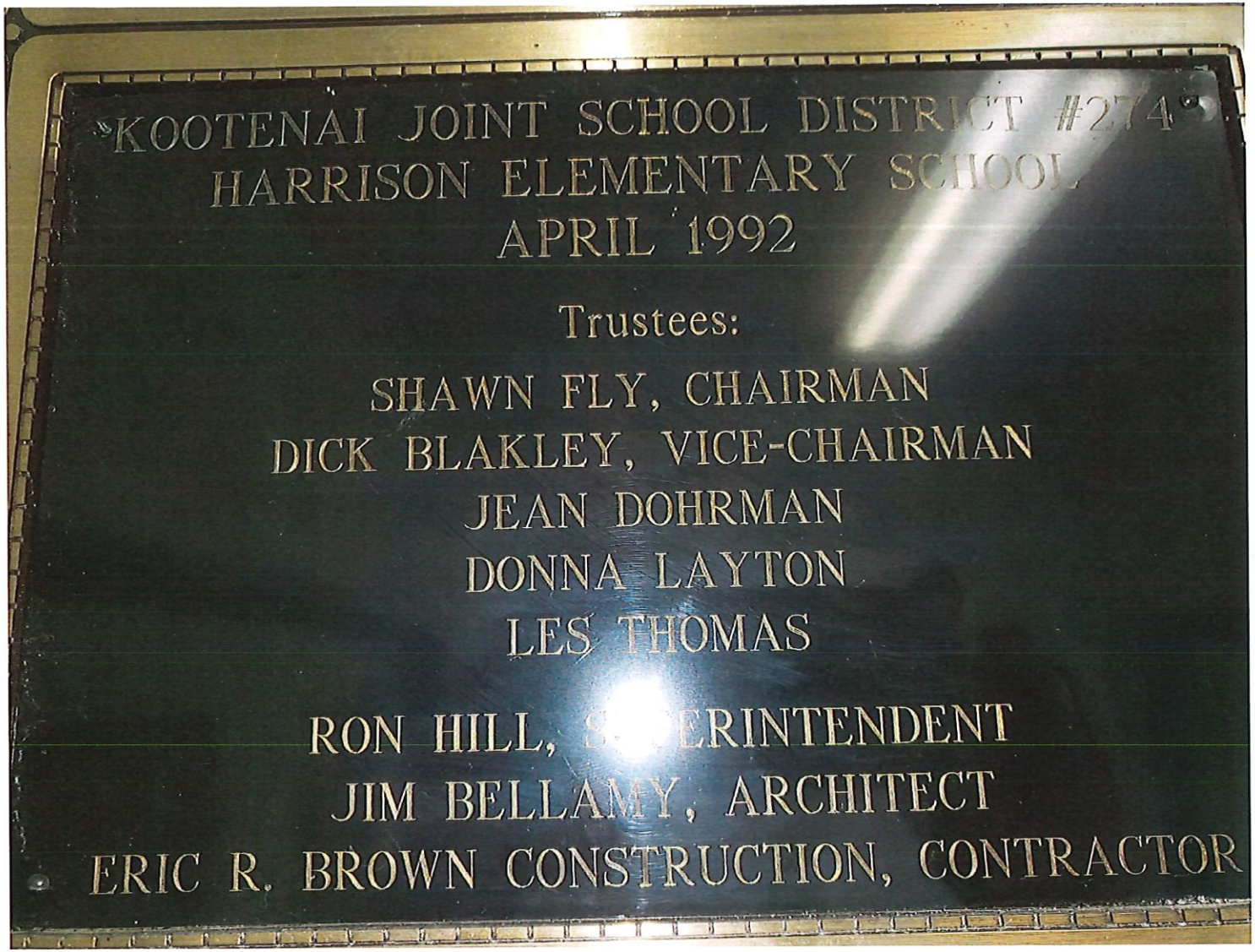

KOOTENAI JOINT SCHOOL DISTRICT #274
HARRISON ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
APRIL 1992
Trustees:
SHAWN FLY, CHAIRMAN
DICK BLAKLEY, VICE-CHAIRMAN
JEAN DOHRMAN
DONNA LAYTON
LES THOMAS
RON HILL, SUPERINTENDENT
JIM BELLAMY, ARCHITECT
ERIC R. BROWN CONSTRUCTION, CONTRACTOR

1-B


KOOTENAI JOINT SCHOOL DISTRICT #274
MULTIPURPOSE ROOM
APRIL 1990
Trustees:
Shawn Fly, Chairman
Dick Blakley, Vice-Chairman
Rick Harlow
Jean Dohrman
Howard Wilson
Ron Hill, Superintendent
Jerry Ressa, Architect, Pacific Design
Eric R. Brown Construction, Contractor

1-C

BROWN CONTRACTING
AND DEVELOPMENT INC.

