

LEAD AND COPPER RULE US EPA REVISION

Water Resources Committee

June 3, 2021



Lead & Copper Rule (LCR)



EPA established the Lead and Copper Rule (LCR) in 1991 to protect public health and reduce exposure to lead in drinking water (*Most common sources of lead in drinking water are lead pipes and brass or bronze faucets and fixtures. Primarily controlled by treatment technique and reducing the corrosive quality of finished water.*)

LCR Overview

- First-draw samples collected from taps within homes and buildings
- *30 sample sets on a triennial basis*
- Samples are collected by the property owner and analyzed by the District
- Results then provided to the customer and published on the District's Annual Water Quality Report
- EPA's action levels are 15 ppb for Lead and 1.3 mg/l for Copper

90th Percentile Rule-*If 10 percent of the samples from homes have concentrations greater than the EPA action levels, the community water system must perform actions such as advanced source water treatment and corrosion control treatment techniques, public education and lead service line replacement.*

WATER QUALITY REPORT

2019



We test the drinking water quality for many constituents beyond what is required by state and federal regulations. Throughout 2019, the treatment plant staff conducted over 60,000 individual tests, from the start of the treatment process, all the way to your meter to ensure the safety of the water. This report shows all positive results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 - December 31, 2019 and may include earlier monitoring data.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

For more information, contact:
(858) 756-2424



Annual Water Quality Report

WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS



In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA and the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. State Board regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the most recent sampling for the constituent. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The State Board allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are more than one year old. Any violation of an AL, MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

TABLE 1 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA

Microbiological Contaminants	Highest No. of Detections	No. of months in violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria (state Total Coliform Rule)	(In a month) 1	0	5% positive monthly samples	0	Naturally present in the environment
E. coli (Federal Revised Total Coliform Rule)	(In the year) 0	0	(a)	-	Human and animal fecal waste

(a) Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is E. coli-positive or system fails to take repeat samples following E. coli-positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for E. coli.

TABLE 2 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER

Lead and Copper	Sample Date	No. of samples collected	90 th percentile level detected	No. sites exceeding AL	AL	PHG	No. of Schools Requesting Lead Sampling	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	2019	30	3.3	0	15	0.2	0	Leaching from household plumbing
Copper (ppm)	2019	30	0.6	0	1.3	0.3	N/A	Leaching from household plumbing

Lead Sampling in Schools

2017 SWRCB Permit Amendment

In 2017, the Division of Drinking Water issued a permit amendment to all community water systems in California, requiring water systems test schools within their service area for lead, if sampling is requested by the institution's officials. *According to the California Department of Education, there are 9,000 K-12 schools in the state, many of those served by the more than 3,000 permitted community water systems.*

SFID sampled several schools within the District in May of 2016. All results were below the action level (AL) for both lead and copper

2017 Assembly Bill No. 746

Established additional requirements for potable water systems to complete lead monitoring at public schools by July 1, 2019

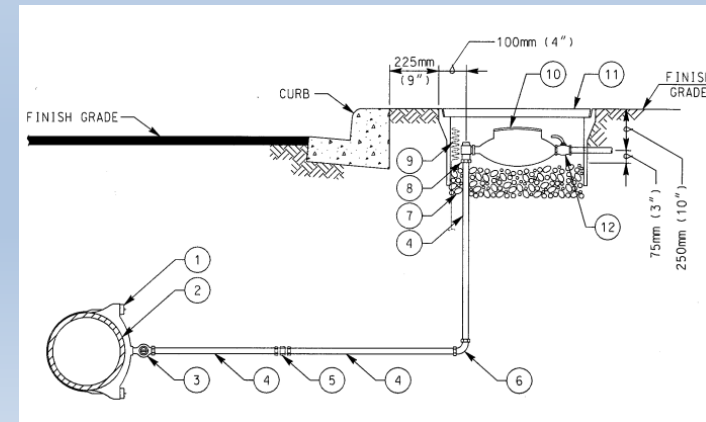
School sites were not subject to the requirements of AB No. 746 if:

- The school was constructed or modernized after January 1, 2010
- The local educational agency completed lead testing of the school site after January 1, 2009, and posted information about the lead testing on the local educational agency's Public Internet Website, including at a minimum, identifying any school site where the level of lead in the drinking water exceeds 15 parts per billion

California SB 1398 & SB 427 “Lead Service Line Inventory”

