Effective and Economical Environmental Solutions

Lead in Drinking Water Screening
Lewis F. Cole Middle School
467 Stillwell Avenue
Fort Lee, New Jersey 07024

Karl Environmental Group Project #: 16-0620

July 21, 2016

Prepared for:

Mr. Scott Bendul
Supervisor of Buildings & Grounds & Security
Fort Lee Public Schools
2175 Lemoine Avenue
Fort Lee, NJ 07024

Prepared by:

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Mr. Scott Bendul
Supervisor of Buildings & Grounds & Security
Fort Lee Public Schools
2175 Lemoine Avenue
Fort Lee, NJ 07024

Re: Lead in Drinking Water Screening
Lewis F. Cole Middle School: 467 Stillwell Avenue, Fort Lee, New Jersey 07024
Karl Environmental Group Project #: 16-0620

Dear Mr. Bendul:

Thank you for selecting Karl Environmental Group ("Karl Environmental") for this project. This report details the methods and findings of the Lead-in-Drinking Water screening performed at the Lewis F. Cole Middle School located 467 Stillwell Avenue, Fort Lee, New Jersey 07024 (the "Facility"). Karl Environmental performed two lead in drinking water screening events: a first-draw screening on May 4, 2016 and a follow-up second-draw on June 9, 2016.

1.0 PROJECT BACKGROUND

Karl Environmental was contacted in March 2016 prior to the enforcement of New Jersey State Lead-in-Drinking Water in School regulation by the Fort Lee Public Schools (the "Client") to conduct lead in drinking water screening to determine the lead content of water sampled from potable water collection points throughout the facility.

The purpose of the screening was to determine if any sampled drinking water sources exhibit lead levels exceeding the recommended Action Level of fifteen (15) parts per billion (ppb). The Action Level is the concentration of contaminant at which remedial action is warranted. Potable water collection points can include any water source from which an occupant may drink or from which the water may be used for cooking, including water fountains/bubblers, kitchen faucets, Nurse's Office faucets, and the Faculty/Staff lounge. Additionally, the Facility's water service and main lines are sampled at or near the main building connection to aid in the interpretation of results.

2.0 LEAD IN DRINKING WATER

Lead is a toxic substance that can be harmful to human health. As compared to adults, children are more susceptible to the detrimental health effects of lead, as their nervous systems are not yet fully developed. Exposure to lead can occur in a variety of ways including through food, soil, deteriorating lead-based paint, and drinking water. Lead can leach into drinking water from plumbing materials such as pipes and solder, as well as brass plumbing fixtures. There are currently no state or federal regulations that require the testing of drinking water in schools supplied by a municipal water utility, however, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) provides general guidance for the testing of potable water sources in school buildings. The EPA's "3Ts for Reducing Lead in Drinking Water in Schools: Revised Technical Guidance" (October 2006) provides recommendations for sampling strategy, methodology, and interpretation for schools that are supplied by municipal water.

3.0 DRINKING WATER SAMPLING METHODOLOGY

Karl Environmental collected drinking water samples from potable water outlets throughout the Facility. The sampling strategy was planned in general accordance with the guidance provided by the EPA in the "3Ts for Reducing Lead in Drinking Water in Schools: Revised Technical Guidance."

At each collection point, Karl Environmental filled a 250 milliliter (mL) preserved, wide-mouth high density polyethylene (HDPE) sample collection bottle pretreated with a Nitric Acid (HNO_3) preservative from the selected water source. Samples were collected after the water in each building had not been used for at least 8 hours, but not more than 18 hours, and prior to the building's daily opening. The initial sample at each collection point represents the first draw sample. The first draw sample is representative of the water from the end point of the water source (i.e. the bubbler or tap). If the first draw sample exceeds the action level of fifteen (15) ppb, a follow-up second draw sample would be taken to represent the water in the upstream plumbing from the initial sample point. A service line sample and a water main sample were also collected from the Facility and are representative of the water service line from the main line to the Facility and the municipal water line, respectively. The samples were recorded under proper chain of custody and couriered directly to Suburban Testing Labs (Suburban), a New Jersey certified laboratory (NJ Lab ID #PA081) located in Reading, Pennsylvania for analysis by EPA method 200.8.

Karl Environmental collected the following number of water samples from the Facility:

- One (1) Service Line Sample
- One (1) Water Main Sample
- Thirty (30) First Draw Samples
- Four (4) Second Draw Samples

According to the client, the number of water samples taken at the Lewis F. Cole Middle School represents all of the drinking water sources within the Facility.

4.0 DRINKING WATER ANALYSIS RESULTS

The analytical lead in drinking water results for each first draw sample are listed in Table 1, below:

Table 1: Analytical Lead Results for First Draw Drinking Water Samples Collected from Lewis F. Cole Middle School

Sample I.D.	Location	Type of Collection Point	Lead Concentration (mg/L)	Lead Concentration (ppb)	Above Action Level?
FL-MS-S-1	Service Line	SS	0.001	1	No
FL-MS-M-1	Water Main	SS	<0.001	<1	No
FL-MS-01-A	Kitchen-Double Sink adjacent to office (Right)	KF	0.003	3	No
FL-MS-02-A	Kitchen-Double Sink adjacent to office (Left)	KF	<0.001	<1	No
FL-MS-03-A	Kitchen-Triple Dishwasher Sink (Left)	KF	0.002	2	No
FL-MS-04-A	Kitchen-Triple Dishwasher Sink (Right)	KF	0.004	4	No
FL-MS-05-A	**Kitchen Storage Room – Center of Room**	**KF**	**0.017**	**17**	**Yes**
FL-MS-06-A	**Kitchen Storage Room – Pull Down Nozzle**	**KF**	**0.024**	**24**	**Yes**
FL-MS-07-A	Cafeteria	MWF	0.001	1	No
FL-MS-08-A	Home Economics Room 156 – Closest to the Door	KF	0.004	4	No
FL-MS-09-A	Home Economics Room 156 – Second closest to the Door	KF	0.010	10	No
FL-MS-10-A	Home Economics Room 156 – Third closest to the Door	KF	0.007	7	No
FL-MS-11-A	Home Economics Room 156 – Fourth closest to the Door	KF	0.005	5	No
FL-MS-12-A	Home Economics Room 156 – Fifth closest to the Door	KF	0.001	1	No
FL-MS-13-A	Hallway – Opposite Room 167 (Water Dispenser)	MWF	<0.001	<1	No
FL-MS-14-A	Hallway – Opposite Room 167 (Bubbler)	MWF	<0.001	<1	No
FL-MS-15-A	Office Suite – Room 177B	KF	<0.001	<1	No
FL-MS-16-A	Nurse's Office – Main Room	KF	<0.001	<1	No

FL-MS-17-A	Nurse's Office – Bathroom Sink	KF	<0.001	<1	No
FL-MS-18-A	Science Prep Room 178A	KF	<0.001	<1	No
FL-MS-19-A	**Hallway – Outside Room 104**	**PWF**	**0.015**	**15**	**Yes**
FL-MS-20-A	**Hallway – Opposite Room 110 (Left)**	**PWF**	**0.069**	**69**	**Yes**
FL-MS-21-A	**Hallway – Opposite Room 110 (Middle)**	**PWF**	**0.107**	**107**	**Yes**
FL-MS-22-A	Hallway – Opposite Room 110 (Right)	MWF	0.011	11	No
FL-MS-23-A	Hallway – Opposite Room 130 (Left)	PWF	0.007	7	No
FL-MS-24-A	Hallway – Opposite Room 130 (Middle)	PWF	0.008	8	No
FL-MS-25-A	Hallway – Opposite Room 130 (Right)	MWF	0.001	1	No
FL-MS-26-A	Faculty Room – Room 142	KF	<0.001	<1	No
FL-MS-27-A	Hallway – Outside of Faculty Room 142 (Left)	PWF	0.007	7	No
FL-MS-28-A	Hallway – Outside of Faculty Room 142 (Middle)	MWF	0.001	1	No
FL-MS-29-A	Hallway – Outside of Faculty Room 142 (Right)	PWF	0.006	6	No
FL-MS-30-A	Between Gymnasium and Boys' Locker	MWF	<0.001	<1	No

PWF = Porcelain Water Fountain
MWF = Metal Water Fountain
KF = Kitchen Faucet
PS = Porcelain Sink
BD = Bottle Water Dispenser
SS = Slop Sink

Laboratory analytical results were compared to the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) Drinking Water Quality Standard of 15 ppb for lead. This value coincides with the EPA's Action Level of 15 ppb. Analysis of lead in the first draw drinking water samples indicated that sample FL-MS-05-A, FL-MS-06-A, FL-MS-19-A, FL-MS-20-A and FL-ES4-21-A exceeded the EPA's Action Level of 15ppb.

On June 9, 2016, Karl Environmental performed a follow-up second draw Lead-in-Drinking Water Screening at the Facility. During the follow-up second draw, Karl Environmental was unable to obtain a sample (FL-MS-20-B) from the left side porcelin water fountain located in the hallway opposite of Room 110. The result of the second draw sampling is illustrated below.