March 22, 2016

Kootenai School District
Bob Dionne – Maintenance Supervisor
13030 E. O'Gara Road
Harrison, ID 83833

RE: Kootenai Elementary School and Multi-Purpose Building

Dear Mr. Dionne-

Approximately 20 to 25 years ago my previous company, Eric R. Brown Construction, built both the Kootenai Elementary school and Multi-Purpose building. To the best of my knowledge no lead based solder containing materials were used in the construction of either structure. At that time lead based solder was not allowed in construction products.

Sincerely,

Eric Brown
President – Brown Contracting and Development, Inc.

CERTIFICATION OF SAMPLING SITES

LEAD SOLDER SITES (Enter only count of sites from which samples were actually drawn)

# of residences with lead pipes or copper pipes & lead solder★ installed after December 31, 1982 (Tier 1).	Na
# of non-residential buildings containing lead pipes or copper pipes & lead solder★ installed after December 31, 1982 (Tier 2) to be used only if Tier 1 has been exhausted).	Na
# of sites that contain copper pipes & lead solder installed before 1983. (Tier 3; to be used only if tiers 1 & 2 have been exhausted.)	Na
TOTAL	Na

★ *Solder in plumbing installed before June 19, 1988 will automatically be assumed to contain lead. Solder in plumbing installed after the federal lead ban which began in Idaho on June 19, 1988 will need to use the scraping test described below before it can be used to satisfy lead solder criteria.*

The following sources have been explored to determine the number of structures which have interior lead pipe or copper pipe with lead solder:

____ Analysis of filings scraped from solder joints. (Field analysis kit is sufficient.)
____ Plumbing or building codes
____ Plumbing or building permits
____ Contacts within the building department, municipal clerk's office, or state regulatory agencies for historical documentation of the service area development.
____ Water Quality Data
____ Interviews with building inspectors
____ Survey of service area plumbers about when & where lead solder was used from Jan. 1, 1983 to present.
____ Survey of residents in sections of the service area where lead pipe and/or copper pipe with lead solder is suspected to exist
____ Interviews with contractors and developers

Explanation of Tier 2 & tier 3 sites (Attach additional pages if necessary.)

All pipes installed in 1953 (galvanized pipe was used)

LEAD SERVICE LINE SITES (Should comprise 50% of total samples collected.)

LSL samples required_____ # LSL samples taken _____ Difference (explain if unequal to zero) _____

Explanation of difference (attach additional pages if necessary):

The following sources have been explored to determine the number of lead service lines in the distribution system.

____ Distribution system maps and record drawings
____ Information collected for the presence of lead pipes and/or copper pipes with lead solder
____ Capital improvement plans and/or master plans for distribution system development
✓ Current and historical standard operating procedures and/or operation & maintenance manuals for the type of materials used for service connections
____ Utility records including meter installation records, customer complaint investigations and all historical documentation

MATERIALS SURVEY INVESTIGATION RESULTS

PWS ID Number 1280107

Population Served

Type of Structure	Year Built	Location	Contact Person		LSL ? Yes; No	Home Plumbing Material	Verified	Volu teer
			Name	Phone				
School	1953	Harrison Idaho	Kerry Beare	689-3311	NO	galvanized	yes	
Bldg								

2-B

First Column "structure types": SFR = single family residence; MFR = multifamily residence; Bldg = other types of buildings

"LSL" column: LSL = Lead service line; enter "yes" if pipe between the house and the water main is made from lead, otherwis

"Home plumbing material" column: Enter "Pb" if interior pipe is lead; "Pb/Cu" if copper with lead solder; or name any other m

"Volunteered" column: Enter "no" if customer refused to participate.

Last column, "training material": Make entry only if site actually was used for sampling.


KOOTENAI HIGH SCHOOL
KOOTENAI SCHOOL DISTRICT 274
SCHOOL BOARD
RICK PALMITER, CHAIRMAN
DICK BLAKLEY, VICE-CHAIRMAN
BRENDA GUSTIN, TRUSTEE
MITCH DONOHOE, TRUSTEE
JOHN KRAACK, TRUSTEE
TOM LAMB, TRUSTEE
RON HILL, SUPERINTENDENT
JUNE 2004
ARCHITECT
g.f. longwell-architects, pllc
GENERAL CONTRACTOR
LEVERNIER CONSTRUCTION, INC.

