

# Inventory is in what's next?

## LCRR & LCRI

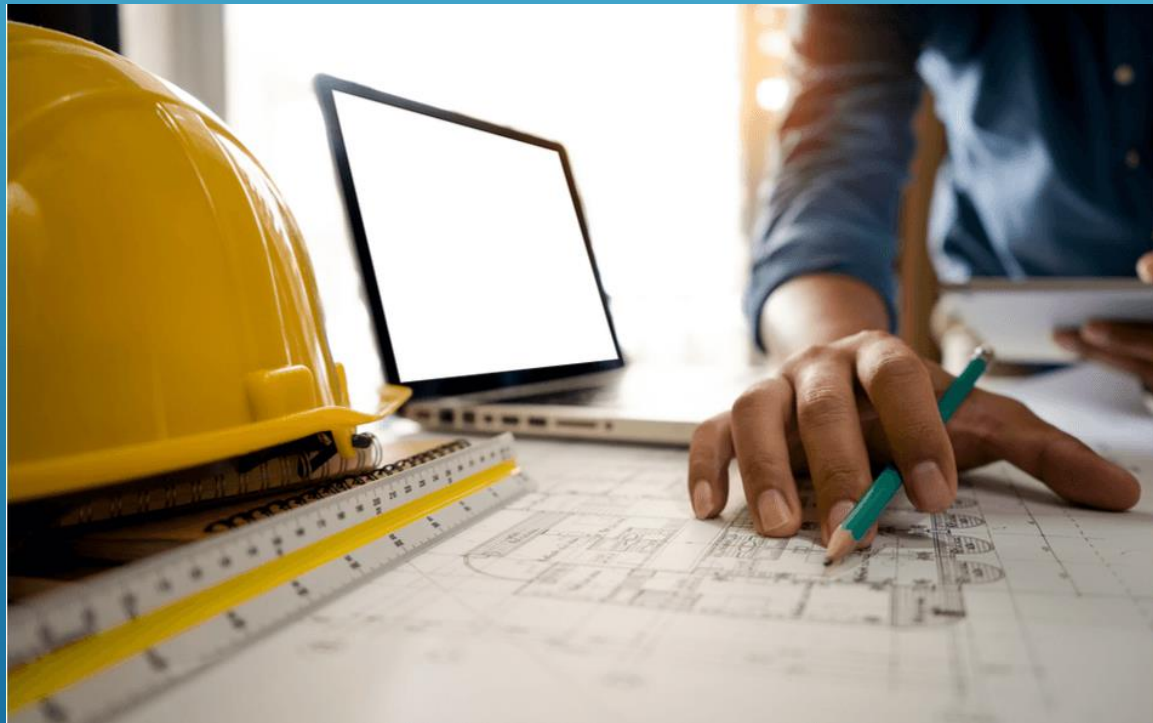
This presentation explores the Lead & Copper Rule, focusing on the importance of service line inventories and replacement and sampling.



# The LCRR and LCRI : Timeline



# Verifying Your Service Line Inventory



## Ordinance and regulation regulation Verification

1986 Safe Drinking Water Act Lead Lead Ban.

State of Florida Banned Lead on January 18m 1989.

## As-Built Drawing Verification

Utilize GIS data and as-built drawings to identify service line materials.

## Historical Task Verification

Review historical repair records to to identify lead or copper service service lines.

## Field Verification

Conduct visual inspections of service service lines to verify material composition.



# What needs to be submitted

- **All water systems must submit a baseline inventory or statement that they have no lead, galvanized requiring replacement or unknown service lines.**
- **All water systems with at least one lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or unknown service line must submit a service line replacement plan**
- **All community water systems must submit a list of the schools and licensed child care facilities they serve or provide certification that they do not serve any.**
- **If a water system wishes to obtain a waiver from the inventory validation requirements, they must also submit a written request to the State demonstrating that they have conducted an inventory validation that is at least as stringent as the LCRI inventory validation requirements by the LCRI compliance date.**
- **Mandatory replacement within ten year from compliance date which will end in 2027**
- **All Unknowns must be identified and replaced by 2037**

# Public Notification

## Tier 1 public notification

- **Must notify customer in 30 Days from initial inventory & Annually after that until the lead or GRR, Unknown is replaced**
- **Annual Reporting to FDEP on of July 1, 2025**
- **Public education must be provided to customers on the health risk or lead**
- **FDEP Will report to EPA in Q1 for 2025 for each public water system and number of lead, GRR, Unknown and any systems that failed to report**





# Service Line Replacement Plans: A Comprehensive Approach



## Planning

Develop a comprehensive plan that prioritizes replacement.



