
From: Dykema, Linda D. (DCH)
Sent: Tuesday, September 29, 2015 3:30 PM
To: Benzie, Richard (DEQ)
Cc: Busch, Stephen (DEQ); Philip, Kris (DEQ); Cook, Pat (DEQ); Shekter, Jean (DEQ); Shekter Smith, Liane (DEQ)
Subject: RE: Lead Sampling Issues
Attachments: MMWR lead in DW.pdf

Thanks Richard. This is really helpful.

I've attached a 2012 MMWR from CDC suggesting that, in some cases, there is a relationship between lead levels in drinking water and elevated blood lead levels. Note that, in the conclusions, the authors make the same point that regulatory testing was not designed to evaluate human exposure levels.

From: Benzie, Richard (DEQ)
Sent: Tuesday, September 29, 2015 3:20 PM
To: Dykema, Linda D. (DCH)
Cc: Busch, Stephen (DEQ); Philip, Kris (DEQ); Cook, Pat (DEQ); Shekter, Jean (DEQ); Shekter Smith, Liane (DEQ)
Subject: Lead Sampling Issues

Linda,

Steve Busch asked me to provide you with any information that explains how and why the ODWMA arrived at our recommendations for sampling for lead at consumer taps as required by the Lead, Copper, Corrosion Control regulations (LCR).

Attached to this message are a couple of documents that were prepared over a decade ago that discuss excessive stagnation and sample invalidation under the LCR. They were prepared in response to questions from the Washington Post and other news media about invalidation of some samples collected in the Lansing Board of Water Light service area.

The first document is an internal memo that identifies language in the federal preamble to and in EPA guidance for the LCR that discuss the need to collect samples from homes that have experienced ***"typical residential water use during the day before the compliance sample is collected."***

The second document is a report prepared to explain why we "invalidated" samples for excessive stagnation in Lansing. It was in the aftermath of this event when EPA eliminated the ability of state programs to invalidate sample results based on excessive stagnation that led the Michigan Public Water Supply Program to develop a recommendation that communities advise residents participating in their compliance monitoring to flush the designated sampling tap 6 to 8 hours before sample collection (the night before in most cases) to ensure that this tap was not experiencing excessive periods of stagnation. We did not want subsequent regulatory requirements to be imposed based on water quality information that did not accurately reflect the regulatory intent. This briefing report also discusses the fact that the regulatory monitoring scheme was not intended to represent human intake, but was based upon sampling a statistically significant number of residences containing leaded plumbing materials ***as a measure of successful water treatment efficacy.***

If you have any questions, please contact me.

Richard

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