



1.0 Purpose

GSA complies with applicable federal, state, county, and city drinking water regulations. It is GSA's policy to ensure that the potential lead concentration in drinking water is less than 15 parts per billion, as prescribed in drinking water regulations. GSA minimizes lead-in-drinking water exposures to building occupants through testing of water systems and by not using lead containing materials in renovation and new building projects.

2.0 Activity/Department

The Regional Lead Program (RLP) is developed and implemented by the Regional Industrial Hygienist (RIH) and Regional Safety Officer.

3.0 Forms Used

Forms used will include a mixture of forms and documents required by OSHA, EPA, state standards/regulations, and in-house GSA forms. Forms use will primarily involve regulatory documentation and program implementation (inspections, abatement, repair, etc.). Contact the RIH for a detailed list of lead-in-drinking water program forms.

4.0 References

- 40 CFR 141, National Primary Drinking Water Regulations
- 40 CFR 142, National Primary Drinking Water Regulations Implementation
- 42 US Code, Section 300f et seq., Safe Drinking Water Act, Public Law 93-523, Dec 12, 1974 [amended in 1986 and 1996]

5.0 Acronyms, Abbreviations, and Definitions

Action Level	The concentration of lead or copper in water specified in 40 CFR 141.80(c) which determines treatment requirements.
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
Community Water System	A public water system which serves at least 15 service connections used by year round residents or regularly serves at least 25 year-round residents.
Contaminant	Any physical, chemical, biological, or radiological substance or matter in water.
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
Filtration	A process for removing particulate matter from water by passage through porous media.

MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level – The maximum permissible level of a contaminant in water which is delivered to any user of a public water system
NPDWRs	National Primary Drinking Water Regulations
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
Public Water System	A system for the provision to the public of water for human consumption through pipes or, after August 5, 1988, other constructed conveyances, if such system has at least fifteen service connections or regularly serves an average of at least twenty-five individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year.
RIH	Regional Industrial Hygienist
RLP	Regional Lead Program
SDWA	Safe Drinking Water Act of 1974, amended in 1986 and 1996; to protect public health by regulating the nation's public drinking water supply.

6.0 Exclusions

No buildings are excluded.

7.0 Procedure

- 7.1 Buildings will be assessed to determine if water meets acceptable regulatory requirements. Sampling procedures will be conducted as per 40 CFR 141.23(k)(1).
- 7.2 All water samples will be tested by a laboratory certified by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).
- 7.2.1 Lead-in-water assessments shall be accomplished of all drinking/cooking water outlets every 5 years in GSA owned buildings and every 3 years in child care centers.
- 7.2.2 Sample locations shall be chosen in a non-random fashion.
- 7.2.3 Tenant request for testing will be forwarded by the Building Manager to the Regional Industrial Hygiene Team, who will make a determination if the request should be implemented. If the regional industrial hygienist approves the request, the Building Manager will work with the Regional Industrial Hygiene Team to procure a certified lab, discuss proper water sampling procedures, documentation, and shipping requirements.
- 7.2.4 The Regional Industrial Hygiene Team prepares a letter report



summarizing the lead testing results.

- 7.3 Buildings with sampling results at or above regulatory requirements will be prioritized for repair or replacement schedules by the DFC Industrial Hygiene Team.

8.0 Records

Lead-In-Water Building Assessment
Lead-In-Water Sampling Report