



U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and U.S. Health and Human Services (HHS) – Joint Training –



Part 2 of 3 - TESTING: Implementing a 3Ts program for Lead Testing in Drinking Water in Early Childhood Program Facilities

June 23, 2022 || 1:00 – 2:30 PM ET

Hosted by the US EPA Office of Water, Office of Ground Water and Drinking Water



Microsoft Teams Orientation

The image shows a screenshot of the Microsoft Teams interface during a meeting. The title bar at the top reads "PART 1 of 3 - Training: Implementing a 3Ts program for Lead Testing in Drinking Water in Early Childhood Program Facilities". The navigation bar includes icons for People, Chat, Reactions, Rooms, and More. On the right side of the navigation bar, there are icons for Camera, Mic, and Share, along with a red "Leave" button. A "Meeting chat" window is open on the right side of the screen. In the center of the screen, a yellow hand icon with a red border is highlighted. At the bottom of the screen, there is a text input field labeled "Type a new message" with various icons below it. Two white callout boxes with blue borders provide instructions: one points to the Chat icon and the text input field, and the other points to the Camera and Mic icons.

g - PART 1 of 3 - Training: Implementing a 3Ts program for Lead Testing in Drinking Water in Early Childhood Program Facilities

People Chat Reactions Rooms More

Camera Mic Share Leave

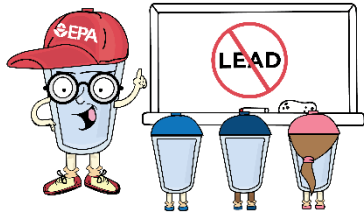
Meeting chat

Please turn-off your camera and mic.

Type in your questions into the [CHAT] and press enter

Type a new message

3-Part Joint Training Series



Training

June 14, 2022 (1:00 pm – 2:30 pm ET)

- **Part 1 -- Training:** Implementing a 3Ts program for Lead Testing in Drinking Water in Child Care and Early Childhood Facilities.



Testing

June 23, 2022 (1:00 pm – 2:30 pm ET)

- **Part 2 -- Testing:** Implementing a 3Ts program for Collecting Lead Samples in Drinking Water in Child Care and Early Childhood Facilities.

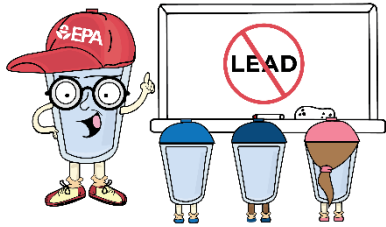


Taking Action

July 14, 2022 (1:00 pm – 2:30 pm ET)

- **Part 3 -- Taking Action:** Implementing a 3Ts program for Reducing Lead Exposure in Drinking Water in Child Care and Early Childhood Facilities.

Agenda – Part 2



Testing: Implementing a 3Ts program for Collecting Lead Samples in Drinking Water in Child Care and Early Childhood Facilities

- EPA Program and Funding (15 min.)
- HHS-Office of Head Start Program and Funding (10 min.)
- HHS-Office of Child Care Program and Funding (10 min.)
- Case Study – Elevate Energy Lead Testing Program in Chicago, IL (15 min.)
- Testing for lead in drinking water: Prepare – Collect - Results (30 min.)
- Q&A (Use CHAT and enter your questions. Presenters will respond as time permits.)

Presenters: EPA and HHS



Cindy Mack

Environmental Health Scientist

Program Manager, 3Ts on Reducing Lead Levels in Drinking Water in Schools and Child Care Facilities

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)/ Office of Water/Office of Ground Water and Drinking Water, Washington, DC



Ying Tan

Physical Scientist

Program Lead, EPA Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation Act (WIIN) Grant program Lead

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)/ Office of Water/Office of Ground Water and Drinking Water, Washington, DC



Dr. Ellen Wheatley

Deputy Director of the Office of Child Care

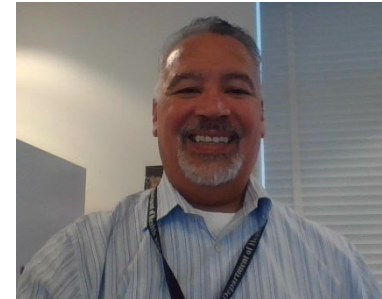
U.S. Health and Human Services/Administration for Children and Families/ Office of Child Care, Washington, DC



Dr. Marco Beltran

Senior Head Start Program Specialist

U.S. Health and Human Services/Administration for Children and Families/ Office of Head Start, Washington, DC



Presenters: Illinois Lead Care Program



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Associate Director, Water Programs

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with IDPH
Chicago, IL

Caroline.Pakenham@elevatenp.org



U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Office of Water

Background

Presenter: Cindy Mack





The Path to Achieving Justice40

JULY 20, 2021 • BLOGS

By Shalanda Young, Brenda Mallory, and Gina McCarthy

President Biden has made historic commitments to use every lever at his disposal to advance environmental justice and spur economic opportunity for disadvantaged communities. And within his first weeks in office, he established the Justice40 Initiative.

Justice 40 and Water Infrastructure

- The White House Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) and the White House Environmental Justice Interagency Council (IAC) are **collectively leading environmental justice efforts across the Federal government**, which includes Justice 40.
- EPA is actively supporting the Justice40 Initiative from a whole-of-government approach to deliver:
 - At least **40% of the overall benefits from certain federal investments to disadvantaged communities**.
 - The goal of 40% **is overarching for the entire federal government, not specific to EPA**
 - It's a government-wide initiative looking at federal investments in the areas of:
 - clean energy and energy efficiency
 - clean transit
 - affordable and sustainable housing
 - training and workforce development
 - the remediation and reduction of legacy pollution
 - **the development of critical clean water infrastructure**

JUSTICE 40

“Every person in the United States has the right to clean air, clean water, and a healthier life no matter how much money they have in their pockets, the color of their skin or their zip code.”

EPA ADMIN. MICHAEL REGAN



PHOTO: CAROLINE BREHMAN/CQ ROLL CALL/BLOOMBERG

THIS IS AN UNPRECEDENTED OPPORTUNITY TO SERVE OVERBURDENED AND VULNERABLE COMMUNITIES ACROSS THE UNITED STATES.

WE VALUE YOUR FEEDBACK AND WANT TO MAKE SURE THAT OUR STRATEGIC PLAN MAKES SENSE, SHOWS ACCOUNTABILITY, AND ACHIEVES CLEAR IMPROVEMENTS ON THE GROUND.

3Ts for Reducing Lead in Drinking Water in Schools and Child Care Facilities



Memorandum of Understanding - Partners -

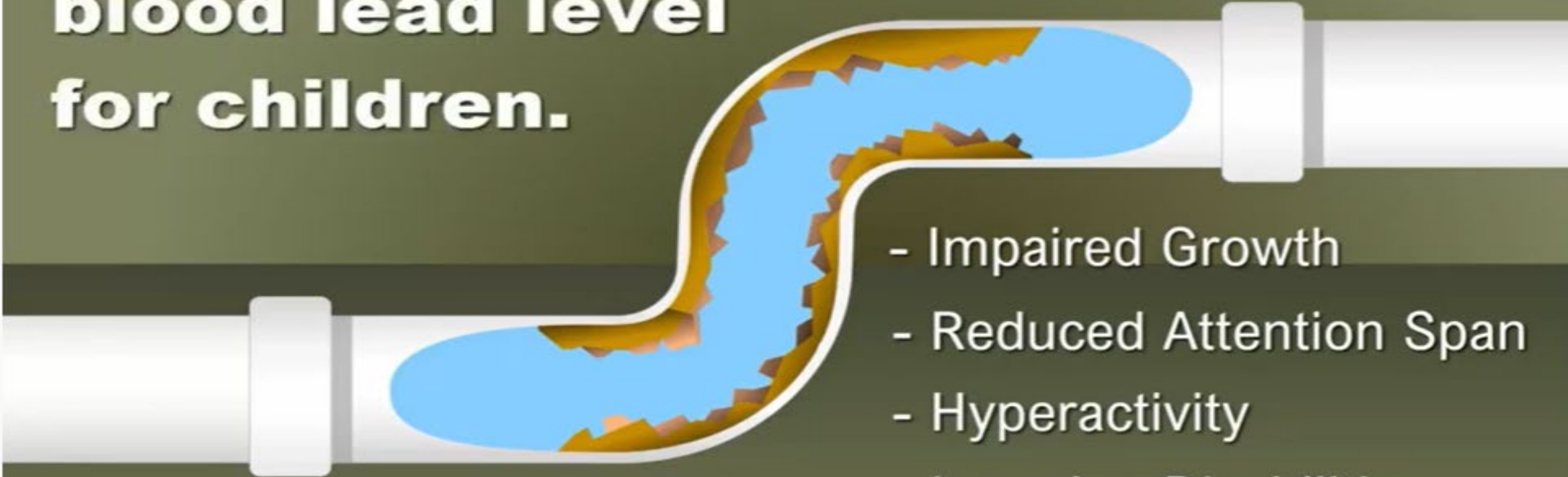


U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Water

1. U.S. [Dept. of Agriculture](#), Rural Development Agency
2. U.S. [Dept. of Education](#)
3. U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services, Agency for Children and Families' [Office of Head Start](#) and [Office of Early Childhood Development](#)
4. U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services, [Centers for Disease Control and Prevention](#)
5. U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services, [Indian Health Service](#)
6. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, [Bureau of Indian Affairs](#) and [Bureau of Indian Education](#)
7. American Water Works Association
8. American School Health Association
9. Association of Metropolitan Water Agencies
10. Association of State Drinking Water Administrators
11. Inter Tribal Council of Arizona, Inc.
12. National Association of Water Companies
13. National Rural Water Association
14. Rural Community Assistance Partnership
15. United South and Eastern Tribes

