

Robinson, Mikelle (DHHS)

From: Robinson, Mikelle (DCH)
Sent: Thursday, September 24, 2015 2:14 PM
To: Lasher, GERALYN (DCH); Hertel, Elizabeth (DCH)
Cc: Moran, Susan (DCH); Miller, Mark (DCH)
Subject: FW: Env. Health Perspectives on Washington DC, lead in Drinking Water
Attachments: Pages from CLPPP 2013 Data Report.pdf; 2014 Lead Testing and EBL 0-5 072015.pdf

FYI – on the call with EPA that Was participated in today.

From: Priem, Wesley F. (DCH)
Sent: Thursday, September 24, 2015 1:31 PM
To: Klevs, Mardi (klevs.mardi@epa.gov); Martig, Anton (Tony) (martig.anton@epa.gov)
Cc: Miller, Corinne (DCH); Robinson, Mikelle (DCH); Dykema, Linda D. (DCH); Groetsch, Kory J. (DCH); Peeler, Nancy (DCH); Scott, Robert L. (DCH)
Subject: FW: Env. Health Perspectives on Washington DC, lead in Drinking Water

Mardi and Tony;

I will be sending you at three emails regarding the Flint lead in water concern. This being the article on the D.C. study an a summary of our meeting. I will also send you a response DEQ has prepared and also the M Live article.

Summary from our meeting this morning:

1. Dialog regarding the DEG Frequently asked questions and there was no objections to the information presented.
2. Discussion on who was taking the lead from the municipalities whether it was the city of Genesee County Health Department. It appears the city and mayor is taking the lead.
3. Local Health Department is working on preparing information for the public
4. Information being prepared from our, State, CLPPP and this information can still be revised to include more information on drinking water.
5. Our Environmental Toxicological Section can provide assistance if needed for the public outreach materials, although the staff person who would do this work is on vacation till next week.
6. CLPPP is working to review the epi study and will prepare a power point to explain what the results imply. They will work closely with the Department's epidemiologist who prepared the first results to ensure validity and the proper discussion of the study.
7. The idea of providing filters to the public was discussed. A call to the National Sanitation Foundation was made to discuss this issue further and determine proper filters.
8. CLPPP can provide EPA with 2013- 2014. See attached. 2015 data-to-date is not yet available but can be later if needed.
9. Our department was informed while we were meeting the Flint advocates along with others are to be holding a press conference at 3:00 today. The advocates are demanding that the water supply revert back to the city of Detroit's drinking water.

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC1868000/>

Excerpt below with the plan they implemented.

Following the LCR (U.S. EPA 1991), guidance from the U.S. EPA, consultation with the DC Department of Health, and its own contingency plans, in 2003 the DCWASA implemented plans for families living in homes with lead lines or testing above the LAL:

- Advisories were disseminated recommending that water lines should be flushed for 10 min before consuming drinking water.
- Specific advice for limiting exposure to children < 6 years of age and pregnant and nursing women was sent to all households with suspected lead service lines, in the form of flyers prepared in English, Spanish, Korean, Chinese, Vietnamese, and Amharic.
- Filters were distributed to homes with suspected lead service lines and later to all homes with a test result > 15 ppb (the LAL). Replacement filter cartridges were then sent to the same homes at 6-month intervals for the duration of the period of the exceedance, ending in June 2006.
- The board of directors of the DCWASA decided to adopt a voluntarily accelerated program to replace the public segment of all lead service lines in the District of Columbia, exceeding requirements of the LCR (U.S. EPA 1991).
- Homeowners were offered replacement of the private segment of lead service lines on their property, at cost, at the same time that the public segments of the lead service lines were replaced. When the public line is replaced but the private line is not, lead levels are reduced proportionally to the length of pipe replaced but not eliminated.
- Low-cost financing was arranged with a local bank for qualifying property owners who wished to replace the private part of the lead service line on their property. The DC government later made grants available to low-income eligible residents for this purpose.
- The DCWASA offered free water testing to any customer in the distribution area who requested it.