A Message from the Lead Service Line Inventory Team…..

Congratulations, you killed it!

- ❖ Thank you for all the hard work getting your Lead Service Line Inventories submitted.
- ❖ 97% of systems submitted an inventory on time!
- ❖ EPA Region 8 LSLI team is now reviewing these submittals for compliance.
- ❖ Over the next several months, you should be receiving notification from EPA whether your inventory has been accepted or if it does not meet minimum requirements.

Up Next:

- Deliver service line material notifications in accordance with the LCRR public education requirements by Nov. 15, 2024.
- Certification of the material notifications will be due to EPA by July 1, 2025. Certification instructions, forms, and more info to come from EPA by next spring. Check our website for new updates.
- Notify EPA within 30 days and prepare an updated inventory on a schedule established by EPA if the system subsequently finds an LSL or GRR service line.
- Inventory updates shall be submitted to EPA no more frequently than annually. Next update submittal: Oct 16, 2025.
- There are no requirements at this time to begin investigations or replacements.
- More to come in the next few years on new inventory and replacement requirements under the new Lead and Copper Rule Improvements (LCRI).

Reminder: Service Line Material Notifications!

*Water systems must inform all persons served at service connections with: **Lead, Galvanized Requiring Replacement, or Lead Status Unknown** service lines.*

Timing: *Initial Notice*: A water system must provide the initial notification within **30 days** of completion of their initial service line inventory or by **November 15th, 2024.**

- *Water systems must also provide the notice at the initiation of service for new customers.*

Delivery: Delivery must be by mail (regular US Mail), or hand delivery.

Fact Sheet: This fact sheet summarizes the EPA's requirements for notification to persons served of known or potential service lines containing lead required under the 2021 LCRR.

Content:

Lead	GRR	Lead Status Unknown
✓ A statement that the service line is lead.	✓ A statement that the service line is GRR.	✓ A statement that the service line material is unknown but may be lead.
✓ An explanation of the health effects of lead as specified in the rule and below.	✓ An explanation of the health effects of lead as specified in the rule and below.	✓ An explanation of the health effects of lead as specified in the rule and below.
✓ Steps persons at the service connection can take to reduce exposure to lead in drinking water.	✓ Steps persons at the service connection can take to reduce exposure to lead in drinking water.	✓ Steps persons at the service connection can take to reduce exposure to lead in drinking water.
✓ Information about opportunities to replace LSLs as well as programs that provide financing solutions to replace the LSL.*	✓ Information about opportunities for replacement of the service line.	✓ Information about opportunities to verify the material of the service line.

*EPA recommends that water systems ask the owner of the service connection to contact the water system prior to making any arrangements to have the service line replaced.

Templates: EPA Region 8 has developed pre-approved notification templates you may use for this public education requirement. Find them on our EPA Region 8 Water Ops Reporting Forms Website.

Included in all templates

You Add – Info specific to your system

Visit our EPA Region 8 LSLI Webpage for more information

Loss of Pressure in Drinking Water Systems in Wyoming

EPA WDEQ Training

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U.S. EPA Region 8
Water Divison
Drinking Water Program

What is a Loss of Pressure?

- Distribution systems can lose pressure for various reasons that include water main breaks, equipment failures, losses of power, etc.
- Loss of pressure in may cause a net movement of water and contaminants from outside the pipe to the inside through cracks, breaks, or joints in the distribution system.
- Backsiphonage is also a condition resulting from low or no pressure.

https://www.wyomingnewsnow.tv/content/news/Water-Main-Breaks-411978615.html

https://www.wyomingnewsnow.tv/content/news/Water-Main-Breaks-411978615.html

What is a Loss of Pressure continued?

https://www.woodtv.com/news/kent-county/waterline-blows-12-foot-deep-crater-into-44th-st/

- Such system failures carry a high potential for fecal contamination or other disease-causing organisms to enter a distribution system and can cause serious health concerns for people who drink the contaminated water.
- Pressure loss is defined as a distribution system pressure of less than 20 pounds per square inch (psi).

Measures to Take in the Event of Pressure Loss

If the area of lost pressure can be valved off and contained, you should isolate this area from the rest of the system. This may limit the degree of contamination and the number of service connections affected by the loss of pressure.

40 C.F.R. § 141.31(b)

Immediately notify the EPA Region 8 Drinking Water Program

- Public Water Systems (PWS) in Wyoming: call 303-312-6791
- Tribal PWS in Utah, Wyoming, or Colorado: call 303-312-6780
- If outside of normal business hours, call the after-hours emergency and holiday number: 303-312-6327
- Be prepared to describe: what happened, when, where, and the scope of the problem (if known).

https://www.westfortworthplumbing.com/what-to-do-if-there-is-a-water-main-break/

Notify Laboratory of Emergency Analysis

We recommend that you notify the laboratory that you use to alert them regarding the emergency and to obtain bacteriological sampling bottles, materials, and instructions (for taking Special bacteriological samples).

40 C.F.R. § 141.201
40 C.F.R. § 141.202

Issue Tier 1 Public Notice

In order to protect your customers, immediately issue a Tier 1 Public Notice (PN) that includes a Loss of Pressure Boil Water Advisory. If boiling the water is a hardship for customers, consider providing bottled water or another alternate water supply to customers.