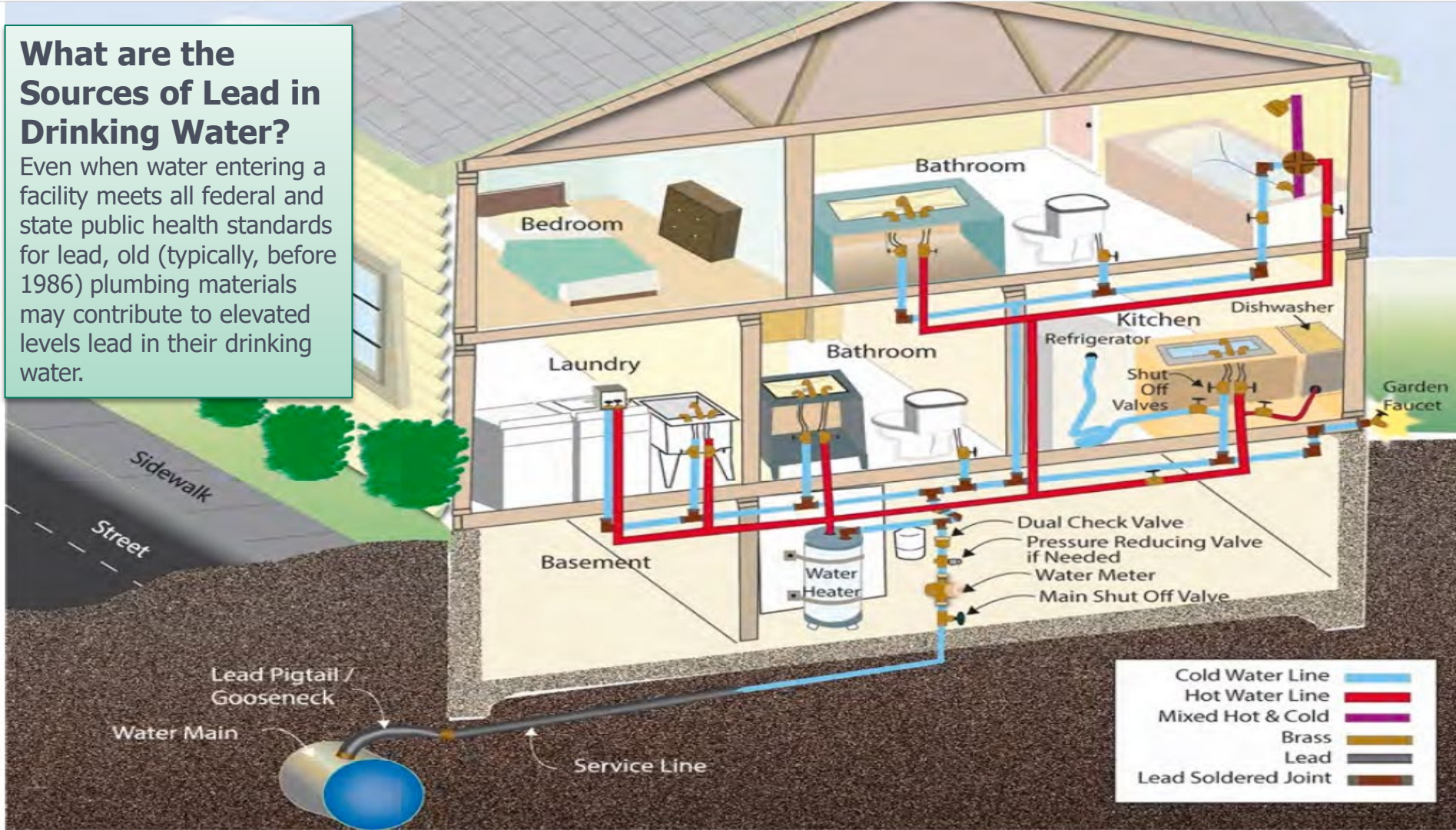
WHY IS THIS IMPORTANT?

**There is no safe
blood lead level
for children.**

- 
- The diagram shows a cross-section of a white pipe with a 90-degree elbow. The interior of the pipe is filled with blue water. The inner surface of the pipe is coated with a yellowish-brown, jagged layer representing lead paint. This layer is shown chipping and flaking away, with small pieces of the paint falling into the water. The pipe has two white fittings, one on the left and one on the right.
- Impaired Growth
 - Reduced Attention Span
 - Hyperactivity
 - Learning Disabilities

What are the Sources of Lead in Drinking Water?

Even when water entering a facility meets all federal and state public health standards for lead, old (typically, before 1986) plumbing materials may contribute to elevated levels lead in their drinking water.



How is Lead Regulated in Drinking Water?



- EPA does not have the authority to regulate schools and child care facilities, unless it is a PWS.
- EPA regulates Public Water Systems (PWSs) – Safe Drinking Water Act.
- **EPA provides funding and the 3Ts program to voluntarily test and remediate lead in drinking water in schools and child care facilities.**

1986 - The Lead Ban: A requirement that only “lead-free” materials be used in new plumbing and in plumbing repairs.

1988 - The Lead Contamination Control Act: The LCCA aimed at the identification and reduction of lead in drinking water at schools and child care facilities, including the recall of drinking water coolers with lead lined tanks.

1991 - The Lead and Copper Rule: A regulation by EPA to control the amount of lead and copper in water supplied by public water systems.

2011 - The Reduction Of Lead In Drinking Water Act: This act further reduces lead and redefines “lead-free” under the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA).

2011 - State Laws: Some states, tribes and local jurisdictions have established regulations for schools and child care facilities.

The Lead and Copper Rule Revisions (2021): For the first time, requiring PWSs to test schools and child care facilities in their customer base.



3Ts for Reducing Lead in Drinking Water in Schools and Child Care Facilities

TRAINING – TESTING – TAKING ACTION

3Ts Manual (English and Spanish)



Training school and child care officials to raise awareness of lead in drinking water.

Testing drinking water in schools and child care facilities to identify potential lead problems.

Taking action to reduce lead in drinking water.



3Ts 7-Module Toolkit



View
School-specific
Resources

View
Child Care-specific
Resources

View
Additional
Resources

3Ts - TRAINING – TESTING – TAKING ACTION

Tools and Outreach Materials



3Ts Tools

- 1) Ensuring Drinking Water Quality in Child Care Facilities During and After Extended Closures
- 2) Ensuring Drinking Water Quality in Schools During and After Extended Closures
- 3) Parent Communication Template Letter
- 4) Webinar: EPA & USDA Grants and Loans
- 5) Data eTrackers – Inventory to Actions
- 6) Toolkit (Manual) in Spanish



Coming this summer!

- 1) Sampling Field Guide & video (7 mins.)
- 2) Sampling Poster for Child Care Facilities
- 3) Plan eBuilders
- 4) Factsheet: Interpreting Sample Results
- 5) Factsheet: Common Drinking Water Plumbing Materials (Lead vs. non-lead)
- 6) Factsheet: Federal Agency Funding





WHO should use this Sampling eTracker?

This sampling eTracker is a recordkeeping tool for child care facilities and small schools with ten (10) or fewer samples for lead testing. If more than 10 samples are collected, schools located at www.epa.gov/safewater

If your facility is receiving funding from the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA) Improvements for the Nation (WIIN) Act program, you will receive an auto-populating form (Table 4) that can be used to report results. If you have questions, you can find your EPA Region and state program information at <https://www.epa.gov/dwcapacity/wiin-2107-lead-testing-school-grant-program>.

WHY should I use this Sampling eTracker?

- For Recordkeeping: This tool allows you to track results with any level of lead detected in your facility, districts, or others that may require reporting.
- For Reporting: This tool contains information for reporting to your facility or small school is receiving funding.

HOW do I use this Sampling eTracker?

This is a PDF file with fields to be filled in. It is auto-populated and does not need to be printed. You can print out the form. When you are in the Print dialog box, No, do not print. Fill in this Sampling eTracker out electronically. You will receive WIIN Grant Receipts to auto-populate.

Instructions on How to Use

Note: For WIIN grant recipients, an asterisk (*) indicates a required field.

Forms	Intention
Table 1. Testing Table	All Facilities
Table 2. Taking Action Table	Non-Funding
Table 3. Taking Action Table	WIIN
Table 4. State Report	WIIN
Glossary	All Facilities

U.S. EPA 3Ts Program Interpreting Lead Sample Results For Schools and Child Care Facilities



Common Drinking Water Plumbing Materials Lead & Non-Lead in Child Care Facilities



U.S. EPA 3Ts (Training, Testing, and Taking Action) Program developed this factsheet to provide guidance to schools and child care facilities on how to interpret drinking water lead sample results and offer recommendations for next steps after receiving sample results.

