

Below are some immediate actions to consider following the receipt of results indicating elevated lead in drinking water:

- **Shut Off Problem Outlets**
  - If initial sample results from an outlet exceed the remediation level, the outlet can be shut off or disconnected until the problem is resolved. Shutting off problem outlets can also provide a permanent solution. If the outlet is not used regularly, this may be a viable option; however, if the outlet is frequently used, this is probably not a practical long-term solution.

- **Share Test Results**
  - Post test results in your facility (i.e., in the administrative offices), and on a public website. Notify staff, parents, and students of test results and actions you are taking. Also, reach out to the public water system to share results and discuss potential remediation measures.
Illinois government resources:
- Department of Children and Family Services (DCFS) Sunshine website on lead in water: https://sunshine.dcfs.illinois.gov/Content/Licensing/LeadTesting.aspx
- Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH) resources for schools:
  - http://dph.illinois.gov/topics-services/environmental-health-protection/lead-in-water
- Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH) lead mitigation strategies:

Additional lead in water resources:
- U.S. EPA resources on lead in drinking water:
  - Basic information on lead in water: https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/basic-information-about-lead-drinking-water
  - EPA’s 3Ts guidance on lead in water testing in child care: https://nepis.epa.gov/Exe/ZyPDF.cgi?Dockey=20017JVA.txt
- Environmental Defense Fund: https://www.edf.org/health/lead-toxic-legacy
- Factsheets for residents on lead in water:
QUESTIONS?

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