Table 2: Analytical Lead Results for Second Draw Drinking Water Samples Collected from Lewis F. Cole Middle School

Sample I.D.	Location	Type of Collection Point	Lead Concentration (mg/L)	Lead Concentration (ppb)	Likely Source of Lead Contamination
FL-MS-05-B	Kitchen Storage Room – Center of Room	KF	<0.001	<1	Water Fountain
FL-MS-06-B	Kitchen Storage Room – Pull Down Nozzle	KF	0.069	69	Upstream Plumbing
FL-MS-19-B	Hallway – Outside Room 104	PWF	0.016	16	Water Fountain and Upstream Plumbing
FL-MS-21-B	Hallway – Opposite Room 110 (Middle)	PWF	0.032	32	Water Fountain and Upstream Plumbing

According to EPA guidance documentation, if a second draw sample result exhibits lead levels at very low levels, the likely source of the contamination identified in the corresponding first draw sample is the collection point or outlet. EPA guidance documentation indicates that very low levels of Lead-in-Drinking Water would be equal or less than five (5) ppb. If a second draw sample result exhibits lead levels below the corresponding first draw sample, but above very low levels, both the outlet and the upstream plumbing are likely contributing to the lead contamination identified in the first draw sample. Finally, if a second draw sample result exhibits lead levels above the corresponding first draw sample, the upstream plumbing is the likely source of lead contamination. The service and main line sample results are then considered when determining if the municipal water entering the building is also contributing to lead contamination.

As illustrated in Table 2, based on the first and follow- up second draw sample results, the lead contamination identified during the May 4, 2016 and June 9, 2016 Lead in Drinking Water Screenings at Lewis F. Cole Middle School from the hallway water fountains outside of Room 104 and Room 110 (middle fountain) were likely from the combination of the water fountains and associated upstream plumbing. The lead contamination located at the sink in the center of the Kitchen Storage Room is likely from the water fixture. The lead contamination from the sink with the pull down nozzle in the Kitchen Storage Room is likely from the upstream plumbing. Analytical laboratory results and chains of custody are included in *Attachment A.*

5.0 MUNICIPAL WATER QUALITY

Public water systems are required by law to monitor for contaminants. Results of this monitoring are provided to the public as annual consumer confidence report. Fort Lee, New Jersey is serviced by American Water New Jeresy. Karl Environmental obtained the most recently released

consumer confidence report dated 2015 and reviewed the results of water quality testing as it relates to lead in drinking water. According the consumer confidence report, the most common source of lead in public water systems is the corrosion of household plumbing and erosion of natural deposits.

American Water New Jeresy reported no exceedances of the Action Level of 15 ppb for lead in 2014. Based on the reported statistics for 2014, American Water New Jeresy was in compliance with regards to lead contamination in water. The water main sample (FL-MS-M-1) collected at the Facility is representative of the water entering the building. The sample results for the water main sample identified very low lead levels, indicating that the municipal water is not likely to be a significant source of lead contamination within the Facility. The EPA guidiance implies that "very low lead levels" are less than five (5) ppb. The consumer confidence report is included in *Attachment B*.

6.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Karl Environmental screened thirty (30) drinking water sources within the Lewis F. Cole Middle School. Five (5) out of thirty (30) Lead-in-Drinking samples (FL-MS-05-A, FL-MS-06-A. FL-MS-19-A, FL-MS-20-A and FL-MS-21-A) exceeded EPA's Action Level of 15ppb. The lead contamination identified during the May 4, 2016 and June 9, 2016 Lead in Drinking Water Screenings at Lewis F. Cole Middle School from the hallway water fountains outside of Room 104 and Room 110 (middle fountain) is likely from the combination of the water fountains and associated upstream plumbing. The lead contamination from the sink in the center of the Kitchen Storage Room is likely from the water fixture. The lead contamination located at the sink with the pull down nozzle in the Kitchen Storage Room is likely from the upstream plumbing. During the follow-up second draw, Karl Environmental was unable to obtain a sample (FL-MS-20-B) from the left side porcelin water fountain located in the hallway opposite of Room 110. Based on the findings of the lead in drinking water screening and observations made during sample collection, Karl Environmental offers the following recommendations at this time:

- Immediately remove the water point sources which exhibited lead contamination above the Action Level 15ppb from service.

- Replace the drinking water the outlets in the Kitchen Storage Room (center sink) and the hallway water fountains located opposite of Room 104 and Room 110 (middle fountain) where elevated lead levels were identified.

- Install in-line filter upstream from the outlets in the Kitchen Storage Room (sink with the pull down nozzle) and the hallway water fountains located opposite of Room 104 and Room 110 (middle fountain). Regularly replace spent water filters according to manufacturer recommendations to prevent contaminants from passing through to the drinking water port.

- Replace any newly discovered lead piping with lead-free piping.

ADDITIONAL RECOMMENDATIONS

Karl Environmental also offers the following additional recommendations at this time:

- Continue to monitor lead in drinking water levels as part of a regular sampling and maintenance plan. It is recommended that this include sampling any remaining untested drinking water outlets in the facilities. Additional parameters may also be considered for analysis, such as: Antimony, Asbestos, Cadmium, Copper, Mercury, Nickel, Silver, Zinc, and biologicals.

- In the event that water drinking source(s) are remediated, the source(s) should be resampled before being placed back into service to ensure the effacy of the remediation actions.

- Where in use, regularly clean aerators to prevent the build-up of debris behind the screen which may contribute to elevated lead levels.

- Use only cold water for food and beverage preparation. Hot water is more likely to contribute to the corrosion of plumbing materials and thefore contain a greater level of contaminants from the plumbing system.

- Check piping for ground wiring for electricity. Such wiring may cause premature corrosion of the affected piping and lead to contamination of the water contained within.

7.0 LIMITATIONS

The purpose of the sampling event outlined within this report was to provide a general screening of potable water sources for potential lead contamination. No other heavy metals or additional contaminants were sampled for or analyzed. Lead concentrations can change as water continues to move through the water system. Each sample was a grab sample and represents lead concentrations only at the specific time of collection and may vary based on the water usage in the facility. Interpretation of these results is only valid if the facility is serviced by a municipal water supplier or water utility. This screening event focused upon the water outlets most likely to be used for consumption and did not attempt to sample all water outlets in each building. As such, Karl Environmental strongly recommends that the District continue to sample the remaining water sources at each building as part of a continuing sampling and maintenance plan. In the event that Karl Environmental Group could not access a building's water main connection, the nearest downstream water source was used to represent the service line and main line samples (a protocol recommended by the EPA). This screening was completed prior to the

enactment of new amendments and rules in the New Jersey regulation N.J.A.C. 6A:26, Educational Facilities and does not comply with any New Jersey Drinking Water regulations.

8.0 CLOSING

Thank you for using Karl Environmental to assist you with this project. Please do not hesitate to call if you have any questions relating to this report or for any other environmental health and safety concerns.

Respectfully submitted,
Karl Environmental Group

Kristian Bills
Environmental Consultant
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610-914-0214 (cell)
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kbills@karlenv.com

Attachment A

Laboratory Analytical Results

Results Report

Order ID: 6051215

Karl Environmental Group
20 Lauck Road
Mohnton, PA 19540

Project: Copper & Lead

Attn: Kristian Bills

Regulatory ID:

Sample Number: 6051215-01 Site: FL-MS-1-S Sample ID:
Collector: DT Collect Date: 05/03/2016 1:42 am Sample Type: Grab

Department / Test / Parameter	Result	Units	Method	R.L.	DF	Prep Date	By	Analysis Date	By
Metals									
Lead	0.001	mg/L	EPA 200.8	0.001	1	05/13/16	JGY	05/14/16 2:19	RPV

Sample Number: 6051215-02 Site: FL-MS-1-M Sample ID:
Collector: DT Collect Date: 05/03/2016 1:47 am Sample Type: Grab

Department / Test / Parameter	Result	Units	Method	R.L.	DF	Prep Date	By	Analysis Date	By
Metals									
Lead	< 0.001	mg/L	EPA 200.8	0.001	1	05/13/16	JGY	05/14/16 2:21	RPV

Sample Number: 6051215-03 Site: FL-MS-01-A Sample ID:
Collector: DT Collect Date: 05/03/2016 1:54 am Sample Type: Grab

Department / Test / Parameter	Result	Units	Method	R.L.	DF	Prep Date	By	Analysis Date	By
Metals									
Lead	0.003	mg/L	EPA 200.8	0.001	1	05/13/16	JGY	05/14/16 2:27	RPV

Sample Number: 6051215-04 Site: FL-MS-02-A Sample ID:
Collector: DT Collect Date: 05/03/2016 1:54 am Sample Type: Grab

Department / Test / Parameter	Result	Units	Method	R.L.	DF	Prep Date	By	Analysis Date	By
Metals									
Lead	< 0.001	mg/L	EPA 200.8	0.001	1	05/13/16	JGY	05/14/16 2:29	RPV

Sample Number: 6051215-05 Site: FL-MS-03-A Sample ID:
Collector: DT Collect Date: 05/03/2016 1:56 am Sample Type: Grab

Department / Test / Parameter	Result	Units	Method	R.L.	DF	Prep Date	By	Analysis Date	By
Metals									
Lead	0.002	mg/L	EPA 200.8	0.001	1	05/13/16	JGY	05/14/16 2:31	RPV

