Supporting Private LSLR with the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund

June 28th, 2023

United States Environmental Protection Agency

Speakers

- **Keelan Baldwin**, Drinking Water State Revolving Fund – EPA HQ
- **Robin McNamara**, Deputy Director of the State Revolving Fund Program – Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection
- **Jessica Sibirski**, Drinking Water Analyst – Lead and Copper Rule Program – Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection
- **May Fornari**, Project Manager - Lead Elimination Assistance Program – Virginia Drinking Water State Revolving Fund
- **Andrea Hay**, Director of Communications – Green Bay Water
- **Stephanie Rogers**, Business Manager – Green Bay Water

Bipartisan Infrastructure Law

EPA United States Environmental Protection Agency

Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL)

- Also known as the Infrastructure Investments and Jobs Act (IIJA).
- Signed by President Biden on November 15, 2021.
- Historic investment in key programs and initiatives implemented by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to build safer, healthier, cleaner communities.
- Includes $50 billion to EPA to strengthen the nation's drinking water and wastewater systems – the single largest investment in water that the federal government has ever made.
- Approximately $30 billion of this funding through the existing DWSRF programs.

BIL Implementation Key Priorities

- Increase investment in disadvantaged communities
- **Make rapid progress on lead service line replacement**
- Address PFAS and emerging contaminants
- Resilience, climate, One Water innovation
- Support American workers and renew the water workforce
- Cultivate domestic manufacturing

Available State Revolving Fund (SRF) Funding in the BIL

Appropriation	FY 2022 ($)	FY 2023 ($)	FY 2024 ($)	FY 2025 ($)	FY 2026 ($)	Five Year Total ($)
CWSRF General Supplemental	1,902,000,000	2,202,000,000	2,403,000,000	2,603,000,000	2,603,000,000	**11,713,000,000**
CWSRF Emerging Contaminants	100,000,000	225,000,000	225,000,000	225,000,000	225,000,000	**1,000,000,000**
DWSRF General Supplemental	1,902,000,000	2,202,000,000	2,403,000,000	2,603,000,000	2,603,000,000	**11,713,000,000**
DWSRF Emerging Contaminants	800,000,000	800,000,000	800,000,000	800,000,000	800,000,000	**4,000,000,000**
DWSRF Lead Service Line Replacement	3,000,000,000	3,000,000,000	3,000,000,000	3,000,000,000	3,000,000,000	**15,000,000,000**

DWSRF Funding in the BIL: Overview

- EPA is making $30,713,000,000 in **additional** capitalization grants (i.e., seed funding) available to the state DWSRF programs over the next five years.
- Some of this money may fund any project eligible under the DWSRF; some funding is targeted towards projects focused on PFAS and "emerging contaminants;" **some funding is targeted towards the identification and replacement of lead service lines.**
- States have the authority to waive repayment on some of this new funding (e.g., forgive some or all of the loan's principal or provide as grants). This is called "additional subsidy."

DWSRF BIL Eligibilities

Lead Service Line Replacement Funds

- $15 billion over 5 years. 49% of the funds that states receive from EPA must be provided as "additional subsidy."
- Eligible: lead service line inventories; removal and replacement of lead service lines and galvanized service lines (currently or previously downstream of lead components or unknown material), lead goosenecks, pigtails, and connectors; planning and design for those infrastructure projects.
    - FY22 requirements are that any project involving the replacement of a lead service line must replace the entire lead service line, not just a portion, unless a portion has already been replaced or is concurrently being replaced with another funding source.
- ***Note: corrosion control studies, corrosion control infrastructure, water mains, backflow preventers, and water meters are <u>not</u> eligible under the BIL LSLR funding.***

SRF and BIL Information

- **DWSRF**: https://www.epa.gov/dwsrf
  - State DWSRF contacts
- **EPA BIL general site**: https://www.epa.gov/infrastructure
- **DWSRF specific BIL site**: https://www.epa.gov/dwsrf/bipartisan-infrastructure-law-srf-memorandum

Contact Info: Keelan Baldwin baldwin.keelan@epa.gov **or Matt King** king.matt@epa.gov

Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection

Lead Service Line Planning and Replacement Programs

EPA Webinar
June 28, 2023

Robin McNamara

Deputy Director

State Revolving Fund Program

Division of Municipal Services

Jessica Sibirski

Coordinator

Lead and Copper Rule Program

Drinking Water Program

Lead Service Line Replacement (LSL) Planning Programs

LSL Planning Program Grant

- Starting July 1, 2022, $20 million in grants have been made available to assist PWS with completing planning projects for LSL inventories and the development of LSL replacement plans
- MassDEP is accepting grant applications on a rolling basis
- PWS are required to submit the complete LSL inventory to MassDEP in a digital format using the MassDEP LSL Inventory Tools

Free Technical Assistance to Small Community Water Systems and Non-Transient, Non-Community Systems

- Available to PWS serving population less than 10,000
- MassDEP to contract with technical assistance provider to complete eligible planning projects

*Note: MassDEP provides technical assistance to **ALL** PWS.*

Lead Service Line Replacement (LSL) Planning Program

Eligible Activities:

LSL Inventory

- Locate, map, and inventory the water distribution and customer service lines to create full LSL inventory
- Includes inspecting physical service lines, compiling the records, initiating consumer LSL identification program, and submitting complete inventory in digital format to MassDEP
- All inventories will be made publicly available by MassDEP

LSL Replacement Program

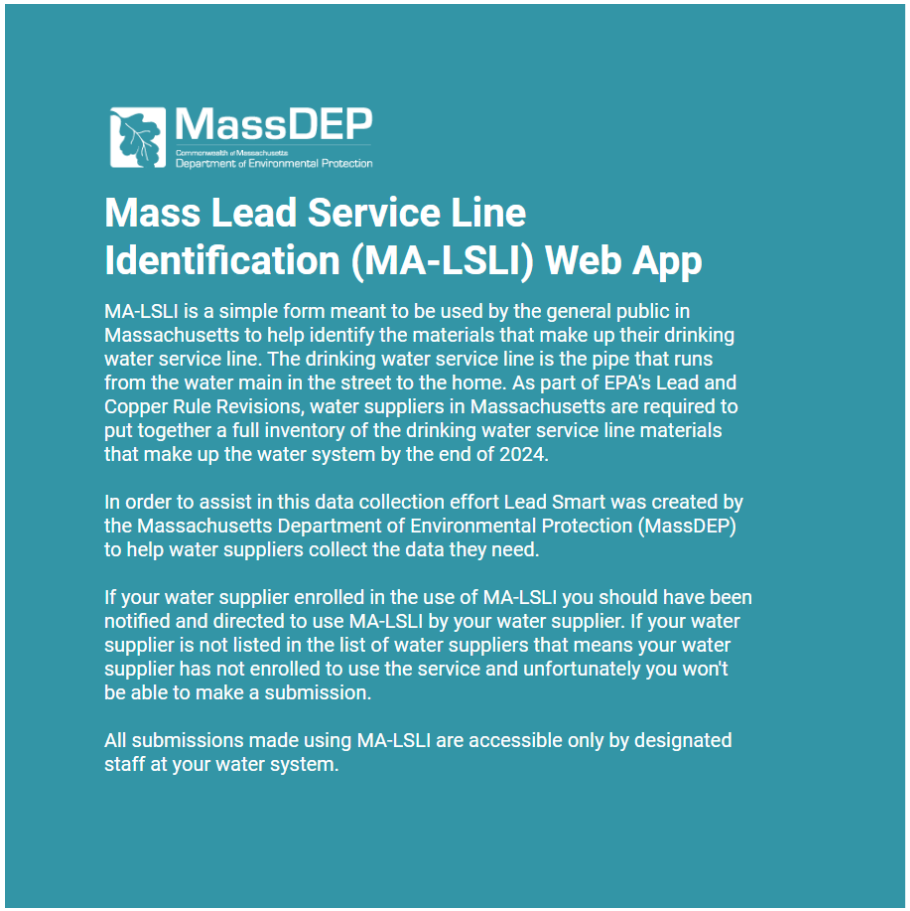
- Preparation of LSL replacement plans that complies with Lead and Copper Rule Revisions
- Incorporates the MassDEP goal of protection of public health by planning to remove all lead service lines in 5 years