Interpreting Lead Results

There is no safe blood lead level in children. Use the flow chart below to guide you while interpreting your laboratory results. You can take next steps based on those results. Make sure all your lead results are in units of parts per billion (ppb). You might need to first convert the results if they are reported to you in other units. Refer to the conversion chart on how to convert your results. For each result (in ppb), there is a brief description of what the value could mean, possible reasons for that result, and next steps to consider.

0 ppb

1 ppb* and 10 ppb

10 ppb

State or School Logo

3Ts for Reducing Lead in Drinking Water in Schools and Child Care Facilities: TRAINING – TESTING – TAKING ACTION
(Template: Lead Sampling Results and Remediation Letter)

<Date>
<Point of Contact>
<School Address>

Dear <Parents, Caregivers, Teachers>:

<Enter school name/organization> would like to provide an update on our efforts to reduce potential exposure to lead from school drinking water by taking steps that include testing for lead in drinking water <in our school or on our campus> and sharing the sampling results. As discussed at <public meeting/event details, including date(s)>, our school has a <state required or voluntary> program to reduce potential exposure to lead in drinking water.

Lead is a toxic metal. When children and others are exposed to lead it can have adverse health effects. "Exposure" to lead in drinking water means that children or staff consume water that contains lead through drinking or food preparation. There is no safe level of lead exposure which is why we are working to identify potential sources of exposure and are communicating actions that can be taken to both reduce lead and protect children and staff.

As part of our program, <school/child care facility name> developed a plan to test for lead in <number or adjective (e.g., some, all)> drinking water fountains and other outlets where students and staff get water for drinking and cooking. The <state required or determined> program lead remediation level in drinking water samples is <#> ppb. When a lead sample is detected at or above this level, we take immediate steps to address the source of lead to protect children and staff.

The sampling results of our program and our next steps are as follow:

- On <date>, we tested <#> fixtures throughout our <school/child care facility>. This included <#> the hallway and classroom drinking water fountains, bathroom sinks, drinking water fountains in the gym and recreational fields, and all kitchen faucets.
- Sample results show lead was detected at/above the remediation level in <#> fixtures. No lead was detected in <#> fixtures. For the remaining <#> fixtures, lead was detected below <#> ppb.
- In response to the sampling results, we are taking immediate action on the <#> fixtures that showed lead levels at/above the program remediation level of <#> ppb. These fixtures have been removed from service, while more permanent measures are underway.
- For the <#> fixtures that lead was detected below the remediation level, we are <installing filters, implementing routine flushing, removing the fixtures from service, replacing drinking water fountains> to further minimize potential exposure.

You can view the detailed sample results and remediation plans at the following link: <school/child care facility's website>. Protecting the health and wellbeing of your child(ren) is our top priority and we are committed to keeping you informed every step of the way as we implement our program at <school/child care facility>.

Sincerely,
<Principal or Administrator Signature>
<Title>

For <name of state> state requirements or lead testing guidelines: <state website>. For U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) general information on lead: www.epa.gov/lead. For

1

State Action Required

Immediate Action Required

1 ppb* and 10 ppb

> (greater than) 10 ppb

Not detected in the sample.

Lead was detected in the sample.

U.S. EPA 3Ts: Sample Collection Guide for Child Care Facilities

For more information on how to sample for lead, visit the website below: <https://www.epa.gov/lead/3ts-lead>. Visit EPA's 3Ts Toolkit for more information on how to interpret lead test results: <https://www.epa.gov/lead/3ts-toolkit>.

- Identify Fixtures to Sample**
Prioritize sampling fixtures that are most likely to contain lead. Fixtures to sample include:
- Drinking water fountains
- Bathroom sinks
- Drinking water fountains in the gym and recreational fields, and all kitchen faucets.
- Label Containers**
Use a permanent marker to label and identify your containers. Go to Module 1 for the full list of fixtures to sample.
- Conduct Sampling**
Use a clean, dedicated bottle to collect and store the water sample. For all fixtures, use 0.25 liter of water before collecting the sample.
- Rinse the container under the faucet and discard the first.
- Fill the container to the top and cap immediately.
- Share Results**
Share the testing results with your sampling team. If you are a parent, you might want to bring the results to the building.
- Corrosion**
Lead in drinking water most often results from corroded plumbing materials that contain lead.
- Prepare**
Flush the high quality tap water. The water is not used before you sample.
DO NOT USE:
- Water that has been in the tap for 8-12 hours.
- Water that has been in the tap for 24-48 hours.
- Water that has been in the tap for 72-96 hours.
- Water that has been in the tap for 120-144 hours.
- Take Action**
If you are involved that you are not sure what to do, contact your state lead program.
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5



U.S. EPA 3Ts Program Training, Testing & Taking Action

Lead Sample Collection Field Guide For Schools and Child Care Facilities



3Ts 6 Lead Sample Collection Video
Reduce Lead in Drinking Water in Schools and Child Care Facilities

Helpful Resources:
- EPA website: www.epa.gov/lead
- EPA website: www.epa.gov/lead
- EPA website: www.epa.gov/lead
- EPA website: www.epa.gov/lead

WHY IS THIS IMPORTANT?

This factsheet is intended for child care facilities specializing in early care and education programs, including center-based and family child care homes, pre-kindergarten programs as well as Head Start and Early Head Start Programs.

Lead is toxic. There is no safe blood lead level in children. When children are exposed to lead it can have negative health effects that are physical and behavioral, including impaired growth and learning disabilities. This document presents common drinking water plumbing that are lead sources and non-lead materials.

DOES YOUR FACILITY HAVE A LEAD SOURCE?

Potential Lead Source Piping



Lead Pipe, Lead Connectors

A dull, gray, soft metal. Lead pipes are easily scratched with a coin or butter knife and would show a silver color as a result of the scratch. Lead service lines can be connected to household plumbing using solder and have a bulb-like shape on the end. The bulb is a marker

Potential Lead Source



Galvanized pipes. While silver in color, galvanized pipes may have had lead content up to 50% or more by mass.

Other Potential Sources of Lead



Lead in water can come from many other sources besides piping, such as:

Lead Solder

Silver in color, lead solder was commonly used to connect copper piping and plumbing together. Before 1987, lead solder may have had lead content up to 50% or more by mass.

Potential Funding Sources for Reducing Lead in Drinking Water in Schools and Child Care Facilities



- Assist schools and child care facilities identify potential funding sources for lead testing and remediation plus water quality-related projects
- Information on national foundations, corporations, state, and federal agencies that have a strong commitment to support school and child care improvement initiatives
- This guide includes:
 - 4 federal programs
 - 79 state programs
 - 115 foundations/companies providing funding opportunities



U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Office of Water

Grants/Funding

Presenter: Ying Tan

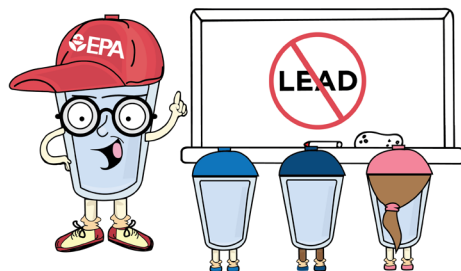


Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation Act (WIIN Act) Grants - SDWA 1464(d)

Overview:

The 2016 WIIN Act addresses, supports, and improves America's drinking water infrastructure and promote public health and the protection of the environment. **Each grant program has a tribal and state component.**

SDWA 1464(d) | Lead Testing in School and Child Care Program Drinking Water: Voluntary testing for lead contamination in drinking water at schools and child care programs.



Grant Program Priority Areas



- Disadvantaged, low-income, and underserved communities (lack household water or wastewater services)
- Small communities (population of less than 10,000 individuals and lacks the capacity to incur debt sufficient to finance a project)
- Schools with at least 50% of the children receiving free and reduced lunch and Head Start facilities
- Older facilities that are more likely to contain lead plumbing
- Tribal elementary and child care facilities that primarily care for children six years and under
- Tribal communities and Indian Nations

Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL)



- Also known as the Infrastructure Investments and Jobs Act,
- Signed by President Biden on November 15, 2021
- Historic investment in key programs and initiatives implemented by the U.S. EPA to build safer, healthier, cleaner communities.
- Includes \$50 billion to EPA to strengthen the nation's drinking water and wastewater systems – the single largest investment in water that the federal government has ever made.
- Approximately \$30 billion of this funding through the existing Drinking Water State Revolving Fund programs.

