

Remediation Plan Recommendations

For test points at or above 5 pbb lead content, per §160.077, secure water and discontinue use until remediated unless testing proves that flushing will provide water below 5ppb.

The 15 points listed below all indicated greater than 5parts per billion during the initial draw sampling phase. All were re-tested using the flush test method, test points highlighted in green passed flush testing which indicates that supply lines are not contributing substantive amounts of lead into the water supply, but rather the outlets themselves are at fault. Those highlighted in red did not pass flush testing and is indicative of supply lines leaching substantive amounts of lead into the water for those outlets. This can be caused by several factors: Hardness of the water, corrosion of iron pipes, high pH, high alkalinity, high temperatures (water heaters), high corrosivity, and the specific gravity of the materials used in construction of the outlets. As lime scale builds up it can cause a bottleneck that traps corrosion particulate matter, that then leaches into the water supply lines. Additionally, older faucets may have been manufactured before the lead/copper rule as explained in 40 CFR subpart 141.

The EPA recommends flushing as a method to reduce lead. The outlets identified below (in green) may continue to be used provided a 3-5 minute daily flush-prior to use is performed. Flushing as a standalone measure is not considered adequate remediation.

Some options for remediation include permanent signage stating that the outlet is "Non-Potable Hand Washing Only", removal or replacement or the unit, or installation of point of use filtration (PUR, Brita, and Aquasana are some examples) they just need to have lead reducing filters, usually NSF/ANSI standard 53 filters as recommended by the EPA. -NOTE- this method was shown to significantly reduce the lead levels in Flint Mi by as much as 97 %.

Those sinks that have aerators should be checked to ascertain if the aerators are dirty, have scale build up, calcification or other blockages that could be trapping contaminants. If any are noted, then it may be worthwhile to clean or replace the aerators and retest after a thorough flush. Additionally, with the number of sinks that passed flush testing, I would recommend sediment filtration be installed in-line with the water main at the building entry points.

If you desire further health information, you can contact your county health department:

Linn County Health Department

linncohealth.org 635 S Main St, Brookfield, MO 64628 (660) 258-7251

See remediation recommendations below.



Initial	Flush	Remedial	Location	Remediation Recommendations
55.9	ND	#CALC!	HS 20 TECH WORKROOM HAND SINK	(1) Install inline filter and replace aerator or,
5.34	ND		NURSE HAND SINK	(2) install lead reducing point of use filter
7.58	ND		VARSITY GIRL LKR (FAR LEFT) HAND SINK #1	Install "hand washing only" signage
47.2	6.54		VARSITY GIRL LKR (FAR LEFT) SHOWER	***
49.7	ND		VARSITY BOY LKR (FAR RIGHT) HAND SINK #1	Install "hand washing only" signage
7.4	ND		VARSITY BOY LKR (FAR RIGHT) HAND SINK #2	Install "hand washing only" signage
8.38	ND		VARSITY BOY LKR (FAR RIGHT) SHOWER #1	***
29.9	1.1		VARSITY BOY LKR (FAR RIGHT) SHOWER #2	***
44.6	1.13		VARSITY BOY LKR (FAR RIGHT) SHOWER #3	***
50.7	N/S		HOME GIRLS LOCKER LEFT HAND SINK #1	Install "hand washing only" signage
63.4	ND		HOME GIRLS LOCKER LEFT HAND SINK #2	Install "hand washing only" signage
84.1	1.52		HOME GIRLS LOCKER LEFT SHOWER #2	***
36.8	1.9		HOME GIRLS LOCKER LEFT SHOWER #3	***
6.57	ND		BY ELEM OFFICE RESTROOM FAUCET BOYS 2	Install "hand washing only" signage
5.03	ND		FFA HS	Install inline filter and replace aerator or, (2) install lead reducing point of use filter

*** Updated guidance from DHSS and the CDC state that although they are a potential pathway for lead exposure, unless showers are being used for filling sports jugs or other drinking vessels, they do not meet the statutory requirements for testing