

Shekter Smith, Liane (DEQ)

From: Devereaux, Tracy Jo (DEQ)
Sent: Thursday, December 10, 2015 8:38 AM
To: Shekter Smith, Liane (DEQ)
Subject: FW: FOIA 0510-16 SECOND NOTICE

*p. 1-8 11/6/15
 revised list +
 draft dated 12/3/15*

fyi

Thanks,

Tracy Jo

p. 9 - ~~ews~~ GC#D instructions

From: Yanna Lambrinidou [<mailto:pnalternatives@yahoo.com>]
Sent: Thursday, December 10, 2015 8:18 AM
To: Shaler, Karen (DEQ)
Cc: DEQ-RMD-FOIA; Devereaux, Tracy Jo (DEQ); Looney, Carolyn (DEQ)
Subject: Re: FOIA 0510-16 SECOND NOTICE

p. 11-12 NEWS 9/13

Thank you.

I see 4 sampling protocols in the file you sent me (on pages 1-8, 9, 11-12, and 13-14). Can you please send me the dates when these sampling protocols were in use (as well as if they continue to be in use)?

Regards,

Yanna Lambrinidou PhD
 Parents for Nontoxic Alternatives
 PO Box 6283
 Washington DC 20015
 P 202.997.1834
 B www.dccwasawatch.blogspot.com

From: "Shaler, Karen (DEQ)" <SHALERK@michigan.gov>
To: Yanna Lambrinidou <pnalternatives@yahoo.com>
Cc: DEQ-RMD-FOIA <DEQ-RMD-FOIA@michigan.gov>; "Devereaux, Tracy Jo (DEQ)" <DEVEREAUX@michigan.gov>; "Looney, Carolyn (DEQ)" <LOONEYC@michigan.gov>
Sent: Tuesday, December 8, 2015 4:58 PM
Subject: RE: FOIA 0510-16 SECOND NOTICE

Ms. Lambrinidou,

We have received payment confirmation from our Cashier's Office, so attached is a PDF of the DEQ's records for FOIA 0510-16.

If you have any questions, please contact us. Thank you.

Karen Shaler
 Management Assistant to Chief Deputy Director Jim Sygo
 FOIA Liaison, Executive Division
 Michigan Department of Environmental Quality
 Constitution Hall, 6th Floor South
 P.O. Box 30473

Drinking Water Lead & Copper Sampling Instructions

Thank you for helping to monitor for lead and copper in your drinking water. It is important that you follow these instructions so that we may collect an accurate measurement of the lead and copper in your drinking water. This sample is supposed to represent the water you would typically drink and the faucet from where you would drink the water. Call your water supply if you have any questions.

1. Select a faucet in the school that is commonly used for drinking. DO NOT sample from a laundry sink or a hose spigot.
2. The DAY PRIOR to collection, flush the COLD water for at least 5 minutes at the selected faucet. Then let the water sit for at least 6 hours before you plan to collect the sample. If you have a single handle faucet, turn it to the COLD side. DO NOT use this faucet again until it is sampled.
3. Wait at least 6 hours before collecting your sample. Collect the sample prior to occupancy the next morning. Stagnation periods longer than 24 hours may not be representative of normal use.
4. Fill the sample bottle to the neck with the "first draw" of COLD water from the faucet that you flushed at least 6 hours previous.
5. Please answer the following questions:
 - a) Did you flush the water for at least 5 minutes and let it sit unused for 6 hours before you filled the bottle? ☐ Yes ☐ No
 - b) What date and time did you flush the faucet? Date _____ Time _____ P.M.
 - c) What date and time did you fill the bottle? Date _____ Time _____ A.M.
 - d) Did you fill the bottle from the same faucet that was flushed 6 hours before? ☐ Yes ☐ No
If NO, please explain: _____
 - e) Which faucet did you use to fill the bottle? ☐ Kitchen ☐ Main Bathroom ☐ Other
If OTHER, please describe: _____
 - f) Is this faucet connected to a treatment device such as a water softener, a reverse osmosis unit, an iron removal device OR is any kind of additive used in the school? ☐ Yes ☐ No
If YES, please describe: _____

Your Printed Name _____

Your Address _____

Your Signature _____

6. Attach this form to the bottle and contact the individuals listed below for pick-up.

If you have any questions call:

Local Health Dept.: Genesee County Health Dept.

Contact: Mr. Jim Henry, EH Supervisor

Phone: 810-257-3618

Or contact:

Michigan Department of Environmental Quality

DEQ contact: Mr. Michael Prysby

Phone: 517-290-8817

Thanks again for your help. We will send you the results once available. Contact the personnel listed above if you have any questions.