Riverside
ENGINEERING, PLLC

3-B

March 22, 2016

RE: Copper Pipe Solder – Kootenai High School

To whom it may concern,

I have reviewed the mechanical construction specifications for the Kootenai High School located in Harrison, Idaho and find the solder type specified is 95/5 (no lead) solder. Shop drawings for the product intended for use are not available for review. Mechanical system design was by Riley Engineering, Inc. The review of these documents does not provide any guarantee of accuracy for actual product used for construction. Field sampling should be performed and tested for positive affirmation of the product used if desired.

Sincerely,

Michael G. Hubbard, P.E., Principal
Riverside Engineering, PLLC.

Here To Serve YOU!

Cook's Inc. STEEL BUILDINGS

N. 5770 Hauser Lake Road
Post Falls, Idaho 83854

(208) 773-2563
1-800-634-4914

4-A

GENERAL CONTRACTOR • LICENSED • BONDED • INSURED . . . . . for your protection
COOKSI 15CDF

Sales Contract and Work Order

I/we the owner(s) of the premises mentioned below hereby authorize you as contractor, to furnish all necessary materials, labor, and workmanship, to install, construct and place the improvements according to the following specifications, terms and conditions, on premises below described:

Contractor will build a steel covered building over-all measurements 40 wide 60 long
Wall height of main body to eave 14 Roof Pitch 4/12
Shed Roof: Front Height none Rear Height
Insulation: Type 3" R-11 Location Complete
Feeders: Width Length Eave Height Location
Mangers Location
Enclosed Shop Size Location
Open Bays Location
Body color Col galvanized steel 29 Gauge
Roof color Col galvanized steel 29 Gauge
Steel covered doors color Col Trim color Col Deluxe Yes
6 x 6 pressure treated posts approx. 4' in ground with concrete. With 4 x 6 pressure treated stub posts or walk-in door hangers. Fir framing lumber-standard and better. Girts and Purlins approx. 2 feet on center. Double Truss-Bolted system.
3/4 Bolt Size Manu. Rafters Cross Ties Webbing
1 Courses 2 x 6 T and G-pressure treated around base of building (c) Drawing
2 Aluminum windows: sizes 4x3 Location (c) Drawing
2 Solid Core Walk-in Door — Left Hinge Right Hinge Location (c) Drawing

NOTE: The maximum height of a sidewall sliding door is one foot less than eave height.

2 Sliding Doors: sizes and clearance 10 x 13 Location (c) Drawing
Sliding Doors (Split) sizes and clearance Location (c) Drawing
Overhead Doors: sizes Tilt Up Roll Up Location (c) Drawing
Feet of Skylite under eaves
5 Inches thick concrete slab: Location: Wire Finish Rough Smooth
Owner to prepare site Company to prepare site Fill if Required will be supplied by Owner
Clean Up: Owner Cont. ✓ Permit: Owner Cont. ✓

(CASH JOBS)

50% or more must be paid down on cash jobs. Payment must be made at time of contract. Balance of contract price must be paid on the date of completion or interest at the rate of 1% per month will be charged from date of completion to date of payment.

GIVE FINAL BUILDING PAYMENT TO FOREMAN ON COMPLETION

Cash Price	$ 23,040
Tax	$ Incl
Sub total	$
	$
	$
Down Payment	$
Unpaid Balance	$
Time Payment Charge	$
Total	$

