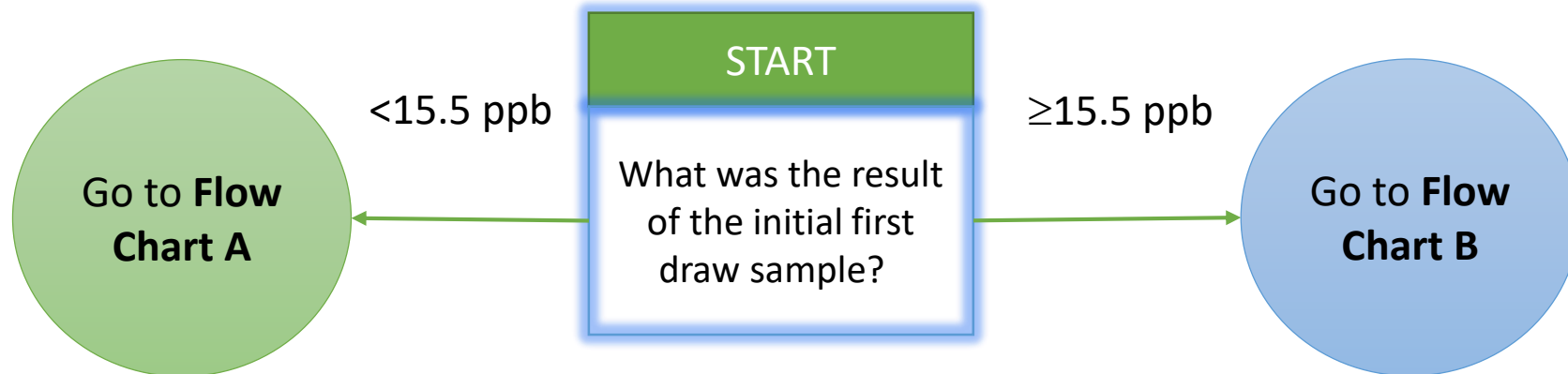




Lead Sampling in School Facilities

Data Review/Remediation Flow Chart

This flow chart is designed to help School Districts interpret lead in drinking water test results in order to determine appropriate remediation measures*. The lead sample results and the full School Lead Sampling Package, including plumbing profile, drinking water outlet inventory, etc., should be available for review when using this tool. The flow chart should be followed through for each sample result. Further Actions are illustrated on page 6 of this document.