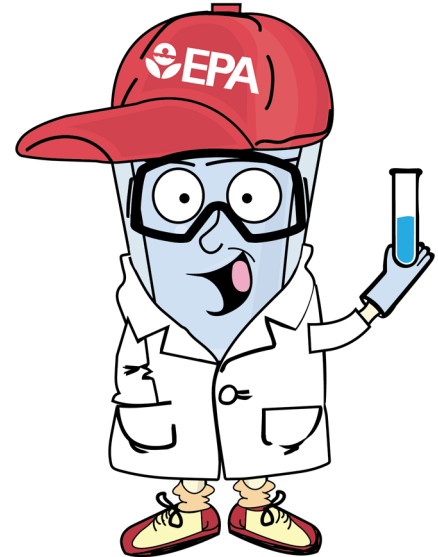
Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL)



Voluntary School and Child Care Lead Testing and Reduction Grant Program

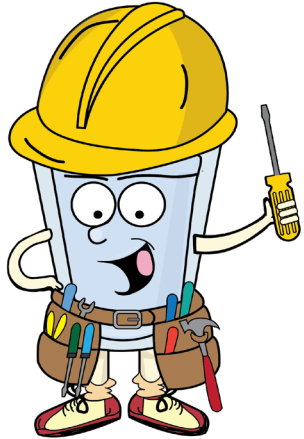
Expanded the program to allow funding for:

- **Lead remediation** (in addition to testing)
- Increases authorization of funding appropriations to approximately **~\$200 million** for the coming five years of the program



What type of lead remediation efforts does the grant support?

Use grant to replace, remove, install:



- internal plumbing
- faucets
- water fountains
- water filler stations
- Point-of-Use (POU) devices (e.g., NSF/ANSI certified filters)
- lead service lines
- other lead apparatus related to drinking water

Voluntary School and Child Care Lead Testing and Reduction Grant Program



- **Purpose of Grant**

- Reduce children's exposure to lead in drinking water
- Utilizing EPA's 3Ts (Training, Testing, and Taking Action) model or another model no less stringent to establish best practices

- **Who Receives Funding**

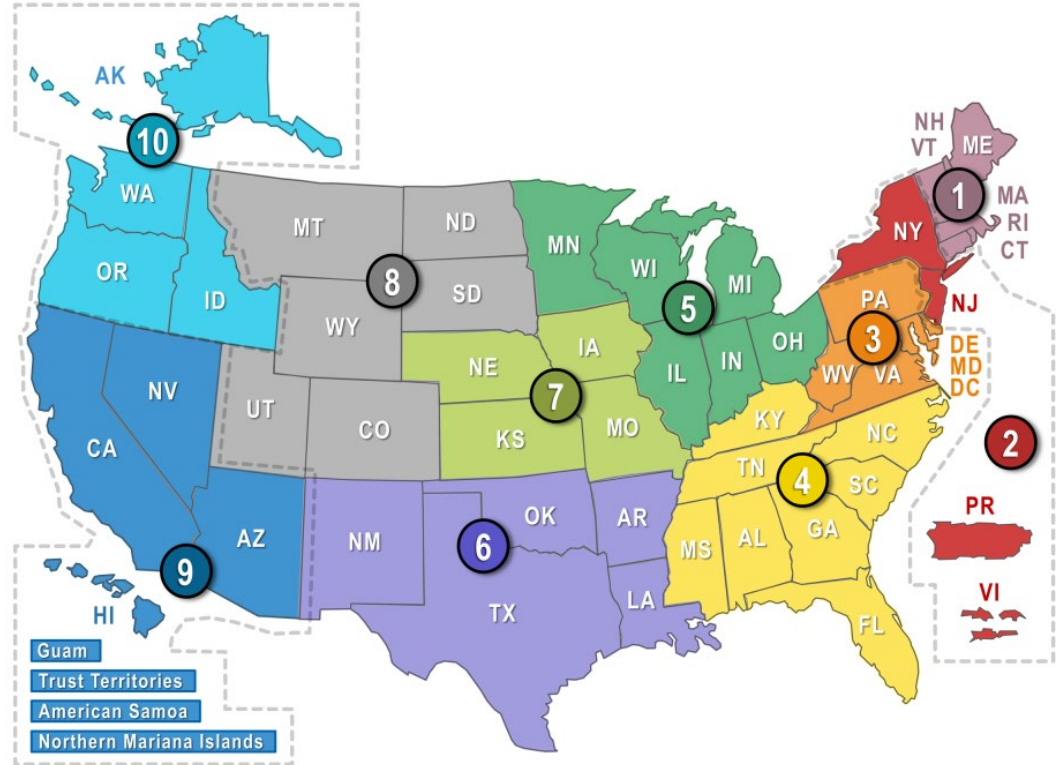
- States & Territories that have identified participation through a call for a *Notice of Intent to Participate*

- **Total Funds Allocated**

- ~\$43 million in FY 2019
- ~\$26 million in FY 2020
- ~\$26.5 million in FY 2021
- ~\$36 million in FY 2022 (estimated)

Who is Eligible to Receive Grant Funding?

- All 50 states and DC, Puerto Rico, US Virgin Islands, and American Samoa
- Public/charter schools and **child care facilities**
 - Defined by the state
- Disadvantaged communities prioritization



How to Access the U.S. EPA Grant Funding?



- **EPA → State → Child Care and Early Childhood facilities**
- Program participation varies with state administrations
 - Voluntary online sign-ups (e.g., MN – sign up form)
https://120water.formstack.com/forms/minnesota_lead_in_schools_testing_program_application
- Contact your state agencies administrating the program on participation and information. State agency contacts are available at the following link:
 - <https://www.epa.gov/dwcapacity/wiin-2107-lead-testing-school-and-child-care-program-drinking-water-state-grant-program>

U.S. Health and Human Services Office of Head Start

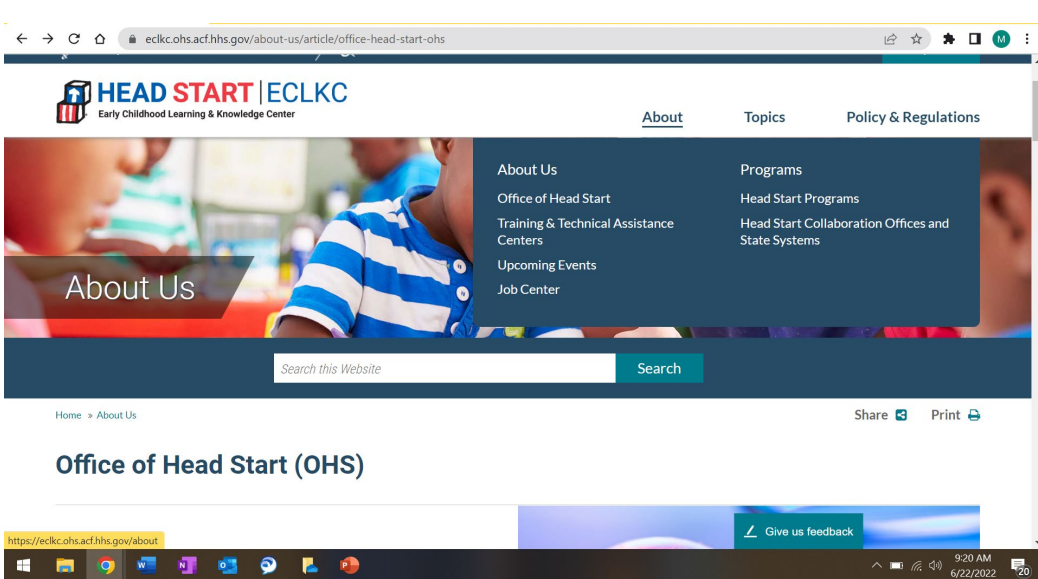
Presenter: Dr. Marco Beltran





Office of Head Start





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- Job Center
- Programs
- Head Start Programs
- Head Start Collaboration Offices and State Systems

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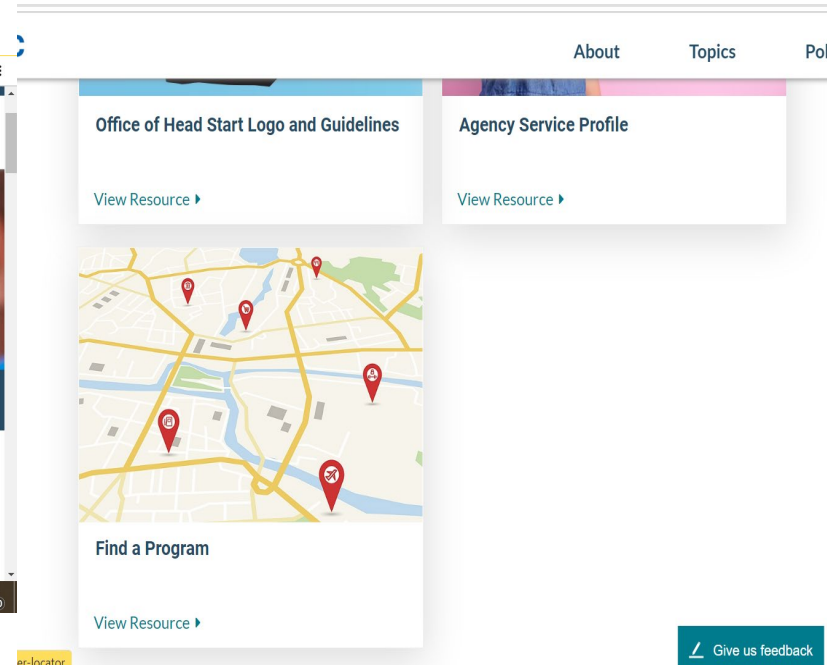
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Map showing program locations with red pins.