Report Generated On: 05/20/2016 4:39 pm 6051215
STL_Results Revision #1.6 Effective: 07/09/2014

Sample Number: 6051215-06 Site: FL-MS-04-A Sample ID:
Collector: DT Collect Date: 05/03/2016 1:56 am Sample Type: Grab

Department / Test / Parameter	Result	Units	Method	R.L.	DF	Prep Date	By	Analysis Date	By
Metals									
Lead	0.004	mg/L	EPA 200.8	0.001	1	05/13/16	JGY	05/14/16 2:33	RPV

Sample Number: 6051215-07 Site: FL-MS-05-A Sample ID:
Collector: DT Collect Date: 05/03/2016 1:59 am Sample Type: Grab

Department / Test / Parameter	Result	Units	Method	R.L.	DF	Prep Date	By	Analysis Date	By
Metals									
Lead	0.017	mg/L	EPA 200.8	0.001	1	05/13/16	JGY	05/14/16 2:39	RPV

Sample Number: 6051215-08 Site: FL-MS-06-A Sample ID:
Collector: DT Collect Date: 05/03/2016 2:00 am Sample Type: Grab

Department / Test / Parameter	Result	Units	Method	R.L.	DF	Prep Date	By	Analysis Date	By
Metals									
Lead	0.024	mg/L	EPA 200.8	0.001	1	05/13/16	JGY	05/14/16 2:41	RPV

Sample Number: 6051215-09 Site: FL-MS-07-A Sample ID:
Collector: DT Collect Date: 05/03/2016 2:02 am Sample Type: Grab

Department / Test / Parameter	Result	Units	Method	R.L.	DF	Prep Date	By	Analysis Date	By
Metals									
Lead	0.001	mg/L	EPA 200.8	0.001	1	05/13/16	JGY	05/14/16 2:52	RPV

Sample Number: 6051215-10 Site: FL-MS-08-A Sample ID:
Collector: DT Collect Date: 05/03/2016 2:09 am Sample Type: Grab

Department / Test / Parameter	Result	Units	Method	R.L.	DF	Prep Date	By	Analysis Date	By
Metals									
Lead	0.004	mg/L	EPA 200.8	0.001	1	05/13/16	JGY	05/14/16 2:58	RPV

Sample Number: 6051215-11 Site: FL-MS-09-A Sample ID:
Collector: DT Collect Date: 05/03/2016 2:10 am Sample Type: Grab

Department / Test / Parameter	Result	Units	Method	R.L.	DF	Prep Date	By	Analysis Date	By
Metals									
Lead	0.010	mg/L	EPA 200.8	0.001	1	05/13/16	JGY	05/14/16 3:04	RPV

SUBURBAN TESTING LABS
1037F MacArthur Road, Reading, PA 19605 Phone: 800-433-6595 Fax: 610-375-4090 suburbantestinglabs.com
PADEP 06-00208

Sample Number: 6051215-12 Site: FL-MS-10-A Sample ID:
Collector: DT Collect Date: 05/03/2016 2:11 am Sample Type: Grab

Department / Test / Parameter	Result	Units	Method	R.L.	DF	Prep Date	By	Analysis Date	By
Metals									
Lead	0.007	mg/L	EPA 200.8	0.001	1	05/13/16	JGY	05/14/16 3:06	RPV

Sample Number: 6051215-13 Site: FL-MS-11-A Sample ID:
Collector: DT Collect Date: 05/03/2016 2:12 am Sample Type: Grab

Department / Test / Parameter	Result	Units	Method	R.L.	DF	Prep Date	By	Analysis Date	By
Metals									
Lead	0.005	mg/L	EPA 200.8	0.001	1	05/13/16	JGY	05/14/16 3:08	RPV

Sample Number: 6051215-14 Site: FL-MS-12-A Sample ID:
Collector: DT Collect Date: 05/03/2016 2:13 am Sample Type: Grab

Department / Test / Parameter	Result	Units	Method	R.L.	DF	Prep Date	By	Analysis Date	By
Metals									
Lead	0.001	mg/L	EPA 200.8	0.001	1	05/13/16	JGY	05/14/16 3:10	RPV

Sample Number: 6051215-15 Site: FL-MS-13-A Sample ID:
Collector: DT Collect Date: 05/03/2016 2:27 am Sample Type: Grab

Department / Test / Parameter	Result	Units	Method	R.L.	DF	Prep Date	By	Analysis Date	By
Metals									
Lead	< 0.001	mg/L	EPA 200.8	0.001	1	05/13/16	JGY	05/14/16 3:12	RPV

Sample Number: 6051215-16 Site: FL-MS-14-A Sample ID:
Collector: DT Collect Date: 05/03/2016 2:27 am Sample Type: Grab

Department / Test / Parameter	Result	Units	Method	R.L.	DF	Prep Date	By	Analysis Date	By
Metals									
Lead	< 0.001	mg/L	EPA 200.8	0.001	1	05/13/16	JGY	05/14/16 3:14	RPV

Sample Number: 6051215-17 Site: FL-MS-15-A Sample ID:
Collector: DT Collect Date: 05/03/2016 2:35 am Sample Type: Grab

Department / Test / Parameter	Result	Units	Method	R.L.	DF	Prep Date	By	Analysis Date	By
Metals									
Lead	< 0.001	mg/L	EPA 200.8	0.001	1	05/13/16	JGY	05/14/16 3:16	RPV

SUBURBAN TESTING LABS
1037F MacArthur Road, Reading, PA 19605 Phone: 800-433-6595 Fax: 610-375-4090 suburbantestinglabs.com
PADEP 06-00208

Sample Number: 6051215-18 Site: FL-MS-16-A Sample ID:
Collector: DT Collect Date: 05/03/2016 2:40 am Sample Type: Grab

Department / Test / Parameter	Result	Units	Method	R.L.	DF	Prep Date	By	Analysis Date	By
Metals									
Lead	< 0.001	mg/L	EPA 200.8	0.001	1	05/13/16	JGY	05/14/16 3:18	RPV

Sample Number: 6051215-19 Site: FL-MS-17-A Sample ID:
Collector: DT Collect Date: 05/03/2016 2:41 am Sample Type: Grab

Department / Test / Parameter	Result	Units	Method	R.L.	DF	Prep Date	By	Analysis Date	By
Metals									
Lead	< 0.001	mg/L	EPA 200.8	0.001	1	05/13/16	JGY	05/14/16 3:19	RPV

Sample Number: 6051215-20 Site: FL-MS-18-A Sample ID:
Collector: DT Collect Date: 05/03/2016 2:43 am Sample Type: Grab

Department / Test / Parameter	Result	Units	Method	R.L.	DF	Prep Date	By	Analysis Date	By
Metals									
Lead	< 0.001	mg/L	EPA 200.8	0.001	1	05/13/16	JGY	05/14/16 3:21	RPV

Sample Number: 6051215-21 Site: FL-MS-19-A Sample ID:
Collector: DT Collect Date: 05/03/2016 2:49 am Sample Type: Grab

Department / Test / Parameter	Result	Units	Method	R.L.	DF	Prep Date	By	Analysis Date	By
Metals									
Lead	0.015	mg/L	EPA 200.8	0.001	1	05/13/16	JGY	05/14/16 3:31	RPV

Sample Number: 6051215-22 Site: FL-MS-20-A Sample ID:
Collector: DT Collect Date: 05/03/2016 2:53 am Sample Type: Grab

Department / Test / Parameter	Result	Units	Method	R.L.	DF	Prep Date	By	Analysis Date	By
Metals									
Lead	0.069	mg/L	EPA 200.8	0.001	1	05/13/16	JGY	05/14/16 3:33	RPV

Sample Number: 6051215-23 Site: FL-MS-21-A Sample ID:
Collector: DT Collect Date: 05/03/2016 2:53 am Sample Type: Grab

Department / Test / Parameter	Result	Units	Method	R.L.	DF	Prep Date	By	Analysis Date	By
Metals									
Lead	0.107	mg/L	EPA 200.8	0.001	1	05/13/16	JGY	05/14/16 3:35	RPV

SUBURBAN TESTING LABS
1037F MacArthur Road, Reading, PA 19605 Phone: 800-433-6595 Fax: 610-375-4090 suburbantestinglabs.com
PADEP 06-00208

Sample Number: 6051215-24 Site: FL-MS-22-A Sample ID:
Collector: DT Collect Date: 05/03/2016 2:54 am Sample Type: Grab

Department / Test / Parameter	Result	Units	Method	R.L.	DF	Prep Date	By	Analysis Date	By
Metals									
Lead	0.011	mg/L	EPA 200.8	0.001	1	05/19/16	RPV	05/19/16 15:27	RPV

Sample Number: 6051215-25 Site: FL-MS-23-A Sample ID:
Collector: DT Collect Date: 05/03/2016 3:01 am Sample Type: Grab

Department / Test / Parameter	Result	Units	Method	R.L.	DF	Prep Date	By	Analysis Date	By
Metals									
Lead	0.007	mg/L	EPA 200.8	0.001	1	05/19/16	RPV	05/19/16 15:32	RPV

