# Lead in Water Workshop

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









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# Lead in Water Training

### Agenda:

- Part 1: New licensing standards
- Part 2: Impact of lead exposure and how lead gets into water
- Part 3: Lead in water testing
- Part 4: Receiving your test results
- Part 5: Mitigation overview (including how to create a mitigation plan)









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# Part I: New licensing standards









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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 by May 1, 2019**. "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)









# Part II: Impact of lead exposure and how lead gets into drinking water









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## Why is lead an issue?

- There is <u>no safe level</u> 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)











# Where is lead coming from?

- Lead-based paint
  - Banned in 1978
- Soil and dust
  - Deteriorated lead paint
  - Past emissions of leaded gasoline (banned in 1988)
- Drinking water
  - Leaded plumbing (new installation largely banned in 1986)
  - Especially important for formula-fed infants
- Food and other consumer products













## How does lead get into water?

### How Lead Gets Into Drinking Water

CLEAN WATER ACTION CLEAN WATER FUND







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# Part III: Lead in Water Testing





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# What will I learn?

- How to prepare for lead in water sampling
- Sample procedure
- How to interpret test results









# **Preparation for lead in water sampling**

 Select a faculty or maintenance staff member to plan and implement water sampling, mitigation actions, and communications with parents



 Become familiar with the layout of your facility









# **Preparation: Identify all sources to test**

#### Test: Any faucet used for drinking or food preparation











# **Preparation: Sample locations & supplies**

- Determine the number of sample bottles you will need per fixture
  - Two bottles per fixture OR
  - One, 1 liter bottle for your ice dispenser
- Give each location and sample a unique name, such as K\_S1 (Kitchen, Sample 1)
- Contact an IEPA certified lab for lead in drinking water analysis (lab will provide sampling bottles, chain of custody form, and instructions)



A list of labs can be found online at <u>https://sunshine.dcfs.illinois.gov/Content/</u> Licensing/LeadTesting.aspx









# **Preparation: Night before**

- Before collecting samples, your water will need to stagnate overnight for at least 6 hours but no longer than 18 hours.
- Do not collect samples after a long holiday or weekend (water will have stagnated for longer than 18 hours).
- Do not remove aerators prior to testing

Remember: No one should use water, including faucets, showers, toilets, dishwashers, laundry machines, or sprinklers during the 6 to 18 hour stagnation period









# **Preparation: Night before**

• Tape off fixtures so your water is not disturbed prior to testing











# **Preparation: Day-of reminders**

- Collect samples before children and staff arrive
- Ensure water has not been disturbed.
- Only collect cold water samples
- Collect samples using a pencil sized flow
- To avoid contamination, do not open bottles until you are ready to collect a sample
- Ensure sample bottles are labeled











# Preparation: Type of samples you will collect

- All drinking water fixtures must be sampled 2 times (except the ice machine) using 250mL bottles
  - 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 immediate line to the fixture
- Icemaker: If you have an icemaker, collect the ice in one, 1 liter bottle using gloves or a non-metal scoop









# Example: Chain of Custody form (top half)

• A **Chain of Custody** form must accompany the water samples you collect and send to the lab.

Client Name:	Elevate Energy	Account #:	1122335	
Address:	322 S Green Street	City/State/Zip:	Chicago, IL 60607	
Phone:	773-269-4037		Email: info@elevateenerg	gy.org
Project N	ame:		ABC Childcare Center	
Collection Add (Re	dress: 1234 Child	care Way	City/State/Zip: (Required)	Chicago, IL 60618
Approx. Age of I	Property: ~22 yrs Collec	ted By:	Elevate I	Energy









