



# MONITORING PLAN

Public Water System # 0570031

MAYOR: TODD MEIER



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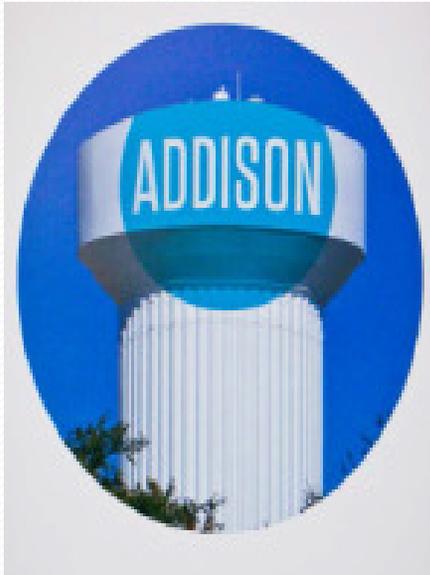
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# Introduction

- ❑ The Town of Addison operates and maintains a Public Water System (PWS) that purchases water solely from Dallas Water Utilities (DWU). DWU receives and treats water from multiple Surface Water sources: Elm Fork of the Trinity River, Lake Grapevine, Lake Lewisville, Lake Ray Hubbard, Lake Ray Roberts, Lake Tawokoni, and Lake Fork. DWU treats the surface water at three water treatment plants: Elm Fork, East Side, and Bachman treatment plants.
- ❑ More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791)
- ❑ Purchased water systems serving more than 1,000 connections must employ at least two Licensed Operators who hold a TCEQ - Class "C" or higher license.
- ❑ Addison's population is approximately 13,680 and 10,221 units consisting of 3,506 water meters as of January 2013.



**ADDISON CIRCLE 1 MG ELEVATED STORAGE TANK**



**SURVEYOR 1.5 MG ELEVATED STORAGE TANK**



**CELESTIAL 6 MG GROUND STORAGE TANK**



**SURVEYOR 2 MG GROUND STORAGE TANK**



# Chapter 1 – Sampling

## **Section 1.0 – Raw Water Sampling**

- The system has no raw water sources

## **Section 1.1 – Point of Entry Sampling**

- Celestial Pump Station located at 5510 Celestial Rd, Dallas, TX 75254
- Surveyor Pump Station located at 15130 Surveyor Blvd, Addison, TX 75001

## **Section 1.2 – Point of Discharge**

- Celestial Pump Station is located at 5510 Celestial Rd, Dallas, TX 75254
- Surveyor Pump Station is located at 15130 Surveyor Blvd, Addison, TX 75001
- Addison Circle Elevated Storage Tank is located at 4905 Addison Circle
- Surveyor Elevated Storage Tank is located at 4000 Arapaho Rd.

## **Section 1.3 – Distribution System Chlorine Residual Sampling**

- Mon #26 – 3910 Belt Line, Tues # 2 – 16420 Addison Rd, Wed # 11 – 17000 Windward, Thu # 13 – 14653 Dallas Pkwy, Fri # 6 – 14500 Marsh, Sat # 23 – 15650 Addison Rd, Sun # 14 – 14210 Marsh



# Chapter 1 – Sampling

## Section 1.4 – Disinfectant Entering the Distribution System

- Dallas Water Utilities delivers treated water using Chloramines as their disinfectant method.
- Compliance: The system is in compliance if the Chloramine residual entering the distribution system is 0.5 mg/l or greater. The system is in compliance with the maximum residual disinfectant level (MRDL) if the running annual average of all samples taken in the distribution system is less than 4.0 mg/l.
- Method: Although we are not required to monitor the chlorine level at the point of entry we do utilize continuous monitoring equipment that is able to be viewed by our SCADA system. The equipment used is a Hach CL17 Chlorine Analyzer. The piece of equipment used to take field measurements is a Hach Pocket Colorimeter II.