## Timeline

Ten year timeline for replacement, taking into account funding, permitting, and contractor availability.



## Funding

Secure funding for replacement through grants, loans, or other sources.



## Communication

Communicate clearly with customers about the replacement process and any disruptions.







# Funding and Resources for Replacement

1

## Federal Grants

The EPA offers grants through the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund.

2

## State Funding

Many states have programs to assist water systems with lead service line replacement.

3

## Private Loans

Water systems can secure loans from private lenders for replacement projects.





# Methods for Service Line Replacement

1

## Full Replacement

The entire service line is replaced, from the water main to the home.

2

## Partial Replacement

Only the portion of the service line on public property is replaced less than 2 feet gooseneck connection

3

## Half Replacement

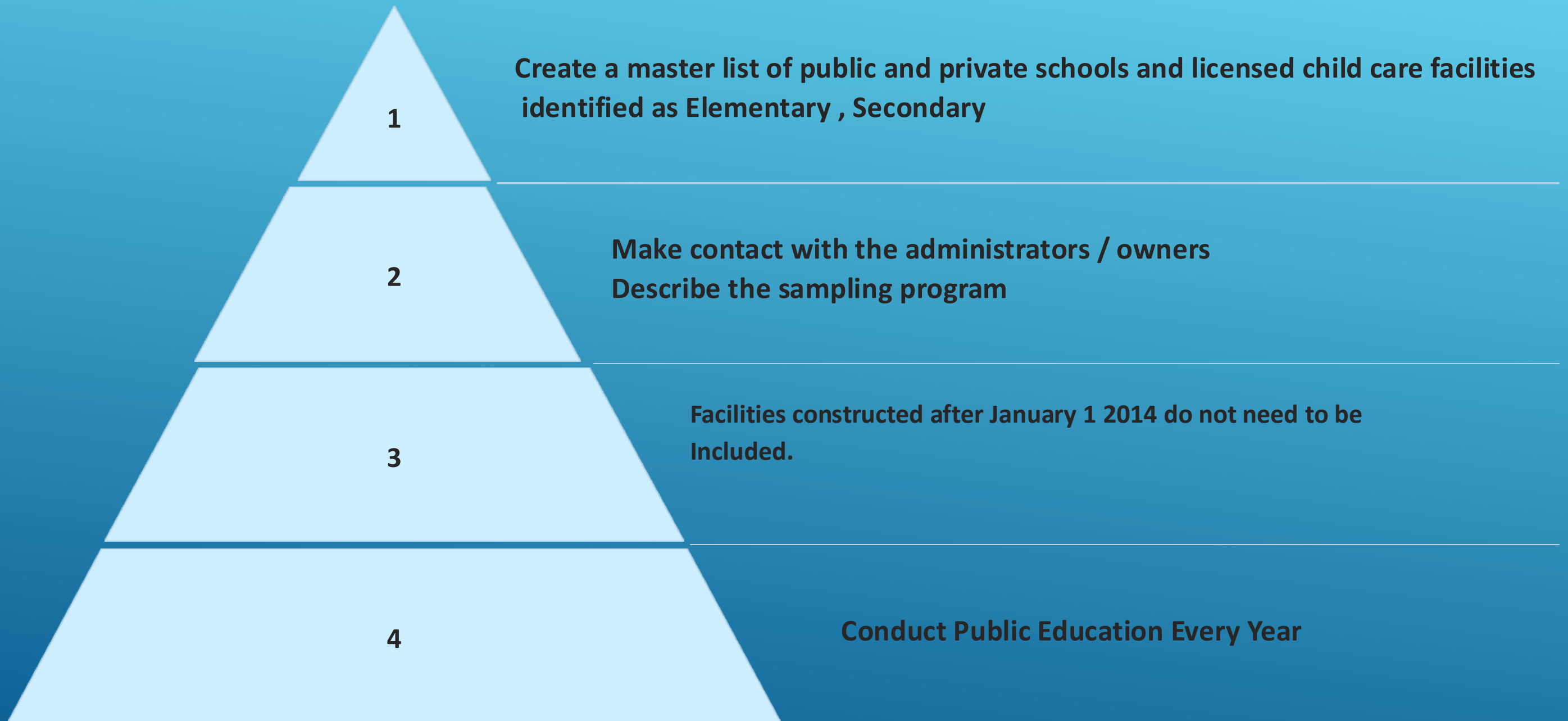
If the utility replaces their line from the main to the meter they must replace customers line or leave it in place on both sides