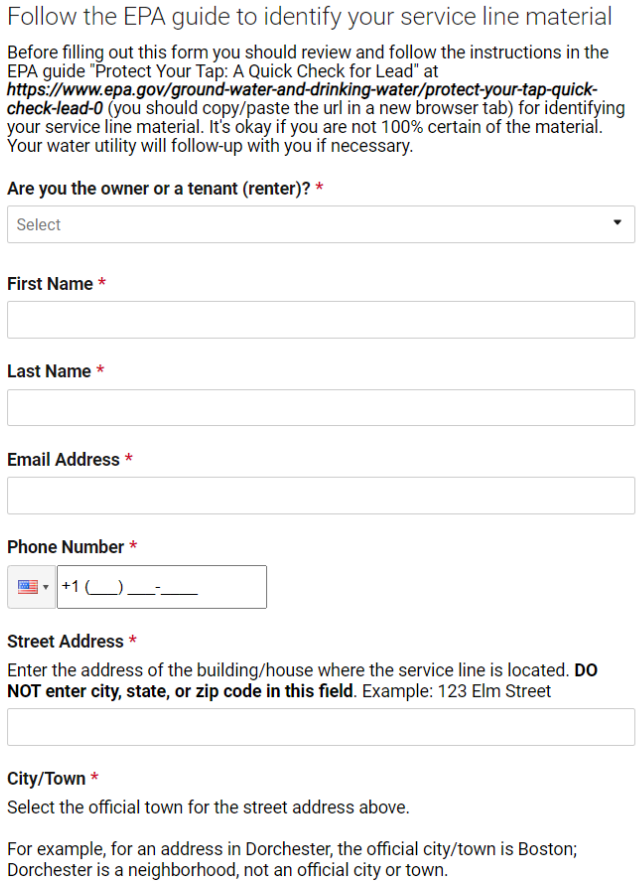
Lead Service Line Replacement (LSLR) Grant - Construction Projects

- All LSLR construction projects will replace the full lead line from the connection in-street up to the end-user's meter
- Grant requires 49% of funds to be provided as principal forgiveness to disadvantaged communities
- Eligible borrowers are expected to receive, *to the extent that funds are available*, an additional 30% of principal forgiveness. This subsidy is in addition to the affordability criteria tier structure:

Drinking Water Affordability Tier	Rate	Additional Subsidy	Total Subsidy
Tier 1	6.60%	30%	36.60%
Tier 2	13.20%	30%	43.20%
Tier 3	19.80%	30%	49.80%
No Tier	0.00%	30%	30.00%

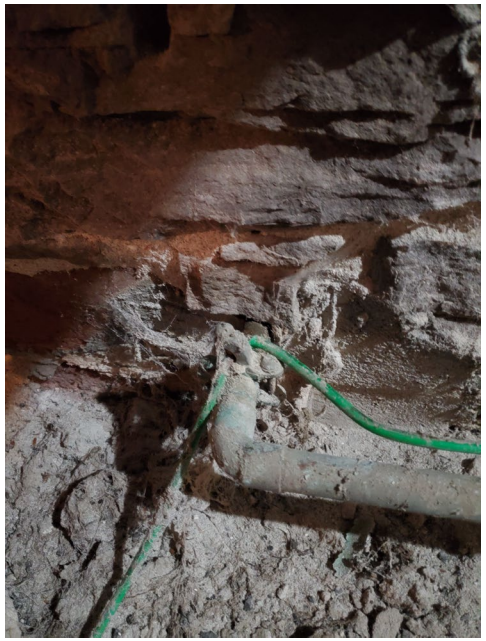
Tools Developed to Identify Private Lead Service Lines

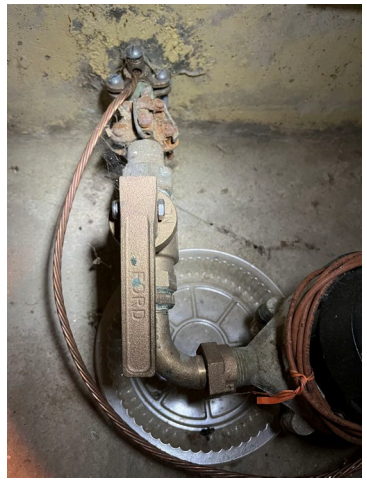




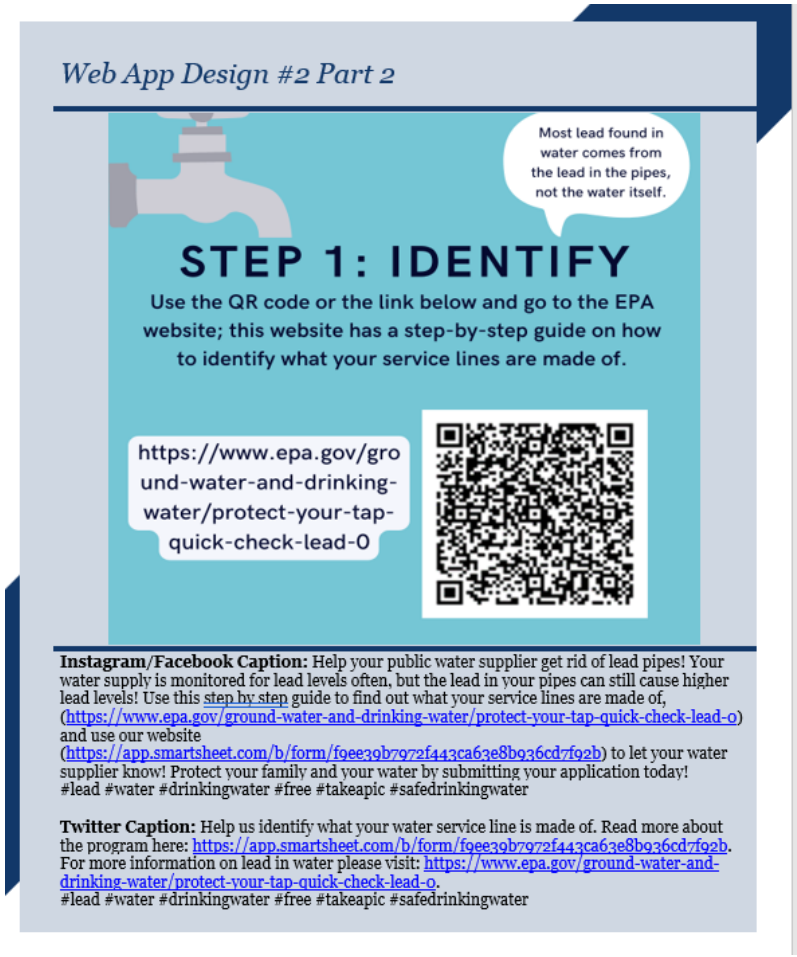
https://app.smartsheet.com/b/form/f9ee39b7972f443ca63e8b936cd7f92b.