# Active Monthly Bacteriological Sample Sites

## Chapter 1 - Section 1.5

### 1st WEEK

SITE #	ADDRESS	MAIN SIZE
11	17000 Windward Ln.	8"
12	15298 Spectrum Dr.	12"
6	14500 Marsh Ln.	8"
16	14677 Wayside Ct.	8"
17	4101 Leadville Pl.	8"

### 2nd WEEK

SITE #	ADDRESS	MAIN SIZE
24	17275 Addison Rd.	8"
23	15650 Addison Rd.	24"
7	4051 Rive Ln.	8"
14	14210 Marsh Ln.	8"
20	4130 Billy Mitchell Dr.	8"

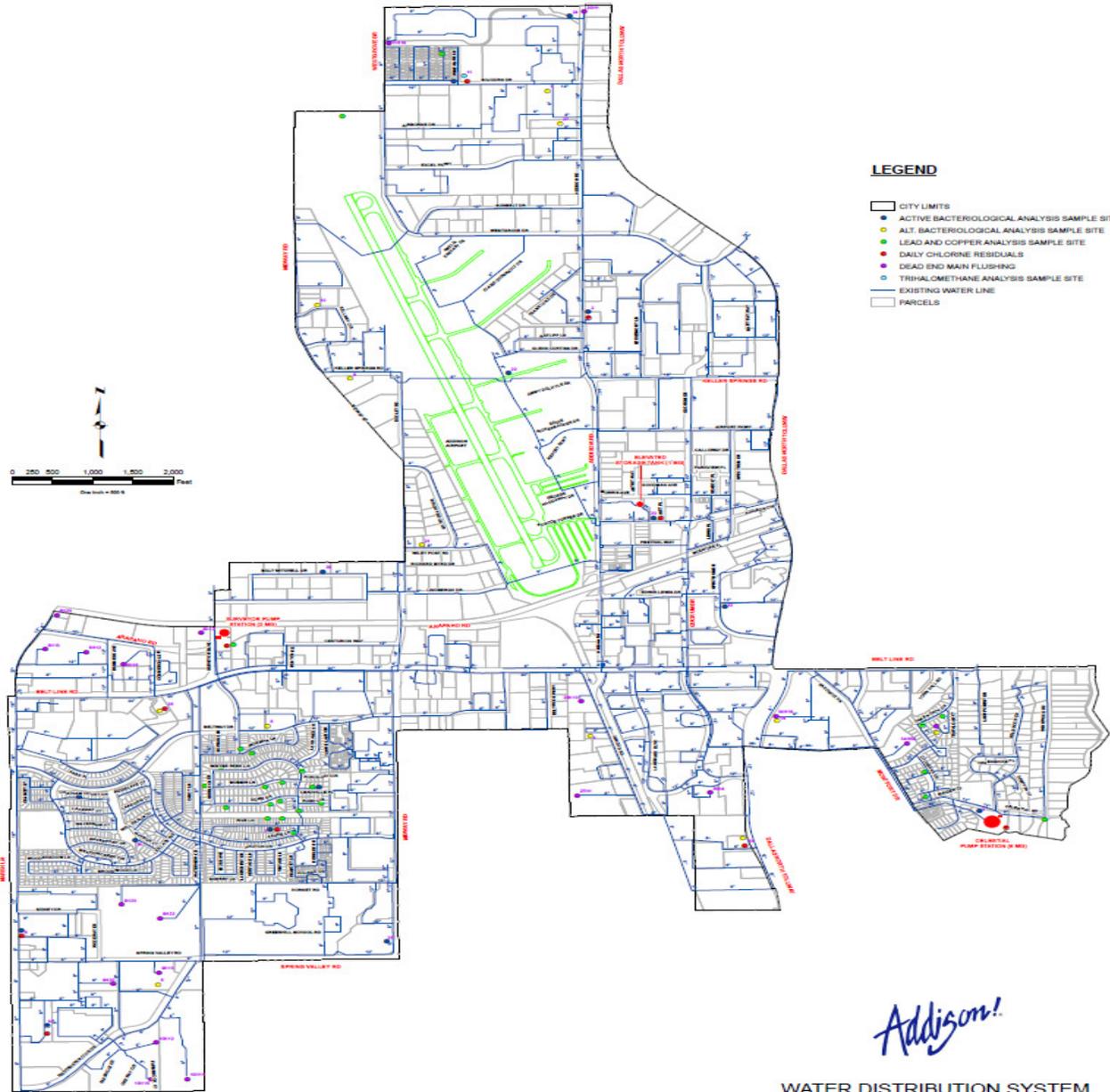
### 3rd WEEK

SITE #	ADDRESS	MAIN SIZE
2	16420 Addison Rd.	20"
22	4532 Glen Curtiss Dr.	8"
3	5510 Celestial Rd.	24"
25	14131 Midway Rd.	12"
15	3788 Chatham Ct.	8"