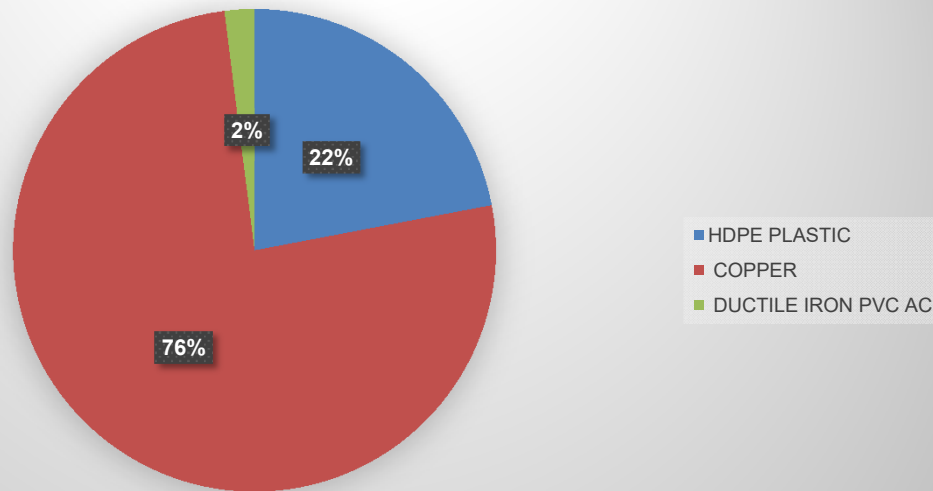
Section 116885 of the California Health and Safety Code (H&S Code, Lead Service Lines in Public Water Systems –**Senate Bill 1398 and SB 427**) required all community water systems to compile an inventory of known partial or total lead user service lines in use within its distribution system. “User Service Line” is the portion of the service line and fittings that are owned by the water system, from the mainline to the meter. **Does not include the meter or customer’s side of the meter.**

- Legislation is only concerned about lead lines and unknown material, all other identified material (copper, galvanized, poly, etc.), are acceptable
- Inventory was due to be completed and submitted no later than July 1, 2018
- This bill required systems to establish a timeline for replacement of lead user service lines by July 1, 2020



