2015 Lead and Copper Rule Sampling Plan

Sample Pool and Selection

The District of Columbia Water and Sewer Authority (DC Water) will collect samples from at least 100 Tier 1 sites, January to June and July to December 2015. Sample sites meeting Tier 1 criteria under 40 CFR §141.86(a)(3)(ii) are single family structures with either full or partial lead service lines based on DC Water's data.

DC Water maintains a LCR "Sample Pool" of sites listed in Table 1. Customers who participated in the LCR sampling program in their previous four sample events are maintained in the Sample Pool.

DC Water also receives requests from our customers to sample their tap water for lead. DC Water will include these customer-requested sites in the LCR sampling program if they meet the Tier 1 criteria, have a full lead service line according to DC Water's data, agree to participate in the program, and are not already in the Sample Pool.

DC Water will attempt to send sample bottles to all sites in Table 1 and to the approved customer-requested sites until the minimum number of valid compliance samples has been collected. In the event that the number of valid compliance samples is insufficient to meet the LCR monitoring requirements, DC Water will add sites by random selection. The randomly selected sites will have full lead service lines, be single family homes according to DC Water data, and the customer agrees to participate in the LCR sampling program. DC Water will retain all randomly selected sites that provide samples (homes that do not return samples will not be included in the next semester's Sample Pool).

DC Water will schedule and distribute samples to Sample Pool sites in the order listed in Table 1. DC Water may sample locations out-of-order if the first sample submitted was rejected (refer to Criteria for Sample Acceptance section) and the customer requests a second sample kit. DC Water may also sample out-of-order if the customer contacts DC Water and requests a different sample date. DC Water will not leave a sample kit under the following conditions:

- Partial lead service line replacement within 60 days of sample kit drop-off;
- Tier 1 status is suspect (e.g. possible condo conversion); or
- Construction near the site or the site is undergoing rehabilitation.

DC Water will investigate to determine if the site should remain in the sample pool; however, the site will not be sampled until the following compliance period unless requested by the customer.

Sample Collection

DC Water will collect samples between January and June 2015 (first monitoring period) and July and December 2015 (second monitoring period). The homeowner will collect first and second draw samples following the instructions in the sample kit and complete the Chain of Custody form

(reference Appendix A). The samples will be sent to a certified laboratory, currently the Washington Aqueduct (WA), to analyze the lead, copper, and iron concentrations in the samples using Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Method 200.8.

Criteria for Acceptance as a Valid Compliance Sample

DC Water will forward samples to WA using the following criteria:

1. Bottles:
    - First draw sample bottle is full; and
    - First draw sample bottle is identified.

2. Chain-of-Custody or bottles must have the following information:
    - Address on bottles match address on chain of custody;
    - Site is a single dwelling unit (i.e., answered "No" to having multiple dwelling units);
    - Date and time stagnation started;
    - Date and time sample collected;
    - Stagnation time between 6 to 18 hours;
    - No leaks or water use during stagnation; and
    - If the customer has a water treatment unit installed, they must indicate that the system was bypassed for sampling.

DC Water will attempt to obtain any missing information from incomplete chain of custody forms by contacting the customer. DC Water will note the customer contact by logging the customer's name, the date, questions asked, and customer responses. DC Water will transfer the missing information onto the chain of custody.

Sample Invalidation

DC Water will request invalidation from EPA Region III for samples analyzed by WA laboratory based on 40 CFR §141.86(f):

- The laboratory establishes that improper analysis caused erroneous results;
- The sample was taken from a site that did not meet Tier 1 criteria;
- The sample container was damaged during transit; or
- There is substantial reason to suspect that the sample was subject to tampering.

Notifying Customers of Results
In accordance with 40 CFR §141.85(d), DC Water will mail sample results to the homeowner along with lead advisory information within 30 days of receiving sample results from the laboratory.

DC Water uses three standard letters to distribute lead test results (reference Appendix B). Letter #1 is used for homes with lead service lines in public and private space (full lead service). Letter #2 is used for homes with lead service in public space and non-lead service in private space. Letter #3 is used for homes with non-lead in public space and lead service in private space. These letters include the EPA required information in accordance with 40 CFR § 141.85(d)(3).

DC Water has never obtained a first or second draw copper test result above the copper action level since the addition of chloramines. DC Water will provide customers with written notification if their copper test results exceed the copper action level.

Sample Pool Revisions (Tables 2 through 4)
Sites will be removed from the Sample Pool under the following conditions:

- Site does not meet Tier 1 criteria (e.g. condo conversion, no lead service line);
- Customer notifies DC Water that they do not want to participate;
- Customer cannot provide a valid sample (e.g. water treatment unit cannot be bypassed); or
- For the last four consecutive sampling events of the site (i.e., sample kit dropped at the site), valid compliance samples were not returned from the site.

DC Water will assess the geographic distribution of the sites in the Sample Pool to ensure that they are representative of the residential lead service line distribution in the District. DC Water will select new sites to improve geographic distribution if the sites are not representative of the lead service line distribution.