## Chapter 1 Section 1.6 - Alternate Bacteriological Sample Sites

SITE #	TYPE	ADDRESS	ACTIVE OR NON-ACTIVE	MAIN SIZE
1	SP	16651 Addison Rd, Apt # 101	Non-Active	8"
2	PR	16420 Addison Rd.	Active	20"
3	SS	5510 Celestial Rd.	Active	24"
4	SP	14833 Inwood Rd.	Non-Active	8"
5	SP	3820 Spring Valley, Apt #903	Non-Active	8"
6	PR	14500 Marsh Ln.	Active	8"
7	PR	4051 Rive Ln.	Active	8"
8	SP	4031 Beltway, Apt # 127	Non-Active	8"
9	SP	15946 Midway Rd.	Non-Active	8"
10	PR	4201 Kellway Circle	Non-Active	8"
11	SS	17130 Windward Ln.	Active	8"
12	SS	15298 Spectrum Dr.	Active	12"
13	PR	14653 Dallas Pkwy.	Active	8"
14	PR	14210 Marsh Ln.	Active	8"
15	PR	3788 Chatham Ct.	Active	8"
16	PR	14677 Wayside Ct.	Non-Active	8"
17	PR	4101 Leadville Pl.	Active	8"
18	PR	14946 Trafalgar Ct	Non-Active	8"
19	PR	5100 Belt Line Rd. Suite# 602	Non-Active	8"
20	PR	4130 Billy Mitchell Dr.	Active	8"
21	PR	4301 Wiley Post Rd.	Non-Active	8"
22	PR	4532 Glen Curtiss Dr.	Active	8"
23	PR	15650 Addison Rd.	Active	8"
24	PR	17275 Addison Rd.	Active	8"
25	PR	14131 Midway Rd.	Active	12"
26	PR	3910 Belt Line Rd.	Non-Active	8"
27	PR	16835 Addison Rd.	Non-Active	8"

# Chapter 1 Section 1.7 - Map of Water System



**LEGEND**

- CITY LIMITS
- ACTIVE BACTERIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS SAMPLE SITE
- ALT. BACTERIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS SAMPLE SITE
- LEAD AND COPPER ANALYSIS SAMPLE SITE
- DAILY CHLORINE RESIDUALS
- DEAD END MAIN FLUSHING
- TRIHALOMETHANE ANALYSIS SAMPLE SITE
- EXISTING WATER LINE
- PARCELS

*Addison!*

WATER DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM  
WATER SYSTEM ID 0570031



# Chapter 1 – Sampling

## Section 1.8 – Bacteriological Sampling

- Frequency: We are required to collect 15 samples per month. Weather permitting we try and pull 5 samples per week for the first three weeks of the month to give us a better representation of the water quality throughout the month.
- Location: See Section # 1.1
- Method: All bacteriological samples are collected and transported to a TCEQ accredited lab:

City of Denton Municipal Laboratory

TCEQ # 48130

1100 Mayhill Rd.

Denton, TX 76208

(940) 349-7528

- Compliance: (TAC 290.109 (F)(3)Subchapter F) A system that collects fewer than 40 routine distribution Coliform samples per month commits a nonacute MCL violation if more than one sample collected during a is total Coliform-positive, but none of the initial or repeat samples are fecal Coliform-positive or E. coli-positive.

# Chapter 1 – Sampling

- Section 1.9 – Bacteriological Sampling (Cont)

- WHAT ARE COLIFORM ORGANISMS?

Coliform organisms are bacteria commonly found in humans, animals, and the environment. Their presence in drinking water indicates that conditions in the water system may also support the existence of other microbes, including pathogens. Pathogens are microbes (germs or “bugs”) that cause disease. Pathogenic contamination is the greatest public health risk to consumers who obtain their water from a PWS. In Texas, each PWS is required to disinfect the water with chlorine to kill (inactivate) pathogens.

The different kinds of Coliform organisms that are tested for include total Coliform, fecal Coliform, and E. coli (*Escherichia coli*). Results for Coliform testing are reported as Coliform-found (positive) or Coliform not-found (negative). Coliform bacteria are surrogates, or indicator organisms, for pathogens. That is, they may not cause illness, but they indicate that conditions are suitable for the existence of other microbes that can cause illness.