# **Example: Chain of Custody form (body)**

No.	Client Sample ID	Collection Location		Collection Date	Collection Time		Analyte Lead	
1	K_S1	Kitchen			9/07/18	6:30		
2							AM / PM	
3							AM / PM	
Entor		inique label for		Enter a lo	ocation that you	ı will	AM / PM	
each	sample her	e. E.g., the first		remembe	er later. E.g., kit	chen,	AM / PM	
samp	le from the	kitchen sink could	Classroom #3, bathroom. AM /		AM / PM			
be la	beled "K_S1						AM / PM	
8							AM / PM	
9	A Chain o	f Custody form asks	you to fill in	informatio	on about		AM / PM	
10	the location where the sample was collected, type o			ed, type o	f sample		AM / PM	
11	water was	time of day, person s last used at your fa	collecting th	ie sample, o beginning	and when testing.		AM / PM	
12							AM / PM	
13							AM / PM	
14							AM / PM	
15							AM / PM	
Released	by:		Signature:			Date/Time	:	
Released	Released by: Elevate Energy			ENERGY				

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# **Sample Collection: First Draw**

- Position the first 250 mL sample bottle beneath the fixture and turn on the cold water using a pencil sized flow. Do not allow any water to spill.
- Fill the bottle completely and turn the water off.
- Cap the bottle tightly. Record the time you started collecting the sample.













# Sample Collection: 30 Second Flush

- Turn the water back on at full force and allow the water to run for 30 seconds before filling the second 250 mL sample bottle to the top using a pencil-sized flow.
- Cap the bottle tightly and record the time.











## **Procedure Video: First Draw & 30 Second Flush**



Click Here for Video









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# **Sample Collection: Ice Dispenser**

- Make sure the 1-liter collection bottle has a label.
- Fill the one liter collection bottle with ice using plastic disposable gloves or a nonmetal ice scoop.
- Ensure at least 250 mL of liquid is collected.
- Record time and other info.
   on the Chain of Custody form for the sample.











# **Avoiding common errors**

- Send your samples to the lab as soon as possible
- Keep a personal record of which sample ID corresponds to each fixture.
- Ensure that the sample ID on the bottle and the sample ID on the Chain of Custody form are identical.
- Tightly close bottle lids before mailing or delivering them back to the lab, as they can come loose in transit.











## 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

#### P.O. Number:

Project Test/Address: ABC Childcare Center, 1234 Childcare Way, Chicago, IL 60618

Client Number: 123456

#### Report Notes

Sample #	Sample ID	Method	Parameter	Level Detected	EPA Standards	Units	LRL	Date Sampled	Date Analyzed
749331	1_0RML_S1: Boy's Restroom- Faucet	200.8	Lead	ND	15	ug/L	1	9/10/2018 8:05:00 AM	09/122018
749332	1_0RML_S2: Boy's Restroom- Faucet	200.8	Lead	3	15	ug/L	1	9/10/2018 8:05:00 AM	09/12/2018
749333	1_2C5L_S1: Classroom 5- Faucet Left	200.8	Lead	7	15	ug/L	1	9/10/2018 7:59:00 AM	09/12/2018
749334	1_2C5L_S2: Classroom 5- Faucet Left	200.8	Lead	ND	15	ug/L	1	9/10/2018 7:59:00 AM	09/12/2018







# Part IV: Receiving your Test Results









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# **Management Approach – Receiving the Results**

### What to do if all results are <u>less than 2.01 ppb</u>:

- 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: <u>read EPA's 3Ts toolkit for reducing lead in drinking water closely</u> and contact water utility for guidance.









# **Part V: Mitigation Overview**





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# What is mitigation?

- What do we mean?
  - Those activities or processes undertaken to reduce the level of lead in water below 2.01 ppb











# **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 <u>two consecutive tests show no levels at 2.01 ppb or greater</u>









# **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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**Immediate Action**: Place signage at problem fixture indicating it is not to be used for drinking water

**Pros**: Low cost/no cost; easy to implement

 Cons: Requires behavior change; temporary solution; need to find another drinking water source













## Immediate Action: Shut off or permanently disconnect problem fixture/s

- Pros: No cost solution; easy to implement
- Cons: Need to find another source of drinking water



Shut water off to the problem fixture and tape off the handle to ensure it remains closed.







