

From: [Crooks, Jennifer](#)
 To: [Shekter Smith, Liane \(DEQ\)](#); [Benzie, Richard \(DEQ\)](#); [Cook, Pat \(DEQ\)](#); [Howard, Brock \(DEQ\)](#); [Monosmith, Carrie \(DEQ\)](#)
 Subject: PLEASE READ: Registration Information for Chicago Lead Study presented by Miquel; ISAWWA Webinar - Detection and Evaluation of Elevated Lead Release from Service Lines: A Field Study
 Date: Monday, January 13, 2014 8:42:39 AM

Miguel is giving a webinar on his Chicago lead study; I know you all were interested in his work at the State Director's meeting. Sign up below; it's FREE! 2/3, 1 hour
 Jennifer

-----Original Message-----

From: Deltoral, Miguel
 Sent: Monday, January 13, 2014 6:40 AM
 To: Lesure-English, Annette; Crooks, Jennifer; Drake, Wendy; Joseph.Janczy@Wisconsin.gov; Kuefler, Janet; Spaulding, William
 Subject: Registration Information for ISAWWA Webinar - Detection and Evaluation of Elevated Lead Release from Service Lines: A Field Study

Good morning. Some of you mentioned that the State folks were interested in a presentation on the Chicago sampling study, so please forward the registration information to your States. Don't forget the LCR folks. I already sent this to IEPA (D. McMillan, R. Cobb, M. Crumly, J. Long), so no need to re-send.

Registration is now open for the webinar on the EPA R5 sampling study conducted in Chicago (free to PWSs and general public)

Detection and Evaluation of Elevated Lead Release from Service Lines: A Field Study February 3, 2014 12:00pm to 1:00pm Central Time

Registration Link: http://www.isawwa.org/events/event_details.asp?id=378415#

CEU TYPE: Technical

WEBINAR TYPE: Technical

IEPA#: 7932

Summary : Comparative stagnation sampling conducted in 32 homes in Chicago, Illinois with lead service lines demonstrated that the existing regulatory sampling protocol under the U.S. Lead and Copper Rule systematically misses the high lead levels and potential human exposure. Lead levels measured with sequential sampling were highest within the lead service lines, with maximum values more than four times higher than Chicago's regulatory compliance results using a first-draw sampling protocol. There was significant variability in lead values from different points within individual lead service lines and among different lead service line sites across the city. Although other factors could also influence lead levels, the highest lead results most often were associated with sites having known disturbances to the lead service lines. This study underscores the importance and interdependence of sample site selection, sampling protocol, and other factors in assessing lead levels in a public water system.

INSTRUCTOR: Miguel A. Del Toral, Regulations Manager U.S. EPA

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