- The Meaning of a Positive Result (Coliform – Found)

Although a single positive sample is usually not a violation of TCEQ rules, a Coliform-found result is always a cause for action on the part of the water system operator. The degree of the concern regarding the sample results depends on the type of Coliform that is detected.

Although a total Coliform-found result may be due to wind-blown soil or decayed vegetable matter that has contaminated the sample, fecal and E. coli results are unmistakable evidence of recent contamination of the water by animal or human feces. Although the detection of fecal Coliform or E. coli bacteria in a single sample does not indicate that a waterborne disease outbreak is imminent, TCEQ is very concerned about such results. A Coliform-found result is an early warning system that alerts you to take action to keep your customers safe. When Coliform bacteria are present in any of your samples, the laboratory is required to contact TCEQ.

# Chapter 1 – Sampling

- Section 2.0 – Bacteriological Sampling (Cont)

- The Meaning of a Negative Result (Coliform-Not Found)

If your sample result is negative (Coliform-not found), it indicates that no Coliform organisms were detected in your water. This is good, because it shows that your distribution system is being properly disinfected.

# Chapter 1 –Sampling

## Section 2.1 – Disinfection Byproducts

- Trihalomethanes (THM): THM's are a group of four chemicals that are formed along with other disinfection byproducts when chlorine or other disinfectants are used to control microbial contaminants in drinking water react with naturally occurring organic and inorganic matter in water. The Trihalomethanes are chloroform, Bromodichloromethane, Dibromochloromethane, and Bromoform. The EPA has published the stage 1 Disinfectants/Disinfectants Byproducts Rule to regulate total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) at a maximum allowable annual average level of 80 parts per billion ([http://www.epa.gov/enviro/html/icr/gloss\\_dbp.html](http://www.epa.gov/enviro/html/icr/gloss_dbp.html)). Some people which consume drinking water in excess of the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) over many years may experience problems with their liver , kidneys, or central nervous system, and may have an increased chance of developing cancer.
- Haloacetic Acids (HAA5): HAA5 are a group of chemicals that are formed along with other disinfection byproducts when chlorine or other disinfectants are used to control microbial contaminants in drinking water react with naturally occurring organic and inorganic matter in water. The regulated Haloacetic acids. Known as HAA5, are Monochloroacetic acid, Dichloroacetic acid, Trichloroacetic acid, Monobromoacetic acid, Dibromoacetic acid. The EPA has published the stage 1 Disinfectant / Disinfectant Byproducts Rule to regulate HAA5 at 60 parts per billion on a annual average. Haloacetic Acids are considered to be carcinogens.
- Frequency: TCEQ's sampling contractor collects these samples every quarter.



# Chapter 1 –Sampling

## Section 2.2 – Disinfection Byproducts

### Stage 1 Disinfection Byproduct Rule (DBP1)

1. 17130 Windward

### IDSE 2007 – Initial Distribution System Evaluation 2008

1. 17130 Windward
2. 15298 Spectrum Rd.
3. 3910 Belt Line Rd.
4. 4130 Billy Mitchell Dr.
5. 14946 Trafalgar Ct.
6. 4532 Glen Curtiss Dr.
7. 14131 Midway Rd.
8. 14210 Marsh Ln.

### Stage 2 Disinfection Byproduct Rule (DBP2) Effective April 2012

1. 17130 Windward
2. 4532 Glen Curtiss Dr.
3. 14946 Trafalgar Ct.
4. 14131 Midway Rd.

Bryan W. Shaw, PhD., *Commissioner*  
Buddy Garcia, *Chairman*  
Carlos Rubinstein, *Commissioner*  
Mark R. Vickery, P.G., *Executive Director*



**PWS/ 057003:**  
RN1011  
CN6007

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C.

## Texas Commission on Environmental Quality

*Protecting Texas by Reducing and Preventing Pollution*

March 01, 2012

**Delivered Via Regular Mail** DWQ/DBP2/Site/Loc

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CITY OF ADDISON  
TODD MEIER, MAYOR  
PO BOX 9010  
ADDISON, TX 75001-9010

**Subject: Stage 2 Disinfection Byproducts Rule (DBP2), 30 TAC §290.115**  
DBP2 Site Assessment, Group Assessment and Site Confirmation  
TOWN OF ADDISON - PWSID: 0570031  
DALLAS County, TX

