



LCRI: Fort Worth's Approach

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LCRR Focus



Inventory



**Communication
(4 things)**

Fort Worth's Initial Inventory

SL Classification	System-owned	Customer-owned	Entire SL Classification
Lead	0	0	0
Galvanized Requiring Replacement	N/A	32,590	32,590
Non-Lead	300,778	268,188	268,188
Lead Status Unknown	0	0	0
Total	300,778	300,788	300,788

Fort Worth's Initial Inventory Changes

SL Classification	System-owned	Customer-owned	Entire SL Classification
Lead	12	0	12
Galvanized Requiring Replacement	N/A	32,161	32,153
Non-Lead	301,832	269,683	269,679
Lead Status Unknown	0	0	0
Total	301,844	301,844	301,844

LCRI Focus Areas



Inventory



Treatment



Replacements



Disturbances



Sampling



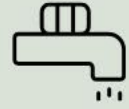
Communication



Schools & Childcare



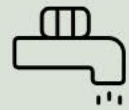
10-years to replace all LSL and GRR service lines



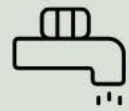
Reduces lead action level to 10 ppb



Analyze both 1st & 5th liter samples for lead; use highest results for compliance



Adds lead connectors for inventory



≥3 AL exceedances in 5 years = making filters available to all consumers



New standard of “reasonable effort” for attempting to engage customers in full SL replacement

LCRI

Compliance Date: Nov. 1, 2027

Inventory

- Submit “Baseline” inventory
- Add lead connectors
- Dispute process



Lead and drinking water

Fort Worth Water cares about the health of our customers and their families. For that reason, we want to be open about issues and facts surrounding lead in drinking water, especially Fort Worth's drinking water. Lead is not in the water when it leaves the treatment plant, and the water mains are not made of lead.

Lead is a naturally-occurring element found in small amounts in the earth's crust. While it has some beneficial uses, it can be toxic to humans and animals, causing health effects. Lead can be found in air, soil, water, and even inside our homes. Much of our exposure comes from human activities, including the use of fossil fuels and past use of lead-based paint.

Learn more about the water utility's efforts related to lead by exploring the pages below.

Dispute service line material

Request service line replacement funding

Understanding Water Service



Health effects

Exposure to high levels of lead can cause

Request a lead and or copper water test

Treatment



- Lead Action level changes from 15 ppb to 10 ppb
- AL exceedance triggers CCT study
- Optimized Water Quality Parameters

Sampling



- 1st & 5th liter if have any lead as overall classification
- 1-liter, wide-mouth sampling container
- Provide pitcher filter and 6-months of replacement cartridges if high lead level

Schools & Childcare

- Use EPA 3Ts protocol
- Elementary schools required, secondary upon request
- Licensed and registered childcare facilities
- 5 faucets for schools, 2 faucets for childcares
- Repeat every 5 years



Replacements



- Mandatory SL replacement plan
 - Strategy for determining unknowns
 - SOP for full SL replacement
 - Communication strategy for full and partial SL replacements
 - Flushing instructions for customer
 - Prioritization strategy for LSL replacements
 - Funding strategy for replacements

Replacements



- Mandatory SL replacement plan
 - Communication strategy for informing customers and consumers of the replacement program
 - ID and cite any state laws, regulations or tariff agreements that affect PWS access to complete full SL replacement
 - If find lead-lined galvanized SL, strategy to determine extent of this material

Replacements



- Must annually update replacement plan
- Mandatory full replacements of lead and galvanized-requiring replacement SL
- Exception to full replacement when PWS does not have access to do the work
 - Must document why no full access
 - If customer consent is required, must make “reasonable effort” to obtain & document efforts
 - Reach out within 6 months of ownership change

Replacements

Partial replacements:



- allowed only when an emergency repair or part of planned infrastructure work (not SL replacement project)
- Notification to affected property owners and tenants
 - at least 45 days in advance for planned work
 - seek consent for full replacement
 - notification to occupants before SL returned to service
 - Provide pitcher filter or POU
 - Offer follow-up tap sampling

Communication

- Tier 1 PN for AL exceedance
 - 24-hours to entire system
 - 60-days to notify each connection, including MF
 - Offer free tap sampling to all
 - Post notice on website (serve >50,000)
 - Content of notices is specified (specific order)
 - Delivery to specific community groups specified
 - Some requirements reduced for systems serving <3,300 people
 - Different notification requirements for NTNC water systems



Communication

- Tier 1 PN for AL exceedance
- Info in annual water quality report (CCR)
- Annual notices to customers based on inventory
- Notices for customers about disturbances
- Sampling procedures and results
- Outreach to encourage participation in mandatory replacement program



Communication



- Outreach to schools and childcares
- Outreach to state and local health departments on school and daycare test results
- Notify school and daycare on test results
- Annual reporting of inventory and replacements performed
- Additional outreach for multiple AL exceedances



Questions

www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/proposed-lead-and-copper-rule-improvements