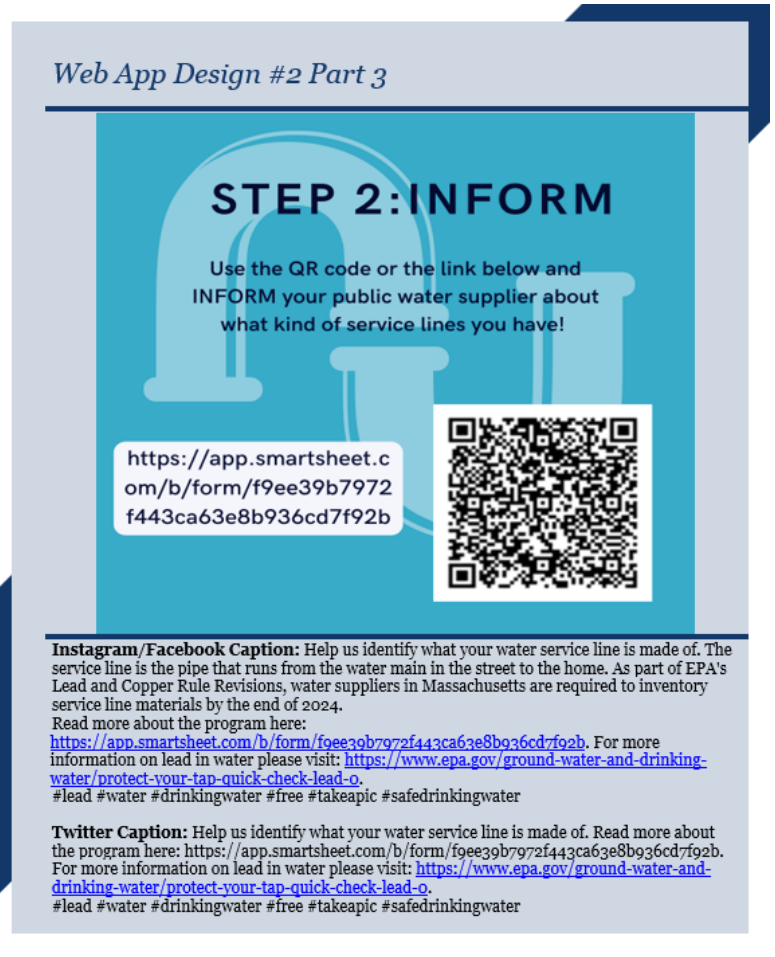
Tools Developed to Identify Private Lead Service Lines





Tools Developed to Identify Private Lead Service Lines – Outreach Materials

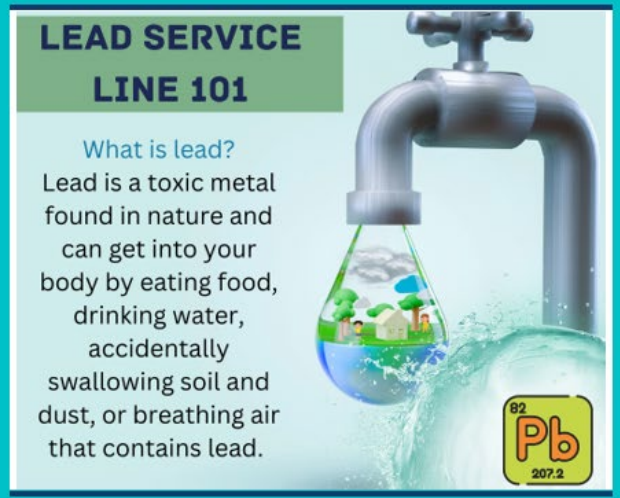




Toolkit: https://www.mass.gov/media/2588216/

Tools Developed to Identify Private Lead Service Lines – Outreach Materials

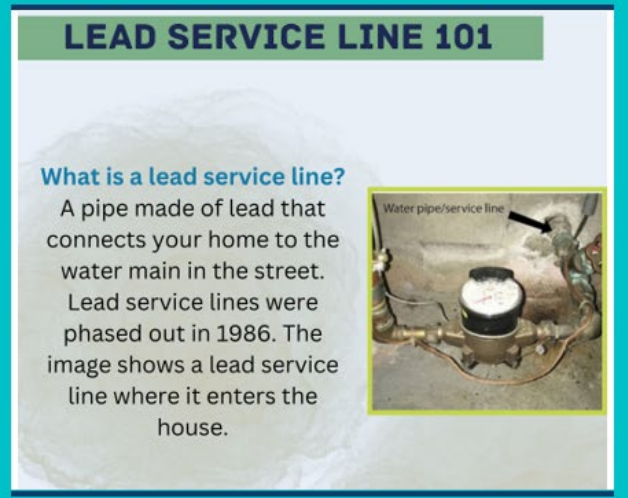
Lead Service Line 101 #1



Instagram/Facebook Caption: If your home was built before 1986, you may have a lead service line. Read below for more information on what a lead service line is and how to know if you have one. Questions? Contact: _____
https://app.smartsheet.com/b/form/f9ee39b7972f443ca63e8b936cd7f92b.
#lead #water #drinkingwater #free #safedrinkingwater #takeapic

Twitter Caption: If your home was built before 1986, you may have a lead service line. Read below for more information on what a lead service line is and how to know if you have one. Questions? Contact: _____
#lead #water #drinkingwater #free #takeapic #safedrinkingwater

Lead Service Line 101 #2



Instagram/Facebook Caption: If your home was built before 1986, you may have a lead service line. Read below for more information on what a lead service line is and how to know if you have one. Questions? Contact: _____
https://app.smartsheet.com/b/form/f9ee39b7972f443ca63e8b936cd7f92b.
#lead #water #drinkingwater #free #safedrinkingwater #takeapic

Twitter Caption: If your home was built before 1986, you may have a lead service line. Read below for more information on what a lead service line is and how to know if you have one. Questions? Contact: _____
#lead #water #drinkingwater #free #takeapic #safedrinkingwater

MassDEP

ATTENTION CUSTOMER

You may have a lead pipe bringing water into your home. Your water supplier can help!