Attention: Public Water System Owner / Manager / Operator

The Stage 2 Disinfection Byproducts (DBP2) rule requires all community or non-transient non-community (NTNC) public water systems to monitor for disinfection byproducts (DBP), specifically total trihalomethanes (TTHM) and haloacetic acids group of 5 (HAA5), at a specified number of sites and frequency based on the predominant water type, population served, and

TODD MEIER, MAYOR  
TOWN OF ADDISON - PWS ID # 0570031  
March 01, 2012  
Page 2

### **Sampling Cost**

Beginning April 01, 2012, your estimated annual cost for routine DBP2 monitoring is \$5024. This schedule includes chemical compliance samples that are collected through a contractor. Samples are delivered to either the Texas Department of State Health Services Bureau of Laboratories (512) 458-7317 or the Lower Colorado River Authority Environmental Laboratory Service (512) 356-6022. As of February 2012, analysis fees for trihalomethane (TTHM) and haloacetic acids (HAA5) are \$84.00 and \$24.00, respectively and are subject to change. Water systems are responsible for all associated lab fees.

### **Reduced Monitoring**

If you believe your system qualifies for reduced monitoring please submit information demonstrating that your system meets all of the following requirements.

1. System received an IDSE waiver (VSS or 40/30); and
2. ALL TTHM <0.060 mg/L and HAA5 <0.045 at every site; and
3. Using the same monitoring locations under DBP2 as DBP1 (no new locations)
4. Originating surface water sources have TOC less than 4 mg/L.

### **Monitoring Plan**

Maintain this information in an updated monitoring plan. Systems must update their monitoring plan and have it available for use by sample contractors and TCEQ investigators. Systems treating surface water or ground water under the direct influence of surface water must submit their updated monitoring plan to the TCEQ by June 30, 2012.

If you have questions regarding this letter, please contact Steven Swierenga with Drinking Water Quality Team by email at [Steven.Swierenga@tceq.texas.gov](mailto:Steven.Swierenga@tceq.texas.gov) or by phone (512) 239-6611. For general assistance on this or any other disinfectant by-product rule issue you can contact any member of the Drinking Water Quality team through the DRP mail box at [DRP@tceq.texas.gov](mailto:DRP@tceq.texas.gov) or phone at (512) 239-6611.

## Section 2.3 - DEAD-END MAIN FLUSHING

Site #	F.H.#	Address / Business	Main / Lead	Minutes	Start Read	Stop Read	Usage	
1	34H50	14850 Montfort / Prestonwood	12" / 8" (300')	0	00	00	00	
2	34H19	5100 Belt Line Rd	12" / 8" (480')	0	00	00	00	
3	20H1	17311 Dallas Pkwy / Park Tree	16" / 10" (1300')	0	00	00	00	
4	26H10	15025 Inwood / Attic Storage	8" / 8" (250')	0	00	00	00	
5	27H1	14621 Inwood / Tuesday Morning	8" / 8" (750')	0	00	00	00	
6	6H16	3805 Belt Line / Dallas 300	12" / 8" (200')	0	00	00	00	
7	6H12	3760 Realty / Aetna	12" / 8" (280')	0	00	00	00	
8	6H13	3720 Realty / Aetna	12" / 8" (280')	0	00	00	00	
9	6H23	15200 Marsh / Aamco	12" / 8" (300')	0	00	00	00	
10	9H20	3800 Spring Valley / Glenwood	8" / 6" (400')	0	00	00	00	
11	9H13	3820 Spring Valley / Springhaven	8" / 8" (200')	0	00	00	00	
12	11H19	17200 Westgrove Dr / Camden	8"	0	00	00	00	
						TOTAL GALLONS	00	



# Chapter 1 – Sampling

## Section 2.4 – Lead & Copper

- **Lead and Copper in Drinking Water**

The Lead and Copper Rule defines the acceptable limits (action levels) for lead and copper in drinking water. 90 percent of a water system's service households must be below the following limits for lead and copper:

- The action level for copper is 1.3 milligrams per liter.
- The action level for lead is 0.015 milligrams per liter.
- Lead and copper are metals commonly used in household plumbing. The lead and copper rule has forced community and non-transient, non-community water systems to conduct tests to determine if lead and copper are present in high levels at the consumer's tap.