# School and Child Care Sampling



# School and Child Care Sampling starting 2028



1

Create a master list of public and private schools and licensed child care facilities identified as Elementary , Secondary

2

Make contact with the administrators / owners  
Describe the sampling program

3

Facilities constructed after January 1 2014 do not need to be Included.

4

Conduct Public Education Every Year



# List of all schools and licensed childcare facilities in your system

## Elementary School up to 8<sup>th</sup> grade

- **Water Systems are required to sample for lead and provide the following.**
- **Propose a schedule for sampling at the facility**
- **Information about sampling consistent with EPA's guidance**
- **Instructions for selecting sample points and preparing for sampling.**





## Secondary 9<sup>th</sup> Grade and above

- Water system only needs to provide information on how to request sampling.
- Once Requested they must be sampled
- Sampling is only required at a school or child care facility once every five years





# Sampling Location Requirements

## Schools

- At Least 5 samples from locations typically used for consumption
  - Two Drinking Fountains
  - One Kitchen faucet used for food and drink prep
  - One Classroom faucet, or other outlet used for drinking
  - One nurse's office faucet

## Childcare Facilities

- At least two samples
  - One Drinking fountain
  - One kitchen or classroom faucet used for food and drink prep



# Sampling Methods

Sample volume 250 ml vs. the typical 1L

Stagnation period: between 8 and 18 hours

# Sample Collection

Water system staff, school, child care staff or properly trained individuals

Most cases, schools and childcare facility staff will conduct own sampling

# Sample Results Reporting Requirements

Water systems must provide schools and child care facilities results within 30 days

Must include information about remediation options

All results must be submitted to DOH and State annually



- The samples must be first draw no pre stagnation flushing should be done.
- Can you grab a sample from a backflow as a 6<sup>th</sup> backflow as a 6<sup>th</sup> sample?
- Minimum of 5 samples must be done at the at the locations mentioned by the EPA, if water if water system sees value in grabbing a sample a sample at the backflow It could be an extra extra sample.
- If school or child care facility is non responsive responsive after 2 good faith efforts that satisfy that satisfy the water systems responsibility in responsibility in the states view.







## Public Education

- **Must included health effects of lead Exposure to lead in lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in effects in all age groups, infants and children can have have decreases in IQ and attention span.**
- **Lead exposure can lead to new learning and behavior behavior problems**
- **Children exposed to lead during pregnancy can have an have an increased risk of these adverse health effects.**
- **Adults can have increased risk of heart disease, high high blood pressure, kidney or nervous system problems.**
- **This education must be repeated yearly**