Sample Number: 6051215-26 Site: FL-MS-24-A Sample ID:
Collector: DT Collect Date: 05/03/2016 3:02 am Sample Type: Grab

Department / Test / Parameter	Result	Units	Method	R.L.	DF	Prep Date	By	Analysis Date	By
Metals									
Lead	0.008	mg/L	EPA 200.8	0.001	1	05/18/16	JGY	05/18/16 23:32	RPV

Sample Number: 6051215-27 Site: FL-MS-25-A Sample ID:
Collector: DT Collect Date: 05/03/2016 3:02 am Sample Type: Grab

Department / Test / Parameter	Result	Units	Method	R.L.	DF	Prep Date	By	Analysis Date	By
Metals									
Lead	0.001	mg/L	EPA 200.8	0.001	1	05/18/16	JGY	05/18/16 23:37	RPV

Sample Number: 6051215-28 Site: FL-MS-26-A Sample ID:
Collector: DT Collect Date: 05/03/2016 3:14 am Sample Type: Grab

Department / Test / Parameter	Result	Units	Method	R.L.	DF	Prep Date	By	Analysis Date	By
Metals									
Lead	< 0.001	mg/L	EPA 200.8	0.001	1	05/18/16	JGY	05/18/16 23:39	RPV

Sample Number: 6051215-29 Site: FL-MS-27-A Sample ID:
Collector: DT Collect Date: 05/03/2016 3:17 am Sample Type: Grab

Department / Test / Parameter	Result	Units	Method	R.L.	DF	Prep Date	By	Analysis Date	By
Metals									
Lead	0.007	mg/L	EPA 200.8	0.001	1	05/18/16	JGY	05/18/16 23:41	RPV

SUBURBAN TESTING LABS
1037F MacArthur Road, Reading, PA 19605 Phone: 800-433-6595 Fax: 610-375-4090 suburbantestinglabs.com
PADEP 06-00208

Sample Number: 6051215-30 Site: FL-MS-28-A Sample ID:
Collector: DT Collect Date: 05/03/2016 3:18 am Sample Type: Grab

Department / Test / Parameter	Result	Units	Method	R.L.	DF	Prep Date	By	Analysis Date	By
Metals									
Lead	0.001	mg/L	EPA 200.8	0.001	1	05/18/16	JGY	05/18/16 23:43	RPV

Sample Number: 6051215-31 Site: FL-MS-29-A Sample ID:
Collector: DT Collect Date: 05/03/2016 3:18 am Sample Type: Grab

Department / Test / Parameter	Result	Units	Method	R.L.	DF	Prep Date	By	Analysis Date	By
Metals									
Lead	0.006	mg/L	EPA 200.8	0.001	1	05/18/16	JGY	05/18/16 23:45	RPV

Sample Number: 6051215-32 Site: FL-MS-30-A Sample ID:
Collector: DT Collect Date: 05/03/2016 3:43 am Sample Type: Grab

Department / Test / Parameter	Result	Units	Method	R.L.	DF	Prep Date	By	Analysis Date	By
Metals									
Lead	< 0.001	mg/L	EPA 200.8	0.001	1	05/18/16	JGY	05/18/16 23:51	RPV

Data Qualifiers:

All results meet the requirements of STL's TNI (NELAC) Accredited Quality System unless otherwise noted. If your results contain any data qualifiers or comments, you should evaluate useability relative to your needs.

If collectors initials include "STL", samples have been collected in accordance with STL SOP SL0015.

All results reported on an As Received (Wet Weight) basis unless otherwise noted.

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Results are considered Preliminary unless report is signed by authorized representative of STL.

Reviewed and Released By:
Carol Schrenkel
QA Manager

Report Generated On: 05/20/2016 4:39 pm 6051215
STL_Results Revision #1.6 Effective: 07/09/2014

SUBURBAN TESTING LABS

6051215
Sarah Tyrrell

TAT(Check One): [X] Standard [ ] 24hr [ ] 48hr [ ] 72hr [ ] Other____
(Additional charges may apply for rush TAT. If not specified, standard TAT will apply)

Order ID: _____

Client Name: Karl Environmental Group

Address: 20 Lauck Road
Mohnton, PA 19540

Phone: 610-856-7700
Fax: 610-856-5040

Contact Name: Kristian Bills

Email: kbills@karlenv.com

Name: Fort Lee Lead-in-Drinking Water Screening

Address: Middle School

Payment / P.O. Info: 16-0620

Comments:

SWTL Sample Number	Sample Description / Site ID:	Date Sampled	Time Sampled	Samplers Initials	Test(s) Requested:	Bottle Quantity	See Codes Below: Matrix	Sample Type	Bottle Type	Preservative	Comments / Field Data:
	FL-MS-1-S	5/3/16	0142	(DT)/KM/KB	LEAD *sample preserved in house until PH<2	1	PW	G	P	H	Service Line
	FL-MS-1-M	5/3/16	0147	(DT)/KM/KB	LEAD pH<2	1	PW	G	P	H	Water Main
	FL-MS-01-A	5/3/16	0154	(DT)/KM/KB	LEAD	1	PW	G	P	H	First Draw
	FL-MS-02-A	5/3/16	0154	(DT)/KM/KB	LEAD	1	PW	G	P	H	First Draw
	FL-MS-03-A	5/3/16	0156	(DT)/KM/KB	LEAD *sample preserved in house until pH<2	1	PW	G	P	H	First Draw
	FL-MS-04-A	5/3/16	0156	(DT)/KM/KB	LEAD pH<2	1	PW	G	P	H	First Draw
	FL-MS-05-A	5/3/16	0159	(DT)/KM/KB	LEAD	1	PW	G	P	H	First Draw
	FL-MS-06-A	5/3/16	0200	(DT)/KM/KB	LEAD	1	PW	G	P	H	First Draw

Relinquished By: D. Townsend	Date: 5-3-16 Time: 07:00		
Received By: Kelly J Mapp	Date: 5-3-16 Time: 07:00	Temp °C: ____	Acceptable: Y / N
Relinquished By: Kelly J Mapp	Date: 5-3-16 Time: 08:45	Temp °C: ____	Acceptable: Y / N
Received in Lab By: Kata (32)	Date: 5.3.16 Time: 08:45	Temp °C: 19.6	Acceptable (Y) / N

Sample Conditions

- Submitted with COC? (Y) / N
- Number of containers match number on COC? (Y) / N
- All containers in tact? (Y) / N
- Tests within holding times (Y) / N
- 40 mL VOA vials free of headspace? Y / N

Matrix Key

NPW = Non-Potable Water
Solid = Raw Sludge, Dewatered sludge, soil, etc. (reported as mg/kg)
PW = Potable Water (not for SDWA compliance)
SDWA = Safe Drinking Water Act Potable Sample

Sample Type Key

G = Grab
8HC = 8 Hr. Composite
24HC = 24 Hr. Composite

SDWA Sample Types

D=Distribution
E=Entry Point
R=Raw
C=Check
S=Special
M=Maximum Residence

Bottle Type Key

P = Plastic
G = Glass
O = Other

Preservative Key

N = Sodium Thiosulfate
A = Ascorbic Acid
H = HNO_3
C = HCl
S = H_2SO_4
OH = NaOH
O = Other
NA = None Required

Reporting Options

- [ ] SDWA Reporting
- PWSID: _____
- [ ] Fax
- [X] Email
- [ ] Other_____
- [ ] Return a copy of this form with Report

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SUBURBAN TESTING LABS

6051215
Sarah Tyrrell

TAT(Check One): [X] Standard [ ] 24hr [ ] 48hr [ ] 72hr [ ] Other____
(Additional charges may apply for rush TAT. If not specified, standard TAT will apply)

Order ID:

Client Name: Karl Environmental Group

Address: 20 Lauck Road
Mohnton, PA 19540

Phone: 610-856-7700
Fax: 610-856-5040

Contact Name: Kristian Bills

Email: kbills@karlenv.com

Project Name: Fort Lee Lead-in-Drinking Water Screening

Address: Middle School

Payment / P.O. Info: 16-0620

Comments:

SWTL Sample Number	Sample Description / Site ID:	Date Sampled	Time Sampled	Samplers Initials	Test(s) Requested:	Bottle Quantity	See Codes Below: Matrix	Sample Type	Bottle Type	Preservative	Comments / Field Data:
	FL-MS-07-A	5/3/16	0202	(DT)/KM/KB	LEAD PH<2	1	PW	G	P	H	First Draw
	FL-MS-08-A	5/3/16	0209	(DT)/KM/KB	LEAD	1	PW	G	P	H	First Draw
	FL-MS-09-A	5/3/16	0210	(DT)/KM/KB	LEAD	1	PW	G	P	H	First Draw
	FL-MS-10-A	5/3/16	0211	(DT)/KM/KB	LEAD	1	PW	G	P	H	First Draw
	FL-MS-11-A	5/3/16	0212	(DT)/KM/KB	LEAD	1	PW	G	P	H	First Draw
	FL-MS-12-A	5/3/16	0213	(DT)/KM/KB	LEAD	1	PW	G	P	H	First Draw
	FL-MS-13-A	5/3/16	0227	(DT)/KM/KB	LEAD	1	PW	G	P	H	First Draw
	FL-MS-14-A	5/3/16	0227	(DT)/KM/KB	LEAD	1	PW	G	P	H	First Draw