Reporting Format
The lead and copper monitoring report will be submitted to EPA Region III in written and electronic format. The report format will comply with 40 CFR §141.90. DC Water will report lead results as "0.0000" that have been reported by the WA laboratory as non-detect (<0.0002 mg/L).

Optimal Corrosion Control Treatment Monitoring (OCCT)

DC Water will monitor for the OCCT Water Quality Parameters (WQP) twice per calendar year at 10 sites as required by 40 CFR §141.87(e)(2)(i). In order to achieve seasonal variability, DC Water will collect samples at 5 sites on a quarterly basis beginning in February for the first quarter. Sites sampled in the first quarter of the year will also be sampled during the third quarter (August) of the year and sites sampled during the second quarter (May) will be sampled again during the fourth quarter (November). The parameters monitored will be pH, dissolved orthophosphate, nitrite, and free ammonia. DC Water will monitor at the 10 sites listed in Table 5. DC Water will report entry point data collected by the Washington Aqueduct along with the WQP distribution system data by January 10, 2016, which is 10 days following the end of the OCCT WQP monitoring compliance period.

Table 1
2015 Sample Pool

No.	Address	Pipe Material
1	10 S St NW	Lead
2	1003 Otis St NE	Lead
3	1003 Quebec Pl NW	Lead
4	1010 10th St NE	Lead
5	1011 Taylor St NE	Lead
6	1020 INDEPENDENCE AVE SE	Lead
7	109 19th St SE	Lead
8	1113 STAPLES ST NE	Lead
9	119 16TH ST NE	Lead
10	12 14TH ST SE	Partial Lead
11	1211 Carrollsburg Pl SW	Partial Lead
12	1222 HAMILTON ST NW	Partial Lead
13	123 TENNESSEE AVE NE	Lead
14	125 Madison St NW	Lead
15	1262 COLUMBIA RD NW	Lead
16	1305 TAYLOR ST NW	Lead
17	1315 FRANKLIN ST NE	Lead
18	1319 POTOMAC AVE SE	Partial Lead
19	1331 Irving St NE	Lead
20	1339 CHILDRESS ST NE	Lead
21	1346 F St NE	Lead
22	1353 JEFFERSON ST NW	Partial Lead
23	1357 C St NE	Lead
24	1375 MONROE ST NW	Lead
25	1410 ALLISON ST NW	Lead
26	1412 S St NW	Partial Lead
27	1412 Shepherd St NW	Partial Lead
28	1420 Hamlin St NE	Partial Lead
29	1420 INGRAHAM ST NW	Lead
30	1424 S ST NW	Lead
31	1428 VARNUM ST NW	Lead
32	1436 S St NW	Partial Lead
33	1453 S St NW	Lead
34	15 MADISON ST NW	Lead
35	15 Milmarson Pl NW	Lead
36	1505 Buchanan St NW	Lead
37	1508 GOOD HOPE RD SE	Lead
38	1513 27TH ST NW	Lead
39	1519 Olive St NE	Lead

No.	Address	Pipe Material
40	1529 27TH ST NW	Lead
41	1529 UPSHUR ST NW	Lead
42	1603 Massachusetts Ave SE	Partial Lead
43	1613 Webster St NW	Lead
44	1620 Webster St NW	Lead
45	1627 Gales St NE	Lead
46	1635 WEBSTER ST NW	Lead
47	1649 HARVARD ST NW	Lead
48	1659 NEWTON ST NW	Lead
49	1671 Rosedale St NE	Partial Lead
50	1703 D St NE	Lead
51	1705 D St NE	Lead
52	1706 NEW JERSEY AVE NW	Lead
53	1715 IRVING ST NE	Lead
54	1736 Bay St SE	Partial Lead
55	1738 ALLISON ST NW	Lead
56	1808 KEARNEY ST NE	Partial Lead
57	1826 Jackson St NE	Lead
58	1850 2ND ST NW	Partial Lead
59	1911 P ST SE	Lead
60	1916 PARK RD NW	Lead
61	2007 37TH ST NW	Lead
62	2036 17TH ST NW	Lead
63	2107 2nd St NE	Lead
64	2121 3RD ST NE	Lead
65	213 49th St NE	Lead
66	2212 38th St NW	Lead
67	223 14th Pl NE	Partial Lead
68	228 V ST NE	Lead
69	230 G St NE	Partial Lead
70	231 K St NE	Partial Lead
71	24 Evarts St NE	Lead
72	2408 2nd St NE	Partial Lead
73	2435 33RD ST SE	Lead
74	2719 O ST NW	Lead
75	2804 6TH ST NE	Lead
76	2830 BRENTWOOD RD NE	Lead
77	2832 BRENTWOOD RD NE	Lead
78	2904 P ST SE	Lead
79	2913 Brandywine St NW	Lead
80	2923 Cathedral AVE NW	Lead
81	302 RITTENHOUSE ST NW	Partial Lead
82	3030 44TH ST NW	Partial Lead