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Head Start Center Locator

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GAO Report: Child Care Facilities

Recommendation 1

- ❑ The OHS director should require Head Start programs to document that water provided to children has been tested for lead.

Recommendation 2

- ❑ The Assistant Secretary for the Administration for Children and Families should direct OCC and OHS to develop an agreement with the EPA on their roles and responsibilities in implementing a memorandum of understanding on reducing lead levels in drinking water in schools and childcare facilities.



Standards Used for Lead Testing Findings

1302.47(b)(1)(ix)

(b) A program must develop and implement a system of management...that includes policies and practices to ensure all facilities, equipment and materials, background checks, safety training, safety and hygiene practices and administrative safety procedures are adequate to ensure child safety. This system must ensure:

(1) *Facilities*. All facilities where children are served...are, at a minimum:

(ix) Kept safe through an ongoing system of preventative maintenance.

1302.47(b)(1)(iii)

(b) A program must develop and implement a system of management...that includes policies and practices to ensure all facilities, equipment and materials, background checks, safety training, safety and hygiene practices and administrative safety procedures are adequate to ensure child safety. This system must ensure:

(1) *Facilities*. All facilities where children are served...are, at a minimum:

(iii) Free from pollutants, hazards and toxins that are accessible to children and could endanger children's safety.



Funding Guidance

EPA-State-Child Care and Early Childhood facilities

- Program participation varies with state administrations voluntary online sign-ups (e.g., MN –sign up form)https://120water.formstack.com/forms/minnesota_lead_in_schools_testing_program_application
- Contact your state agencies administrating the program on participation and information. State agency contacts are available at the following link:
•<https://www.epa.gov/dwcapacity/wiin-2107-lead-testing-school-and-child-care-program-drinking-water-state-grant-program>

Head Start funds

Program Improvement (One-Time) Requests



U.S. Health and Human Services Office of Child Care

Presenter: Dr. Ellen Wheatley





U.S. Department of Health & Human Services

Administration for Children & Families

Office of Child Care



The Office of Child Care

Ellen C. Wheatley, Ph.D.
Deputy Director



CCDBG

OCC is authorized through the Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG) Act. Block grants provide flexibility to OCC's 321 state, territory, and tribal lead agency in terms of designing and implementing programs within specific guidelines



WHO DOES CCDF SERVE?

NUMBER SERVED

Approximately 1.4 million children and 857,700 families per month received child care assistance in FY 2019.



Serves

1 in 7

federally eligible children

Child Care Providers



231,723



QUALITY ACTIVITIES

Activities to improve the quality of child care, (658G (b)) – Lead Agencies must spend 9%, plus an additional 3% for infants and toddlers, of their CCDF allocation on quality improvement activities. CCDBG requires that quality funds are spend on at least 1 of 10 specified quality activities, one of which is

Licensing and health and safety requirements



STATES MAY USE QUALITY FUNDS TO TEST DRINKING WATER

- First contact your State WIIN program
- The State defines the criteria for allocating funds, look for other funding sources, one of which may be your State Child Care Office
- This is a **State Decision** – They may have obligated their quality funds in other directions, but at least two states are supporting water testing.



VERMONT

- Vermont requires schools and licensed or registered child care providers to test their drinking and cooking water for lead.
- The State provides templates for communication with parents and staff about testing and test results



- LeadCare Illinois:
 - Empowers child care providers to address lead in drinking water and comply with Illinois Department of Children and Family Services testing requirements
 - Offers free lead safety trainings
 - Supplies child care providers with a free test kit to sample drinking and cooking water sources
 - Provides education to help child care providers minimize or reduce the source of lead, if present.



IMPORTANT
WEBSITES
FOR
TESTING
DRINKING
WATER IN
CHILD CARE

- <https://www.healthvermont.gov/environment/children/lead-testing-drinking-water-what-child-care-providers-need-do>
- <https://www.elevatenp.org/leadcare-illinois/#:~:text=After%20completing%20training%2C%20child%20care,the%20lead%20in%20their%20water.>
- <https://info.childcareaware.org/blog/minimizing-lead-exposure-in-child-care>



IMPORTANT
WEBSITES
FOR
TESTING
DRINKING
WATER IN
CHILD CARE

- <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/occ/contact-information/office-child-care-regional-program-managers>
- <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/occ/contact-information/state-and-territory-child-care-and-development-fund-administrators>





Case-Study

Elevate Lead Testing Program in Chicago, IL

Presenters

Brian Cox and Caroline Pakenham



LeadCare Illinois

Healthy water for healthy kids

Lead in Water Testing at Child Care Facilities in Illinois

Presented by Elevate and the Illinois
Department of Public Health

Overview

- Illinois background
- LeadCare Illinois program overview
- Education and resources for testing, mitigation, and communicating with parents
- Lead test results
- Mitigation results

Fast Facts About Child Care Providers in Illinois

- There are 10,000 licensed providers in Illinois
- 96% of child care owners/directors are women
- 50% of administrators/owners are providers of color
- 70% of licensed facilities are home-based



Illinois Requirements for Child Care Providers



What Is LeadCare Illinois?



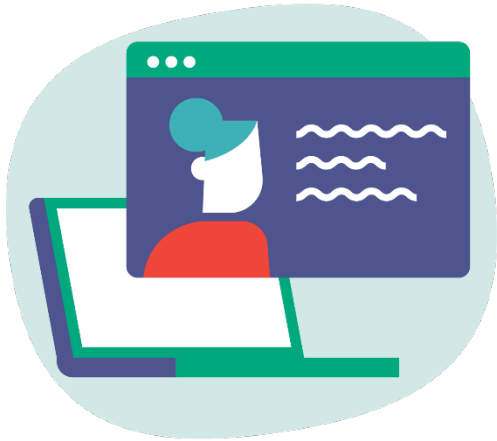
LeadCare Illinois

Healthy water for healthy kids

LeadCare Illinois is a free lead in water testing and education program for licensed child care providers in Illinois



Program Offerings



Training

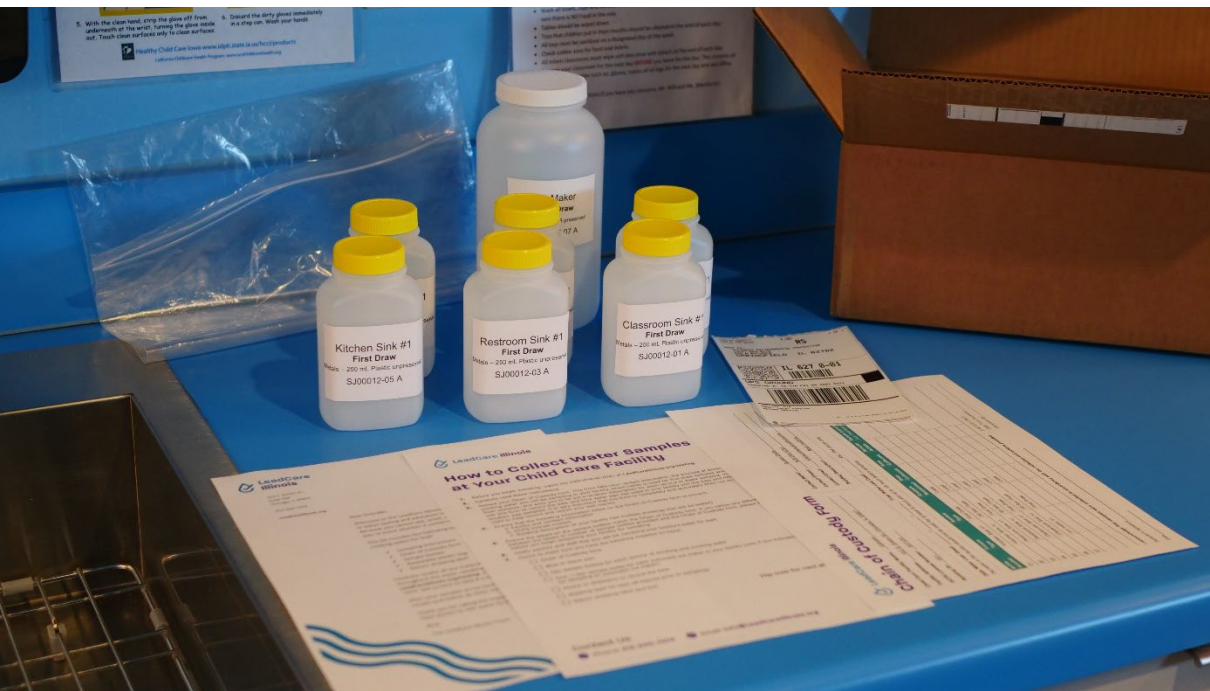


Testing



Support

Testing Resources



- Free lead safety training
- Call center support
- Free testing supplies and lab analysis
- Checklist and instructional booklet
- Educational videos

Locations to Test



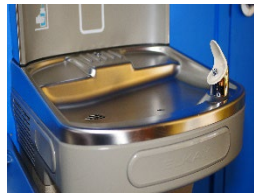
Kitchen Sink



Restroom Sink



Classroom Sink



Water Fountain




Water Dispenser



Ice Maker

- Any cooking or drinking water source
- Fixture inventory
- Fixture photo guide

Sharing of Lead Test Results



LeadCare Illinois

Dear Victoria,

We greatly appreciate the time and effort you've put into testing your facility's water for lead. **One or more of your results showed the presence of lead at or above the DCFS action level of 2.01 ppb.**

Since lead has been detected at or above 2.01 ppb, there are DCFS requirements your facility will need to meet. Click the button below to review your test results and learn about the immediate and long-term actions you will need to take at the fixtures where lead is present. You'll also find guidance to help communicate your results with parents and staff.