We are now required to identify the type of pipes bringing water into our customer's homes (called a service line) and then help replace any lead pipes found. The first step is finding out the types of pipes– and YOU can help!

Step 1– ID Your Pipe

Use EPA's Protect Your Tap: A Quick Check for Lead

Use the guide at https://tinyurl.com/EPA-quickleadcheck or scan the QR code to determine if your pipe is made of lead.

This guide uses pictures and step-by-step instructions to identify lead service lines. Within the guide, choose Municipal Water and go to the section: "Find Your Water Line/Service Line."

What to look for in your basement

Step 2– Let Us Know

Send Us Your Information using our Smartsheet Web Application

Go to this website and enter your pipe information: https://tinyurl.com/MALSL-webapp or scan the QR code.

The site may be accessed on your mobile device or computer. You do not need to download anything!

This website also allows you to upload a photo to help us identify the type of pipe.

EPA's Protect Your Tap guide has info about taking the right photo.

Step 3– We Confirm With You!

Thank you for helping us deliver safe drinking water!

Once we receive your information, we will contact you to confirm your service line material and provide you with information on how to replace it if it is lead.

Remember, lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects, especially in infants and children younger than 7 years old. There is no safe level of lead.

ATENCIÓN

Es posible que su hogar tenga una tubería de plomo. ¡Su proveedor de agua puede ayudar!

Es requerido identificar el tipo de tubería que lleva agua a los hogares de nuestros clientes (llamada línea de servicio) para luego ayudar a reemplazar cualquier tubería de plomo que se encuentre. El primer paso es averiguar los tipos de tuberías, ¡y USTED puede ayudar!

Paso 1– Identifique su tubería

Utilice la guía de la EPA Proteja su grifo: comprobación rápida de la presencia de plomo.

Utilice la guía en https://tinyurl.com/EPA-quickleadcheck o escanee el código QR para determinar si su tubería es hecha de plomo.

Esta guía utiliza imágenes e instrucciones paso a paso para identificar las líneas de servicio de plomo. Dentro de la guía, elija Agua Municipal y vaya a la sección: "Encuentre su línea de agua/línea de servicio".

Qué buscar en su sótano

Paso 2– Infórmenos

Envíenos su información utilizando nuestra aplicación web

Vaya a este sitio web e ingrese la información de su tubería: https://tinyurl.com/MALSL-webapp o escanee el código QR.

Puede acceder al sitio desde su dispositivo móvil u ordenador. No es necesario descargar nada.

Este sitio web también le permite subir una foto para ayudarnos a identificar el tipo de tubería.

La guía Proteja su grifo de la EPA contiene información sobre cómo hacer la foto correcta.

Paso 3– ¡Confirmamos con usted!

¡Gracias por ayudarnos a entregar agua potable segura!

Una vez que recibamos su información, nos comunicaremos con usted para confirmar el material de su línea de servicio y brindarle información sobre cómo reemplazarlo si es de plomo.

Recuerde, el plomo en el agua potable puede causar efectos graves en la salud, especialmente en bebés y niños menores de 7 años. No existe un nivel seguro de plomo.

MassDEP

MassDEP Contact Information

Robin McNamara
Deputy Director, Division of Municipal
robin.mcnamara@mass.gov

Jessica Sibirski
Drinking Water Analyst
jessica.sibirski@mass.gov

Lead Elimination Assistance Program (LEAP)

Creative solutions to private side LSL replacements

MAY FORNARI | EPA Region 3 | Virginia DWSRF

Project Manager – FCAP / Program Manager – LEAP

Financial and Construction Assistance Programs

Lead Elimination Assistance Program

VDH VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

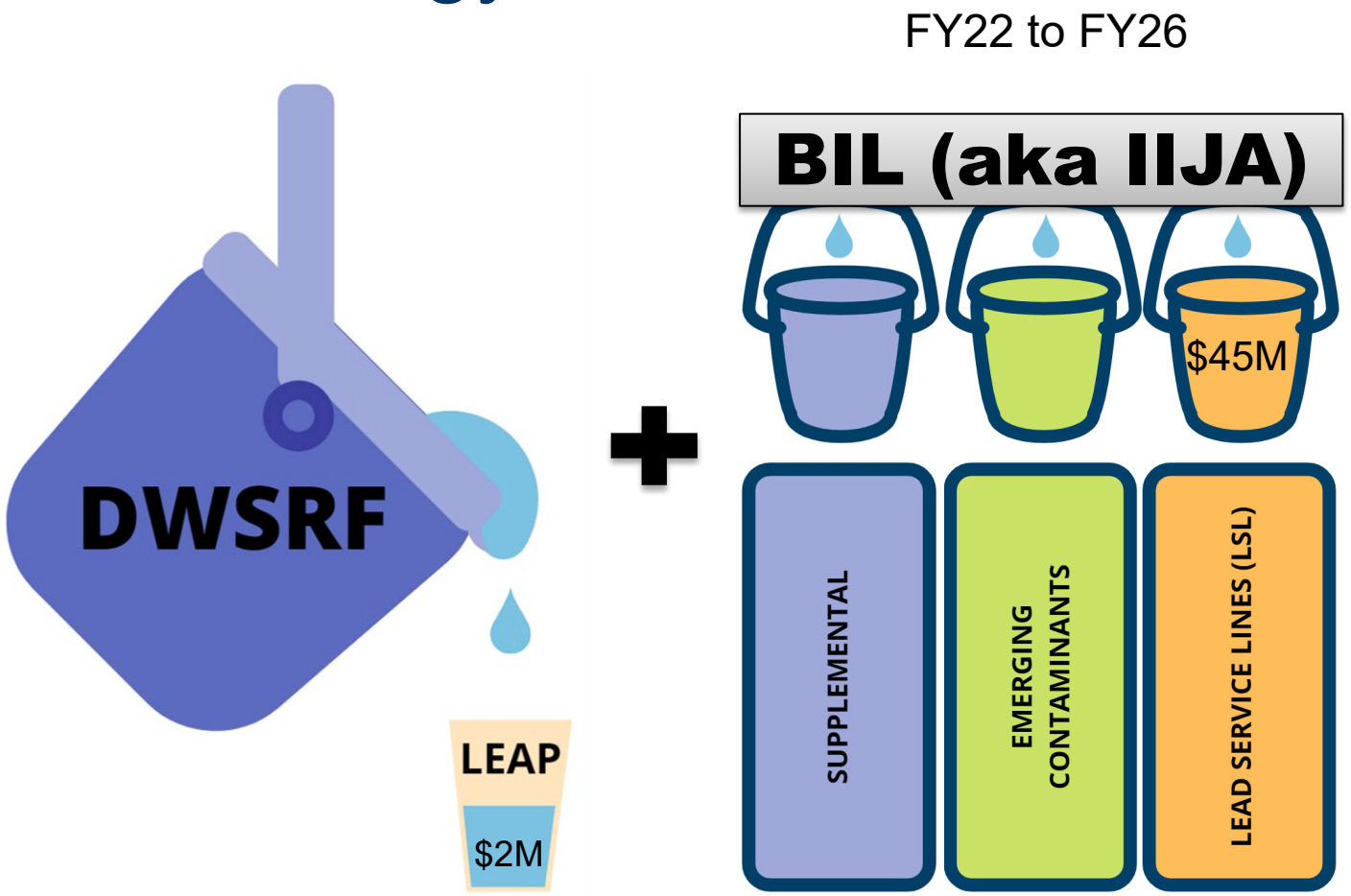
Overview

- General Information
- Examples of LEAP Funding
- The Future of LEAP

General Information

What is LEAP? – key terminology

- LEAP = Lead Elimination Assistance Program
- LEAP is a **subset** of the base DWSRF program
- Funding used for LSL inventory & replacement and other related items
- LEAP is **supplemented** by the **BIL-LSL** funds



