



State of Utah

GARY R. HERBERT  
Governor

SPENCER J. COX  
Lieutenant Governor

Department of  
Environmental Quality

Alan Matheson  
Executive Director

DIVISION OF DRINKING WATER  
Kenneth H. Bousfield, P.E.  
Director

Joel Beauvais  
Deputy Assistant Administrator  
Office of Water  
US EPA  
Washington, D.C. 20460

Dear Mr. Beauvais:

Utah agrees there is no higher priority than protecting public health and ensuring the safety of our nation's drinking water. Utah is proud to have had and retained primary responsibility for the implementation and enforcement of drinking water regulations since 1979. Our Drinking Water team has worked hard to uphold the partnership agreement we have with Region 8 EPA. The recent events in Flint, Michigan and other U.S. cities have heightened Utah's commitment to review implementation practices and policies to strengthen our safe drinking water programs.

Specifically, in answer to your request for information, Utah is completing the following near term actions:

***Near Term Action #1: Confirm that the state's protocols and procedures for implementing the LCR are fully consistent with the LCR and applicable guidance***

It is important to understand the LCR has been effective for over 23 years and has been revised twice. The rule has also transitioned between at least 6 different staff as the assigned Rule Manager. With all the changes in staff and regulatory language making implementation a "moving target" over time, Utah has done its best to comply with all of the requirements and will continue to assimilate all the new policy and guidance into our practices.

Over the last several years, Utah has reviewed and is documenting response procedures and protocols to various management scenarios, including: changes in treatment, addition of new sources, failure to monitor, and ALE response. Utah is also tracking corrosive water sources by querying pH and Langelier Index data.

***Near Term Action #2: Use relevant EPA guidance on LCR sampling protocols and guidance for identification of Tier 1 sites (at which LCR sampling is required to be conducted).***

Utah initialized the sanitary survey as the mechanism for review of the sample site plans and continued to review them triennially through calendar year 2006. As new PWSs were added, appropriate guidance was provided. We have reviewed the newest guidance provided by EPA OGWDW and will provide the guidance to Utah water systems and post it on our website.

*Suggestion: It seems likely there will be regulatory changes to sample site plan requirements. Utah suggests providing the most stringent proposed version of the new requirements as soon as possible. We believe that many systems and States will be looking at this aspect of implementation and it would save resources for everyone if the criteria used now meet or exceed any future regulatory requirement.*

***Near Term Action #3: Post on your agency's public website all state LCR sampling protocols and guidance for identification of Tier 1 sites (at which LCR sampling is required to be conducted).***

Utah has historically made available sampling protocols and guidance upon request and will post the newest

sampling protocols on our website.

*Suggestion: Utah has noticed differences in sampling procedure from lab to lab. It would be beneficial for EPA to produce a standardized universal sampling procedure for all labs to follow.*

***Near Term Action #4: Work with PWSs – with a priority emphasis on large systems – to increase transparency in implementation of the LCR by posting on their public website and/or on your agency’s website the following:***

- ***The materials inventory that systems were required to complete under the LCR, including the locations of lead service lines, together with any more updated inventory or map of lead service lines and lead plumbing in the system.***

Utah will be reaching out to the larger systems where this requirement is applicable and will be working with them to find the historical data, update and reevaluate the data, and to encourage them to post the data to increase compliance transparency.

These data are over twenty years old and likely reflected in paper files or, in many cases, archived.

- ***LCR compliance sampling results collected by the system, as well as justification for invalidation of LCR samples.***

Utah stores a majority of its lead and copper data online between SDWIS and eDocs. Labs electronically report sample data, and systems email/mail in sample results that are entered into SDWIS and scanned. Individual sample results are entered and not just the summaries. Sample invalidation documentation is being improved. Under current practice, when a sample is invalidated, the utility must describe why in writing, and the Utah DDW will respond in written form. The written documents are stored in eDocs and the invalidated sample is documented by a note in the comment section of the sample in SDWIS. Utah DDW has documented the historical invalidated samples for ALE systems in EPA’s spreadsheet.

***Near Term Action #5: Enhance efforts to ensure that residents promptly receive lead sampling results from homes, together with clear information on lead risks and how to abate them, and that the general public receives prompt information on high lead levels in drinking water systems.***

Utah has been implementing the consumer notification requirements to ensure homeowners receive the results of lead and copper samples collected in their homes. We will be posting on our website the public education information.

In response to the increased awareness of lead in drinking water since Flint, Utah has listed all community water systems 90th percentiles on our website. The Action Level Exceedances are included on this list and the list will be updated biannually. The Utah website is being updated with additional public education information to answer consumer concerns. Utah has also been working with EPA to provide status reports and planned actions for ALE’s.

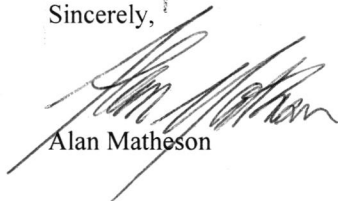
Utah agrees wholeheartedly that while there is a spotlight on lead in drinking water, we cannot forget or ignore that protection of the nation's drinking water involves both legacy and emerging contaminants. Utah welcomes the dialogue on strategies and actions to improve the safety and sustainability of our drinking water systems, including:

- Ensuring adequate and sustained investment in, and attention to, regulatory oversight at all levels of government;
- Using information technology to enhance transparency and accountability with regard to reporting and public availability of drinking water compliance data;
- Leveraging funding sources to finance maintenance, upgrading and replacement of aging infrastructure, especially for poor and overburdened communities; and
- Identifying technology and infrastructure to address both existing and emerging contaminants.

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Utah is proud of our focus on ensuring a safe and sufficient supply of water to Utah citizens and stands ready to improve implementation strategies of all contaminants to achieve this end. Please do not hesitate to contact me or Ken Bousfield, Director of the Division of Drinking Water, at 801-536-4207 or [kbousfield@utah.gov](mailto:kbousfield@utah.gov).

Sincerely,



Alan Matheson

Cc: Peter Grevatt, Director, Office of Ground Water & Drinking Water  
Lisa Kahn, Region 8 EPA  
Sarah Bahrman, Region 8 EPA  
Jim Taft, ASDWA  
Darrell Osterhoudt, ASDWA