DRINKING WATER WARNING

_____ water system lost pressure in the distribution system

BOIL YOUR WATER FOR THREE MINUTES BEFORE USING

The _____ water system was shut down on _____ due to _____ This led to a loss of pressure in the distribution system, which may cause backpressure, backsiphonage, or a net movement of water from outside the pipe to the inside through cracks, breaks, or joints in the distribution system that are common in all water systems. Such a system failure carries with it a high potential that fecal contamination or other disease-causing organisms could enter the distribution system. These conditions may pose an imminent and substantial health endangerment to persons served by the system.

Restore the Pressure to Normal Operating Conditions

Locate/identify and fix the problem that caused the pressure loss.

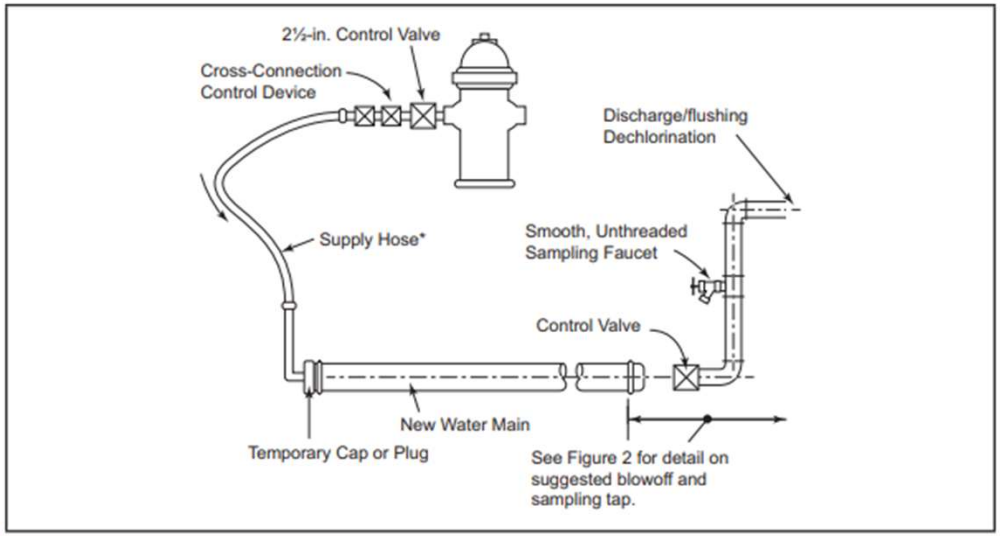
https://kgab.com/cheyenne-bopu-water-main-break-reported-in-cheyenne/

Disinfect and Flush

When system pressure is restored to normal, disinfect and flush the affected distribution system in accordance with American Water Works Association (AWWA) Standard C651 as necessary.

Consider:

- Type of disinfection
- Required flow and openings to flush
- Methods of Disinfection
  - Slug
  - Spray
  - Basic



40 C.F.R. § 141.853(b)

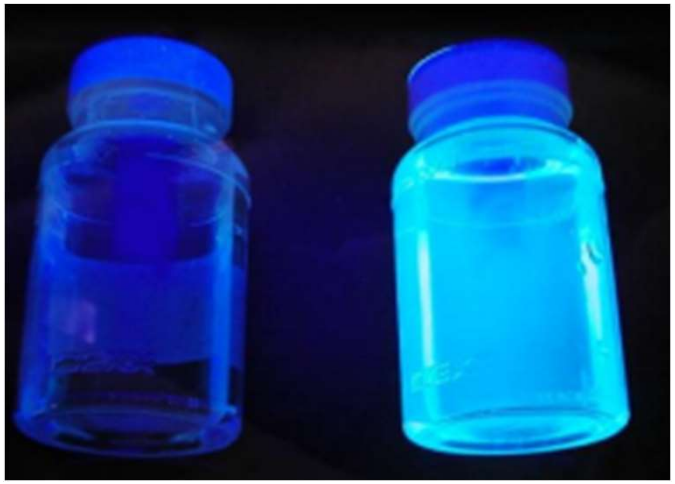
Collect Bacteriological Samples

- After the excess chlorine has been flushed out of the water supply, ensure that chlorine residuals have returned to normal levels.
- Collect and submit to the lab a Total Coliform (TC) bacteriological sample from both upstream and downstream of the affected area of the distribution system.
- Maintain the boil water advisory until two consecutive days of “safe” TC samples have been collected, or until EPA notifies you that the boil order can be lifted.

40 C.F.R. § 141.853(b)

Collect Bacteriological Samples

- Maintain the boil water advisory until two consecutive days of "safe" TC samples have been collected, or until EPA notifies you that the boil order can be lifted.
- These samples should be designated marked as "special" samples on the lab slip.



https://cdn.ymaws.com/www.vwea.org/resource/resmgr/Conference_Proceedings/2016/LPC/5._Microbiology_Methods_for_.pdf

42 U.S.C. § 300i

Formal Enforcement

- The EPA may issue an Emergency Administrative Order (EAO) for incidents that can result in contamination in or near a public water system that may pose an “imminent and substantial” endangerment to human health.
- If an EAO is issued to the system owner, the operator must follow all the requirements listed within it.

Prepare for the Unexpected

Every water utility should have an Emergency Response Plan (ERP) that addresses emergencies, such as loss of pressure, with a checklist of steps to take. The ERP must be exercised periodically in order for all utility personnel to be familiar with it. Regular maintenance and timely implementation of sanitary survey recommendations may also help in preventing or reducing emergencies.

EPA Contact Info:

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303-312-6791

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