No.	Address	Pipe Material
83	3033 CAMBRIDGE PL NW	Lead
84	3036 P St NW	Partial Lead
85	307 7th St NE	Lead
86	308 9th St SE	Partial Lead
87	309 11TH ST SE	Lead
88	313 10TH ST SE	Partial Lead
89	313 5TH ST NE	Lead
90	317 9th St SE	Partial Lead
91	3202 38TH ST NW	Partial Lead
92	3206 38th St NW	Lead
93	3211 Central Ave NE	Lead
94	3218 MACOMB ST NW	Lead
95	3218 MORRISON ST NW	Lead
96	322 TENNESSEE AVE NE	Lead
97	3301 BROWN St NW	Partial Lead
98	3309 35TH ST NW	Lead
99	331 RALEIGH ST SE	Lead
100	333 34th St NE	Partial Lead
101	336 Quackenbos St NE	Lead
102	3361 Stuyvesant Pl NW	Lead
103	3405 HOLMEAD PL NW	Lead
104	3416 9th St NE	Partial Lead
105	3510 QUESADA ST NW	Lead
106	36 Florida Ave NW	Partial Lead
107	3601 WARREN ST NW	Lead
108	3625 Albermarle St NW	Lead
109	3636 13TH ST NW	Lead
110	37 U ST NE	Lead
111	3706 35th St NW	Lead
112	3710 Huntington St NW	Lead
113	3722 MCKINLEY ST NW	Partial Lead
114	3724 CHESAPEAKE ST NW	Lead
115	3727 T St NW	Lead
116	3761 W ST NW	Lead
117	3807 KANAWHA ST NW	Lead
118	3809 ALTON PL NW	Partial Lead
119	3907 13th St NW	Partial Lead
120	3908 13TH ST NW	Lead
121	3913 8TH ST NW	Partial Lead
122	3916 5TH ST NW	Lead
123	3917 8th St NW	Partial Lead
124	4002 ILLINOIS AVE NW	Lead
125	4014 Grant St NE	Lead

No.	Address	Pipe Material
126	4054 GRANT ST NE	Lead
127	412 BRANDYWINE ST SE	Lead
128	4120 Grant St NE	Lead
129	413 4th St SE	Partial Lead
130	4131 YUMA ST NW	Lead
131	414 G ST NE	Lead
132	420 Kenyon St NW	Partial Lead
133	421 Hamilton St NW	Lead
134	4214 8th St NW	Lead
135	4215 39th St NW	Partial Lead
136	4233 JENIFER ST NW	Lead
137	424 Luray Pl NW	Lead
138	4307 CHESAPEAKE ST NW	Lead
139	4408 HAYES ST NE	Lead
140	4409 Lowell St NW	Lead
141	4413 5th St NW	Lead
142	4418 14th St NE	Lead
143	4425 14th St NE	Lead
144	4447 HAWTHORNE ST NW	Lead
145	449 S St NW	Lead
146	450 Newton Pl NW	Lead
147	4525 15TH ST NW	Lead
148	4550 30TH ST NW	Lead
149	4610 KANSAS AVE NW	Lead
150	4627 49th St NW	Lead
151	4703 Macarthur Blvd NW	Lead
152	4719 9TH ST NW	Lead
153	4806 Kansas Ave NW	Lead
154	4811 Illinois Ave NW	Lead
155	4818 8th ST NW	Partial Lead
156	4926 Glenbrook Rd NW	Lead
157	5003 7TH ST NW	Partial Lead
158	5007 13TH ST NW	Lead
159	501 Webster St NW	Lead
160	502 A ST SE	Lead
161	5024 7th St NW	Lead
162	522 4TH ST SE	Lead
163	5220 CHEVY CHASE PKWY NW	Lead
164	5223 KANSAS AVE NW	Lead
165	5226 7th St NW	Lead
166	5234 Illinois Ave NW	Lead
167	53 P St NW	Partial Lead
168	53 V St NW	Partial Lead

No.	Address	Pipe Material
169	5301 RENO RD NW	Partial Lead
170	531 Tennessee Ave NE	Lead
171	5312 ILLINOIS AVE NW	Lead
172	5318 9TH ST NW	Lead
173	5404 39TH ST NW	Partial Lead
174	5517 7th St NW	Lead
175	5731 3rd Pl NW	Lead
176	580 49th Pl NE	Lead
177	5812 7TH ST NW	Lead
178	5923 33rd St NW	Lead
179	6001 33rd St NW	Lead
180	605 ROCK CRK CHURCH RD NW	Partial Lead
181	609 49TH PL NE	Lead
182	6105 Dix St NE	Lead
183	617 6th St NE	Lead
184	617 M St NE	Partial Lead
185	619 12th St NE	Lead
186	620 44TH ST NE	Lead
187	6205 14TH ST NW	Lead
188	621 Upshur St NW	Lead
189	6210 8th St NW	Lead
190	6213 7TH ST NW	Partial Lead
191	6308 8th St NW	Lead
192	636 ROCK CRK CHURCH RD NW	Lead
193	641 Gallatin St NW	Lead
194	6516 8TH ST NW	Lead
195	702 9th St SE	Lead
196	744 9TH ST SE	Lead
197	75 Bates St NW	Lead
198	8 N St SW	Lead
199	804 Delafield Pl NW	Lead
200	807 Buchanan St NW	Lead
201	816 MADISON ST NW	Lead
202	834 Delafield Pl NW	Lead
203	87 S St NW	Lead
204	905 Kent Pl NE	Lead
205	910 Farragut St NW	Lead
206	912 Emerson St NW	Lead
207	913 Hamlin St NE	Lead
208	923 9TH ST NE	Lead
209	926 Hamilton St NW	Lead

