Certified National Analytic Labs
CNA
DRINKING WATER · NON-POTABLE WATER · MILK · FOOD · AIR

27 Kent Street, Suite 102
Ballston Spa, NY 12020

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

NY Lab ID 11534

Project Name:	**Edinburg Common School**	Workorder:	**C047416**

Robert Boswell
Edinburg Common School
4 Johnson Road
Northville, NY 12134

Project Name and Number: **Edinburg Common School PWS# NY4502580**

August 29, 2019

Dear Robert Boswell,

This report relates only to the sample(s) as received by the laboratory. Laboratory reports may not be reproduced, except in full, without the written approval of the laboratory.

The issuance of the final Certificate of Analysis takes precedence over any previous Preliminary Report. Caution is advised for the utilization of preliminary data included in reports labeled as "Preliminary Report" and should not be used for regulatory purposes. A laboratory signature is provided on final reports only.

If you have any questions in reference to this laboratory report, please contact your CNA Environmental project coordinator or laboratory manager listed at the bottom of this report at (518) 884-0800.

Note: This coverpage is included as part of the Analytical Report and must be retained as a permanment record thereof.

Vic Maietta
Laboratory Manager

CNA Environmental, LLC

The results in this report apply to the samples analyzed in accordance with the chain of custody document. This analytical report must be reproduced in its entirety.

Vic Maietta

Vic Maietta For Johannes Helgren, Field Coordinator

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Ballston Spa, NY 12020

Client:
Edinburg Common School
4 Johnson Road
Northville, NY 12134

Project:
Edinburg Common School
PWS# NY4502580

CNA Environmental, LLC received the sample(s) associated with this batch in compliance with NYSDOH guidelines. The requested analysis methods and results are detailed in the following data summary reports. Any exceptions to method procedures are listed in the comments section below.

Wet Chemistry: (Nitrate, pH, etc.)
Sample(s) meet the NYSDOH MCL criteria for the parameters shown in the results section.
The optimum pH range is 6.5 to 8.5 SU.

Metals:
Sample(s) meet the NYSDOH MCL criteria for the parameters shown in the results section.

CNA Environmental, LLC

Vic Maietta

Vic Maietta For Johannes Helgren, Field Coordinator

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27 Kent Street, Suite 102
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Total Metals

Date Received: 08/14/19 13:01

Sample ID#	Analysis	Method	Results	RL	Units	MCL	Sample Point	Sampled	Analyzed	Notes
C047416-01	Copper	EPA 200.8	0.0321	0.0100	mg/L	1.3	Nurse Office Sink	8/14/19 06:15	8/27/19 11:30	NJ
C047416-02	Copper	EPA 200.8	0.0426	0.0100	mg/L	1.3	Kitchen Sink	8/14/19 06:15	8/27/19 11:42	NJ
C047416-03	Copper	EPA 200.8	0.0559	0.0100	mg/L	1.3	Water Fountain by Bathrooms	8/14/19 06:15	8/27/19 11:45	NJ
C047416-04	Copper	EPA 200.8	0.0321	0.0100	mg/L	1.3	Girls Locker Room Sink	8/14/19 06:15	8/27/19 11:47	NJ
C047416-05	Copper	EPA 200.8	0.0371	0.0100	mg/L	1.3	Pre K Room Sink	8/14/19 06:15	8/27/19 11:50	NJ

Sample ID#	Analysis	Method	Results	RL	Units	MCL	Sample Point	Sampled	Analyzed	Notes
C047416-01	Lead	EPA 200.8	ND	0.0005	mg/L	0.015	Nurse Office Sink	8/14/19 06:15	8/27/19 11:30	NJ, U
C047416-02	Lead	EPA 200.8	ND	0.0005	mg/L	0.015	Kitchen Sink	8/14/19 06:15	8/27/19 11:42	NJ, U
C047416-03	Lead	EPA 200.8	0.0008	0.0005	mg/L	0.015	Water Fountain by Bathrooms	8/14/19 06:15	8/27/19 11:45	NJ
C047416-04	Lead	EPA 200.8	0.0010	0.0005	mg/L	0.015	Girls Locker Room Sink	8/14/19 06:15	8/27/19 11:47	NJ
C047416-05	Lead	EPA 200.8	0.0007	0.0005	mg/L	0.015	Pre K Room Sink	8/14/19 06:15	8/27/19 11:50	NJ