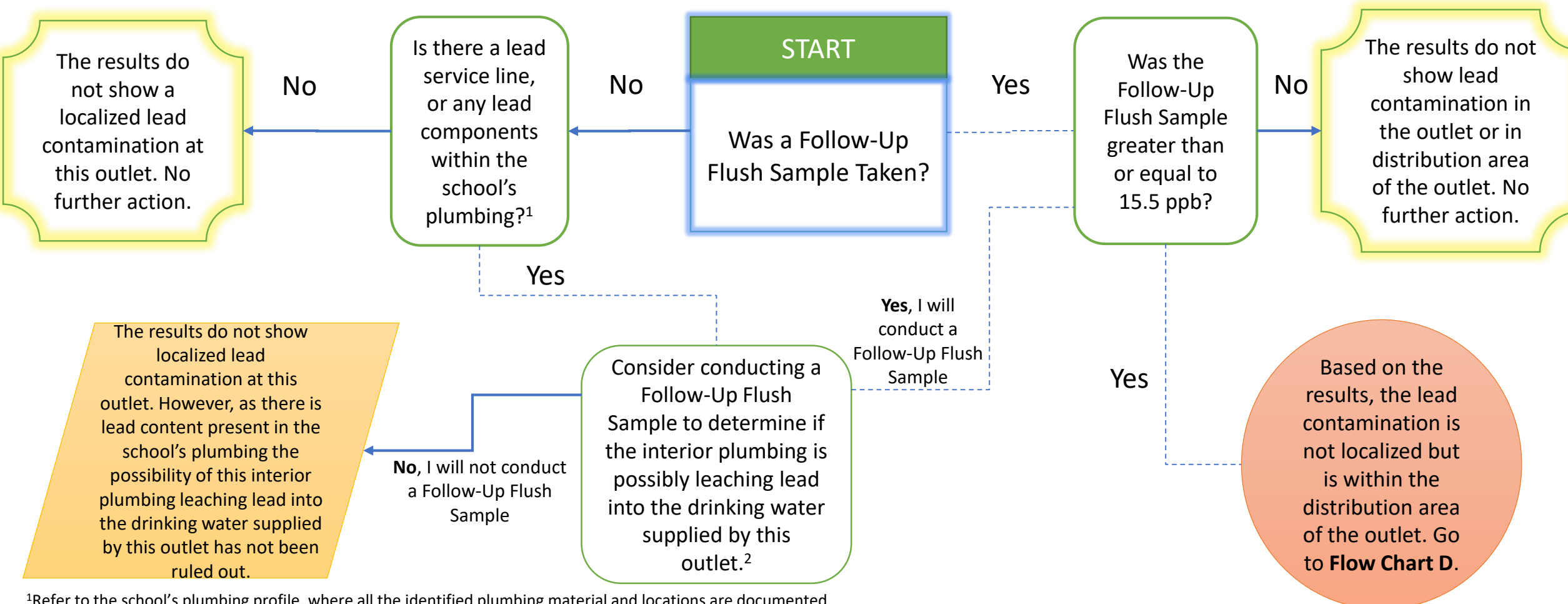


* An immediate remediation of removing out of service all drinking water outlets with elevated results is required within 24 hours of receiving lead sample results.



Flow Chart A

Initial First Draw Sample Result less than 15.5 ppb.



¹Refer to the school's plumbing profile, where all the identified plumbing material and locations are documented.

²Lead concentration can vary among the distribution system of the school if plumbing contains lead.



Flow Chart B

Initial First Draw Sample greater than or equal to 15.5 ppb.

START
Immediately remove elevated drinking water outlet from service.

Collect a Follow-Up Flush Sample.
(If not already done)

Reminder: According to Board of Education Regulations N.J.A.C.6A:26-1.2 and 12.4, a Follow-Up Flush sample is required if the Initial First Draw sample is greater than or equal to 15.5 ppb.

Go to **Further Actions 1.**

Based on the results, the source of lead contamination is localized at the outlet. Identify the outlet's material.¹

Was the Follow-Up Flush Sample result greater than or equal to 15.5 ppb?

Yes

Based on the results, the source of lead contamination is local and within the distribution area of the outlet. See **Flow Chart C.**

¹Refer to the school's plumbing profile, where all the identified plumbing material and locations are documented, and the school's Drinking Water Outlet Inventory, where the outlets' material and locations are documented. Make note of locations where outlets with the same material are located, those are additional locations to consider for evaluation.



Flow Chart C

Both the Initial First Draw Sample and the Follow-Up Flush Sample are greater than or equal to 15.5 ppb.

START
Were other flush samples taken upstream from this outlet?¹

Yes

Were the upstream flushed sample results greater than or equal to 15.5 ppb?

Yes

Identify interior plumbing material connecting to the original outlet and all upstream sampled outlets with flushed sample results greater than or equal to 15.5 ppb.²

Go to **Further Actions 2.**

No

To gain confidence that the lead contamination is isolated to that outlet and distribution area, flushed samples should be collected from outlets located upstream from the original outlet.³