Table 2
Sites Removed From the 2014 July – December Sample Pool

Address	Change
2809 35th St NW	Customer-requested lead test site did not return samples
1329 TAYLOR ST NW	Randomly selected site did not return samples in first sample attempt
1430 F ST NE	Randomly selected site did not return samples in first sample attempt
1720 NORTH CAPITOL ST NW	Randomly selected site did not return samples in first sample attempt
19 RHODE ISLAND AVE NW	Randomly selected site did not return samples in first sample attempt
2557 36TH ST NW	Randomly selected site did not return samples in first sample attempt
314 VARNUM ST NW	Randomly selected site did not return samples in first sample attempt
3424 9TH ST NE	Randomly selected site did not return samples in first sample attempt
3916 KANSAS AVE NW	Randomly selected site did not return samples in first sample attempt
4717 15TH ST NW	Randomly selected site did not return samples in first sample attempt
1025 44th St NE	Did not return samples in last four sample events
1106 Allison St NW	Did not return samples in last four sample events
1434 Taylor St NW	Did not return samples in last four sample events
3531 16TH ST NW	Did not return samples in last four sample events
4613 9th St NW	Did not return samples in last four sample events
4310 37th St NW	No lead; full service line replacement 10-21-2014
822 Allison St NW	No lead; full service line replacement 11-19-2014
4401 5TH ST NW	No lead; full service line replacement 7-18-2014
1318 Wallach Pl NW	No lead; full service line replacement 8-15-2014
1805 2nd St NW	No lead[3]; service in public space replaced on 5-7-2014 and private side copper
120 VARNUM ST NW	Request no participation
1378 Taylor St NW	Request no participation
4332 BRANDYWINE ST NW	Request no participation
561 23RD PL NE	Request no participation
6209 30TH ST NW	Request no participation

Notes for Table 2:
[1] Randomly selected sites that do not return samples are removed from the LCR sampling program.
[2]Customers that do not return valid samples for four consecutive LCR sampling events are removed from the Sample Pool.
[3]DC Water LCR SOPs for service line material designation are to assume the last portion of observed material extends to the house. Therefore, if copper is observed on the public side and no further observations are made then we assume copper on the private side.

Table 3
Sites Added during the July through December 2014 Sampling Period

Address	Change
4425 14th St NE	Customer-requested lead test
1339 CHILDRESS ST NE	Randomly selected
15 MADISON ST NW	Randomly selected
1529 27TH ST NW	Randomly selected
2036 17TH ST NW	Randomly selected
313 5TH ST NE	Randomly selected
3405 HOLMEAD PL NW	Randomly selected
3807 KANAWHA ST NW	Randomly selected
3916 5TH ST NW	Randomly selected
4002 ILLINOIS AVE NW	Randomly selected
4014 Grant St NE	Randomly selected
4233 JENIFER ST NW	Randomly selected
4408 HAYES ST NE	Randomly selected
620 44TH ST NE	Randomly selected
923 9TH ST NE	Randomly selected

Notes for Table 3:
Sites were randomly selected and returned samples

Table 4
Pipe Material Changes from July through December 2014 Plan

Address	Pipe Material	Pipe Replacement Date	Lead Service Replacement (LSR) Information
313 10TH ST SE	Partial Lead	1987	Customer reported replacing lead service on private property.

Table 5
Sample Sites for OCCT

Site ID	Address
1H-14	FH #12, 2225 5th St, NE
2H-3 BKJV	800 Ingraham St NW
3H-3 BKJV	2607 Military RD NW
3H-4	FH #22, 5760 Georgia Ave. NW
4H-4	Tenley Minimarket, 4326 Wisconsin Ave, NW
A1H-5 BKJV	3375 Minnesota Ave, SE
A1H-8	My 3 Sons Barber Shop, 3125 MLK Ave, SE
A2H-5	3851 Alabama Ave, SE
L-4	Harbor Police Station, 550 Water St, SW
L-7	South West Health Center, 850 Delaware, SW

APPENDIX A

Chain of Custody

Address:
<<address>>

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA WATER AND SEWER AUTHORITY
3900 Donaldson Place, NW Washington, DC 20016

LEAD AND COPPER MONITORING PROGRAM

Thank you for participating in the Lead and Copper Tap Water Monitoring Program administered by the District of Columbia Water and Sewer Authority (DC Water). Your participation helps us monitor the quality of drinking water in the District. Your test results are submitted to the Environmental Protection Agency Region III to ensure the District's drinking water quality meets regulatory requirements.