BUILDING PERMIT APPLICATION

Jurisdiction of Kootenai County, Idaho

remodel 3-17-11 H-B permit H18402

23 MAPPED ☐

1 JOB ADDRESS	2 SECTION	TOWNSHIP	RANGE
411 Box 26 Harrison	11	25	5 W

3 PARCEL NUMBER	4 SERIAL NUMBER
RP50 3-W-25-3375	31194

5 LEGAL DESCR. (☐ SEE ATTACHED SHEET)

(W 2 - N (2) - NW) Exempt

6 OWNER	7 CONTRACTOR
Kootenai County Land Trust	Cooke Inc.
411 Box 26 Harrison	
83833	Phone 689 2623

8 ARCHITECT OR DESIGNER	9 ENGINEER

10 Class of work: ☐ NEW ☐ ADDITION ☐ ALTERATION ☐ SETTING PERMIT ☐ OTHER CODE

11 DESCRIBE WORK

40 x 60 mini storage shop Post Construction

12 DIRECTIONS

I-90 E/B to Hwy 3 S/B to Hwy 97 W/B to Coeur d'Alene to site

13 SPECIAL CONDITIONS	SIZE

CALL FOR INSPECTIONS 769-4401

APPLICATION ACCEPTED BY	PLANS CHECKED BY	APPROVED FOR ISSUANCE BY

Valuation of work $	PERMIT FEE $
PLAN CHECK FEE $	TOTAL FEE $

Type of Const.	Occupancy Group / Division	
Size of Bldg. (Total) Sq. Ft.	No. of Stories	Max. Occ. Load

14 LAND USE - CHECK:
IND ☐ COM ☐ RES ☐ M.H. ☐ OTHER ☐

15 ZONING

16 HIGHWAY DISTRICT
Kenneth Rosner

17 AIRPORT $

NOTICE

Separate permits are required for electrical, plumbing, heating, ventilating or air conditioning.

This permit becomes null and void if work or construction authorized is not commenced within 180 days, or if construction or work is suspended or abandoned for period of 180 days at any time after work is commenced.

I hereby certify that I have read and examined this application and know the same to be

5-A

Kootenai Jt. School District #274

Superintendent, Scott Davis
Principal, Nolan Kerby
Business Manager, Stacia Dorman

DISTRICT OFFICE
13030 E. O'Gara Road
Harrison, ID 83833-7641

Phone: 208-689-3631
Fax: 208-689-3641

1. Snack Shack: Built 2007 Visual Confirmation -Plastic
2. Bleacher Stand: Pipe: Visual Confirmation -Galvanized-Plastic
3. Log House: Stand Pipe Visual Confirmation-Galvanized -Plastic
4. Football Field Irrigation: Visual Confirmation- Galvanized

Robert Dionne
Maintenance Supervisor

6A

To Whom it may concern,

I can state that the underground water line from the well house to what is now the Jr. High, what used to be the High School for Kootenai Jt. School District #274 Harrison, ID is 4" galvanized steel.

Sincerely,

and was It had a water brake in the line to the school repaired.

Duane Thompson
Maintenance Supervisor 1971-1977

6-B

4-18-2023

To Kootenai High School
Bob Dionne, (Maintenere)
(Water Line From well house to High School)

On 4-18-2023 Bob call Me about the Water Line at Kootenai High School, From the well house to the old High School (Now Junior High) I worked for the Kootenai High School From 1977 to the Mid 80s as Head of Maint During my time as Maintenece person & Projects at the District, Ditch cleaning Ditch Digging the water line was exposed, it is a 4" galvized Line From well House to basement Water Tank.

Kerry Beare

7-A

Lead and Copper Rule (LCRR)

The EPA published the LCRR on January 15, 2021, and formally approved it in December 2021. The revisions improve the Lead and Copper Rule to eliminate lead contamination in drinking water and increase public health protection by reducing lead exposure.

These revisions apply to 40 CFR Parts 141 and 142. At this time, the State of Idaho is following the EPA Guidelines (please refer to 40 CFR § 141.84 Lead service line inventory requirements) and the initial compliance deadline is October 16, 2024.

Lead and Copper Rule Improvements (LCRI)

It is important to note that we are exploring the rule as it is written in the law today. Still, the EPA has expressly committed to improving the regulation on a few key fronts and plans to promulgate the "Lead and Copper Rule Improvements" (LCRI) before the compliance deadline. On August 4th, 2022, the EPA released its final update to the "Inventory" component of the law and stated further that they would evaluate the other components. It is essential to know that the Inventory is final and will not change. Although the EPA issued Lead and Copper Rule Revisions (LCRR) in January 2021, the agency did not address practices for lead pipe replacement. The EPA later reviewed the LCRR to determine if it adequately protected families and communities, especially those at risk from lead in drinking water. The agency concluded that significant opportunities existed to improve the LCRR and proposed the LCRI.

Improvements include four priorities:

1. Replace lead service lines proactively and equitably.
2. Improve compliance with sampling at the tap to identify communities most at risk of lead in drinking water and compel action to reduce lead.
3. Decrease the complexity of the regulation (i.e., trigger-level vs. action-level, sampling methods, replacement schedules, etc.)
4. As part of the LCRI rulemaking process, the EPA is considering prioritizing protections for historically underserved and overburdened communities.