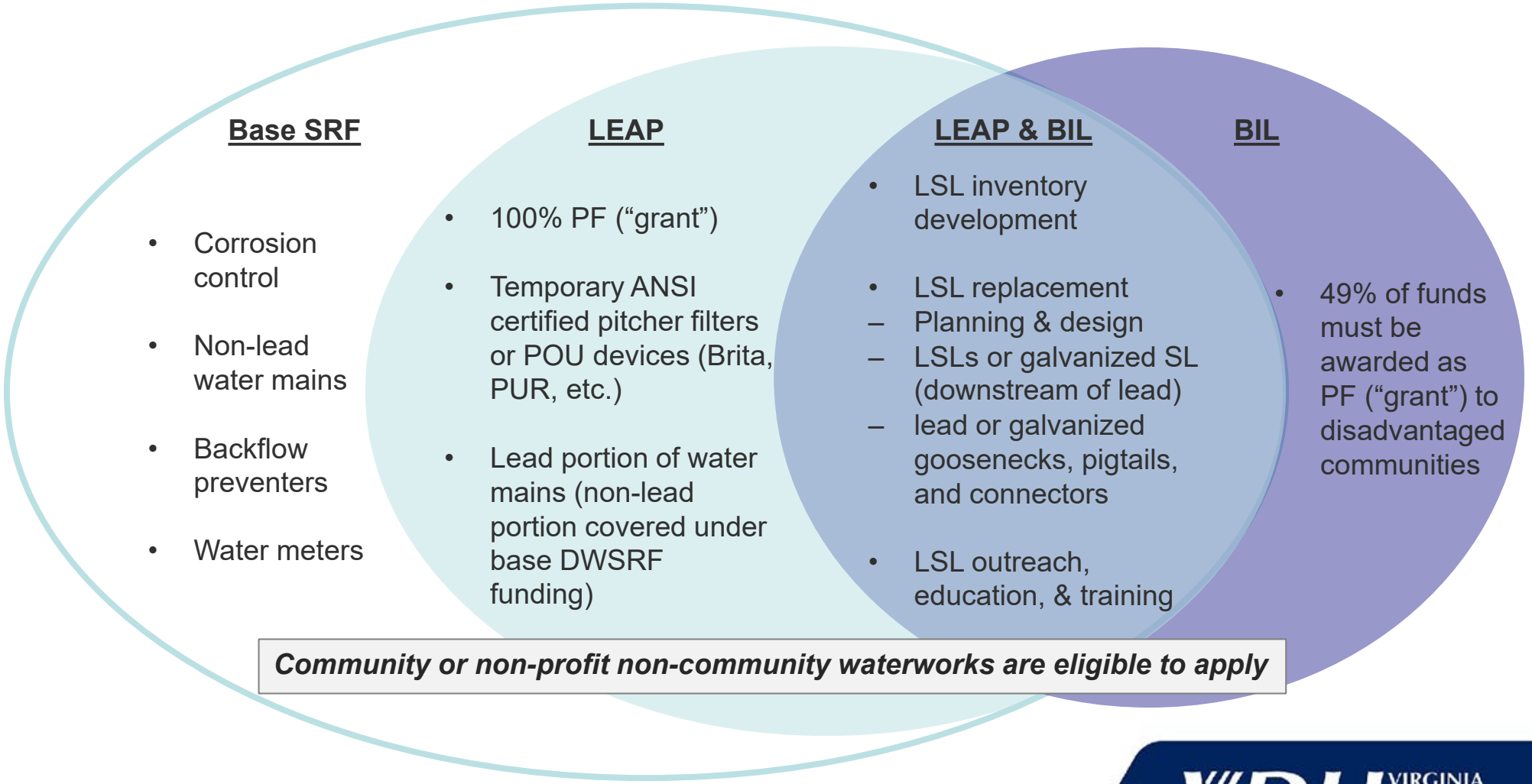
How does LEAP differ from BIL-LSL funding-wise?

	LEAP	BIL-LSL
Funding Source	DWSRF - $2M reserved annually	BIL – approximately $40-45M available annually
Type / Terms	100% PF – extremely competitive and intended for systems with most need	PF only to those who qualify as disadvantaged Flat 1% interest rates: ▪10-yr for inventory vs 20-yr for replacement
Max Amount per Applicant	Up to $250k for LSL inventory Up to $500k for LSL replacement Up to $750k total for both	No cap on requested funding amount Portfolio financing may be an option
Availability / Duration	Permanent – until FCAP revises (depends on base DWSRF funding amount)	Temporary – from FY22 to FY26

How does LEAP differ from BIL-LSL eligibility-wise?

Non-Eligible Items

- Installation or replacement of premise plumbing
- Routine, compliance-related sampling or testing of lead
- Bottled or trucked-in water
- Partial LSL replacement (unless it results in a complete replacement)

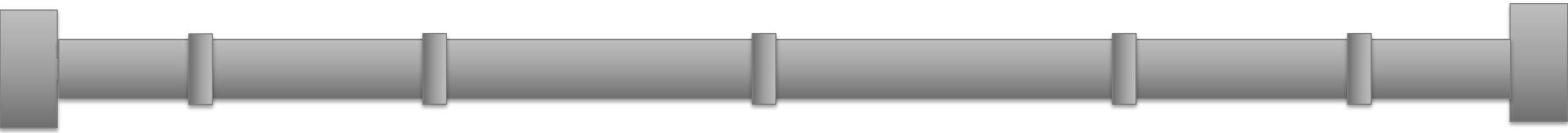


Community or non-profit non-community waterworks are eligible to apply

Examples of LEAP Funding

LSLR Rebate Program – City of Richmond

- Focuses on LSL replacements on the private side
- Includes replacement of galvanized service lines
- Phases I and II resulted in 322 LSL private side replacements



2017

Pilot (Phase I) launched

VDH-ODW starts LSLR program

2018

Phase II launched

2020

LEAP created

2022

Phase III launched

2023

Phase IV funding application submitted

VDH VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

Richmond cont. – Plumber Certification

- Richmond DPU conducts training sessions covering:
  - Programmatic requirements
  - Identifying lead pipes
  - Required documentation
  - Reimbursement process
- Upon completion, the City issues certifications and adds plumbers to an approved list for residents

Richmond cont. – Overall Process

1. Property Owner submits application and supporting documentation to the City.
2. City reviews application package and sends Acceptance Letter with agreed LSL replacement cost to Property Owner.
3. Property Owner and Plumber execute the Agreement. Plumber can begin LSL replacement work upon receipt of Notice to Proceed letter from the City.
4. Plumber completes work and submits reimbursement request and supporting documents to the City.
5. The City reviews the reimbursement package and reimburses the plumber.
6. The City submits a disbursement request to ODW-VDH for review and reimbursement.