[Access Your Test Results](#)

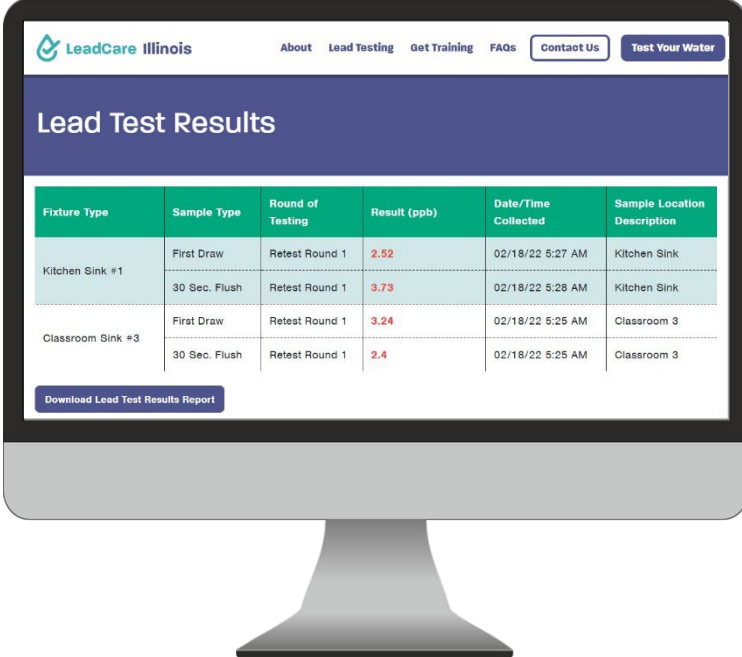
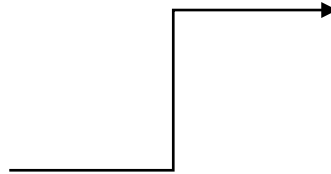
LeadCareIllinois.org
info@LeadCareIllinois.org
312-300-7074

VIEW IN BROWSER

Update Profile
This email was sent by: **Elevate Energy**
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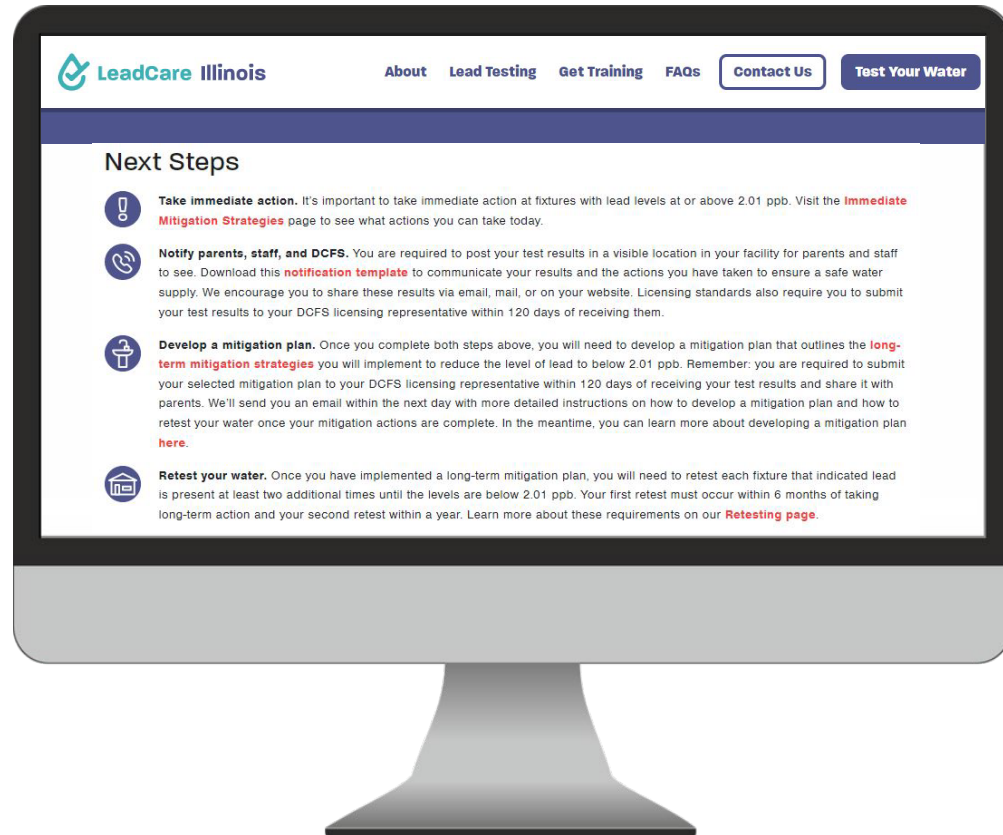
LeadCare Illinois About Lead Testing Get Training FAQs Contact Us Test Your Water

Lead Test Results

Fixture Type	Sample Type	Round of Testing	Result (ppb)	Date/Time Collected	Sample Location Description
Kitchen Sink #1	First Draw	Retest Round 1	2.52	02/18/22 5:27 AM	Kitchen Sink
	30 Sec. Flush	Retest Round 1	3.73	02/18/22 5:28 AM	Kitchen Sink
Classroom Sink #3	First Draw	Retest Round 1	3.24	02/18/22 5:25 AM	Classroom 3
	30 Sec. Flush	Retest Round 1	2.4	02/18/22 5:25 AM	Classroom 3

[Download Lead Test Results Report](#)

Management Approach



Mitigation Support



- Summary of required next steps and options
- One-on-one conversation with staff
- Mitigation plan template
- Free retesting supplies
- Connection to resources (if available)

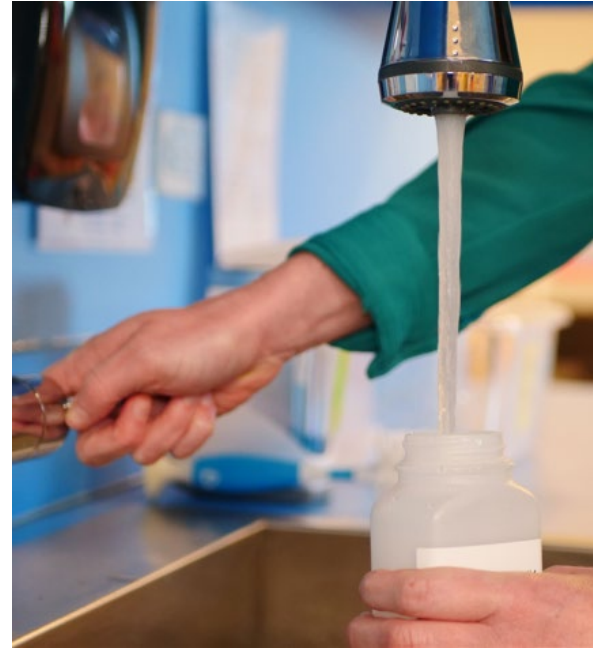
Notification Templates

Visit **LeadCareIllinois.org/notification** to use the following templates:

- Notification 1: Your Facility Will Test Its Drinking Water for Lead
- Notification 2a: Communicate Your Test Results (All Samples Below 2.01 ppb)
- Notification 2b: Communicate Your Test Results (Lead Present at or Above 2.01 ppb)
- Notification 3: Communicate Your Mitigation Plan
- Notification 4: Communicate Your Follow-Up Test Results

Provider Test Results

- 42% of providers have at least one sample at or above 2.01ppb
- Of those providers with lead:
 - 3% had a sample >50ppb
 - 20% between 10ppb – 50ppb
 - 25% had lead in more than 50% of samples



Common Mitigation Strategies

Immediate

1. Do Not Drink or Handwashing Only Signage
2. Bottled Water
3. Temporarily Remove Fixture from Service
4. Point of Use Filter
5. Manual Flushing

Long-term

1. Fixture Replacement
2. Long-term Filter Strategy

Program Impact

“Thank you for explaining how to reduce lead levels! No one has explained what to actually do about the lead in our water before.”

– Shelley, child care provider in Geneseo, IL





LeadCare Illinois

Healthy water for healthy kids

Questions?

Contact Information

- LeadCareIllinois.org
- info@LeadCareIllinois.org
- 312.300.7074

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Office of Water

3Ts Prepare: Testing Your Water for Lead

Presenter: Cindy Mack





**Hi! My name is Thirstin.
Let's look at the 3Ts
Sample Collection
Video!**



Hi! My name is Thirstin.