Please read and follow these instructions carefully:

STEP 1 Six Hour Water Stagnation Period*

Do not use any water in your household **for at least six hours** before collecting water samples. We cannot process the samples if water is not stagnated for the required period of time.

* Water Stagnation – *No water use, including flushing toilets, showering, dishwashing, laundry and any other household water use. Be sure water appliances, such as icemakers, lawn sprinkler systems and HVAC humidifiers are shut off.*

Write the date and time the water was last used on the Water Sampling Form (reverse-side)

STEP 2 Water Sampling (two sampling bottles provided)

Collect water samples from the kitchen cold water tap. Both samples must be collected from the same cold water tap.

If a water treatment unit or filter is attached to your plumbing system or faucet, remove the filter or bypass the unit before sampling.

Sample Bottle 1

Gently open the cold water faucet and immediately fill the bottle to the top.

Immediately turn off water and tightly cap the sample bottle.

Fill out the bottle label – Collect Date, Collect Time, Collector (your name), Address, and circle 1st Draw. Leave Sample # blank.

Sample Bottle 1

Sample Bottle 1

Sample Bottle 2 *(conduct immediately after 1st bottle)*

Gently open the cold water faucet at a normal flow rate and keep a finger under the flowing water. When the water temperature changes, fill the bottle to the top and tightly cap the sample bottle.

Fill out the bottle label – Collect Date, Collect Time, Collector (your name), Address, and circle 2nd Draw. Leave Sample # blank.

Sample Bottle 2

Sample Bottle 2

STEP 3 COMPLETE THE WATER SAMPLING FORM

Please answer all the questions and sign the form. We cannot process the samples if the form is incomplete.

STEP 4 BOTTLE PICK UP

Place the bottles and this completed form in the bag on your front porch or where the kit was dropped off. DC Water will pick up samples on <date>. If you need to schedule an alternative pick up date, please call 202-612-3440.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA WATER AND SEWER AUTHORITY

WATER SAMPLING FORM

CUSTOMER INFORMATION

Please change any incorrect information

Name «First_name» «Last_Name»

Address «Address»

Daytime phone # «Telephone»
Email _____

LABORATORY USE ONLY

Sample ID#: LCR

Sample Type: D System:WASA

Date/Time/Received By: _____

Premise # «premise_number»

PLEASE RESPOND TO ALL QUESTIONS

Sampling Information:

Water was last used Date: _____ Time: _____AM / PM

Sample Bottle 1 collection Date: _____ Time: _____AM / PM

Sample Bottle 2 collection Date: _____ Time: _____AM / PM

Were there any leaks in the plumbing (faucets, toilets)? Yes ☐ No ☐

Was there any other household water usage during the minimum six hour stagnation period? Yes ☐ No ☐

Were the following units shut off or not using water during the stagnation period?

Icemaker Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A ☐
Sprinkler system Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A ☐
Humidifier Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A ☐

Do you have a water treatment unit or filter attached to your plumbing system or faucet? Yes ☐ No ☐
If yes, was the unit or filter removed or bypassed before the sampling? Yes ☐ No ☐

Household Information:

Does your household or building have more than one unit or an apartment? Yes ☐ No ☐
Was your home built after 1982? Yes ☐ No ☐ I don't know ☐ If yes, date: _____

Was the private portion of your water service line ever replaced (the portion of your water service pipe between the property line and the house)? Yes ☐ No ☐ I don't know ☐ If yes, date: _____

Have there been any major plumbing changes inside the house (pipes and fixtures) during the following dates:
Between January 1983 and March 1987? Yes ☐ No ☐ I don't know ☐
After March 1987? Yes ☐ No ☐ I don't know ☐
If yes to either, please describe the changes (what was replaced and in what section of your household)? _____

_____

I have read and followed the sampling instructions before collecting tap samples.

Signature: _____ Date: _____

Appendix B

Letters to Customers with Sampling Results

water is life

Drinking Water Division

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA WATER AND SEWER AUTHORITY | 3900 DONALDSON PLACE, NW | WASHINGTON, DC 20016

Month, day, year

«First_name» «Last_Name»
«Address»
Washington, DC «Zip_Code»

Dear «First_name» «Last_Name»:

Thank you for participating in DC Water's Lead and Copper Compliance Monitoring Program. Your participation helps us assess the effectiveness of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Washington Aqueduct corrosion control treatment to minimize corrosion of lead service pipes, household plumbing and fixtures that may contribute to lead and copper concentrations in drinking water.