No

Identify the interior plumbing material connected to the original outlet.²

Yes, I will collect flushed samples from upstream outlets

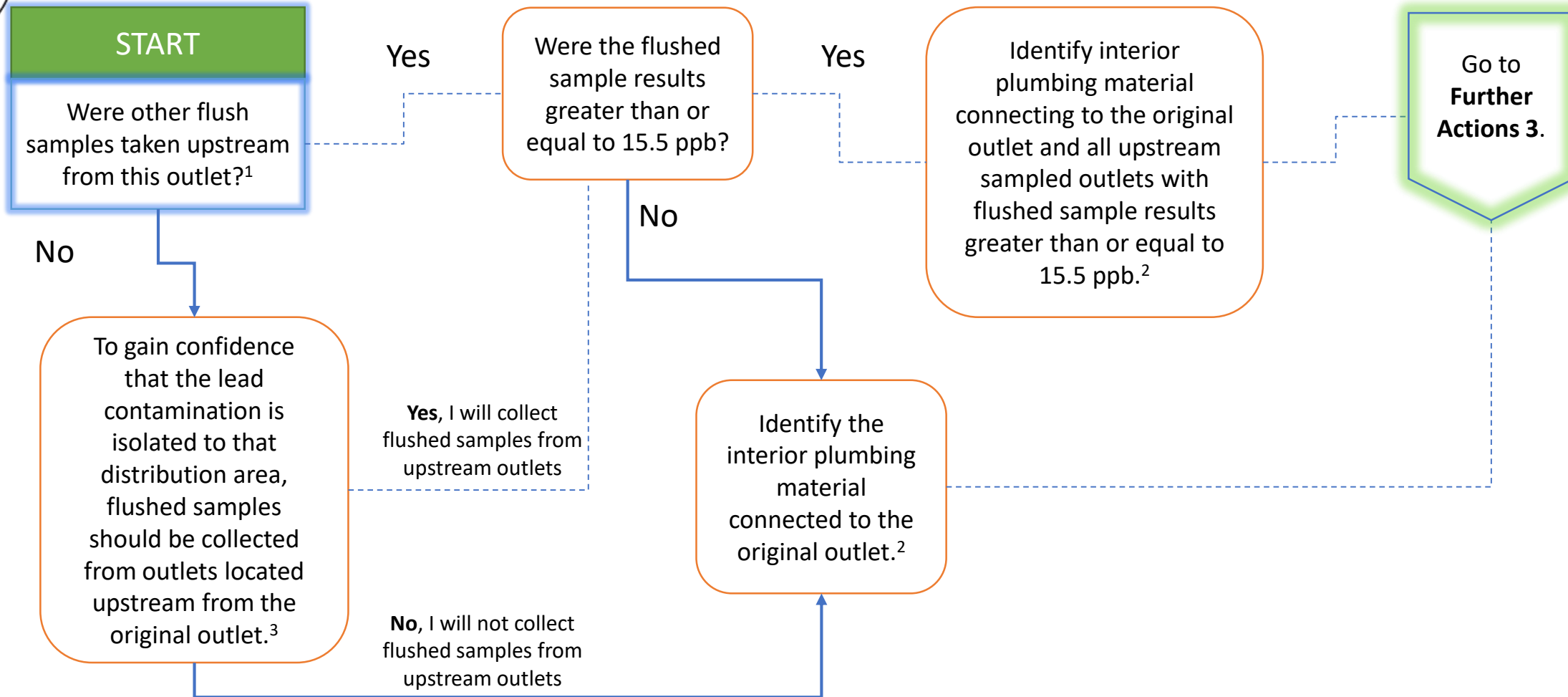
No, I will not collect flushed samples from upstream outlets

¹Using the Floor Plan that identifies the flow of cold water throughout the school, identify the drinking water outlet(s) preceding the outlet being evaluated, this is an upstream outlet.
²Refer to the school's plumbing profile, where all the identified plumbing material and locations are documented. Make note of locations where the same plumbing material is located, those are additional locations to consider for evaluation.
³Lead concentration can vary among the outlets in the distribution system of the school if plumbing contains lead content. The best way to identify where the lead content in drinking water at an outlet is coming from is to test it at various locations.



Flow Chart D

Initial First Draw sample is less than 15.5 ppb and the Follow-Up Flush sample is greater than or equal to 15.5 ppb.



¹Using the Floor Plan that identifies the flow of cold water throughout the school, identify the drinking water outlet(s) preceding the outlet being evaluated, this is an upstream outlet.

²Refer to the school's plumbing profile, where all the identified plumbing material and locations are documented. Make note of locations where the same plumbing material is located, those are additional locations to consider for evaluation.

³Lead concentration can vary among the distribution system of the school if plumbing contains lead content. The best way to identify where the lead content in drinking water at an outlet is coming from is to test it at various locations.



Further Actions

1
Localized at
Outlet

OPTION 1:
Outlet
Replacement.¹

AND/OR

OPTION 2:
Routine
Flushing.²

2
Localized
and
widespread

OPTION 1:
Outlet
Replacement.¹

AND/OR

OPTION 2:
Routine
Flushing.²

AND

OPTION 1:
Replace
associated
interior
plumbing as
necessary.¹

AND/OR

OPTION 2:
Install
Treatment.³

3
Widespread

OPTION 1:
Replace
associated
interior
plumbing as
necessary.¹

AND/OR

OPTION 2:
Install
Treatment.³

¹Verify that the new products are lead free and NSF certified. Visit <http://www.nsf.org/> to verify the product is NSF certified. After replacement, re-sample outlet for lead.

²A Routine Flushing Program should be implemented by a responsible party and a copy of the program's details should be easily available and maintained.

³There are many different treatment systems that remove lead from drinking water, such as NSF certified filters. See [NJDEP Guidance for Schools Selecting a Water Treatment System for Removal of Lead](#).