Overview of the District's Service Line Material

Santa Fe Irrigation District Water Service Lines

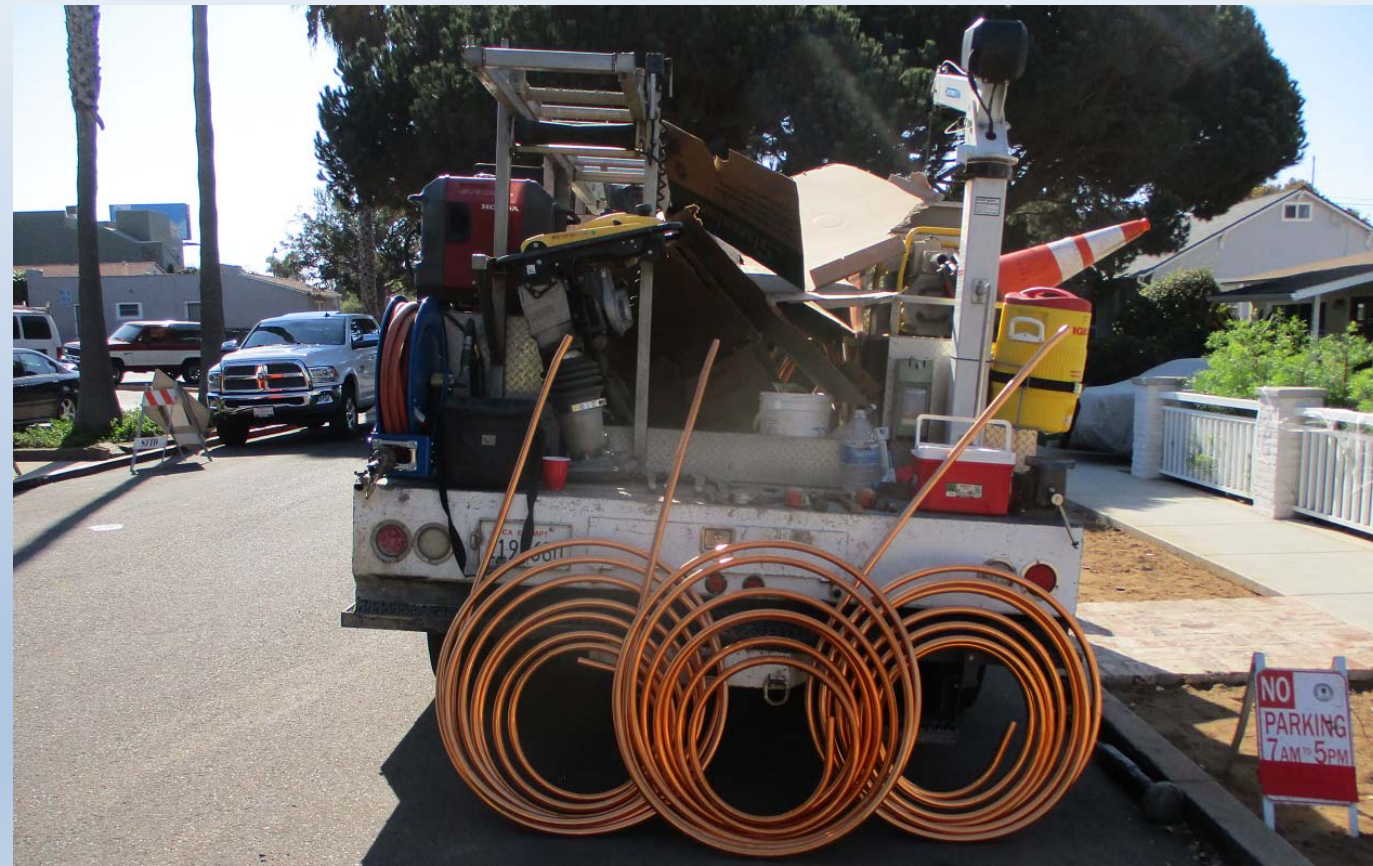


SFID Service Line Material	
HDPE (High Density Poly Ethylene)	1481
Copper	4991
Ductile Iron	3
PVC (Polyvinyl chloride)	27
Transite/Asbestos Cement	16
TOTAL	6518

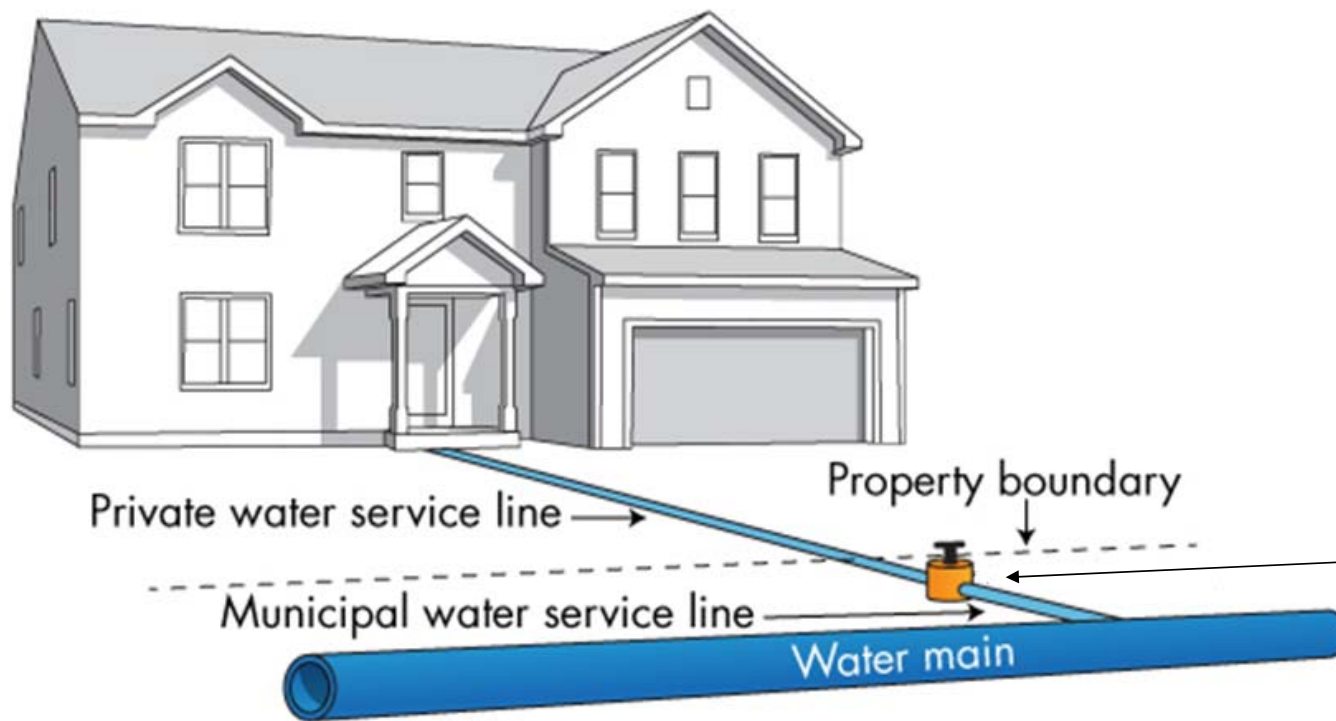
SFID's system has NO lead service lines

In addition to these service lines there are approximately 1071 Designated Fire Meter Services that are known copper service lines

SFID Copper Water Service Installation



SFID Service Line Ownership



SFID water meter & shut-off valve

US EPA Lead & Copper Rule Revision(LCRR)

Published On January 15, 2021, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) finalized the first major Update to the Lead and Copper Rule in nearly 30 years

Significant Changes that will be DUE January 16, 2024

- Develop a LSL Inventory, including customer owned portion
- Lead Service Line Replacement schedule and timeline
- Changes in sampling-Revised sampling sites that will be based upon inventory results
- Identify schools and licensed childcare facilities and develop sampling protocol to test lead at these establishment

- In contrast to the California definition, the LCRR define “service line” as a pipe, including the water meter, which connects the water main the building inlet. A service line may be owned by the water system, property owner or both.

The LCRR requires **ALL** water systems to complete an inventory of service line, regardless of ownership, by **January 16, 2024**