

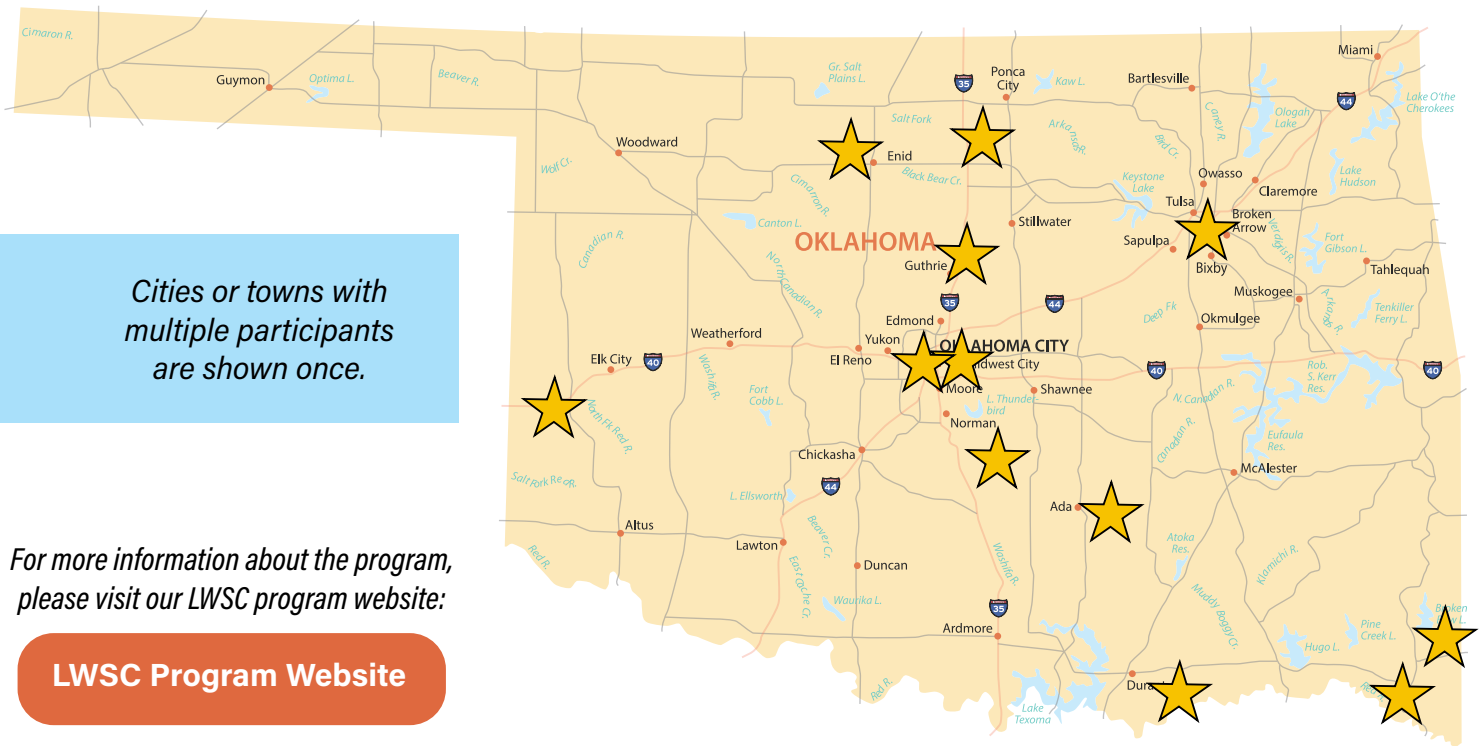
Oklahoma Department of Environmental Quality LEAD TESTING

In Schools & Child Care Facilities Drinking Water Program

PROGRAM REPORT

-- This report will be updated quarterly with new program totals --

Approximate Location of City of Participating Facilities.



PROGRAM PARTICIPANTS:

- Public Schools- 45
- Childcare, Daycare- 2
- Other Youth Facilities- 1
- Private Schools or Childcare- 0

48
TOTAL PARTICIPANTS

NOTABLES:

- Two schools replaced water fountains using SCAP funding and re-sampled the outlets.

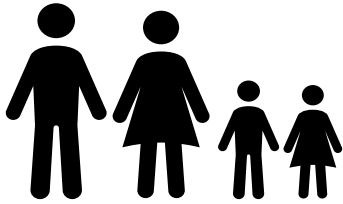
Participation Population

Students and Staff in participating facilities:

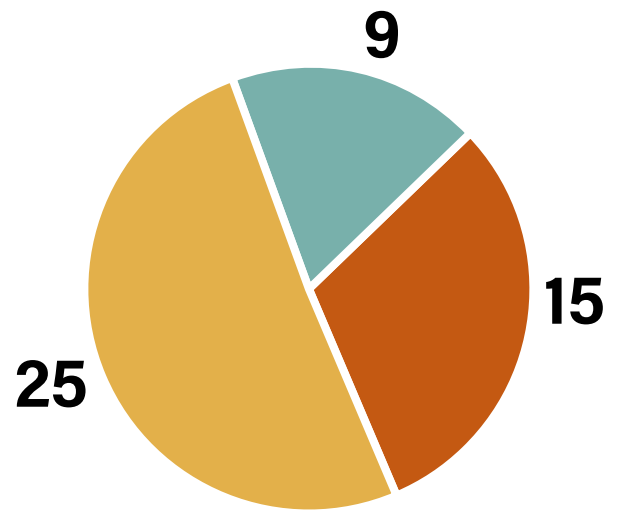
23,440

Students and Staff in facilities who have remediated/reduced lead in their facility:

4,225



Program Status



- Completed Schools, Childcares
- Remediation (Post Sample Analysis) Stage
- Application & Sampling Plan Stage

Site Cleanup Assistance Program

Program provided by DEQ Land Protection Division to provide funding for remediation. i.e. faucet replacement, added approved filters, water cooler replacement, etc.