- **General regulatory information (for public water supplies):**

Community (water districts, mobile home parks, apartment buildings) and non-transient, non-community (schools, businesses) public water systems must test for lead and copper. Water systems that pass two consecutive six month rounds can go to an annual sampling schedule (Reduced Monitoring). The minimum number of samples they need to collect are also reduced (unless they are already collecting the minimum of 5). Reduced monitoring samples must be collected in a summer month (June, July, August, or September). After the water system passes three annual rounds of lead and copper sampling, they can request to sample once every three years.

- Water systems are responsible for the quality of their water to the customers' tap. Lead and copper samples must be a first draw tap sample or a lead service line sample, and are collected at the customers' homes, not at the water system's source. The Lead and Copper Rule requires the water system to select homes from high risk groups first. High risk structures include buildings with lead service lines, lead solder, or structures built between 1982 and 1987. The list of sites must be submitted to the Drinking Water Program and changes in the testing schedule must be documented.
- All community water systems are now required to include a short informational statement in their Consumer Confidence Report regarding lead in drinking water. The mandatory language is available from TCEQ.
- **What about people who aren't on a public water system?**  
A large percentage of the population in Maine are not on a public water supplies and are not required to test for lead and copper. If you want to test your own home for lead and copper, contact the State of Maine's Health and Environmental Testing Laboratory at (207) 287-1716. A lead and copper test (the lab's code is "TE4") costs about \$20.00 per sample.

- **How does a lead and copper sample get collected?**

Most water systems give the sample bottles to a homeowner and ask him or her to fill the 1 liter container after allowing the water to sit in the pipes for at least 6 hours. The longer the water remains in the pipes, the greater the concentration of lead and copper in the sample.

# Chapter 1 – Sampling

## Section 2.3 – Lead & Copper (Cont)

- *What if I have high copper or lead levels?*
- Remember that lead and copper are typically not found in the source of your drinking water (e.g. the well, the public water system's source). Lead and copper leach out of the pipes in your home or business. Studies have shown that if you run your tap water until it gets noticeably colder, then your lead and copper levels should be well below the action levels. How do you know for sure? Call the lab and get it tested after you've let it run until it's cold. Then you can be sure. If you have a private well and your lead and copper levels are high, you may want to call a water treatment company to install a system to prevent further corrosion of your pipes. If you see green staining on your fixtures, that indicates that your copper pipes are corroding and will eventually develop pinhole leaks. It's best to treat your water just after it comes in the building to reduce its natural corrosiveness so you can save your pipes. In general, raising the pH of your well water can reduce lead and copper corrosion.
- [Public Education Section](#): General information, sample cover letter, sample public service announcement, EPA mandatory language.
- For more information about lead and copper in your drinking water, contact your Compliance Officer.
- **LEAD & COPPER SAMPLE SITE SELECTION and SAMPLING TECHNIQUES**
- **LEAD/COPPER SAMPLE SITE LOCATIONS**
- Sites for lead and copper testing must be locations generally used for drinking water consumption. This would include kitchen and bathroom sinks, breakroom sinks, drinking fountains, etc.
- **DO NOT** collect lead and copper samples from mop sinks, outside faucets, etc.
- If you are a **COMMUNITY** system, you should be collecting from **SINGLE FAMILY HOMES** or **MULTI-FAMILY HOMES** – **NOT** from post offices, public buildings, etc.
- **DO NOT** collect lead and copper samples from vacant buildings, empty apartments or trailers, etc.
- A site that is not normally used for drinking water, but can be (such as a bathroom sink in a business that has a breakroom- chances are good that the bathroom sink is seldom used for drinking, but an employee **COULD** use it) is considered a viable sample location and should be part of the sample site pool if there are not enough other sources to round out the required number of sites.
- You **must** use different sites for each lead/copper sample bottle. If you do not have enough sinks/faucets to collect the number of samples the Lead/Copper Rule requires, you must collect multiple samples from your sites over several days, allowing the fixtures to sit for a minimum of 6 hours between sample collection. **NOTE**: If you have 5 sinks and need to collect 10 samples, you should be collecting a 2nd sample from each sink (not 5 samples from each sink and then 5 additional samples from one sink).
- When collecting multiple samples from a site, you **MUST** collect your 2nd sample a minimum of 6 hours after the 1st sample was taken and the site can not be used during that 6 hour time-frame. So if you have only one suitable lead/copper site, you cannot collect your lead/copper samples in less than 30 hours (and that is assuming you can insure that the sink is not used at all during that time).
- **\*\*\*WHEN IN DOUBT**: Call Amilyn Stillings at the Drinking Water Program (207-287-6472). It is better to ask and get clarification, then to sample incorrectly and end up with a violation due to improper site selection or sample technique.
-