General Chemistry Parameters

Date Received: 08/14/19 13:01

Sample ID#	Analysis	Method	Results	RL	Units	MCL	Sample Point	Sampled	Analyzed	Notes
C047416-06	Nitrate as N	EPA 300.0 Rev 2.1	0.168	0.0500	mg/L	10	Entry Point	8/14/19 06:15	8/14/19 15:53	

CNA Environmental, LLC

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Vic Maietta For Johannes Helgren, Field Coordinator

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Notes and Definitions

U	Compound not detected
NJ	Analysis Performed by NYSDOH ELAP #12046
DET	Analyte DETECTED
ND	Analyte NOT DETECTED at or above the Reporting Limit (RL)
NR	Not Reported
dry	Sample results reported on a dry weight basis
RPD	Relative Percent Difference
<	Less than reporting limit
≤	Less than or equal to reporting limit
>	Greater than reporting limit
≥	Greater than or equal to reporting limit
MDL	Method Detection Limit
RL	Reporting Limit-Lowest concentration level that is reportable
MCL/AL	Maxium Contaminant Level*/Action Level
mg/kg wet	Results reported as wet weight
TTLC	Total Threshold Limit Concentration
STLC	Soluble Threshold Limit Concentration
TCLP	Toxicity Characteristic Leachate Procedure

*MCL values listed in this report are taken from the New York State Department of Health Part 5, Subpart 5-1 Public Water System Tables. A full list of parameters and their associated MCL values can be found on the New York Department of Health's website, *www.health.ny.gov*. Please note that some parameters tested may not have an associated MCL value. In other cases, a listed MCL value may refer to a recommended result limit or result equivalent to another parameter; as is the case for heterotrophic plate count (HPC). HPC results equal to or less than 500 colonies/mL is considered to be equivalent to a measurable free chlorine residual.

CNA Environmental, LLC

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Vic Maietta For Johannes Helgren, Field Coordinator

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CNA Environmental LLC.

27 Kent Street
Ballston Spa, NY 12020
(518) 884-0800
Main Office and Lab
M-F 8:00 AM - 4:30 PM
Sat 10:00 AM - Noon ***Total Coliforms ONLY***

172 Ridge Street
Glens Falls, NY 12801
(518) 884-0800 ext 408
Satellite Office (Sample Receipt)
Monday 1pm-3pm, Friday 1pm-3pm
Tues, Wed, Thursday: 10am-2pm

Chain of Custody Form

COL7414A6

Client Name & Property Address of Site Sampled	Contact Phone	Person taking sample(s)
Edinburg Common School 4 Johnson Road Edinburg, NY 12134	(518)863-8412	Michael Sherman
	Public Water Supply#: NY4502580	Sample Source (public water, well, pond, etc): Well

Water Types: DW = Drinking water (chlorination, UV system, residential well)
Raw = Untreated source water, NPW = Non-potable other (ie lake), WW = waste water.

Lab ID (CNA Use)	Sample Point	Date	Time	AM PM	Grab or Composite	Water Type	# of bottles	Analysis Required
01	Nurse office sink	8/14/19	615	A/P	grab	DW	1	Lead and Copper
02	Kitchen sink			A/P	grab	DW	1	Lead and Copper
03	Water fountain by bathrooms			A/P	grab	DW	1	Lead and Copper
04	Girls locker room sink			A/P	grab	DW	1	Lead and Copper
05	Pre K room sink			A/P	grab	DW	1	Lead and Copper
06AB	Entry point			A/P	grab	DW	2	Nitrate
				A/P				
				A/P				
				A/P				
				A/P				
				A/P				
				A/P				
				A/P				
				A/P				

Relinquished by:	Received by:	Date/Time:
Relinquished by:	Received by:	Date/Time:
Relinquished by:	Received by Laboratory in Ballston Spa:	Date/Time: 8/14 1301

CNA Environmental, LLC's mission is to be certified by the New York State Dept. of Health to perform the following analyses:

Potable water: chloride, coliform, color, conductivity, corrosivity, e. Coli, fluoride, nitrate, nitrite, odor, pH, standard plate count, sulfate, and turbidity.