Below are the test results from the two water samples that you collected from your household tap:

- First draw: Measures lead release from household plumbing and fixtures, especially potential sources near the tap where the sample is collected. This sample is required by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).
- Second draw: Measures lead release from the lead service pipe and household plumbing. DC Water voluntarily collects this sample to assess the contribution of lead in water from the lead service line.

Sample	Lead Level (ppb)	Copper Level (ppb)
First Draw		
Second Draw		

Service Line Material
Public Space: Lead
Private Property: Lead
If this information is inaccurate, please contact the Drinking Water Division at 202-612-3440.

DC Water recommends that you filter your water to minimize potential lead exposure if lead is present in your drinking water, if you have pipes or plumbing fixtures that contain lead, or if you don't know the material type. If you are pregnant, nursing or have children under age six, use cold, filtered tap water for drinking and cooking until all sources of lead are removed. This includes water used for making infant formula, beverages and ice.

The potential for lead in drinking water varies among homes in the District. Drinking water is essentially lead-free when it leaves the Washington Aqueduct treatment plant, but lead can enter water when it comes in contact with pipes or plumbing fixtures that contain lead. As noted above, your property has a lead service pipe, which connects the water main in the street to household plumbing. DC Water operates a lead service replacement program and will replace the public portion of the service line during a water main replacement, or if you agree to replace the portion on your private property.

Under the authority of the Safe Drinking Water Act, EPA set a Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) for lead at zero and for copper at 1,300 parts per billion (ppb). The MCLG is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety. EPA also set an action level for lead at 15 ppb and for copper at 1,300 ppb. The action level is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow. These requirements are triggered if more than 10 percent of all first draw samples collected during any monitoring period exceed the action levels. Your lead and copper results may be higher or lower than the action levels, which does not reflect DC Water's compliance with the LCR. DC Water will notify all customers if the District's water exceeds the lead or copper action level.

Lead can pose significant health risks if too much of it enters the body. The greatest risk of lead exposure is to infants, young children and pregnant women. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of the body. Scientists have linked the effects of lead on the brain with lowered IQ in children. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults. Lead from other sources (such as lead-based paint and contaminated soil) can increase a person's overall exposure, which adds to the effects of lead in water.

The District Department of the Environment (DDOE) offers information on blood lead testing for young children, pregnant women and nursing mothers. For more information on minimizing lead exposure, contact DDOE at 202-654-6036 or visit www.ddoe.dc.gov or visit EPA's website at www.epa.gov/lead.

DC Water strongly encourages residents to take the following steps to reduce lead exposure:

Remove lead sources

- Replace your lead service pipe with copper. For more information about lead pipe replacement, contact the Drinking Water Division at 202-612-3440.
- Replace household galvanized plumbing. When lead is released from a lead service pipe and passes through galvanized plumbing (particularly over decades of use), lead can accumulate on the inside, corroded walls of this plumbing. Lead release from galvanized pipes can continue even after a lead service pipe is replaced.
- Install lead-free plumbing fixtures certified to meet NSF Standard 61 Annex G (NSF 61-G). Effective in 2014, fixtures that are labeled "lead-free" cannot contain more than 0.25 percent lead. Flush cold water taps, with the aerator removed, at highest flow rate for 5 minutes once a day for 3 days after installing new household pipes or fixtures.

Use filtered tap water

- Be sure to select a filter certified to meet NSF Standard 53 for lead removal. The filter package should specifically list the device as certified for removing the contaminant "lead."
- We recommend devices that are installed at your faucet tap (also known as point-of-use) or pitcher-style filters. Visit the NSF International website for certified drinking water filters at www.nsf.org/Certified/DWTU or call 1-800-673-8010.
- Be sure to routinely replace filter cartridges according to the manufacturer's instructions.

Do not use your hot water tap for drinking and cooking

- Always use cold tap water, then heat water if necessary. Boiling water does not reduce lead levels.
- Hot tap water can cause a greater amount of lead to release from plumbing. Always use cold tap water, including water used for making ice, beverages and infant formula.

Run the cold water tap when water is not used for several hours

- Run your water before using it for drinking or cooking. Once you notice a temperature change, continue running your water for 2 more minutes to receive fresh water from the water main.
- Lead and other metals can dissolve in water when it sits in pipes for a few hours.

Remove and clean faucet aerators

- Lead particles and sediment can collect in the aerator screen located at the tip of your faucet.

For more information, contact the Drinking Water Division at 202-612-3440 or visit www.dcwater.com/lead.

Sincerely,

Jessica Edwards-Brandt
Manager, Drinking Water Division

water is life

Drinking Water Division

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA WATER AND SEWER AUTHORITY | 3900 DONALDSON PLACE, NW | WASHINGTON, DC 20016

Month, day, year

«First_name» «Last_Name»
«Address»
Washington, DC «Zip_Code»

Dear «First_name» «Last_Name»:

Thank you for participating in DC Water's Lead and Copper Compliance Monitoring Program. Your participation helps us assess the effectiveness of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Washington Aqueduct corrosion control treatment to minimize corrosion of lead service pipes, household plumbing and fixtures that may contribute to lead and copper concentrations in drinking water.