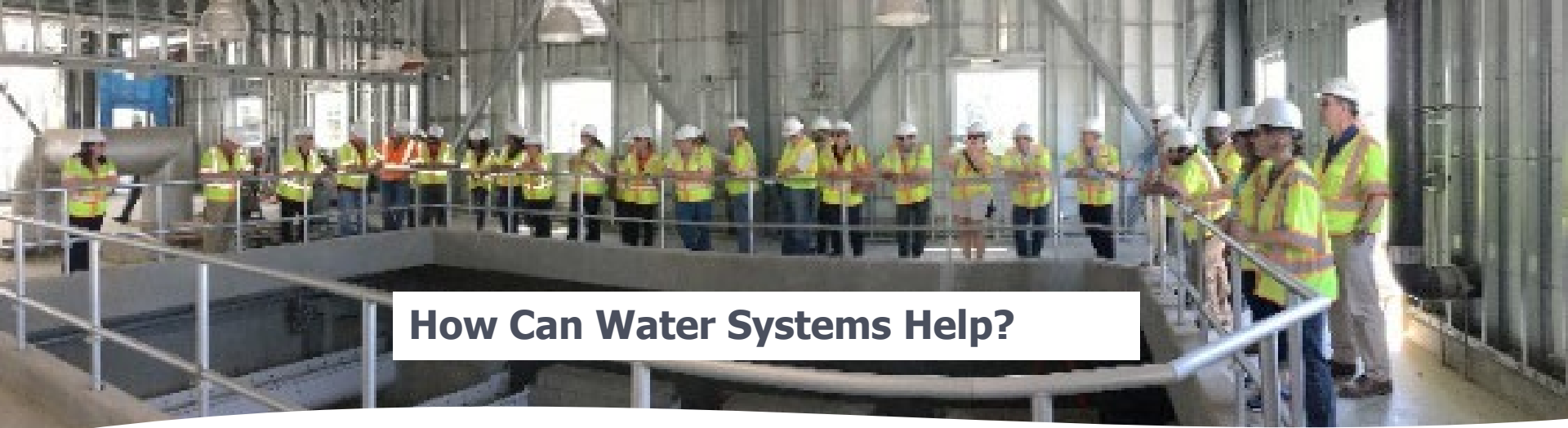
Let's look at the 3Ts Plan eBuilder to create your sampling plan before testing begins!



Before collecting samples, build your plan with the **eBuilder** for:

- (1) Communicating (e.g., methods and frequency to communicate results and actions to parents and staff);
- (2) Training (e.g., who and how personnel will be trained);
- (3) Testing (e.g., prioritize outlets for sampling and identify the type of lead samples to collect);
and
- (4) Taking Action (e.g., identify the type of short-term and/or long-term measures to take if lead is detected).

Transparency and communication are key to developing a successful program for reducing lead in drinking water in child care and early childhood facilities. Use the [3Ts program resources](#), including step-by-step instructions and interactive tools, to create your plan.



How Can Water Systems Help?

Your public water system/utility is a critical partner:

- May provide free lead testing to schools and child care facilities
 - Offer technical guidance
 - Help develop sampling plans or plumbing profiles
 - Assist with sample collection and laboratory analysis
 - Support you in communicating lead sample results to the community
 - Help interpret results and determine potential lead sources
- For more information:
 - [Lead and Copper Rule - https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/final-revisions-lead-and-copper-rule](https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/final-revisions-lead-and-copper-rule)

3Ts Prepare – The Program Remediation Trigger (PRT)

When should you take action to reduce lead levels in your drinking water?



Benchmarks

There are many benchmarks for determining when to take action to reduce lead exposure in drinking water.

Common Benchmarks for Lead in Drinking Water	
Amount (ppb)	Source
0	EPA MCLG for public water systems
1	American Academy of Pediatrics
5	Bottled Water Standard
10	World Health Organization Provisional Guidance

All State/Tribal Consortia/Territory WIIN grant programs have established a PRT. State agency contacts are available at the following link:

<https://www.epa.gov/dwcapacity/wiin-2107-lead-testing-school-and-child-care-program-drinking-water-state-grant-program>

3Ts Prepare – Prioritizing



Sample all fixtures used for human consumption

Factors to consider when selecting and prioritizing sampling locations:

- **Oldest known fixtures** - these are more likely to contain lead (especially those installed prior to the Lead Ban Act of 1986);
- **Outlets used by children under the age of 6 or pregnant women**
 - e.g., drinking fountains, nurse’s office, early childhood education classroom, kitchen, teachers’ lounges;
- **Areas with known service lines or lead pipes;**
- **Areas with corroded plumbing;** and
- **Frequency of use.** The longer the water remains in contact with the lead plumbing material, the potential increases for lead to leach into the water.

For more information on prioritizing sampling site locations, refer to [Module 4 in the 3Ts Toolkit](#) and answer the Plumbing Profile Questionnaire

3Ts Prepare – Select Certified Lab



- Use a laboratory certified by the state or EPA for testing lead in drinking water.
 - Validated by EPA or the state to use appropriate analytical techniques
 - find a list of certified labs - <https://www.epa.gov/dwlabcert>
 - List of considerations when choosing a lab - [Module 4 in the 3Ts Manual](#)
- Certified labs provide:
 - sampling bottles, labels, relevant paperwork, and specific instructions
 - some may offer to send qualified individuals to collect the samples
 - Many PWSs are certified labs and may provide free lead testing to child care facilities

3Ts Prepare – Develop Coding and Labeling System



- Create a coding & labeling system that will allow each unique outlet to be identified by location, type, and other relevant characteristics (e.g., room number, floor, etc.).

How Do I Label My Sample Locations?

Room Number-Outlet -Sample Type-Sample Number

N1-K-First Draw-1

Nursery (N), Kitchen (K), First draw sample

U.S. EPA

3Ts Collect: Water Samples To Test For Lead

Presenter: Ying Tan



3Ts Collect – 2-Steps



- ❑ Use a **2-steps sampling** procedure
 - ❑ 1st (primary) follow by a flush sample
- ❑ Identify if there is lead in the fixture (e.g., faucet, fixture, or water fountain) or behind the wall (e.g., in the interior plumbing)

Step 1

250-mL First Draw Sample

Take a 250mL first draw sample at all fixtures used for consumption to identify potential lead in the fixture.

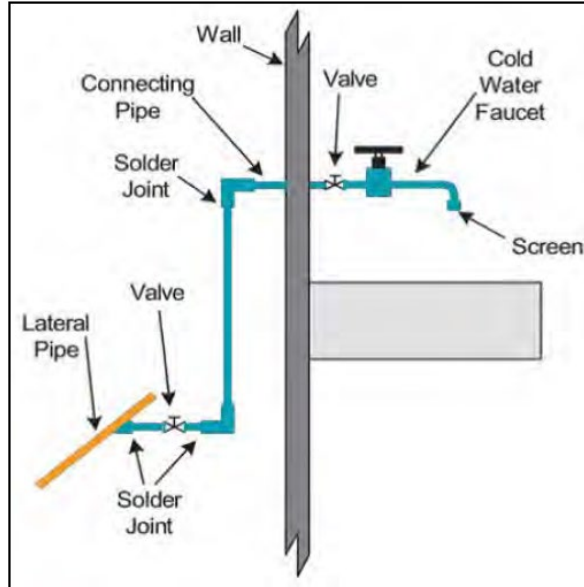


Step 2

250-mL Flush Sample

If the result of Step 1 is high, take a 30-second flush sample to identify lead in the plumbing behind the fixture.

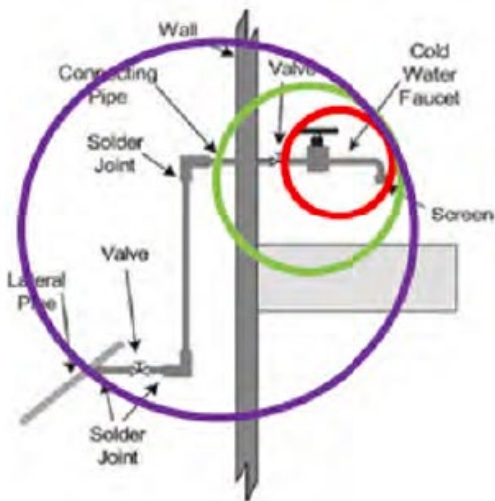
3Ts Collect - Sequential Sample Collection



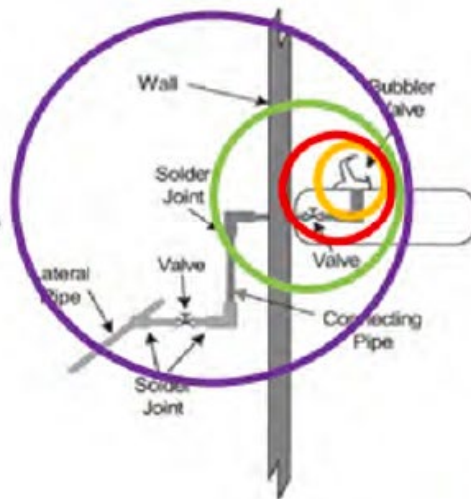
- ❑ 1st sample
 - Faucet + aerator + plumbing
- ❑ Flush sample (2nd sample)
 - Plumbing
- ❑ Flush sample (3rd sample)
 - Plumbing

3Ts Collect - Volume Size vs Plumbing Location

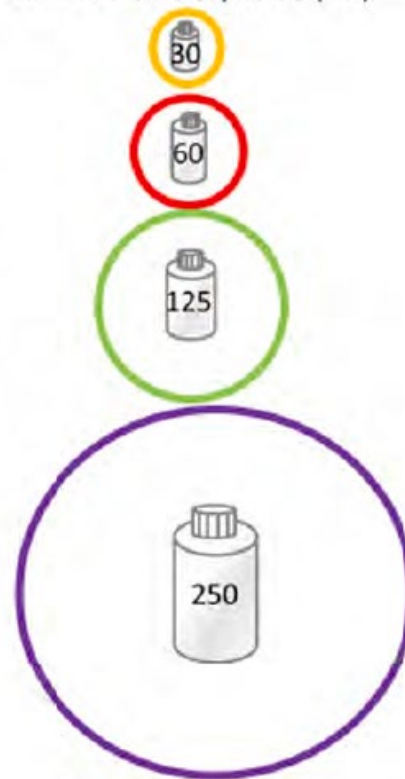
a. Faucet



b. Bubbler



Water Volume captured (mL)



3Ts Collect – Water Flow

- Smooth flow out of fixture
- Not splashing
- Capturing all water flowing out during collection
- Be familiar with the flow rate of the fixtures before collecting samples



3Ts - Schedule and Collect

There should be no water usage at the facility before sampling.