Relinquished By: D. Townsend	Date: 5-3-16 Time: 07:00		
Received By: Kelly Zmarp	Date: 5-3-16 Time: 0700	Temp °C: ____ Acceptable: Y / N	
Relinquished By: Kelly Zmarp	Date: 5-3-16 Time: 0845	Temp °C: ____ Acceptable: Y / N	
Received in Lab By: (32)	Date: 5-3-16 Time: 08:45	Temp °C: 1.9.6 Acceptable: (Y) / N	

Sample Conditions
- Submitted with COC? (Y) / N
- Number of containers match number on COC? (Y) / N
- All containers in tact? (Y) / N
- Tests within holding times (Y) / N
- 40 mL VOA vials free of headspace? Y / N

Matrix Key
NPW = Non-Potable Water
Solid = Raw Sludge, Dewatered sludge, soil, etc. (reported as mg/kg)
PW = Potable Water (not for SDWA compliance)
SDWA = Safe Drinking Water Act Potable Sample

Sample Type Key
G = Grab
8HC = 8 Hr. Composite
24HC = 24 Hr. Composite

SDWA Sample Types
D=Distribution
E=Entry Point
R=Raw
C=Check
S=Special
M=Maximum Residence

Bottle Type Key
P = Plastic
G = Glass
O = Other

Preservative Key
N = Sodium Thiosulfate
A = Ascorbic Acid
H = HNO_3
C = HCl
S = H_2SO_4
OH = NaOH
O = Other
NA = None Required

Reporting Options
- [ ] SDWA Reporting
- PWSID: _____
- [ ] Fax
- [X] Email
- [ ] Other_____
- [ ] Return a copy of this form with Report

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SUBURBAN TESTING LABS

6051215
Sarah Tyrrell

TAT(Check One): ☒ Standard ☐ 24hr ☐ 48hr ☐ 72hr ☐ Other____
(Additional charges may apply for rush TAT. If not specified, standard TAT will apply)

Order ID:

Client Name: Karl Environmental Group

Address: 20 Lauck Road
Mohnton, PA 19540

Phone: 610-856-7700
Fax: 610-856-5040

Contact Name: Kristian Bills

Email: kbills@karlenv.com

Name: Fort Lee Lead-in-Drinking Water Screening

Address: Middle School

Payment / P.O. Info: 16-0620

Comments:

SWTL Sample Number	Sample Description / Site ID:	Date Sampled	Time Sampled	Samplers Initials	Test(s) Requested:	Bottle Quantity	See Codes Below: Matrix	Sample Type	Bottle Type	Preservative	Comments / Field Data:
	FL-MS-15-A	5/3/16	0235	DT/KM/KB	LEAD PH<2	1	PW	G	P	H	First Draw
	FL-MS-16-A	5/3/16	0246	DT/KM/KB	LEAD	1	PW	G	P	H	First Draw
	FL-MS-17-A	5/3/16	0241	DT/KM/KB	LEAD	1	PW	G	P	H	First Draw
	FL-MS-18-A	5/3/16	0243	DT/KM/KB	LEAD	1	PW	G	P	H	First Draw
	FL-MS-19-A	5/3/16	0249	DT/KM/KB	LEAD	1	PW	G	P	H	First Draw
	FL-MS-20-A	5/3/16	0253	DT/KM/KB	LEAD	1	PW	G	P	H	First Draw
	FL-MS-21-A	5/3/16	0253	DT/KM/KB	LEAD	1	PW	G	P	H	First Draw
	FL-MS-22-A	5/3/16	0254	DT/KM/KB	LEAD	1	PW	G	P	H	First Draw

Relinquished By: D. Townsend	Date: 5-3-16 Time: 07:00		
Received By: Kelly Zmayo	Date: 5-3-16 Time: 0700	Temp °C: ____ Acceptable: Y / N	
Relinquished By: Kelly Zmayo	Date: 5-3-16 Time: 0845	Temp °C: ____ Acceptable: Y / N	
Received in Lab By: (32)	Date: 5-3-16 Time: 08:45	Temp °C: 19.6 Acceptable: Y / N	

Sample Conditions
- Submitted with COC? Y / N
- Number of containers match number on COC? Y / N
- All containers in tact? Y / N
- Tests within holding times Y / N
- 40 mL VOA vials free of headspace? Y / N

Matrix Key
- NPW = Non-Potable Water
- Solid = Raw Sludge, Dewatered sludge, soil, etc. (reported as mg/kg)
- PW = Potable Water (not for SDWA compliance)
- SDWA = Safe Drinking Water Act Potable Sample

Sample Type Key
- G = Grab
- 8HC = 8 Hr. Composite
- 24HC = 24 Hr. Composite

SDWA Sample Types
- D=Distribution
- E=Entry Point
- R=Raw
- C=Check
- S=Special
- M=Maximum Residence

Bottle Type Key
- P = Plastic
- G = Glass
- O = Other

Preservative Key
- N = Sodium Thiosulfate
- A = Ascorbic Acid
- H = HNO_3
- C = HCl
- S = H_2SO_4
- OH = NaOH
- O = Other
- NA = None Required

Reporting Options
- ☐ SDWA Reporting
- PWSID: _____
- ☐ Fax
- ☒ Email
- ☐ Other_____
- ☐ Return a copy of this form with Report

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SUBURBAN TESTING LABS

6051215
Sarah Tyrrell

TAT(Check One): [X] Standard [ ] 24hr [ ] 48hr [ ] 72hr [ ] Other____
(Additional charges may apply for rush TAT. If not specified, standard TAT will apply)

Order ID:

Client Name: Karl Environmental Group
Address: 20 Lauck Road
Mohnton, PA 19540
Contact Name: Kristian Bills
Phone: 610-856-7700
Fax: 610-856-5040
Email: kbills@karlenv.com

Project Name: Fort Lee Lead-in-Drinking Water Screening
Address: Middle School
Payment / P.O. Info: 16-0620

Comments:

SWTL Sample Number	Sample Description / Site ID:	Date Sampled	Time Sampled	Samplers Initials	Test(s) Requested:	Bottle Quantity	See Codes Below: Matrix	Sample Type	Bottle Type	Preservative	Comments / Field Data:
	FL-MS-23-A	5/3/16	0301	(DT)/KM/KB	LEAD pH<2	1	PW	G	P	H	First Draw
	FL-MS-24-A	5/3/16	0302	(DT)/KM/KB	LEAD	1	PW	G	P	H	First Draw
	FL-MS-25-A	5/3/16	0302	(DT)/KM/KB	LEAD	1	PW	G	P	H	First Draw
	FL-MS-26-A	5/3/16	0314	(DT)/KM/KB	LEAD	1	PW	G	P	H	First Draw
	FL-MS-27-A	5/3/16	0317	(DT)/KM/KB	LEAD	1	PW	G	P	H	First Draw
	FL-MS-28-A	5/3/16	0318	(DT)/KM/KB	LEAD	1	PW	G	P	H	First Draw
	FL-MS-29-A	5/3/16	0318	(DT)/KM/KB	LEAD	1	PW	G	P	H	First Draw
	FL-MS-30-A	5/3/16	0313	(DT)/KM/KB	LEAD	1	PW	G	P	H	First Draw

PH✓ KM 5/3/16

Relinquished By: D. Townsend	Date: 5-3-16 Time: 07:00		
Received By: Kelly Z Map	Date: 5.3.16 Time: 0700	Temp °C: ____ Acceptable: Y / N	
Relinquished By: Kelly Z Map	Date: 5-3-16 Time: 0845	Temp °C: ____ Acceptable: Y / N	
Received in Lab By: (32)	Date: 5.3.16 Time: 08:45	Temp °C: 19.6° Acceptable: (Y) / N	

Sample Conditions
- Submitted with COC? (Y) / N
- Number of containers match number on COC? (Y) / N
- All containers in tact? (Y) / N
- Tests within holding times (Y) / N
- 40 mL VOA vials free of headspace? Y / N

Matrix Key
NPW = Non-Potable Water
Solid = Raw Sludge, Dewatered sludge, soil, etc. (reported as mg/kg)
PW = Potable Water (not for SDWA compliance)
SDWA = Safe Drinking Water Act Potable Sample

Sample Type Key
G = Grab
8HC = 8 Hr. Composite
24HC = 24 Hr. Composite

SDWA Sample Types
D=Distribution
E=Entry Point
R=Raw
C=Check
S=Special
M=Maximum Residence

Bottle Type Key
P = Plastic
G = Glass
O = Other

Preservative Key
N = Sodium Thiosulfate
A = Ascorbic Acid
H = HNO_3
C = HCl
S = H_2SO_4
OH = NaOH
O = Other
NA = None Required

Reporting Options
- [ ] SDWA Reporting
- PWSID: ____
- [ ] Fax
- [X] Email
- [ ] Other____
- [ ] Return a copy of this form with Report

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Results Report

Order ID: 6062437

Karl Environmental Group
20 Lauck Road
Mohnton, PA 19540

Project: Copper & Lead

Attn: Kristian Bills

Regulatory ID:

Sample Number: 6062437-01 Site: FL-MS-05-B Sample ID:
Collector: KB Collect Date: 06/09/2016 3:37 am Sample Type: Grab

Department / Test / Parameter	Result	Units	Method	R.L.	DF	Prep Date	By	Analysis Date	By
Metals									
Lead	< 0.001	mg/L	EPA 200.8	0.001	1	07/05/16	TPK	07/13/16 22:58	RPV

Sample Number: 6062437-02 Site: FL-MS-06-B Sample ID:
Collector: KB Collect Date: 06/09/2016 3:39 am Sample Type: Grab

Department / Test / Parameter	Result	Units	Method	R.L.	DF	Prep Date	By	Analysis Date	By
Metals									
Lead	0.069	mg/L	EPA 200.8	0.001	1	07/05/16	TPK	07/13/16 23:00	RPV

Sample Number: 6062437-03 Site: FL-MS-19-B Sample ID:
Collector: KB Collect Date: 06/09/2016 3:49 am Sample Type: Grab

Department / Test / Parameter	Result	Units	Method	R.L.	DF	Prep Date	By	Analysis Date	By
Metals									
Lead	0.016	mg/L	EPA 200.8	0.001	1	07/05/16	TPK	07/13/16 23:02	RPV

Sample Number: 6062437-04 Site: FL-MS-21-B Sample ID:
Collector: KB Collect Date: 06/09/2016 3:51 am Sample Type: Grab

Department / Test / Parameter	Result	Units	Method	R.L.	DF	Prep Date	By	Analysis Date	By
Metals									
Lead	0.032	mg/L	EPA 200.8	0.001	1	07/05/16	TPK	07/13/16 23:04	RPV

Data Qualifiers:

Report Generated On: 07/14/2016 4:21 pm 6062437
STL_Results Revision #1.6 Effective: 07/09/2014

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All results meet the requirements of STL's TNI (NELAC) Accredited Quality System unless otherwise noted. If your results contain any data qualifiers or comments, you should evaluate useability relative to your needs.

If collectors initials include "STL", samples have been collected in accordance with STL SOP SL0015.

All results reported on an As Received (Wet Weight) basis unless otherwise noted.

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Results are considered Preliminary unless report is signed by authorized representative of STL.

Reviewed and Released By:
William Smith
Client Services

Report Generated On: 07/14/2016 4:21 pm 6062437
STL_Results Revision #1.6 Effective: 07/09/2014

SUBURBAN TESTING LABS

6062437
Sarah Tyrrell

TAT(Check One): [X] Standard [ ] 24hr [ ] 48hr [ ] 72hr [ ] Other ____
(Additional charges may apply for rush TAT. If not specified, standard TAT will apply)

Order ID: ____

Client Name: Karl Environmental Group

Address: 20 Lauck Road
Mohnton, PA 19540

Phone: 610-856-7700
Fax: 610-856-5040

Contact Name: Kristian Bills
Email: kbills@karlenv.com

Name: Fort Lee School District

Address: Fort Lee Middle School
467 Stillwell Ave, Fort Lee, NJ 07024

Payment / P.O. Info: 16-0620

Comments:

SWTL Sample Number	Sample Description / Site ID:	Date Sampled	Time Sampled	Samplers Initials	Test(s) Requested:	Bottle Quantity	See Codes Below: Matrix	Sample Type	Bottle Type	Preservative	Comments / Field Data:
	FL-MS-05-B	6/9/16	0837	KB	LEAD	1	PW	G	P	NA	Second Draw
	FL-MS-06-B	6/9/16	0839	KB	LEAD	1	PW	G	P	NA	Second Draw
	FL-MS-19-B	6/9/16	0849	KB	LEAD	1	PW	G	P	NA	Second Draw
	FL-MS-20-B	6/9/16		KB	LEAD	1	PW	G	P	NA	Second Draw
	FL-MS-21-B	6/9/16	0851	KB	LEAD	1	PW	G	P	NA	Second Draw
											Added HNO_3 pH < 2
											WWS 6-10-16

Relinquished By: [signature] Date: 6/9/16 Time: 1545

Received By: Date: ____ Time: ____ Temp °C: ____ Acceptable: Y / N

Relinquished By: Date: ____ Time: ____ Temp °C: ____ Acceptable: Y / N

Received in Lab By: BKrom Date: 6.9.16 Time: 1345 Temp °C: 26.0 Acceptable: Y / N

Sample Conditions

- Submitted with COC? (Y) / N
- Number of containers match number on COC? (Y) / N
- All containers in tact? (Y) / N
- Tests within holding times (Y) / N
- 40 mL VOA vials free of headspace? Y / N

Matrix Key

NPW = Non-Potable Water
Solid = Raw Sludge, Dewatered sludge, soil, etc. (reported as mg/kg)
PW = Potable Water (not for SDWA compliance)
SDWA = Safe Drinking Water Act Potable Sample

Sample Type Key

G = Grab
8HC = 8 Hr. Composite
24HC = 24 Hr. Composite

SDWA Sample Types

D=Distribution
E=Entry Point
R=Raw
C=Check
S=Special
M=Maximum Residence

Bottle Type Key

P = Plastic
G = Glass
O = Other

Preservative Key

N = Sodium Thiosulfate
A = Ascorbic Acid
H = HNO_3
C = HCl
S = H_2SO_4
OH = NaOH
O = Other
NA = None Required

Reporting Options

- [ ] SDWA Reporting
- PWSID: ____
- [ ] Fax
- [X] Email
- [ ] Other ____
- [ ] Return a copy of this form with Report

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Attachment B

Consumer Confidence Reports

2015 Annual Water Quality Report

Fort Lee District
PWS ID: VA3149247

VIRGINIA AMERICAN WATER

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

This report contains important information about your drinking water. If you do not understand it, please have someone translate it for you.

A Message from the Virginia American Water President

To Our Valued Customer:

Virginia American Water is proud to be your local water service provider, and I am pleased to share with you good news about the quality of your drinking water. Each year, we provide you with our Annual Water Quality Report – and like so many years prior -- we continue to supply water that meets or surpasses all state and federal water quality regulations for **about a penny per gallon—an exceptional value.**

This is no small task. Quite a lot goes into bringing that water to your home. The miles of pipeline hidden below the ground. The facilities that draw water from the source. The plant where it's treated and tested. Our treatment plant operators, water quality experts, engineers, and maintenance crews working around the clock to make sure that water is always there when you need it. Delivering high-quality, reliable water service to your tap around the clock also requires significant investment in our water infrastructure to upgrade aging facilities. In 2015 alone, we invested $16.1 million in water system improvements statewide.

We do this because we believe we're delivering more than just water service. We deliver a key resource for public health, fire protection, the economy and overall quality of life. Our job is to ensure that quality water keeps flowing not only today, but well into the future. It's part of our commitment to you and the communities we serve.

We hope you agree, it's worth every penny and worth learning more about. Please, take the time to review this report. It provides details about the source and quality of your drinking water using the data from water quality testing conducted for your local water system from January through December 2015.

Thanks for allowing us to serve you.

Sincerely,

Barry Suits, P.E.

President

AT LESS THAN A PENNY PER GALLON WATER IS A GREAT VALUE™

Information on the Internet

Virginia American Water, a subsidiary of American Water (NYSE: AWK), is the largest investor-owned water utility in the state, providing high-quality and reliable water services to more than 350,000 people.

American Water is the largest and most geographically diverse publicly traded U.S. water and wastewater utility company. Marking its 130th anniversary this year, the company employs 6,700 dedicated professionals who provide regulated and market-based drinking water, wastewater and other related services to an estimated 15 million people in 47 states and Ontario, Canada. More information can be found by visiting www.amwater.com.

The U.S. EPA Office of Water (www.epa.gov/safewater) and the Center for Disease Control and Prevention (www.cdc.gov) web sites provide a substantial amount of information on many issues relating to water resources, water conservation and public health. Also, the Virginia Department of Health and the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality have web sites that provide complete and current information on water issues in Virginia. These web sites are located at (www.vdh.virginia.gov) and (www.deq.state.va.us). All these web sites have numerous links that will direct you to other professional organizations, public education and public health topics related to water.

Protecting Your Water Source

The Source Water Assessment Program is a result of the 1996 amendments to the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). Those amendments require all states to establish a program to assess the vulnerability of public water systems to potential contamination. While Fort Lee is classified as a consecutive water system, the Virginia Department of Health, Office of Water Programs, performed a source water assessment of the Appomattox and James Rivers in 2001 for the Hopewell District. This assessment consisted of defining the drainage-watershed area, provided an inventory of known land use activity, and identified any known contamination that occurred within the last five years within a five mile radius of our water intakes. The report became available in the year 2002, and is the first step in the preparation of a Source Water Protection Program. The following paragraphs which have been prepared by the Virginia Department of Health are required to be included in the CCR.