# Chapter 1 – Sampling

## Section 2.3 – Lead & Copper (Cont)

- **LEAD/COPPER SAMPLING TECHNIQUES**

- Flush lines with cold water prior to letting them sit for the 6-hour hold time.
- Allow fixture to remain unused for a minimum of 6 hours.
- Collect a 1st draw sample (stick bottle under faucet before turning on the faucet).
- Use the cold faucet for filling the sample bottle.
- Try to collect the sample within **6-8 hours** after the fixture has been flushed and shut off (when possible, try not to collect/analyze samples that have more than a 10-hour hold time).
- 1st draw means 1st draw for **EVERY** sample. If you have one sink at your business and you are required to collect 5 samples, you **MUST** collect them over the course of several days, allowing the water to stand for a minimum of 6 hours between each sample collection. You **DO NOT** collect the first bottle at 7am, the 2nd bottle at 7:01am, the 3rd bottle at 7:02am, etc. If, due to the nature of your business, you cannot feasibly leave the water off at a location for 6 hours straight, please contact the Drinking Water Program to discuss alternative sampling.
- You have 14 days from sample collection to get the bottles to the lab for analysis. If you collect your 1st sample on June 1st, you have until June 15th to get bottles to the lab.
- **Other Things to Remember:**
- If you think a sample was collected improperly (not 1st draw, from an incorrect site, from a faucet that has been off for too long)- **ASK QUESTIONS AND DONOT SEND IN FOR ANALYSIS UNTIL YOU ARE SURE IT WAS COLLECTED PROPERLY**- Once it is analyzed it **COUNTS** towards compliance (with very few exceptions).
- If your faucet mixes hot and cold (does not have separate faucet heads), you may want to turn off the hot water line prior to testing.
- **\*\*\*WHEN IN DOUBT** :Call Amilyn Stillings at the Drinking Water Program (207-287-6472). It is better to ask and get clarification, then to sample incorrectly and end up with a violation due to improper site selection or sample technique.

- **LEAD AND COPPER SAMPLING REQUIREMENTS**

- Samples **MUST** be collected at **different** locations, unless a system does not have enough different sites to fulfill their sampling requirement
- Samples **MUST** be collected from sites where water **may** be consumed (drinking fountains, kitchen sinks, bathroom sinks, break rooms, etc.)
- **ALL** samples **MUST** have a **minimum 6-hour** stand time (water must sit in the pipes for a minimum of 6 hours before sample is collected). **NOTE:** If you need to collect multiple samples from a location (i.e. you do not have enough different sites), **DO NOT COLLECT SAMPLES ONE AFTER THE OTHER- THERE MUST BE AT LEAST 6 HOURS STAND TIME BETWEEN SAMPLES COLLECTED AT THE SAME SITE.**
- Lead and copper samples are **1 ST DRAW** samples. **DO NOT** run the water before collecting the sample. Collect the “1st draw” of water when you turn on the faucet.
- **DO NOT COLLECT** samples from vacant apartments, trailers, etc.
- Samples **MUST** be collected during the months of **JUNE, JULY, AUGUST or SEPTEMBER** if you are on an **annual** or **3-year** monitoring schedule, unless you have an approved modified schedule.

# Chapter 1 – Sampling

## Section 2.3 – Lead & Copper (Cont)

### SAMPLING PROCEDURE FOR LEAD & COPPER

**The Town of Addison last took L & C samples in 2010 and will be required to sample in 2013.**

**(Collection is usually between June 1st & September 30th)**

1. Run cold water at each sample location tap to flush the line completely.
2. Shut off tap and tape off, etc. to insure faucet is not used for a minimum of 6 hours (recommended stand time is 6-10 hours- longer stand times are not generally representative of normal exposure).
3. After tap has sat unused for at least 6 hours, place sample bottle under faucet, fill bottle with 1st draw from the cold water tap & close the bottle tightly. Note time of sample collection on chain of custody form.
4. Collect all required samples in the same manner and submit for analysis within 14 days of collection.
5. Fill out laboratory paperwork (chain of custody, etc.) completely and submit with samples.
6. You must also complete both sides of the 141-A Form, sign it and return it with the samples or send it to the Drinking Water Program.