Richmond cont. – Benefits of Program

- **Cost** – Property Owners can afford LSL replacement when they would otherwise not have been able to beforehand.
- **Flexibility** – Customers can schedule LSL replacement on their own time.
- **Trust** – Only certified plumbers are allowed to do LSL work.
- **Community** – Involves supporting local plumbing businesses.
- **Eased Requirements** – Davis-Bacon does not apply (Property Owners hire plumbers). Avoids shortage of contractors. AIS can be streamlined.

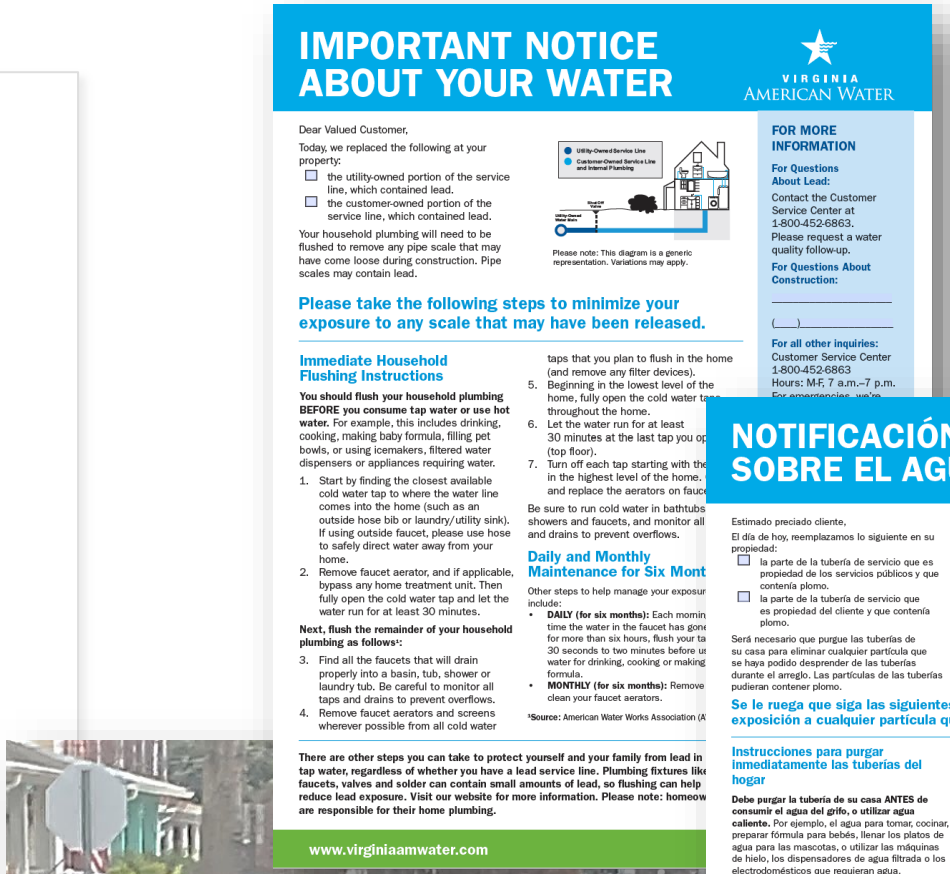
Lead Goosenecks & GRR – HCPSA (Fieldale)

- Project involved replacement of
  - approximately 3,500 LF of lead-jointed cast iron and galvanized steel water mains
  - both lead and galvanized steel service lines for about 60 residential customers

LSLR Communication – VAAW (City of Alexandria)

- LSLs were also replaced at the same time during scheduled water main replacement projects
- Communication and outreach materials were sent to residents in both English and Spanish

VIRGINIA AMERICAN WATER



IMPORTANT NOTICE ABOUT YOUR WATER

VIRGINIA AMERICAN WATER

Dear Valued Customer,

Today, we replaced the following at your property:

- ☐ the utility-owned portion of the service line, which contained lead.
- ☐ the customer-owned portion of the service line, which contained lead.

Your household plumbing will need to be flushed to remove any pipe scale that may have come loose during construction. Pipe scales may contain lead.

Please note: This diagram is a generic representation. Variations may apply.

Please take the following steps to minimize your exposure to any scale that may have been released.

Immediate Household Flushing Instructions

You should flush your household plumbing BEFORE you consume tap water or use hot water. For example, this includes drinking, cooking, making baby formula, filling pet bowls, or using icemakers, filtered water dispensers or appliances requiring water.

1. Start by finding the closest available cold water tap to where the water line comes into the home (such as an outside hose bib or laundry/utility sink). If using outside faucet, please use hose to safely direct water away from your home.
2. Remove faucet aerator, and if applicable, bypass any home treatment unit. Then fully open the cold water tap and let the water run for at least 30 minutes.

Next, flush the remainder of your household plumbing as follows[1]:

3. Find all the faucets that will drain properly into a basin, tub, shower or laundry tub. Be careful to monitor all taps and drains to prevent overflows.
4. Remove faucet aerators and screens wherever possible from all cold water taps that you plan to flush in the home (and remove any filter devices).
5. Beginning in the lowest level of the home, fully open the cold water taps throughout the home.
6. Let the water run for at least 30 minutes at the last tap you open (top floor).
7. Turn off each tap starting with the one in the highest level of the home, and replace the aerators on faucets.

Be sure to run cold water in bathtubs, showers and faucets, and monitor all sinks and drains to prevent overflows.

Daily and Monthly Maintenance for Six Months

Other steps to help manage your exposure include:

- **DAILY (for six months):** Each morning, the time the water in the faucet has gone for more than six hours, flush your tap 30 seconds to two minutes before using water for drinking, cooking or making formula.
- **MONTHLY (for six months):** Remove and clean your faucet aerators.

[1]Source: American Water Works Association (A

There are other steps you can take to protect yourself and your family from lead in tap water, regardless of whether you have a lead service line. Plumbing fixtures like faucets, valves and solder can contain small amounts of lead, so flushing can help reduce lead exposure. Visit our website for more information. Please note: homeowners are responsible for their home plumbing.

www.virginiaamwater.com

FOR MORE INFORMATION

For Questions About Lead:
Contact the Customer Service Center at 1-800-452-6863. Please request a water quality follow-up.

For Questions About Construction:

_____

(____)_____

For all other inquiries:
Customer Service Center
1-800-452-6863
Hours: M-F, 7 a.m.–7 p.m.

