

From: [Benzie, Richard \(DEQ\)](#)
To: [Cook, Pat \(DEQ\)](#); [Prysby, Mike \(DEQ\)](#)
Cc: [Busch, Stephen \(DEQ\)](#); [Shekter Smith, Liane \(DEQ\)](#)
Subject: FW: Kellogg lead sampling
Date: Wednesday, October 07, 2015 1:16:56 PM

FYI

From: Crooks, Jennifer [mailto:crooks.jennifer@epa.gov]
Sent: Wednesday, October 07, 2015 10:17 AM
To: Benzie, Richard (DEQ)
Subject: Kellogg lead sampling

Richard—We talked about this on the phone, but I thought I'd put it in writing, FYI.

I talked with Jim LeFevre at Calhoun County HD yesterday afternoon. He is the person who did all the sampling for the project at the schools. Their purpose was to sample for lead at the faucet, underpiping, and the pipes near the sink (in the wall/floor/ceiling), not lead service lines. Jim thought that a much larger pipe would be needed as a service line to the school, which I wouldn't think would be lead.

He took 3 – 125 ml samples at each sample site:

Samples 1 and 2 were split first draw samples, where the 1st sample would determine lead in the faucet, and the second sample would determine lead in the pipes under the sink to the shut off at the wall. Prior to the third sample, he would flush for 30-sec a pencil size stream of water, which would characterize the piping further into the wall.

An inspector can visually inspect the inside of the school where the service line comes in, to determine if it is a lead service line. They used an 8-18 hour stagnation period. Jim said that the protocol was developed before he started the sampling. He also referenced EPA's guidance, 3T's manual in Schools; which I think you said you have.

Jim included his cell and office phone numbers on the email I just forwarded to you with more information about the sampling protocol he used.

Jennifer

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