## **Immediate Action: Notice to Parents and Staff**

### Immediate Action:

Communicate with parents early and often about test results and any immediate action/s you take to reduce lead in water

- Pros: Builds trust with parents and staff; provides important public health info.
- Cons: Takes time, but worth the effort!











# **Immediate Action – Options**

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

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**Interim Action:** Install an NSF/ANSI 53 filter that is certified to reduce lead at problem faucets

**Pros:** Ensures lead levels are low **Cons:** Requires regular and timely filter replacement; can be expensive; may require a plumber to install



What does NSF certified mean?

This means a product such as a faucet, water cooler, or filter adheres to strict standards to reduce lead. Learn more about NSF certification









## **Interim Measure: Filter types**



\*Installation may require assistance from a plumber









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# How do I check for the correct certification marks?



Image Source: USEPA's Consumer Tool for Identifying Point of Use (POU) Drinking Water Filters Certified to Reduce Lead in Water. See <u>https://www.epa.gov/water-research/consumer-tool-identifying-pou-drinking-water-filters-certified-reduce-lead</u>

Look for certification marks on the packaging or the filter itself



#### **NSF/ANSI Standards**

System Tested and Certified by the Water Quality Association (WQA) against NSF/ANSI Standard 42 for the reduction of Aesthetic Chlorine Taste & Odor and Particulate Class III. System Tested and Certified by WQA agains NSF/ANSI Standard 53 for the reduction of Cadmium.

Lead and Mercury. Conforms to NSF/ANSI 53 for VOC reduction. See Performance Data Sheet for individual contaminants and reduction performance. Filter Tested and Certified by WQA against NSF/ANSI Standard 372 for low lead content and compliance. System Tested and Certified by the Water Quality Association (WQA) against CSA B483.1.

> Please refer to Performance Data Sheet for complete reduction data Standard Pitcher Model WFPT100W

# The NSF 53 text will be close to the certification mark

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Interim Action: Train staff to start each day with a 30 second flush at each fixture (i.e. run the water). Also train staff to make a habit of flushing each fixture for 5 seconds before each use.

 Pros: Low cost/no cost; easy to implement
 Cons: Requires a behavior change; temporary solution

Tip: Measure is only effective if 30 second flush samples are < 2.01 ppb



Place signage above faucets to remind staff about when and how long to flush





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Interim Action: Conduct a daily, whole system flush at all drinking water faucets to reduce lead.

- Pros: Low cost/no cost; can be implemented immediately; good if an LSL is present
- Cons: Lead levels may increase over the course of the day at unused fixtures; time intensive; wastes water











#### **Whole System Flushing Instructions**

(Adapted from EPA's 3T's Guidance)

- □ Faucet/s furthest away from service line: On each floor and wing of your building, locate the faucet furthest away from the service line that is not used for drinking (e.g., laundry faucet). Turn it on and let it run for 10 minutes.
- Drinking water fountains without refrigeration: Let the water run for 30 seconds to 1 minute (ensure water is cold).
- Drinking water fountains with refrigeration: Let the water run for 15 minutes

□ Kitchen faucet/s: Let the water run for 30 seconds to 1 minute (ensure water is cold)

Source: https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2018-09/documents/flushing\_best\_practices\_factsheet\_508.pdf









## **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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# **Interim Measures – Options**