NOTIFICACIÓN IMPORTANTE SOBRE EL AGUA

VIRGINIA AMERICAN WATER

Estimado preciado cliente,

El día de hoy, reemplazamos lo siguiente en su propiedad:

- ☐ la parte de la tubería de servicio que es propiedad de los servicios públicos y que contenía plomo.
- ☐ la parte de la tubería de servicio que es propiedad del cliente y que contenía plomo.

Será necesario que purgue las tuberías de su casa para eliminar cualquier partícula que se haya podido desprender de las tuberías durante el arreglo. Las partículas de las tuberías pudieran contener plomo.

Tenga en cuenta lo siguiente: Este diagrama es una representación genérica. Pueden existir variantes.

Se le ruega que siga las siguientes instrucciones para minimizar su exposición a cualquier partícula que pudiera haberse desprendido.

Instrucciones para purgar inmediatamente las tuberías del hogar

Debe purgar la tubería de su casa ANTES de consumir el agua del grifo, o utilizar agua caliente. Por ejemplo, el agua para tomar, cocinar, preparar fórmula para bebés, llenar los platos de agua para las mascotas, o utilizar las máquinas de hielo, los dispensadores de agua filtrada o los electrodomésticos que requieran agua.

1. Para empezar localice el grifo de agua fría más cercano a la tubería por donde llega el agua a su casa (puede ser la toma para la manguera afuera de su casa, o la toma para la lavadora/el lavadero). Si utiliza un grifo localizado afuera, dirija la manguera en sentido opuesto de su casa.
2. Retire el aireador del grifo, y de ser el caso, evite cualquier unidad de tratamiento de agua para el hogar. Luego, abra completamente el grifo de agua fría y deje que el agua corra por lo menos 30 minutos.

Después, purgue el resto de la plomería de su hogar de la siguiente forma[1]:

3. Busque todos los grifos que puedan drenarse debidamente en el lavamanos, la tina, ducha o el lavadero de la lavandería. Vigile todos los grifos y desagües para evitar que el agua se desborde.
4. De ser posible, retire los aireadores y las rejillas de todos los grifos de agua fría que vaya a purgar en su casa (y retire cualquier dispositivo de filtros).
5. Empezado en el piso más bajo en su casa, abra completamente los grifos de agua fría en toda la casa.
6. Deje que el agua corra por lo menos 30 minutos a partir del momento en que abrió el último grifo (en el piso superior).
7. Cierre cada grifo empezando con los que están ubicados en el piso superior de su casa. Limpie y vuelva a colocar los aireadores de los grifos.

Asegúrese de dejar correr el agua en las bañeras, duchas, y los grifos, y vigile todas las salidas de agua y los desagües para evitar desbordes de agua.

Mantenimiento diario y mensual durante seis meses

Otros pasos para ayudar a controlar la exposición son:

- **DIARIAMENTE (durante seis meses):** Todas las mañanas o toda vez que no se haya usado el agua del grifo durante más de seis horas, purgue el grifo de 30 segundos a dos minutos antes de usar el agua para tomar, cocinar o preparar fórmula para bebés.
- **MENSUALMENTE (durante seis meses):** Retire y limpie los aireadores de los grifos.

[1]Fuente: Asociación Estadounidense de Obras Hidráulicas (American Water Works Association o AWWA)

Existen otras medidas que puede tomar para protegerse a usted y a su familia del plomo en el agua potable, independientemente de que tenga o no tuberías de plomo. La fontanería como por ejemplo los grifos y las válvulas y la soldadura pueden contener pequeñas cantidades de plomo, por tanto purgar las tuberías puede ayudar a reducir la exposición al plomo. Para más información, visite nuestra página web. Le rogamos que tenga en cuenta que los propietarios son responsables por la plomería de sus hogares.

www.virginiaamwater.com

PARA MÁS INFORMACIÓN

Para preguntas sobre el plomo:
Comuníquese con el Centro de Servicio al Cliente al 1-800-452-6863. Solicite un control de la calidad del agua.

Para preguntas sobre la reparación:

_____

(____)_____

Para cualquier otra pregunta:
Centro de Atención al Cliente
1-800-452-6863
Horarios: De lunes a viernes de 7 a.m. a 7 p.m. Para casos de emergencia, estamos disponibles las 24 horas del día los 7 días de la semana.

Virginia American Water cumple con todos los estándares de agua potable en lo que respecta al plomo. A continuación se adjunta información básica sobre el plomo, las medidas que tomamos, junto con consejos de lo que usted puede para reducir la posible exposición al plomo, esta información también puede encontrarse en línea en **virginiaamwater.com**. En la pestaña de Water Quality (calidad del agua), seleccione Water Quality Reports (informes de calidad del agua).

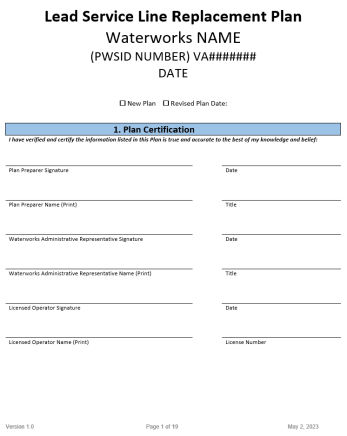
MÁS INFORMACIÓN
Línea de ayuda de Agua Potable Segura de la USEPA: 1-800-426-4791

National Lead Information Center [Centro Nacional de Información acerca del Plomo]: 1-800-424-LEAD

Fecha: _____

Hora: _____ a.m. / p.m.

The Future of LEAP



Lead Service Line Replacement Plan
Waterworks NAME
(PWSID NUMBER) VA########
DATE

☐ New Plan ☐ Revised Plan Date:

1. Plan Certification

I have verified and certify the information listed in this Plan is true and accurate to the best of my knowledge and belief:

Plan Preparer Signature | Date

Plan Preparer Name (Print) | Title

Waterworks Administrative Representative Signature | Date

Waterworks Administrative Representative Name (Print) | Title

Licensed Operator Signature | Date

Licensed Operator Name (Print) | License Number

Version 1.0 Page 1 of 19 May 2, 2023

Upcoming Project Proposals for FY24

- Out of 93 total funding applications, 40 were LEAP applications
- Several LEAP applicants also submitted construction projects eligible for base DWSRF/BIL-supplemental funds tied to LSL work:
  - Water main replacements with leaded T-joints
  - Water meter installations
  - Water pitcher filters
  - LSL Replacement Plans

Future LEAP Project Considerations

- Combine with Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation Act (WIIN) 2107 funding
  - Fund LSL replacement at schools with LEAP
  - Use WIIN 2107 funds for premise plumbing

Questions

If you would like to learn more about LEAP, please contact:

May.Fornari@vdh.virginia.gov

Lead Elimination Assistance Program (LEAP) Manager

'GET THE LEAD OUT' INITIATIVE IN GREEN BAY

GREEN BAY WATER

- **Stephanie Rogers, CPA**
  Business Manager
- **Andrea Hay**
  Director of Communications

STARTING AT THE END

OCTOBER 6, 2020: LAST KNOWN LEAD REMOVED

OCTOBER 6, 2020 PRESS CONFERENCE

- **On this day, Green Bay Water marked the end of a five-year, $8 million project to locate and replace nearly 1,800 public side lead service lines in our distribution system**