The Safe Drinking Water Act also requires the EPA to consult with the SAB on tools, indicators, and measures to evaluate the environmental justice impacts of lead service line presence and replacement in drinking water systems.

7-B

120Water™

HISTORICAL CONTEXT

PRO TIP

Use this timeline to brief your staff, elected officials, the general public, schools, and media.

LCR BEGINNINGS

To know where we're going, it's important to know where the regulation began, how we've changed, and how not to repeat ourselves. Knowing the timeline helps explain WHY the changes are happening, which is ultimately for every community to have zero lead and copper in your system. While that may feel impossible now, this timeline represents how much closer we are to achieving that goal.

Federal Lead Pipe Timeline

If you live in a home built before 1986, it's possible there are lead pipes in your system. No matter the piping material, you will have to account for lines via an inventory – for which many utilities lack reliable or complete data.

Here's a quick rundown of our early days:

- 1800s - Installation on a major scale
- 1930 - Some cities moving away from LSL use
- 1970 - LIA Campaigns End
- 1977 - Changes to plumbing codes
- 1986 - Federal LSL ban (Date of Lead Ban in each State Varies from 1986 - 1991)

DATE	ACTION	RESULT
1974	The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) was passed to protect our drinking water. The US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) sets the standards for drinking water quality and monitors states, local authorities and water suppliers who enforce those standards.	The EPA sets legal limits for more than 90 contaminants in drinking water, including chemical and microbial contaminants.
1986	Congress amended the SDWA prohibiting the use of pipes, solder or flux that were not "lead free" in public water systems or plumbing in facilities providing water for human consumption.	At the time "lead free" was defined as solder and flux with no more than 0.2% lead and pipes with no more than 8%.
1991	EPA first issued the Lead and Copper Rule (LCR) to limit concentrations of lead and copper in public drinking water.	The rule also set a standard for pipe corrosion control, a proven method of controlling contaminants in drinking water.
1996	Congress further amended the SDWA requiring plumbing fittings and fixtures to be in compliance with voluntary lead leaching standards.	Further amended the SDWA to clarify that its "lead free" prohibition on the use of pipes, solder, and flux also applies to pipe fittings, plumbing fittings, and fixtures.

7-C

120Water™

SCHOOL AND DAYCARE SAMPLING

No amount of lead is safe for children.

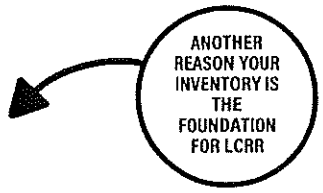
A recent study by the World Health Organization (WHO) found that when adults drink water with lead, they absorb up to 10%, but when children drink water with lead, they can absorb 40-60%. Consuming lead can cause nervous system damage, learning disabilities, behavioral problems, and in extreme cases, seizures, comas, and even death. Ever since the crisis in Flint, Michigan, lead in schools and facilities has been top of mind and a prevalent legislative issue. As of November 2021, almost half of the nation had voluntary programs in place and 18 states currently had mandatory programs. This has been the trend with the U.S. clearly prioritizing lead removal where children are present.

Water systems can get a head start for sampling schools and childcare facilities. Here are a few recommendations:

- Build a list of the schools and all licensed childcare facilities in your service area
- Meet with stakeholders to bring awareness of upcoming changes
- Provide training and education

SCHOOL AND DAYCARE SAMPLING, continued

Before LCRR, lead sampling in school facilities was the responsibility of states, cities, and individual facilities. With the updated regulation, school and daycare sampling will now fall to water systems to operate, including the following:



IDENTIFY Every water system will be required to create an inventory of facilities they serve – elementary schools, middle schools, high schools, preschools, daycares, etc.

SAMPLE Utilities must sample 20% of elementary schools and 20% of all childcare facilities in the service area each year for five years

- **Five (5) samples per school and two (2) samples per childcare facility**
  - Schools - Sample:
    - Two (2) drinking water fountains,
    - One (1) kitchen faucet used for food or drink preparation
    - One (1) classroom faucet or other outlet used for drinking
    - One (1) nurse's office faucet (as available)
  - Child care facilities – Sample:
    - One (1) drinking water fountain
    - One (1) of either a kitchen faucet used for the preparation of food or drink OR one (1) classroom faucet or other outlet used for drinking
- **Secondary school sampling must also be provided when requested.**

SHARE You must deliver results and public education to each sampled facility, primary agency, and health department.