

# SOLUTIONS FOR LEAD IN DRINKING WATER

**LABELLA**  
Associates

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# Lead in Drinking Water Regulations and Guidance

## Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) – 1974

- Original legislation which addressed lead in public drinking water systems

## Lead Contamination Control Act (LCCA) – 1988

- Recalled certain drinking water coolers with lead-lined tanks
- Prohibited the sale and manufacture of any drinking water cooler that contained more than 8% lead
- Initial development of sampling guidance for schools and child care facilities

## Lead and Copper Rule (LCR) – 1991

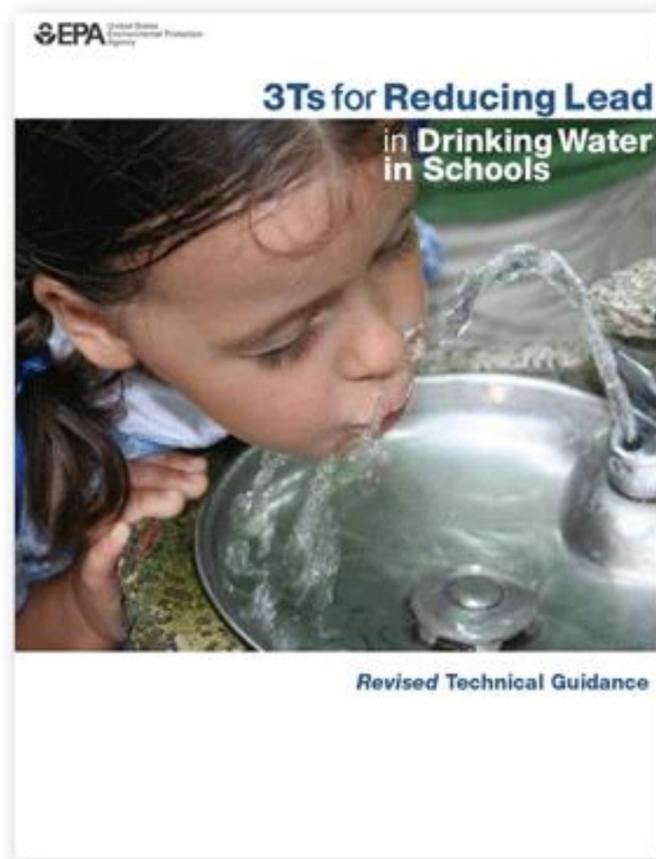
- This regulation applies to public water systems themselves as well as schools and child care facilities that provide their own water supplies (i.e., a well). This regulation does not apply to schools and child care facilities which are supplied by a public water system.

## Reduction of Lead in Drinking Water Act – 2011

- Amendment to the SDWA which mandates that all pipes, solders, fittings, and fixtures be “lead free.” Lead free is defined as the weighted average of lead content of no more than 0.25% of wetted surfaces and 0.20% for solder and flux.



# Lead in Drinking Water Regulations and Guidance



- The LCR Sampling protocol applies to schools that have their own water supply system
- The USEPA 3Ts Technical Guidance Document applies to schools whose water is supplied from public sources
- The latest version of USEPA's 3Ts was developed by the USEPA in 2006 to assist schools in reducing lead concentrations in drinking water. The 3Ts primarily focuses on the following areas:
  - Developing a current understanding of water quality
  - Collection and submittal of water samples
  - Implementation of corrective actions plans where elevated lead concentrations are detected
  - Communication and public outreach
- Consultation with your local health department and/or the New York State Department of Health is also key in achieving sampling results which are not only compliant with USEPA 3Ts guidance, but also any local regulatory requirements / guidance.

# Sampling Procedures and Guidance



## Prioritization

- Tier 1: High Priority – Drinking fountains and sinks used for consumption especially by young children
- Tier 2: Medium Priority – Sinks with a lower probability of use for drinking water (i.e., bathroom sinks)
- Tier 3: Low Priority – Utility sinks and showers

## Sampling

- Develop a comprehensive sampling plan and sample coding system
- Outlets / fixtures must be inactive for at least 8 but no more than 18 hours before sampling

**It is important to note that anyone can sample BUT mistakes with sampling protocol can lead to invalid data. This can result in a significant loss of time and investment.**

# If You Find Elevated Lead Concentrations...

## Additional Testing

- Fixtures should not be turned off at the valve prior to retesting
- Flush testing – 3Ts flush sampling methodology is fixture dependent
- Water Quality Parameter Testing