- **The 247 private side lead service lines were financed through the SDWLP at an $800,000 Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources(WDNR) loan and a $300,000 tax rebate**

EARLY ACTION ON LEAD SERVICE LINE ISSUE

- **In 2011 & 2012, tests in Green Bay showed elevated levels of lead in the city, and in 2015 the water crisis in Flint, Michigan became national headlines**

- **This prompted utility officials and lawmakers to eliminate the source of lead from Green Bay's water**

TRACKING DOWN LEAD SERVICE LINES IN GREEN BAY

- The utility had to locate all the lead service lines, which involved sifting through records dating back to the 1800s
- The utility found that about 5% of the city's 36,000 service lines, or 1,782, contained lead
- 247 private side services were lead
- 675 private side services were galvanized once downstream of lead

GREEN BAY WATER

CHALLENGES OF SERVICE LINE OWNERSHIP

- **Green Bay Water owns the service line from the main to the shutoff valve, and property owners were responsible for the line from the curb to their basement meter**
- **Wisconsin law initially prohibited the utility from replacing the privately owned side, but this was changed in 2018 with the "Leading in Lead ACT" to enable a funding option to help the property owners with the replacement of 247 privately owned lead lines**

GREEN BAY WATER

GREEN BAY'S APPROACH TO LEAD SERVICE LINE REPLACEMENT

- **Green Bay simultaneously replaced both public and private lead service lines when there was a public and private lead service at a property**
- **The utility implemented a 3% rate increase as part of the financial strategy for the $8 million project**
- **Hired an additional Utility crew and dedicated them full time for five years replacing lead service lines**
- **Private side utilized SDWLP with prequalified list of contractors performing spot replacements**

GREEN BAY WATER

FUNDING SOURCES

GREEN BAY WATER LSLR

Private Lead Service Funding

Safe Drinking Water Loan Program (SDWLP) Lead Services

- **$800,000 WDNR loan**

Lambeau Field Excess Tax Funds

- **$300,000 tax rebate**

SDWLP Galvanized Services

- **$2,700,000 WDNR loan**

ORGANIZING FUNDING SOURCE INFORMATION

- **Strategy for determining amount covered by grants**

PRE PRIVATE SIDE REPLACEMENT

GREEN BAY WATER LSLR

- **Created an ordinance requiring property owners with private side lead services to replace their service**
- **Archeological and Historical Reviews**

THE ROLE OF CONTRACTORS

- **Contractors must be prequalified to give quotes to property owners**
- **Fill out application**
- **Sign a onetime agreement with Utility**

DOCUMENTATION AND AGREEMENTS

- **Overview of various agreements drafted for the process**
- **Explanation of roles within the agreements**

The completion of the project led to a dramatic reduction in lead levels in household plumbing samples - from instances of 10, 15, or 50 parts per billion to 1 part per billion or less

The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources loan program played a crucial role in the project's success

CONCLUSION

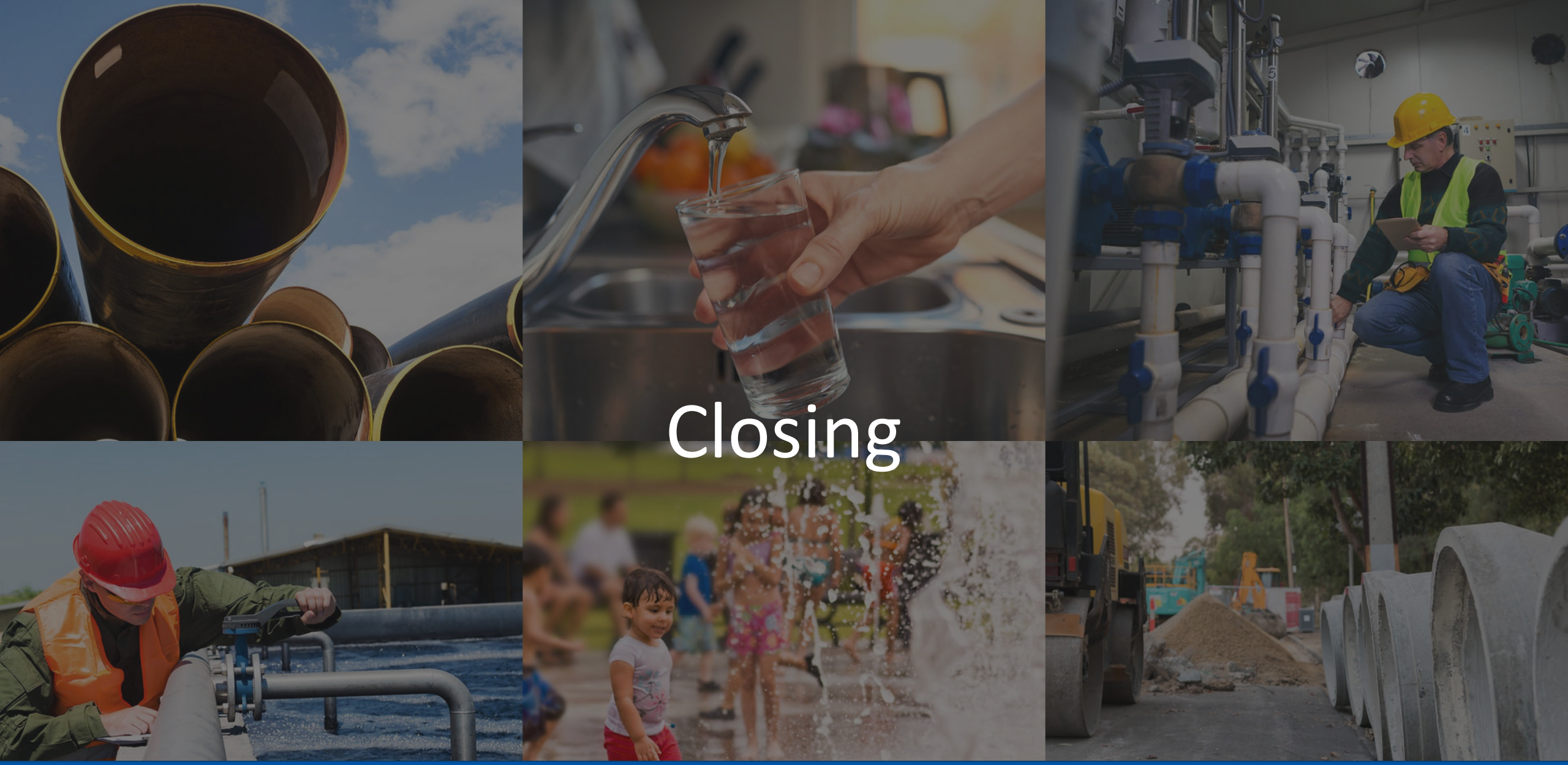
- **Success of the program in Green Bay**
- **Acknowledgement of ongoing challenges and future plans**

Q&A

United States Environmental Protection Agency

Office of Water

www.uswateralliance.org



Closing