Requests for SCAP Funding: 4

\$17,725

SCAP FUNDING REQUESTED TO DATE

90 HOURS

Hours spent on-site at participating facilities providing technical or sampling assistance.

1,826

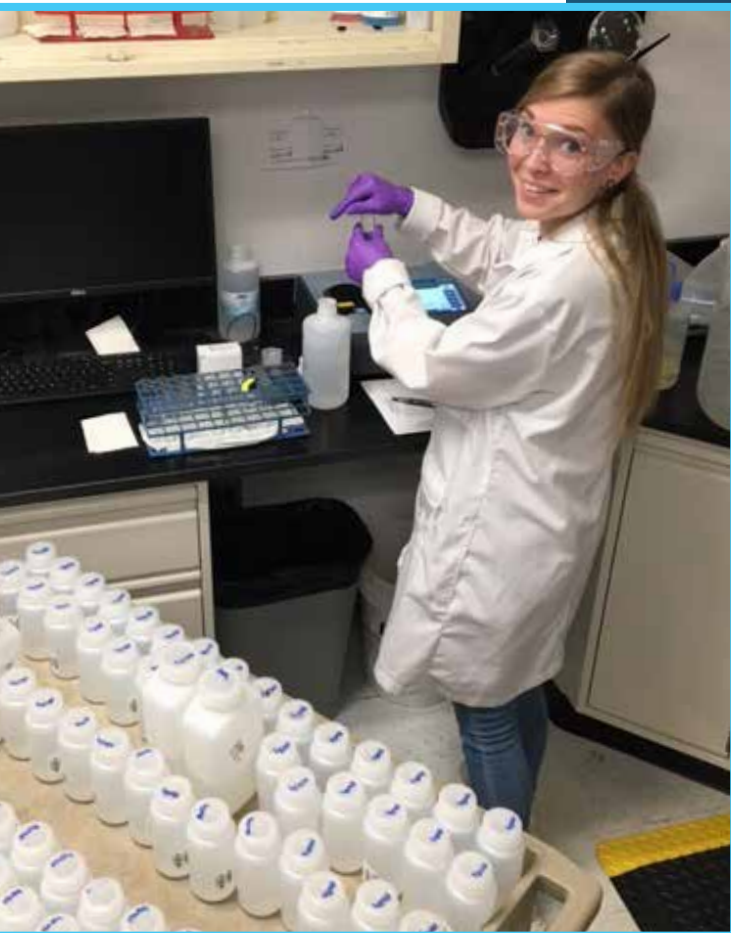
SAMPLES COLLECTED TO DATE

Facility Remediations

When lead is detected in any amount, the facility takes action to reduce the lead delivered in potable sources by any one or combination of the following.

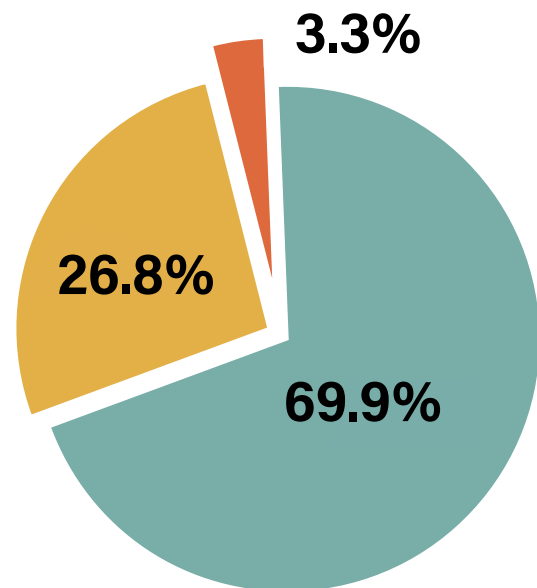


- Replaced faucet/fixture- **21**
- Replaced water cooler- **13**
- Added approved filter- **0**
- Plumbing repairs- **0**
- Restricted use or Removed from service- **17**
- Flushing protocols, routine- **4**
- Enhanced maintenance- **0**



Kayleigh Clement, Environmental Sample Specialist for the State Environmental Laboratory, analyzes turbidity for samples from a recent collection at a school. Turbidity must be analyzed first to determine if sample digestion is needed before the instrument analysis of lead. Of the participating schools to date, a single school can have anywhere from 20 to 252 samples to test at once.

Sample Result Summary To Date



- Lead exceedance, > 15 ppb
- Lead detected, 1-15 ppb
- Not detected, < 1 ppb

Did You Know

How Lead Gets Into Drinking Water

Lead can enter drinking water when plumbing materials that contain lead corrode, especially where the water has high acidity or low mineral content that corrodes pipes and fixtures. The most common sources of lead in drinking water are lead pipes, faucets, and fixtures. Lead pipes are more likely to be found in buildings built before 1986. Among structures without lead service lines, the most common problem is brass or chrome-plated brass faucets and plumbing with lead solder.

Services that DEQ provides to applicants to support the Lead Testing in Schools and Child Care Program:

- Application Assistance
- Inventory and Forms Assistance
- Sampling Plan and Sampling Assistance
- Sample Analysis
- Result Notifications and Technical Assistance
- Remediation Assistance
- Resampling Assistance
- Informational Program Publications and Training
- Website with program information, training materials, and all posted results from sampling events



Facility Postings

Public Schools - **21**

Childcare Facilities - **2**

Other Youth Facilities - **1**

Private School/Childcare - **0**

Recently Completed Facilities

ERICK JUNIOR-HIGH SCHOOL
MULHALL-ORLANDO HIGH SCHOOL