Below are the test results from the two water samples that you collected from your household tap:

- First draw: Measures lead release from household plumbing and fixtures, especially potential sources near the tap where the sample is collected. This sample is required by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).
- Second draw: Measures lead release from the lead service pipe and household plumbing. DC Water voluntarily collects this sample to assess the contribution of lead in water from the lead service line.

Sample	Lead Level (ppb)	Copper Level (ppb)
First Draw		
Second Draw		

Service Line Material
Public Space: Lead
Private Property: Non-lead
If this information is inaccurate, please contact the Drinking Water Division at 202-612-3440.

DC Water recommends that you filter your water to minimize potential lead exposure if lead is present in your drinking water, if you have pipes or plumbing fixtures that contain lead, or if you don't know the material type. If you are pregnant, nursing or have children under age six, use cold, filtered tap water for drinking and cooking until all sources of lead are removed. This includes water used for making infant formula, beverages and ice.

The potential for lead in drinking water varies among homes in the District. Drinking water is essentially lead-free when it leaves the Washington Aqueduct treatment plant, but lead can enter water when it comes in contact with pipes or plumbing fixtures that contain lead. As noted above, your property has a lead service pipe, which connects the water main in the street to household plumbing. DC Water operates a lead service replacement program and will replace the public portion of the service line during a water main replacement, or if you agree to replace the portion on your private property.

Under the authority of the Safe Drinking Water Act, EPA set a Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) for lead at zero and for copper at 1,300 parts per billion (ppb). The MCLG is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety. EPA also set an action level for lead at 15 ppb and for copper at 1,300 ppb. The action level is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow. These requirements are triggered if more than 10 percent of all first draw samples collected during any monitoring period exceed the action levels. Your lead and copper results may be higher or lower than the action levels, which does not reflect DC Water's compliance with the LCR. DC Water will notify all customers if the District's water exceeds the lead or copper action level.

Lead can pose significant health risks if too much of it enters the body. The greatest risk of lead exposure is to infants, young children and pregnant women. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of the body. Scientists have linked the effects of lead on the brain with lowered IQ in children. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults. Lead from other sources (such as lead-based paint and contaminated soil) can increase a person's overall exposure, which adds to the effects of lead in water.

The District Department of the Environment (DDOE) offers information on blood lead testing for young children, pregnant women and nursing mothers. For more information on minimizing lead exposure, contact DDOE at 202-654-6036 or visit www.ddoe.dc.gov or visit EPA's website at www.epa.gov/lead.

DC Water strongly encourages residents to take the following steps to reduce lead exposure:

Remove lead sources

- Replace your lead service pipe with copper. For more information about lead pipe replacement, contact the Drinking Water Division at 202-612-3440.
- Replace household galvanized plumbing. When lead is released from a lead service pipe and passes through galvanized plumbing (particularly over decades of use), lead can accumulate on the inside, corroded walls of this plumbing. Lead release from galvanized pipes can continue even after a lead service pipe is replaced.
- Install lead-free plumbing fixtures certified to meet NSF Standard 61 Annex G (NSF 61-G). Effective in 2014, fixtures that are labeled "lead-free" cannot contain more than 0.25 percent lead. Flush cold water taps, with the aerator removed, at highest flow rate for 5 minutes once a day for 3 days after installing new household pipes or fixtures.

Use filtered tap water

- Be sure to select a filter certified to meet NSF Standard 53 for lead removal. The filter package should specifically list the device as certified for removing the contaminant "lead."
- We recommend devices that are installed at your faucet tap (also known as point-of-use) or pitcher-style filters. Visit the NSF International website for certified drinking water filters at www.nsf.org/Certified/DWTU or call 1-800-673-8010.
- Be sure to routinely replace filter cartridges according to the manufacturer's instructions.

Do not use your hot water tap for drinking and cooking

- Always use cold tap water, then heat water if necessary. Boiling water does not reduce lead levels.
- Hot tap water can cause a greater amount of lead to release from plumbing. Always use cold tap water, including water used for making ice, beverages and infant formula.

Run the cold water tap when water is not used for several hours

- Run your water before using it for drinking or cooking. Once you notice a temperature change, continue running your water for 2 more minutes to receive fresh water from the water main.
- Lead and other metals can dissolve in water when it sits in pipes for a few hours.

Remove and clean faucet aerators

- Lead particles and sediment can collect in the aerator screen located at the tip of your faucet.

For more information, contact the Drinking Water Division at 202-612-3440 or visit www.dcwater.com/lead.