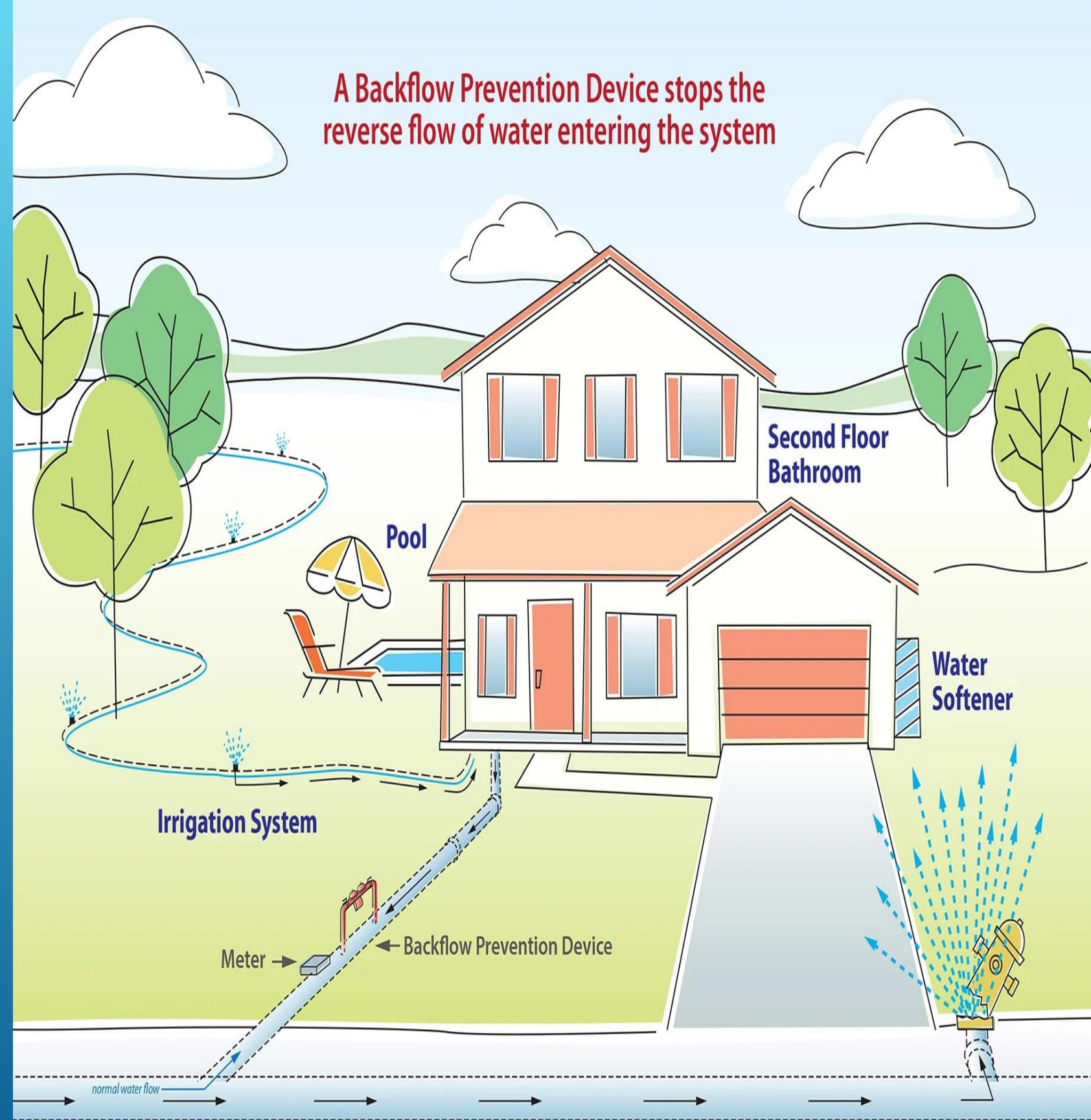
# The Lead and Copper Rule: Key Requirements

- 1** **Monitoring**  
Public water systems must regularly monitor lead levels in drinking water and report results to the EPA.
- 2** **Action Levels**  
Reduced from 15 ppb to 10 ppb. If lead levels exceed the EPA's action level, water systems must take steps to reduce lead in drinking water.
- 3** **Public Notification**  
Water systems are required to notify the public about lead levels in their drinking water.

## Questions to FDEP

Will there be any requirements for backflows containing lead on potable water irrigation Systems.

Are they planning on making any type of certification course on lead and the effects of it for utility staff working with Lead services, sampling ect..





# Conclusion:

- Lead Service line inventory submitted
  - Ten years to replace all service lines
    - Sampling for schools and childcare