Non-Potable water: BOD, CBOD, coliform (fecal and total), e. Coli, nitrate, nitrite, pH, solids (settleable and suspended), specific conductance, sulfate, sulfide, and turbidity.

CNA also conducts dissolved oxygen on non-potable water.

All other analyses will be forwarded to an NYS DOH ELAP/NELAC approved laboratory. CNA reserves the right to use an approved laboratory for any and all analyses in the event that CNA is unable to perform an analysis.

Sample Retention Times: Finished products are kept until code date unless otherwise advised. Environmental sponges, water, and any other samples that have a 'hold time' will not be saved after testing is complete, unless otherwise instructed by the regulatory body. Any atypical results: the client is contacted ASAP and CNA retains the sample based on the direction given by the client on how to proceed.

CNA USE ONLY		
Samples were: Ship / Hand / Drop	COC Complete: Y N	Temp. Upon Receipt: 10.4
Containers Intact: Y N	Properly Preserved Y N	On Ice/Cooling: Y N
	Labels Match COC: Y N	Method of Payment: B/11

Mailing/Billing Address: Edinburg Common School
4 Johnson Rd
Edinburg NY 12134

Email:
msherman@edinburgcs.org

Comments:

Chlorine Residual (mg/l):

$Na_2S_2O_3$ Used: Y N

Notification of tap water results

From:
Public Water System Name: EDINBURG COMMON SCHOOL PWSID# NY4502580
Public Water System Address: 4 JOHNSON RD. EDINBURG, NY 12134
Public Water System Phone: (518) 863-8412

To:
All Water Users

This notice includes the results of samples collected and analyzed for lead and copper from taps served by this water system. The action level for lead is 15 ppb. The action level for copper is 1300 ppb. As shown on the attached, the results range from ND to 1 ppb for lead and from 32.1 to 55.9 ppb for copper. The 90th percentile result for the system was .9 ppb for lead and .0495 ppb for copper.

What Does This Mean?
Under the authority of the Safe Drinking Water Act, EPA set the action level for lead in drinking water at 15 ppb. This means utilities must ensure that water from the customer's tap does not exceed this level in at least 90 percent of the homes sampled (90th percentile value). The action level is *the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.* If water from the tap does exceed this limit, then the utility must take certain steps to correct the problem. Because lead may pose serious health risks, the EPA set a Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) of zero for lead. The MCLG is *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.*

What Are the Health Effects of Lead?
Lead can cause serious health problems if too much enters your body from drinking water or other sources. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. The greatest risk of lead exposure is to infants, young children, and pregnant women. Scientists have linked the effects of lead on the brain with lowered IQ in children. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults. Lead is stored in the bones, and it can be released later in life. During pregnancy, the child receives lead from the mother's bones, which may affect brain development.

What Are the Sources of Lead?
The primary sources of lead exposure for most children are deteriorating lead-based paint, lead-contaminated dust, and lead-contaminated residential soil. Exposure to lead is a significant health concern, especially for young children and infants whose growing bodies tend to absorb more lead than the average adult. Although your home's drinking water lead levels were below

the action level, if you are concerned about lead exposure, parents should ask their health care providers about testing children for high levels of lead in the blood.

What Can I Do to Reduce Exposure to Lead in Drinking Water?

- ***Run your water to flush out lead.*** If water hasn't been used for several hours, run water for 15-30 seconds [or insert a different flushing time if your system has representative data indicating a different flushing time would better reduce lead exposure in your community and if the State approves the wording] or until it becomes cold or reaches a steady temperature before using it for drinking or cooking,. This flushes lead-containing water from the pipes.
- ***Use cold water for cooking and preparing baby formula.***
- ***Do not boil water to remove lead.***
- ***Look for alternative sources or treatment of water.***
- ***Test your water for lead.***
- ***Identify if your plumbing fixtures contain lead.***

For More Information

Call us at the number provided above or contact your local health department, the Glens Falls District Health Department, at 518-793-3893. The New York State Department of Health can be contacted by calling the toll-free number (within New York State) 1 800-458-1158, extension 27650, or out of state at (518) 402-7650, or by email at bpwsp@health.state.ny.us. For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home/building and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's Web site at www.epa.gov/lead, or call the National Lead Information Center at 1-800-424-LEAD.