Sincerely,

Jessica Edwards-Brandt
Manager, Drinking Water Division

water is life

Drinking Water Division

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA WATER AND SEWER AUTHORITY | 3900 DONALDSON PLACE, NW | WASHINGTON, DC 20016

Month, day, year

«First_name» «Last_Name»
«Address»
Washington, DC «Zip_Code»

Dear «First_name» «Last_Name»:

Thank you for participating in DC Water's Lead and Copper Compliance Monitoring Program. Your participation helps us assess the effectiveness of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Washington Aqueduct corrosion control treatment to minimize corrosion of lead service pipes, household plumbing and fixtures that may contribute to lead and copper concentrations in drinking water.

Below are the test results from the two water samples that you collected from your household tap:

- First draw: Measures lead release from household plumbing and fixtures, especially potential sources near the tap where the sample is collected. This sample is required by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).
- Second draw: Measures lead release from the lead service pipe and household plumbing. DC Water voluntarily collects this sample to assess the contribution of lead in water from the lead service line.

Sample	Lead Level (ppb)	Copper Level (ppb)
First Draw		
Second Draw		

Service Line Material
Public Space: Non-lead
Private Property: Lead
If this information is inaccurate, please contact the Drinking Water Division at 202-612-3440.

DC Water recommends that you filter your water to minimize potential lead exposure if lead is present in your drinking water, if you have pipes or plumbing fixtures that contain lead, or if you don't know the material type. If you are pregnant, nursing or have children under age six, use cold, filtered tap water for drinking and cooking until all sources of lead are removed. This includes water used for making infant formula, beverages and ice.

The potential for lead in drinking water varies among homes in the District. Drinking water is essentially lead-free when it leaves the Washington Aqueduct treatment plant, but lead can enter water when it comes in contact with pipes or plumbing fixtures that contain lead. As noted above, your property has a lead service pipe, which connects the water main in the street to household plumbing. DC Water operates a lead service replacement program and will replace the public portion of the service line during a water main replacement, or if you agree to replace the portion on your private property.

Under the authority of the Safe Drinking Water Act, EPA set a Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) for lead at zero and for copper at 1,300 parts per billion (ppb). The MCLG is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety. EPA also set an action level for lead at 15 ppb and for copper at 1,300 ppb. The action level is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow. These requirements are triggered if more than 10 percent of all first draw samples collected during any monitoring period exceed the action levels. Your lead and copper results may be higher or lower than the action levels, which does not reflect DC Water's compliance with the LCR. DC Water will notify all customers if the District's water exceeds the lead or copper action level.

Lead can pose significant health risks if too much of it enters the body. The greatest risk of lead exposure is to infants, young children and pregnant women. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of the body. Scientists have linked the effects of lead on the brain with lowered IQ in children. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults. Lead from other sources (such as lead-based paint and contaminated soil) can increase a person's overall exposure, which adds to the effects of lead in water.

The District Department of the Environment (DDOE) offers information on blood lead testing for young children, pregnant women and nursing mothers. For more information on minimizing lead exposure, contact DDOE at 202-654-6036 or visit www.ddoe.dc.gov or visit EPA's website at www.epa.gov/lead.

DC Water strongly encourages residents to take the following steps to reduce lead exposure:

Remove lead sources

- Replace your lead service pipe with copper. For more information about lead pipe replacement, contact the Drinking Water Division at 202-612-3440.
- Replace household galvanized plumbing. When lead is released from a lead service pipe and passes through galvanized plumbing (particularly over decades of use), lead can accumulate on the inside, corroded walls of this plumbing. Lead release from galvanized pipes can continue even after a lead service pipe is replaced.
- Install lead-free plumbing fixtures certified to meet NSF Standard 61 Annex G (NSF 61-G). Effective in 2014, fixtures that are labeled "lead-free" cannot contain more than 0.25 percent lead. Flush cold water taps, with the aerator removed, at highest flow rate for 5 minutes once a day for 3 days after installing new household pipes or fixtures.

Use filtered tap water

- Be sure to select a filter certified to meet NSF Standard 53 for lead removal. The filter package should specifically list the device as certified for removing the contaminant "lead."
- We recommend devices that are installed at your faucet tap (also known as point-of-use) or pitcher-style filters. Visit the NSF International website for certified drinking water filters at www.nsf.org/Certified/DWTU or call 1-800-673-8010.
- Be sure to routinely replace filter cartridges according to the manufacturer's instructions.

Do not use your hot water tap for drinking and cooking

- Always use cold tap water, then heat water if necessary. Boiling water does not reduce lead levels.
- Hot tap water can cause a greater amount of lead to release from plumbing. Always use cold tap water, including water used for making ice, beverages and infant formula.

Run the cold water tap when water is not used for several hours

- Run your water before using it for drinking or cooking. Once you notice a temperature change, continue running your water for 2 more minutes to receive fresh water from the water main.
- Lead and other metals can dissolve in water when it sits in pipes for a few hours.

Remove and clean faucet aerators

- Lead particles and sediment can collect in the aerator screen located at the tip of your faucet.

For more information, contact the Drinking Water Division at 202-612-3440 or visit www.dcwater.com/lead.

Sincerely,

Jessica Edwards-Brandt
Manager, Drinking Water Division