Action	Situation	Pro	Con
Point of Use Filters	Always helpful, especially if the 30-second flushed sample is 2.01 ppb or greater	+Ensures lead levels are low	-Must be maintained -Cost -Some types may require plumber assistance to install
<ul> <li>Manual Flushing-</li> <li>Step 1: Flush for 30 seconds at the beginning of the day</li> <li>Step 2: Flush for 5 seconds before each use</li> </ul>	If the 30-second flushed sample is less than 2.01 ppb (i.e., lead source is fixture)	+Low cost/no cost +Easy to implement	-Requires a behavior change -Temporary solution
Whole System Flushing	<ul> <li>LSL is present</li> <li>If several 30-second flush samples are at 2.01 ppb or greater (i.e., widespread problem/unknown sources)</li> </ul>	+Low cost/no cost +Can be implemented immediately	<ul> <li>-Lead levels may increase</li> <li>over day</li> <li>-Time intensive</li> <li>-Wastes water</li> </ul>
Bottled Water	Use in extenuating circumstances (i.e., issues at many faucets/outlets in the building)	+Ensures lead levels are low	-Cost and waste -Subject to Department approval

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**Permanent Action:** Hire a licensed plumber to replace your faucet or fountain with one that is NSF/ANSI 61 certified.

- **Pros:** Long-term solution to eliminate lead source
- Cons: Lead levels may temporarily increase post replacement; upstream fitting or valve may also be source of lead; larger upfront cost



EDF and Elevate recommend prioritizing faucet replacement if your first draw sample is > 10 ppb. Flush your new faucet/s for several weeks before use and/or install a temporary filter.







**Permanent Action:** Hire a professional to install a device at the end of pipes or on water valves that automatically flushes water at pre-determined times to reduce lead levels

 Pros: Reduces lead levels automatically
 Cons: Wastes water; may be prudent to retest every 5 years; larger upfront cost











**Permanent Action:** If your facility is connected to a lead service line, work with a licensed plumbing contractor to replace your entire lead pipe (from the building to the water main).

Pros: Removes largest contributor of lead in water (when present)

Cons: May be cost prohibitive



Before replacing your lead pipe, contact your local water utility to see if they offer any resources to assist with replacement

See <u>webinar 1</u> for more detail on determining if your facility has an LSL







**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.
- Install 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.













# **Permanent Measures – Options**

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

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# **Routine actions to reduce lead**

**Routine actions**: Regardless of lead results, facilities should incorporate the following routine actions into their operating procedures:

- Aerator cleaning with vinegar
- Use cold water when cooking and drinking because hot water may contain higher lead levels.
- Avoid drinking from hose bibs











## **Resources – Past Webinars**

#### Part I: Lead in Water Overview

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

October 9, 2018

November 19, 2018

#### Click here for the Lead in Water Overview

#### Part II: Lead in Water Testing

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

October 22, 2018

#### Click here for Lead in Water Testing

#### **Part III: Mitigation Strategies**

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

**Click here for Mitigation Strategies** 

#### **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

#### Click here for Mitigation Scenarios





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# **Resources – EPA's 3Ts Toolkit**

EPA's 3Ts (Training, Testing, and Taking Action) Toolkit for Reducing Lead in Drinking Water: <u>https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/3ts-reducing-lead-drinking-water-toolkit</u>

3Ts To	oolkit	3Ts: TRAINING, TESTING, TAKING ACTION	TAKING ACTION		
	Module 1: Communicating the 3Ts	Module 6: Remediation and Establishing Routin Remediation Options	e Practices		
Ŷ	Module 2: Learning About Lead in Drinking Water	Communication Plan: Share your plans to remediate if found. This may include short-term or permanent meas Solutions to lead problems typically should be addressed on both a short-term and a l Measures can be taken while you wait for your test results or until a permanent soluti place. It is helpful to become familiar with potential remediation options before samp	elevated lead is ures. ong-term basis. on has been put in ing has occurred. You		
¥II V	Module 3: Planning Your 3Ts Program	should work closely with maintenance staff and plumbers who may make repairs to er remediation options will remove lead from the water and to understand the benefits i associated with each option. It is also important to ensure that your school and/or chi population are familiar with the use of new fixtures or technology that may be installe	isure that the chosen and considerations Id care facility d.		
31	Module 4: Developing a Sampling Plan	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 315 Program team.			
$\bigcirc$	Module 5: Conducting Sampling and Interpreting Results	Immediate Response Below are some immediate actions to consider following the receipt of results indicating elevated lead in drinking water.			
Þ	Module 6: Remediation and Establishing Routine Practices	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 n solution.	DO NOT DRINK		
	Module 7: Recordkeeping				
Downl	oad the 3Ts Manual		Office of Water EPA 815-F-18-025 October 2018		









