

Broadview Thompson

Phase I: Thirteen drinking fountains were sampled for first draw lead levels in the first phase of the testing program. Four of the thirteen had lead levels between 20 ppb and 50 ppb. One of the samples had a lead level of 50 ppb or greater.

Phase II: The second round of testing included thirteen fountains tested both for first draw and flushed lead levels. A flushed sample of the inlet water into the school was also taken. Eleven of 13 first draw drinking fountain samples were 20 ppb lead or less. Two first draw samples had lead levels between 20 and 50 ppb. Twelve of the flushed samples were below 20 ppb lead, but two flushed samples had levels between 20 and 50 ppb. The inlet water measured below 15 ppb lead, but was measured to be 11 ppb lead.

Follow-up: Four follow-up samples were taken on fountains #1, 3, 11 and 12. The samples were 1 minute flushed samples and were taken to determine the level of lead in the building plumbing. All but one of the four follow up samples (bubbler #12) were well below 20 ppb lead. The sample from bubbler #12 measured 21 ppb lead.

Plumbing Inspection: EES conducted a further investigation of the building on November 29, 1990. Broadview Thompson School was built in 1962. No information was obtained on the service line to the building.

The custodian reports that the composition of the building plumbing is mostly galvanized pipe with some copper. The only accessible solder was on a newly installed copper line in the boiler room. The solder tested negative for lead.

Plumbing adjacent to the drinking fountains showed little visible signs of corrosion, although dissimilar metals were commonly joined without a dielectric coupling. Most of the drinking fountains in the school were either Sunroc or Haws bubblers. The model numbers were not visible.

Conclusions: The Phase I results were probably deceptively high because of lack of use during the summer period when the samples were taken. Phase II results are probably representative of the first draw morning lead levels and the flushed lead levels found throughout the school year.

Higher lead levels at Broadview Thompson in samples during the school year appear to be the result of corrosion from the drinking fountains and the piping connecting the drinking fountains to the building plumbing. The results from Phase II also suggest that materials in the building plumbing may be contributing somewhat to the corrosion problem since several of the flushed lead levels were relatively high.

BROADVIEW THOMPSON

ppb Lead Level	PHASE I	PHASE II		FOLLOW-UP
	First Draw	First Draw	Flushed	Flushed
0-20	8	11	12	3
21-49	4	2	2	1
50+	1	0	0	0
Total Number	13	13	14	4

**Lead in Drinking Water
Seattle Public Schools**

School	Sample Location	Fixture Type	Sample Type	Phase I Results (ppb lead)	Phase II Results (ppb lead)	Fixture Replaced	Phase V Results (ppb lead)	Phase VI Results (ppb lead)	Phase VII Results (ppb lead)
Broadview	1	bubbler	first draw	20	18	yes			
Broadview	1	bubbler	flushed		26				
Broadview	2	bubbler	first draw	23	5				5
Broadview	2	bubbler	flushed		2				2
Broadview	3	bubbler	first draw	505	40	yes	3		9
Broadview	3	bubbler	flushed		10				7
Broadview	4	bubbler	first draw	41	11				
Broadview	4	bubbler	flushed		1				
Broadview	5	bubbler	first draw	18	4	yes			5
Broadview	5	bubbler	flushed		1				0
Broadview	6	bubbler	first draw	13	8				10
Broadview	6	bubbler	flushed		1				2
Broadview	7	bubbler	first draw		1				
Broadview	7	bubbler	flushed		1	yes			
Broadview	8	bubbler	first draw	11	3				
Broadview	8	bubbler	flushed		1				
Broadview	9	bubbler	first draw	3	6				
Broadview	9	bubbler	flushed		3				
Broadview	10	bubbler	first draw	34	26	yes	12		
Broadview	10	bubbler	flushed		3				
Broadview	11	bubbler	first draw	37	15	yes	38		
Broadview	11	bubbler	flushed		24	yes			
Broadview	12	bubbler	first draw	16	14	yes			
Broadview	12	bubbler	flushed		20				
Broadview	14	bubbler	first draw	16	16				
Broadview	14	bubbler	flushed		1				
Broadview	99	faucet	flushed		11				

Phase I, 7/90-8/90
Phase II, 9/90-11/90
Phase V, 9/92-11/92
Phase VI, 1/93 - 2/93
Phase VII, 2001-02

Seattle Public Schools

How to Read Previous Drinking Water Test Results

July 2004

School - Schools are identified by the building name rather than the program name, e.g. Summit K-12 is listed as Addams. Results are provided for buildings that no longer exist or that have since been renovated or relocated (please see footnote for individual schools).

Sample Location - The sample location number correlates with the Fountain ID Number and Location in School from Table 3 of the results of water quality testing currently available on the District web site. Sample location number 99 indicates that the sample was collected at the building inlet.

Fixture Type - The terms bubbler and fountain are used interchangeably.

Sample Type - First draw results are for concentrations measured in the first 250 mL of water from the bubbler that has stood in the piping and fixture for between 8 and 18 hours. Flushed results are from concentrations measured in a 250 mL sample collected after running the bubbler for 30 seconds.

Phase I Results - Phase I included the testing of drinking water from 85 District sites. Samples from 1152 water sources were collected and analyzed for lead during the summer of 1990. Phase I represented a worst case scenario because water at most sites had been standing for several weeks. Phase I was conducted by District personnel. Results are reported in parts per billion (ppb).

Phase II Results - Phase II included the testing of drinking water from 80 District sites. 2700 water samples from more than 1400 bubblers were collected and analyzed for lead from September 1990 through November 1990. Phase II was conducted by Economic and Engineering Services, Inc.

Note: Phase III and Phase IV did not include testing. Phase III was to identify bubblers with the lowest lead content and Phase IV was to replace all bubblers that had lead levels at or above 20 ppb.

Phase V Results - Between September 1992 and December 1992 follow-up sampling and analysis was conducted on all the replaced bubblers. Additional sampling was conducted on bubblers where Phase II analysis revealed levels between 15-20 ppb lead. Samples were also taken at new and renovated schools where no Phase II testing was done. A total of 633 samples were taken.

Phase VI Results - Phase VI was conducted between January 1993 and February 1993.

Phase VII Results - Water samples collected by District personnel between 2001 and 2002.