"The Virginia Department of Health conducted a Source Water Assessment of the Appomattox and James Rivers in 2001. The rivers were determined to be of high susceptibility to contamination using the criteria developed by the state in its approved Source Water Assessment Program. The assessment report consists of maps showing the Source Water Assessment area, an inventory of known land use activities and potential sources of contamination of concern, best management practices utilized at land use activity sites in zone 1, documentation of any known contamination within the last five years, susceptibility explanation chart, and definitions of key terms. The report is available by contacting your waterworks system owner at (804) 446-9822."

"The Virginia Department of Health conducted a Source Water Assessment of the ARWA source water during 2002. Lake Chesdin (Appomattox River) was determined to be of high susceptibility to contamination, using criteria developed by the State in its EPA-approved Source Water Assessment Program. The assessment report consists of maps showing the source water assessment area, and inventory of known land use activities of concern and documentation of any known contamination within the last five years from the date of the assessment. The report is available by contacting Dr. Robert Wichser at (804) 590-1145.

What Is a Water Quality Report?

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

To comply with Virginia Department of Health and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulations, Virginia American Water issues a report annually describing the quality of your drinking water. The purpose of this report is to provide you an overview of last year's (2015) drinking water quality. It includes details about where your water comes from and what it contains. We hope the report will raise your understanding of drinking water issues and awareness of the need to protect your drinking water sources.

Share This Report

Landlords, businesses, schools, hospitals and other groups are encouraged to share this important water quality information with water users at their location who are not billed customers of Virginia American Water and therefore do not receive this report directly.

Where Does My Water Come From?

In April 2001, the Virginia American Water Company acquired ownership and is the current operator of the water system at the U.S. Army Garrison at Fort Lee, Virginia. Virginia American Water customers at Fort Lee enjoy an abundant water supply from two major surface water treatment plants. Fort Lee is a consecutive water system. That is, the drinking water that enters the base is supplied from other treatment facilities outside the installation. Currently, water is supplied from both the Appomattox River Water Authority (ARWA) in Petersburg, and Virginia American Water (VAWC) in Hopewell. For the Hopewell District, the water is withdrawn from the Appomattox River, at the confluence with the James River. The combined drainage area of these two watersheds is approximately 9,000 squares miles. Lake Chesdin, which is supplied by the Appomattox River, is the water source for the Appomattox River Water Authority. To learn more about our watershed on the Internet, go to U.S. EPA's Search Your Watershed at www.epa.gov/safewater.

Other Drinking Water Constituents You May Be Interested In Are As Follows:
The sodium concentration in the sample collected from Virginia American Water plant effluent was 21.2 ppm. These concentrations exceed the recommended maximum contaminant level guidance of 20 ppm for persons on a "strict" sodium intake diet.

Water Quality: What You Can Do

Everyone can play a role in improving the health of the source water and the Chesapeake Bay watershed:

- Avoid overuse of pesticides, herbicides and fertilizers, which contribute to the growth of algae that can cause taste and odor in drinking water.
- Clean up after your pet so the rain won't wash pet waste into the watershed through storm sewers.
- Dispose of pharmaceutical and personal care products in the trash, not down the toilet.
- Properly dispose of chemicals, paints and hazardous waste products so they don't enter the watershed through storm sewers.
- If you have a boat, keep it clean to avoid bringing algae, dirty water or contaminants into your marina.

Support regulations and other efforts to reduce nutrients in the watershed.

Lead Education Statement

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Virginia American Water is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to two minutes before using the water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791 or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Special Health Information

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants may be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791.

Other Drinking Water Constituents You May Be Interested In Are As Follows:

The sodium concentration in the sample collected from the plant effluent was 21.2 ppm. This concentration exceeds the recommended maximum contaminant level guidance of 20ppm for persons on a "strict" sodium intake diet.

Water Information Sources

Virginia American Water:
www.amwater.com/vaaw

Virginia Department of Health:
www.vdh.virginia.gov

United States Environmental Protection Agency
www.epa.gov/safewater

Safe Drinking Water Hotline: (800) 426-4791

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention:
www.cdc.gov

American Water Works Association:
www.awwa.org

National Library of Medicine/National Institute of Health:
www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus

Substances Expected to be in Drinking Water

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) includes rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:
Microbial Contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, or wildlife.

Inorganic Contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or may result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

Pesticides and Herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

Organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and may also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.

Radioactive Contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or may be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Opportunities for Public Participation

Virginia American Water does not schedule regular meetings for public participation in decisions that affect drinking water quality. However when public participation is required, meetings would be announced in the local newspaper and information would be posted on our website (www.amwater.com/vaaw).

Why does my water sometimes have a chlorine taste and odor?

Periodically, you may notice the taste and odor of chlorine in your water. Virginia American Water uses free chlorine instead of the less noticeable combined chlorine (chloramines) as a disinfectant during distribution system flushing. Free chlorine provides the best method of disinfection, during the water main flushing program done each year, to maintain a high level of water quality. Keeping an open container of drinking water in the refrigerator allows the chlorine to dissipate, which usually improves the taste of the water. Change the water in your refrigerated container weekly.

How to Read the Data Tables

Virginia American Water conducts extensive monitoring. The results of our monitoring are reported in the accompanying tables. While most monitoring was conducted in 2015, certain substances are only monitored once every three to nine years because the levels do not change frequently. For help with interpreting this table, see the "Table Definitions" section.

Starting with a **Substance**, read across. **Year Sampled** is usually in 2015 but may be a prior year. **MCL** shows the highest level of substance (contaminant) allowed. **MCLG** is the goal level for that substance (this may be lower than what is allowed). **Average Amount Detected** represents the measured amount (less is better). **Range** tells the highest and lowest amounts measured. A **Yes** under **Compliance Achieved** means the amount of the substance met government requirements. **Typical Source** tells where the substance usually originates.

Table Definitions and Abbreviations

- **Action Level (AL):** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- **MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level):** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
- **MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal):** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
- **MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level):** The highest level of disinfectant routinely allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
- **MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal):** The level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.
- **NA:** Not applicable
- **ND:** Not detected
- **NTU – Nephelometric Turbidity Units:** Measurement of the clarity, or turbidity, of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.
- **pCi/L (picocuries per liter):** Measurement of the natural rate of disintegration of radioactive contaminants in water (also beta particles).
- **ppm (parts per million):** One part substance per million parts water, or milligrams per liter. 1 ppm = 1 minute in 2 years or 1 penny in $10,000.
- **ppb (parts per billion):** One part substance per billion parts water, or micrograms per liter. 1 ppb = 1 minute in 2,000 years or 1 penny in $10,000,000.
- **TT (Treatment Technique):** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring

Definition: Unregulated contaminants are those for which the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist the EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether regulation is warranted.

The list of unregulated contaminants applicable for monitoring during 2013-2016 under the unregulated contaminants monitoring rule 3 is located on EPA's website at: http://water.epa.gov/lawsregs/rulesregs/sdwa/ucmr/ucmr3/index.cfm

Water Quality Statement

For your information, we have compiled a list in the table, showing what substances were detected in your drinking water during 2015. We feel it is important that you know exactly what was detected and how much of the substance was present in the water. For information concerning our results, please contact Water Quality Supervisor, Kelly Ryan, at (804) 446-9822.

Fort Lee Water Quality 2015

Regulated Substances (from the treatment facilities)

Substance (units)	Year Sampled [1]	MCL	MCLG	ARWA		VAWC		Violation	Typical Source
				Amount Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Amount Detected	Range of Detected Levels		
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	2014 ARWA 2015 VAWC	15	0	<0.6	NA	NA	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	2015	2	2	0.027	NA	NA	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits, Discharge of drilling waste and, metal refineries
Beta emitters (pCi/L) [2]	2014 ARWA 2015 VAWC	50	0	4.9 ± 0.8	NA	3.4	NA	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2015	4	4	0.68	0.01 – 1.31	0.63	NA	No	Added to water to promote healthy teeth
Nitrate (ppm)	2015	10	10	0.3	NA	0.11	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from fertilizer use
Radium (pCi/L)	2014 ARWA 2015 VAWC	5	0	<0.6	NA	3.9	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits
TOC	2015	TT	NA	1.35	1.25 - 1.46	1.20	1.16 – 1.23	No	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity (NTU) [3]	2015	TT = 1 NTU	NA	0.615	NA	0.450	NA	No	Soil erosion and runoff
		Percent of readings ≤ 0.3 NTU on a monthly basis	NA	99.95% of readings ≤ 0.3 NTU	NA	99.86% of readings ≤ 0.3 NTU	NA		
Chlorine Dioxide (ppm) [4]	2015	MRDL =0.8	MRDLG =0.8	0.19	-0.12 - 0.19	NA	NA	No	Additive used to control microbes; Used during pre-treatment only

[1] Year Sampled: The state requires monitoring for certain substances less than once per year because the concentrations of these substances do not change frequently. In these cases, the most recent sample data are included, along with the year in which the sample was taken.
[2] Beta/Photon emitters: The MCL for Beta/photon emitters is written as 4 mrem/year. EPA considers 50 pCi/L as the level of concern for beta emitters.
[3] Turbidity: Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. During the reporting year, a minimum of 99.3% of all samples taken to measure turbidity met water quality standards.
[4] Chlorine Dioxide: Is a calculated value, when the chlorine dioxide level is low in the finished water, the concentration will sometimes be a negative number.