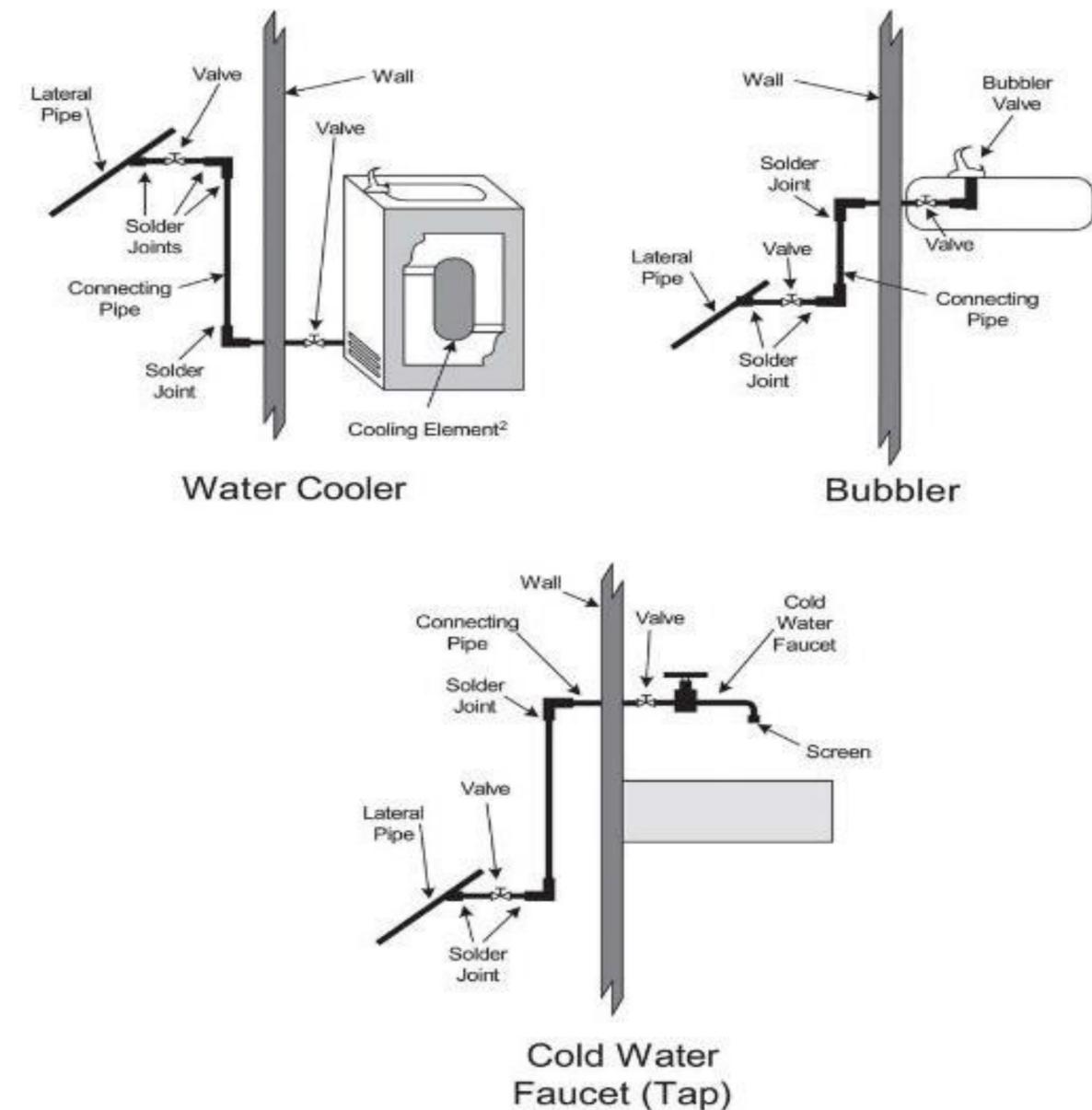
## Remediation

- Effective remedial measures requires following the 3Ts guidance and consulting with environmental engineers, water supply engineers, plumbing engineers, certified industrial hygienists, etc.

### *Some remedial options include:*

- Routine flushing of impacted fixtures
- Replacement of fixtures
- Replacement of supply piping
- Design and implementation of anti-corrosion systems

Exhibit 1.2: Common Drinking Water Outlets



# Resources and Useful Links

- [USEPA Groundwater and Drinking Water](#)
- [USEPA Lead in Drinking Water at Schools and Child Care Facilities](#)
- [USEPA Safe Drinking Water Act](#)
- [NYSDOH Information for Child Care Providers and Schools](#)
- [American Water Works Association](#)

## **Questions? Contact us.**

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