Important Information about Lead in Drinking Water

Lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Please read this information closely to see what you can do to reduce lead in your drinking water.

Health Effects of Lead

Lead can cause serious health problems if too much enters your body from drinking water or other sources. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. The greatest risk of lead exposure is to infants, young children, and pregnant women. Scientists have linked the effects of lead on the brain with lowered IQ in children. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults. Lead is stored in the bones and it can be released later in life. During pregnancy, the child receives lead from the mother's bones, which may affect brain development.

Sources of Lead

Lead is a common metal found in the environment. Drinking water is one possible source of lead exposure. The main sources of lead exposure are lead-based paint and lead-contaminated dust or soil, and some plumbing materials. In addition, lead can be found in certain types of pottery, pewter, brass fixtures, food, and cosmetics. Other sources include exposure in the work place and exposure from certain hobbies (lead can be carried on clothing or shoes).

New brass faucets, fittings, and valves, including those advertised as "lead-free," may contribute lead to drinking water. The law currently allows end-use brass fixtures, such as faucets, with up to 8 percent lead to be labeled as "lead free." However, plumbing fixtures labeled National Sanitation Foundation (NSF) certified may only have up to 2 percent lead. Consumers should be aware of this when choosing fixtures and take appropriate precautions.

When water is in contact with pipes, service lines, or plumbing containing lead for several hours, the lead may enter drinking water. Homes built before 1986 are more likely to have plumbing containing lead. New homes may also have lead; even "lead-free" plumbing may contain some lead.

EPA estimates that 10 to 20 percent of a person's potential exposure to lead may come from drinking water. Infants who consume mostly formula mixed with lead-containing water can receive 40 to 60 percent of their exposure to lead from drinking water. Don't forget about other sources of lead such as lead paint, lead dust, and lead in soil. Wash your children's hands and toys often as they can come into contact with dirt and dust containing lead.

Steps You Can Take to Reduce Exposure to Lead in Water

1. ***Run your water to flush out lead.*** Run water for 15-30 seconds, or until it becomes cold or reaches a steady temperature, before using it for drinking or cooking if it hasn't been used for several hours. This flushes lead-containing water from the pipes.

2. ***Use cold water for cooking and preparing baby formula.*** Do not cook with or drink water from the hot water tap; lead dissolves more easily into hot water. Do not use water from the hot water tap to make baby formula.

3. ***Do not boil water to remove lead.*** Boiling water will not reduce lead.

4. ***Look for alternative sources or treatment of water.*** You may want to consider purchasing bottled water or a water filter. Read the package to be sure the filter is approved to reduce lead or contact NSF International at 800-NSF-8010 or **www.nsf.org** for information on performance standards for water filters. Be sure to maintain and replace a filter device in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions to protect water quality.

5. ***Test your water for lead.*** Call your water provider or the Health Department to find out how to get your water tested for lead. The New York State Department of Health has a free lead testing program. Information can be found online at https://health.ny.gov/environmental/water/drinking/lead/free_lead_testing_pilot_program.htm. You can also contact your local health department to get a list of laboratories in your area that are certified to test for lead in drinking water.

6. ***Get your child tested.*** Contact your local health department or healthcare provider to find out how you can get your child tested for lead, if you are concerned about exposure.

7. ***Identify if your plumbing fixtures contain lead.*** New brass faucets, fittings, and valves, including those advertised as "lead-free," may contribute lead to drinking water. The law currently allows end-use brass fixtures, such as faucets, with up to 8% lead to be labeled as "lead free." However, plumbing fixtures labeled National Sanitation Foundation (NSF) certified may only have up to 2% lead. Consumers should be aware of this when choosing fixtures and take appropriate precautions.

For More Information

For more information on lead in drinking water, contact your local health department or the New York State Department of Health directly by calling the toll-free number (within New York State) 1 800-458-1158, extension 27650, or out of state at (518) 402-7650, or by email at bpwsp@health.state.ny.us. For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home/building and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's Web site at **www.epa.gov/lead**, or call the National Lead Information Center at 1-800-424-LEAD.