Disinfection By-Products (from the distribution system)

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	MCL	MCLG	Amount Detected [5]	Range of Detected Levels [6]	Violation	Typical Source
Haloacetic acids (HAAs)	2015	60	NA	14.6	7.2 – 22.0	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2015	80	NA	48.58	18.6 – 66.9	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorite (ppm)	2015	1.0	0.8	0.25	ND – 0.26	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Trihalomethanes: Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
[5] Amount detected is the locational running annual average of the 4 Stage 2 compliance sample sites
[6] The range is determined using all compliance sites

Regulated Lead and Copper (Tap water samples were collected from 30 homes on Base)

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	MCL	MCLG	Amount Detected (90th Percentile)	Number of Samples Over Action Level	Violation	Typical Source
Copper (ppm)	2014	AL = 1.3	1.3	0.141	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	2014	AL = 15	0	<1	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Bacteriological Results (from the distribution system)

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	MCL	MCLG	Highest Level Detected	Compliance Achieved	Typical Source
Total Coliform (number of positive samples)	2015	1 positive monthly sample	0	0	Yes	Bacteria naturally present in the environment
Chlorine/Chloramine Residual	2015	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	Range: 0.4 – 3.4 Average: 1.93	Yes	Additive used to control microbes

Unregulated Substances (from the distribution system)[7]

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	ARWA		VAWC		Typical Source
		Amount Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Amount Detected	Range of Detected Levels	
Bromide (ppm)	2015	NA	NA	0.02	ND - 0.02	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Bromochloroacetic Acid (ppb)	2015	NA	NA	2.0	ND – 2.0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	2015	NA	NA	14.3	3.4 – 14.3	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorate (ppm)	2015	NA	NA	0.61	ND - 0.61	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chloroform (ppb)	2015	NA	NA	48.7	15.2 – 48.7	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorodibromomethane (ppb)	2015	NA	NA	3.9	ND – 3.9	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Dichloroacetic Acid (ppb)	2015	NA	NA	12.0	4.1 – 12.0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Monobromoacetic Acid (ppb)	2015	NA	NA	3.1	ND – 3.1	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Trichloroacetic Acid (ppb)	2015	NA	NA	8.9	2.4 – 8.9	By-product of drinking water disinfection

[7] Unregulated Substances (from the distribution system) are results from disinfection by-product sampling locations.

Other Unregulated Substances (from the treatment facilities)

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	ARWA		VAWC		Typical Source
		Amount Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Amount Detected	Range of Detected Levels	
Calcium (ppm)	2015	NA	NA	14	NA	Naturally occurring
Magnesium (ppm)	2015	NA	NA	3	NA	Naturally occurring
Sodium (ppm)	2015	NA	NA	21.2	NA	Naturally occurring and water treatment additive
Giardia (cysts/L)	2015	NA	NA	0.400	ND – 0.400	Organism naturally present in the environment
Cryptosporidium (oocyst/L)	ARWA: 2015 VAWC: 2015	0.019	NA	0.178	ND – 0.178	Organism naturally present in the environment
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	2015	3.6	NA	NA	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chloroform (ppb)	2015	25	NA	NA	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection
MTBE (ppb)	2015	<5.0	NA	NA	NA	Leaking underground gasoline storage tanks
Zinc (ppm)	2015	NA	NA	0.134	NA	Water treatment additive
Sulfate (ppm)	2015	26.7	NA	32.5	NA	Erosion of natural deposits and water treatment additive
Chloride (ppm)	2015	NA	NA	16.6	NA	Naturally occurring
Chlorite (ppm)	2015	0.57	ND – 0.57	NA	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Chlorine (ppm)	2015	3.16	0.70 – 3.8	3.98	0.20 – 3.98	Additive used to control microbes; Values reported for ARWA are from distribution system prior to Ft Lee entry point

Unregulated Substances (from the distribution system and treatment facility) UCMR3

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	Amount Detected [5]	Range of Detected Levels [6]	Typical Source
Strontium (ug/L)	2014	43.2	38.3 – 43.2	Soil Runoff
Vanadium (ug/L)	2014	0.5	0.3 – 0.5	Discharge from power plants; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium VI (ug/L)	2014	0.07	0.05 – 0.07	Discharge from steel and pulp mills
Chlorate (ug/L)	2014	470	ND – 470	By Product of disinfection

There's a lot more to your water bill than just water.

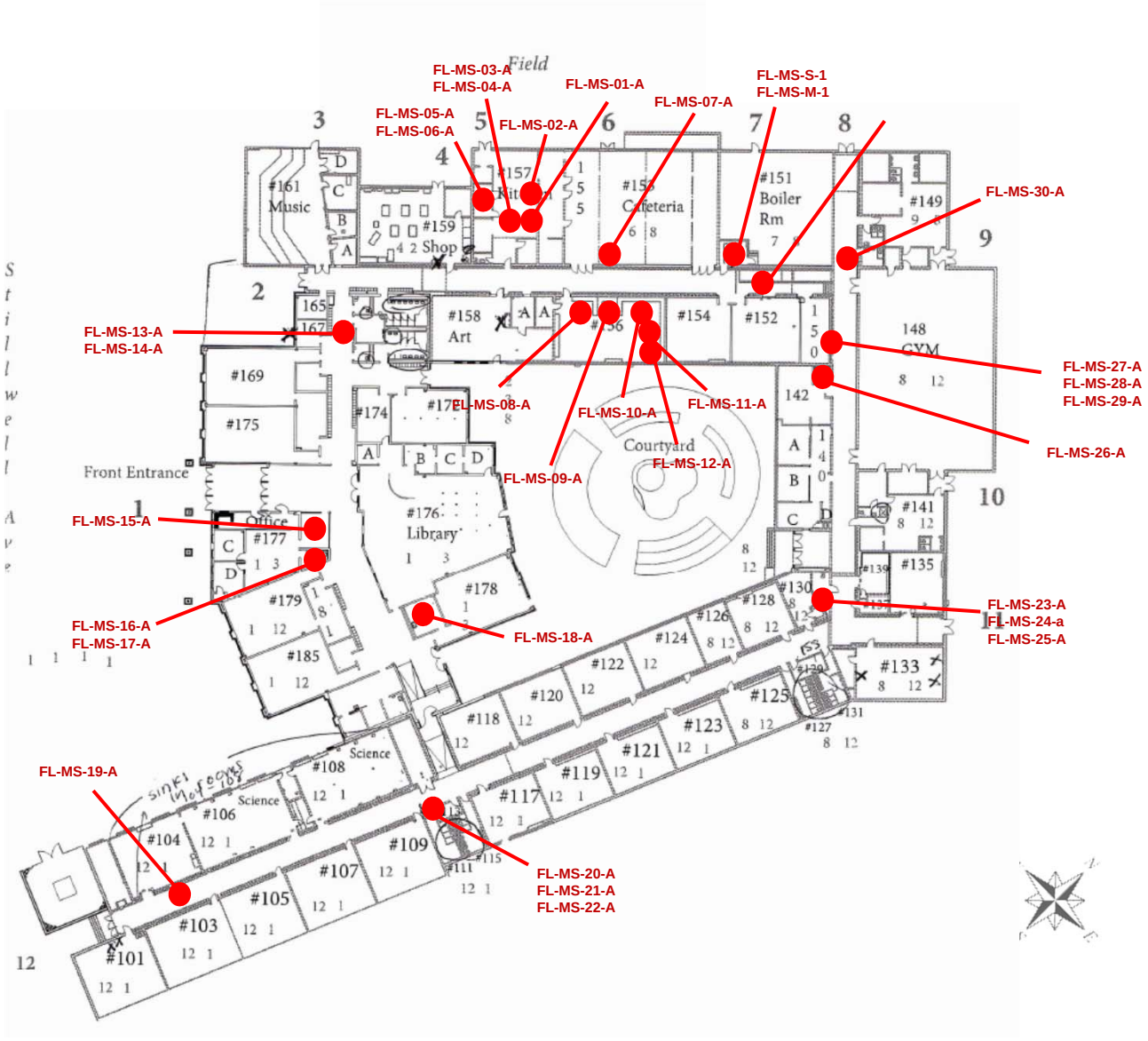
When you turn on the tap, it's easy to see what your water bill buys. What's not as easy to see is what it takes to bring that water to your home. The miles of pipeline hidden below the ground. The facilities that draw water from the source. The plant where it's treated and tested. The scientists, engineers, and maintenance crews working around the clock to make sure that water is always there when you need it. Your water payments are helping to build a better tomorrow by supporting needed improvements that will keep water flowing for all of us—today and well into the future. All for less than a penny a gallon.

AT LESS THAN A PENNY PER GALLON WATER IS A GREAT VALUE™

WE CARE ABOUT WATER. IT'S WHAT WE DO.
FIND OUT WHY YOU SHOULD, TOO, at amwater.com.

Attachment C

Sample Location Map



Lewis F. Cole Middle School **467 Stillwell Avenue** **Fort Lee, NJ 07024**	**FIGURE 1: First Floor Approximate Collection Point Locations** **May 4, 2016**	**Sample Collection Point**	**Karl Environmental Group** **20 Lauck Road** **Mohnton, PA 19540**