### Resources



#### FAQ Sheet on the New Rules



Sampling Dos and Don'ts

Notifying Parents that Your Facility will Test its Drinking Water for Lead MOE. To is a temptor is to be you were a term the inform parents and guestions that you will be terring the division generary your facility for load. This is the four letter you will send. This is the hour term with specify information about your facility for load.
(Insert Name of your Child Care Facility) (Address)
(Deta)
RE: Texting Our Facility's Drinking Water for Lead
Dear (Name of Child Care Facility) community:
In (Morith), 2003, we will test the drinking water for lead at (Name of Childcare Positing) to comply with recent Illinois regulations. You cannot see, taste, or smell lead in drinking water. The only way to confirm that water contains lead is to have it tested.
Testing our diriking water for lead exposure is important to that we can continue to provide a safe and beautity exmemorants for your dirident to learn and pily. The Centers for Disease Central and Prevention (CDC) states that no safe bloce lead level in driftem his been identified. Lead exposure can damage the brain and nervous system, impair development, and centribute to learning and behavior problems.
Older munder the age of the are next sciences to the detriversal impact of face exposure. Exposure at even low levels can donage the tools not nervous prozen, impair development, and contribute to learning and behavior produces. Testing water someties from Janee of Olda's Care Folding will help us lidently if lead a present in our driving water so that over can take swith and appropriate action to mitigate miss and preter jour collision.
We will test all water sources in our facility used for drinking water or food preparation for child care operations. This includes (sinks, bothuits, hores, drinking fromtains, bubliers, and refrigerator or freezer water or ice dispersion). We will notify you of the results in a second letter.
If water sampled from any fixtures tests positive for lead, [Name of Child Care Facility] will develop and implement a mitigation plan to reduce lead in our drinking water. We will include the details of our mitigation plan is a follow up letter.
Please note: [Name of Olid Care Facility] is being preactive. There is no evidence or suggicion that cur facility currently has deviated lade laves is sud-distillar quarter. For more information about the corrent gibits if given of Olid Care Facility, gibies credit or late or dit to credit (information lade balau. Tou may also cassal the following reasource to information about the number. I listed forwards of this following reasource to information about numbering.
services/environmental-health-protection/head-in-water

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







## Resources

#### Illinois government resources:

- Department of Children and Family Services (DCFS) Sunshine website on lead in water: <u>https://sunshine.dcfs.illinois.gov/Content/Licensing/LeadTesting.aspx</u>
- Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH) resources for schools:
- <u>http://dph.illinois.gov/topics-services/environmental-health-protection/lead-in-water</u>
- Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH) lead mitigation strategies: <u>http://www.dph.illinois.gov/sites/default/files/publications/school-lead-mitigation-strategies-050917.pdf</u>

#### Additional lead in water resources:

- U.S. EPA resources on lead in drinking water:
  - Basic information on lead in water: <u>https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/basic-information-about-lead-drinking-water</u>
  - EPA's 3Ts guidance on lead in water testing in child care: <u>https://nepis.epa.gov/Exe/ZyPDF.cgi?Dockey=20017JVA.txt</u>
- Environmental Defense Fund: <u>https://www.edf.org/health/lead-toxic-legacy</u>
- Elevate Energy: <u>https://www.elevateenergy.org/child-care-lead-in-water-testing-illinois/</u>
- Factsheets for residents on lead in water:
  - o <u>http://ww2.wkkf.org/2016/digital/Water-FS-Homeowner4.pdf</u> (English)
  - o <u>http://ww2.wkkf.org/2016/digital/Water-FS-Homeowner-Sp4.pdf</u> (Spanish)









# **QUESTIONS?**

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