- The water should stagnate in the pipes, unused for 8 to 18 hours before a sample is collected
 - Normal operation schedule
 - Holidays and vacation

- When identifying dates and times for taking samples, schedule sample collection *before* the facility opens and *before* any water is used

3Ts - Testing Laboratory and Roles

- ❑ Select state/EPA certified approved testing laboratories
 - Select primary and backup labs

- ❑ Laboratory roles
 - Personnel for sample collection
 - Testing supplies
 - Sampling bottles (wide mouth)
 - Chain-of-custody form
 - Shipping procedures
 - Shipping labels



U.S. EPA 3Ts: Lead Sample Collection Guide for Child Care Facilities

For more information on how to sample for lead, visit the in-depth video at: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iPF-ykBKwE>
 Visit EPA's 3Ts Toolkit for more information on the modules referenced below at: www.epa.gov/safewater/3Ts.



Hi! I'm Thirstin! Let me show you how to sample for lead in drinking water at a child care facility.

corrosion



Lead in drinking water most often results from corroded plumbing materials that contain lead.



Children are most susceptible to the effects of lead as their bodies are still developing.



Extra caution must be taken when using infant formula.



If your child care facility operates out of a home or relies on its own well, call EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 for help testing your water for lead.

1 Contact a Certified Laboratory

To find a list of certified drinking water labs, visit - www.epa.gov/dwlabcert or contact your state WIIN grant program.*



Go to **Module 4** for a list of considerations when choosing a laboratory.

2 Identify Fixtures to Sample

Prioritize sampling fixtures that are actively used for cooking or drinking.



3 Label Containers

Develop a labeling system to track and label your sample containers.



Go to **Module 4** for the factsheet: *Develop a Code System for Samples.*

4 Prepare

Post signs the night before to ensure the water is not used before you sample.



Water must be stagnant for at least 8 hours, but no more than 18 before sampling.



Gather the following materials:

- ✓ Pencil and notepad
- ✓ Sampling form
- ✓ Hand wipes
- ✓ Stopwatch
- ✓ Disposable plastic gloves
- ✓ Bottled water
- ✓ Sample containers
- ✓ Map of the plumbing system

5 Conduct Sampling

Take samples **before** the facility opens and **before** fixtures have been used.

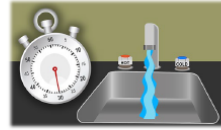
For a first draw sample, do not run the water before collecting samples.



Place the container under the fixture and **then** open the faucet.



Fill the container to the top - careful not to overflow it.



For a **flush sample**, follow the same procedures, but use a stopwatch and let the water run steadily for 30 seconds, then fill the container.

6 Pack and Ship

Ensure that your samples have been properly labeled and that they are securely packed in the shipping container, according to the instructions from the lab.



Ship your samples as soon as possible.

7 Share Results

Share the testing results with your community, including parents, students, staff, and anyone else that might use the building.



Go to **Module 1** for EPA's customizable parent letter template.

8 Take Action

Consider the following actions:

- ✓ Posting a sign at the fixture
- ✓ Installing filters
- ✓ Implementing a routine flushing program
- ✓ Removing or replacing the fixtures



If there are elevated lead levels, **take immediate action**. Contact your state WIIN grant program* for help.

Go to **Module 6** to review remediation and establishing routine practices for more information.

Helpful Resources

For more details, review the 3Ts Sampling Field Guide and other EPA resources at www.epa.gov/safewater/3Ts.

*Schools and child care facilities may be eligible for funds to conduct lead testing and remediation through the Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation (WIIN) Act grant program. Contact your WIIN state program at: www.epa.gov/dwcapacity/wiin-2107-lead-testing-school-and-child-care-program-drinking-water-state-grant-program



3Ts
Sample
Collection
Poster

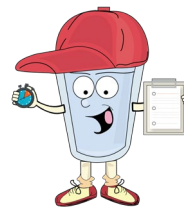


3Ts Collect – Reminders!



- **There is no safe blood lead level in children.** Children are most susceptible to the effects of lead because their bodies are still developing; therefore, they tend to absorb more lead from any source, including drinking water, than adults.
- **Collect samples in a 250 ml container** or container provided by a certified lab.
- **Collect cold water**
- **A sample test is a snapshot of the lead level taken at the time it was collected.** Results from one fixture cannot characterize the entire building.
- **The best way to know if there is lead in drinking water is to test for it.** Regularly schedule testing and routine maintenance are essential to reducing lead in drinking water.

3Ts Results – What to do?



- Make sure you know your 3Ts Program Remediation Trigger (PRT) or level of concern before you receive the lead sample results.
 - ✓ Contact your appropriate state agency and discuss your state’s requirements.
- Review your plan (which you prepared before sampling) to determine the action(s) you will take when lead is detected.
 - ✓ Determine which fixtures or plumbing material need *immediate* (typically within 24 hours), *short term* and/or *permanent* actions
 - ✓ The 3Ts program recommends taking immediate action for sample results that exceed the PRT.



U.S. EPA Helpful Resources

This builds on EPA's continued efforts to provide proactive steps to protect children's health. Specific to lead testing and water quality, EPA develops tools and materials for schools and child care facilities to use.

Testing

- 3Ts Lead Sample Collection Field Guide For Schools and Child Care Facilities; 3Ts Lead Sample Collection Video for Schools and Child Care Facilities; 3Ts Lead Sample Collection Guide For Child Care Facilities: <https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/3ts-reducing-lead-drinking-water> (July 31, 2022)
- 3Ts Sampling eTrackers: <https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/3ts-reducing-lead-drinking-water#mod7>
- List of EPA Certified Labs: <https://www.epa.gov/dwlabcert/contact-information-certification-programs-and-certified-laboratories-drinking-water>
- EPA's Website on Certification of Laboratories: <https://www.epa.gov/dwlabcert>
- EPA's National Accredited Laboratory: <https://www.epa.gov/lead/national-lead-laboratory-accreditation-program-list>
- 3Ts Revised Manual for Reducing Lead in Drinking Water in Schools and Child Care Facilities: <https://nepis.epa.gov/Exe/ZyPDF.cgi/P100VLI2.PDF?Dockey=P100VLI2.PDF>
- 3Ts Toolkit: <https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/3ts-reducing-lead-drinking-water>



U.S. EPA Helpful Resources (cont.)

This builds on EPA's continued efforts to provide proactive steps to protect children's health. Specific to lead testing and water quality, EPA develops tools and materials for schools and child care facilities to use.

Funding

- EPA's Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation Act Lead Testing in School and Child Care Program Grant: <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/grants>
- Lead Testing in School and Child Care Program Drinking Water Grant Contact Information: <https://www.epa.gov/dwcapacity/wiin-2107-lead-testing-school-and-child-care-program-drinking-water-state-grant-program>

Planning

- EPA's Website on Lead in Drinking Water in Schools and Childcare Facilities: <https://www.epa.gov/dwreginfo/lead-drinking-water-schools-and-childcare-facilities>
- EPA's Information on Maintaining or Restoring Water Quality in Buildings with Low or No Use: <https://www.epa.gov/coronavirus/information-maintaining-or-restoring-water-quality-buildings-low-or-no-use>
- EPA's Consumer Tool for Identifying POU Drinking Water Filters Certified to Reduce Lead: <https://www.epa.gov/water-research/consumer-tool-identifying-pou-drinking-water-filters-certified-reduce-lead>
- EPA's Extended Closure Factsheets for Child Care Facilities and Schools: <https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/audience-factsheets>



**U.S. EPA/Office of
Water**

Office of Ground Water
and Drinking Water

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**Questions
and
Exit Poll**

**U.S. HHS/Administration
for Children and Families**

Office of Head Start

Marco Beltran

Marco.Beltran@ACF.hhs.gov

Office of Child Care

Dr. Ellen Wheatley

Ellen.Wheatley@acf.hhs.gov



Get the Lead Out!

July 14, 2022: Lead Remediation