Fact Sheet: 6

Lead / Copper Sampling Nontransient Noncommunity Public Water Supplies

Water Supply Serial Number (WSSN) _____ Well # _____

Name of Water Supply _____

Sampling Contact _____ Phone _____

Health Department Contact _____ Phone _____

Lead/Copper Sampling Frequency: Number of Samples _____ taken every _____ months.

Sampling Location _____

(Sampling siting plan approved by local health department in sanitary survey)

Laboratory Name _____ Phone _____

Lead/Copper – General Information

Lead is a common metal found throughout the environment in lead-based paint, air, soil, household dust, food and water. It builds up in the body over many years and may result in damage to the brain, red blood cells and kidneys. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of corrosion, or wearing away of materials containing lead in the water distribution system. These materials include lead-based solder used to join copper pipes, brass and lead piping. The concentration of lead in drinking water may be a function of numerous factors related to the presence of lead, water chemistry, temperature, pH, system hydraulics, usage, etc., and can vary over time. The presence of copper in drinking water is also primarily a result of corrosion. Acute exposure to copper can result in nausea and diarrhea. The US EPA has established an action level for lead of 0.015 milligrams per liter (mg/l) and 1.3 milligrams per liter (mg/l) for copper, for public water supplies.

SAMPLING PROTOCOL

- Obtain sample containers and analysis from a laboratory certified by the DEQ for lead/copper analysis.
- Collect **first draw** samples. (Water has stood motionless in the piping for at least 6 hours.) Do not sample after weekends, holidays or extended periods of stagnation. **Do not flush the sample tap before sample collection.**
- Collect samples where water is drawn primarily for drinking. Sample drinking fountains or kitchen/break room faucets if they are used routinely to obtain water for consumption. Do not sample from slop sinks, hose bibbs, etc. ones that represent the water distribution system, i.e. one in each building wing or on each floor. Or, you can collect more than the minimum number of samples.

Student and/or Employee Population	Number of Samples Each 6 months	Number of Samples after Reduction*
501 to 3,300	20	10
1 to 500	10	5
<101	5	5

* After 2 six month sets below the action level a reduction to annual testing is allowed

- For large facilities collect at least one sample per building until you get the number of samples required for the population served by the water supply (See Table).
- If you have only a few buildings, split the samples among them as best you can according to where the water is being consumed.
- If you have fewer drinking water fixtures than the chart requires, sample the ones you have and note on the sample log sheet you have sampled all drinking water fixtures.
- Properly identify the sample location on the lab slip and include the water supply serial number (WSSN) on the lab sample forms to properly identify the samples, otherwise, you may not be credited as having sampled.
- Be sure to request the proper lab analysis or test code for lead/copper and place the forms with the bottles.
- Refrigerate all samples during storage prior to shipment.
- Deliver or mail the samples to the lab as soon as possible.

After Receiving Lead/Copper Test Results

1. Properly record sample results on DEQ sheet following the direction and send a copy to the local health department.
2. Calculate the 90th percentile using the directions on the record sheet, or request the LHD do the calculations to determine the 90th percentile.
3. If you exceed an action level, you must:
 - Notify the local health department within 24 hours or the next business day.
 - Notify the public (consumers) of the lead action level exceedance as instructed by the health department and take steps to minimize exposure (shutting off fountain, or flushing) as instructed.
 - Additional actions such as sampling the source water for lead/copper and investigating possible sources of lead in the distribution system should be discussed with the local health department.

Within 6 months of the end of the monitoring period in which the action level was exceeded, the facility will need to submit a proposal to conduct a "treatment study" or install "corrosion control treatment."

- Submit the samples to the laboratory for analysis, and record the results on the sample record log provided by the MDEQ.
- Calculate the 90th percentile using the directions on the log sheet, or submit your sample results to the local health department's noncommunity staff person for calculating the 90th percentile.
- Whether or not you do the calculations of the 90th percentile yourself, you are required to submit the results to the local health department noncommunity staff person.

Action levels of **0.015 mg/liter (ppm) for lead** and **1.3 mg/liter (ppm) for copper** were established in 1991. If the 90th percentile result exceeds either level, the water supply is required to initiate an investigation by:

- ☐ Contacting the local health department for further instructions
- ☐ Sampling all other drinking water taps not previously sampled
- ☐ Sampling the source water
- ☐ Providing public education on the lead exceedance to the population exposed. A copper exceedance does not require public notice at this time.

Corrective measures for action level exceedances may include replacement of fixtures, piping or service lines. If the contaminant level still cannot be reduced below the action level through implementation of these measures, the water supply will need to conduct a treatment study to investigate whether the installation of corrosion control technology may be necessary.

If you have general questions regarding lead or copper exposure, you may contact the Michigan Department of Environmental Quality in Lansing at 517-284-6542. Upper Peninsula inquiries may be directed to 906-346-8530. The MDEQ also has a website for noncommunity water supplies at:

http://www.michigan.gov/deq/0,1607,7-135-3313_3675_3692--,00.html

If you have questions regarding this regulation or other sampling requirements you may have, you must contact your local health department's noncommunity water supply staff personnel. A list of these personnel can be found at the website mentioned above.

The WSSN assigned to your facility is: _____

State of Michigan Noncommunity program staff may be reached in Lansing at 517-284-6542. Upper Peninsula inquiries may be directed to 906-346-8530.

The Type II Noncommunity Water Supply website address is:

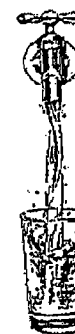
http://www.michigan.gov/deq/0,1607,7-135-3313_3675_3692--,00.html

Office of Drinking Water & Municipal Assistance
Environmental Health Section
Noncommunity & Private Drinking Water
Supplies Unit
Phone: 517-284-6542 Fax: 517-241-1328

The Michigan Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ) will not discriminate against any individual or group on the basis of race, sex, religion, age, national origin, color, marital status, disability, or political beliefs. Questions or concerns should be directed to the Quality of Life Human Resources, PO Box 30473, Lansing, MI 48909.

NONCOMMUNITY WATER SUPPLIES

UNDERSTANDING LEAD AND COPPER SAMPLING REQUIREMENTS



MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT
OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY



In 1974, out of concern for the quality of the water we drink, Congress passed the Safe Drinking Water Act. This Act gave the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) responsibility for establishing and enforcing drinking water quality standards nationwide. The Michigan Safe Drinking Water Act (Act 399) was enacted in 1976 and enables the Michigan Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ) to maintain primacy (state authority) over the drinking water program in our State. This Act regulates both community and noncommunity water supplies.

Noncommunity water supplies (NCWS) are of two different types:

- A **transient** NCWS is one that serves water to 25 or more *different* people each day for at least 60 days out of the year. Examples include restaurants, convenience stores, campgrounds, etc.
- A **nontransient** NCWS serve the *same* 25 people each day for six months of the year, such as a school, factory, office building, etc.

The Safe Drinking Water Act contains language regarding the requirements for nontransient, NCWS' built prior to 1987 to test for lead and copper. The Federal lead and copper regulations were revised in 1998. These revisions went into effect on April 11, 2000, requiring that ALL NCWS to test for lead and copper. The rule changes have been implemented in Michigan as part of the primacy agreement. The sampling frequency is established below in Table 1:

Student/Employee Population	# Samples/ 6 months	# Samples after Reduction*
501 to 3,300	20	10
101 to 500	10	5
<101	5	5

* After 2 six month sets below the action level a reduction to annual testing is allowed



FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

Why be concerned about lead or copper?

Lead is a common metal found throughout the environment in lead-based paint, air, soil, household dust, food and water. *It builds up in the body over many years and may result in damage to the brain, red blood cells and kidneys.* Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of corrosion, or wearing away of materials containing lead in the water distribution system, such as lead service lines and lead solder. The presence of copper in drinking water is also primarily a result of corrosion. Acute exposure to copper can result in nausea and diarrhea.

I have never had to sample before. Why do I have to now?

The revised rule requires that all of the nontransient NCWS must test for lead and copper. It has been shown that some fixtures, even though they were labeled "lead-free" have released small amounts of lead when exposed to water with corrosive or acidic qualities. Copper is still commonly used in plumbing fixtures and piping, and these water quality factors may cause copper to be released into the drinking water.

I only have two drinking water fountains in my building? Do I still have to take the required number of samples?

If you have fewer drinking water fixtures than the chart requires, sample the ones you have and note on the sample log sheet you have sampled all drinking water fixtures.

We operate a large facility with multiple buildings and numerous drinking water fixtures. How many and where to do we sample from?

Sample the drinking water fixtures in the building up to the chart number based on the population of your facility. For instance, if your building has eight drinking water fixtures, and you are required to take five samples, sample only five of the fixtures. If you have more than the chart number of drinking water fixtures, select ones that represent the water distribution system, i.e. one in each building wing or on each floor. For large facilities collect at least one sample per building until you get the number of samples required in Table 1. Or, you can collect more than the minimum number of samples. If you have only a few buildings, split the samples among them as best you can according to where the water is being consumed.

SAMPLING PROTOCOL

- Obtain sample containers and analysis from a laboratory certified by the MDEQ for lead/copper analysis.
- Collect **FIRST DRAW** samples. (Water has stood motionless in the piping for at 6 hours.) **DO NOT SAMPLE AFTER WEEKENDS, HOLIDAYS OR EXTENDED PERIODS OF STAGNATION.** Do not flush the sample tap before sample collection.
- Collect samples where water is drawn primarily for drinking. Sample drinking fountains, or kitchen/break room faucets if they are used routinely to obtain water for consumption. Do not sample from mop sinks, hose bibbs, etc.