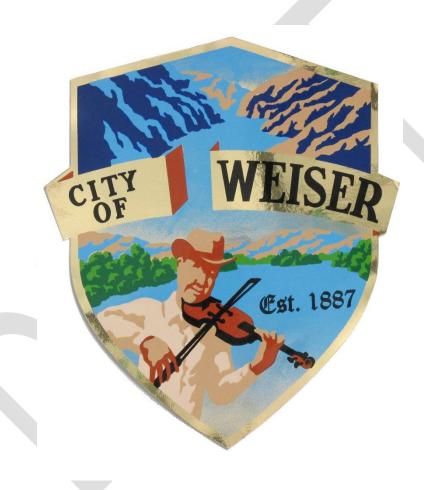
LEAD SERVICE LINE REPLACEMENT PLAN City of Weiser Idaho

PWS 3440011



The City of Weiser Idaho is establishing this Lead Service Line Replacement Plan (LSLRP) as per 40 CFR 141.84(b). The purpose of which is to identify, prioritize, and commence replacement of Lead Service Lines (LSLs), including public and private portions.

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The City of Weiser is a public water system located in Washington County Idaho and provides drinking water to approximately 5630 people through 2401 service connections. The system receives its source water from the Weiser as well as the Snake River. This source water has an annual pH of no lower than 7 and no greater than 9 and is therefore noncorrosive.

To comply with 40 CFR 141.84(b). But more importantly, to insure the safety of our citizens and community, the City Water Department has developed these strategies to identify and if necessary remove any lead in our system that may pose a hazard.

Strategy for determining the composition of lead "status unknown" service lines in the system's inventory.

To determine the composition of "lead status unknown" service lines in our water system inventory, a comprehensive approach is used, combining historical records review, visual inspections where accessible, predictive modeling based on age and location, targeted field investigations, and customer surveys, all while prioritizing areas with higher likelihood of lead service lines based on construction era and local plumbing codes, to accurately classify the material of these unknown lines and update the inventory accordingly.

Key steps in this strategy:

Gather Existing Data:

- Record Review: Thoroughly examine all available historical records including construction drawings, maintenance logs, property deeds, and previous service line replacement records to identify potential lead service lines based on installation dates and known lead usage periods.
- GIS Mapping: Utilize geographic information systems (GIS) to overlay service line data with historical maps and demographic information to identify potential lead service line locations.

Visual Inspections:

- Accessible Areas: When possible, visually inspect exposed sections of service lines at curb stops, meter pits, or where the line enters a building to identify the material based on appearance and potential lead characteristics.
- Limitations: Note that visual inspections are only effective when service lines are easily accessible and may not be feasible for all locations.

Predictive Modeling:

 Age-Based Analysis: Analyze construction dates of homes and neighborhoods to identify areas where lead service lines were more likely to be installed during periods when lead was commonly used.

Targeted Field Investigations:

- Excavation and Sampling: For critical areas with high uncertainty, carefully excavate
 to expose the service line material and visually inspect or take samples for
 laboratory analysis.
- Prioritization: Prioritize investigations based on the risk of lead exposure, considering factors like age of the home, location, and potential vulnerability of residents.

Customer Engagement:

- Surveys and Questionnaires: Surveying homeowners to gather information about their service line material, particularly if historical records are incomplete.
- Communication: Clearly communicate the purpose of the investigation and provide information on how to access lead testing services.

Procedure for conducting full lead service line replacement (LSLR).

Lead service line replacement will be in accordance with ANSI/AWWA C810-17 or other State of Idaho approved standards.

All flushing will be in accordance with ANSI/AWWA C810-17 section 4.4 or other State of Idaho approved standards.

Strategy for informing customers before a full or partial LSLR.

Our system will proactively inform customers about any planned full or partial Lead Service Line Replacement (LSLR) through a multi-channel communication strategy, including mail notification, updates on our website, public notices in local media, and direct outreach to vulnerable populations; clearly explaining the process, potential temporary disruptions in water service, and the customer's responsibility regarding the privately owned portion of the service line, if applicable.

Key elements of our communication strategy:

Detailed notification:

The mailed notice will include the exact dates of the planned replacement, the affected area, contact information for questions, and instructions on how to prepare for potential service interruptions.

- Accessible information:
 - We will post information on our website with frequently asked questions (FAQs), updates on project progress, and a dedicated webpage outlining the LSLR plan.
- Community engagement:
 - We will hold public meetings in affected neighborhoods to provide detailed information and address concerns directly with residents.
- Targeted outreach:
 - Special efforts will be made to reach vulnerable populations, such as the elderly, low-income residents, and language-barrier communities, through translated materials and community partnerships.
- Pre-work contact:
 - Before the replacement work begins, our crews will directly contact individual property owners to confirm details regarding the service line ownership and to coordinate access to the property.
 - Important considerations:
- Transparency on costs:
 - Clearly communicate any potential costs associated with the privately owned portion of the lead service line replacement, including options for financial assistance programs.
- Post-replacement communication:
 Following the LSLR, we will provide information on flushing instructions to ensure proper removal of any residual lead from the system.
- Feedback mechanism:
 Establish channels for customers to provide feedback and raise concerns throughout the LSLR process.

LSLR prioritization strategy based on factors including, but not limited to, the targeting of known LSLs, LSLR for disadvantaged consumers and populations most sensitive to the effects of lead.

Our LSLR prioritization strategy involves identifying and, if necessary, replacing lead lines in areas where these factors overlap, ensuring that communities with high lead risk, especially those with low income or young children, receive priority in LSL replacement initiatives.

Key elements of this strategy:

- Identifying LSLs:
 - Utilize existing data and records to pinpoint locations where lead service lines are present, including through lead line inventories and historical records.
- Socioeconomic analysis:
 - Overlay demographic data to identify neighborhoods with high concentrations of low-income residents or other disadvantaged populations.

- Vulnerable population mapping: Identify areas with a high proportion of young children, pregnant women, or elderly individuals who are particularly susceptible to lead exposure.
- Prioritization based on risk factors:
 Develop a system to prioritize LSL replacements based on a combination of factors like the age of the lead line, the level of lead contamination in the water, and the

like the age of the lead line, the level of lead contamination in the water, and the vulnerability of the population served.

Community engagement:
 Actively involve residents in the decision-making process, including providing information on the LSLR plan and addressing concerns regarding potential disruptions.

Example prioritization steps:

1. Data collection:

Gather information on existing lead service lines, demographics, and water quality data from each service area.

2. Risk assessment:

Assign a risk score to each area based on factors like lead line prevalence, population demographics, and water quality test results.

3. Prioritization:

Rank neighborhoods or service areas based on their risk scores, giving highest priority to areas with high lead risk and vulnerable populations.

4. Implementation:

Develop a phased LSL replacement plan, allocating resources to the highest priority areas first.

Important considerations:

Communication and outreach:

Provide clear information to residents regarding the LSLR project, including potential disruptions and mitigation strategies.

Monitoring and evaluation:

Regularly monitor the effectiveness of the LSLR program and adjust as needed.

Funding strategy for conducting LSLRs that considers ways to accommodate customers that are unable to pay to replace the portion they own.

Funding strategies:

The anticipated number of replacements is low enough that the City will Explore mechanisms to assist low-income households with the cost of replacing their portion of the lead service line which may include subsidizing customers that are unable to replace the portion they own. This will be determined on a case-by-case basis and at the sole discretion of the City.

PWS Name		PWS ID#
City of Weiser		3440011
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Supervisor William G. Taylor Superintendent Weiser Water Department	Signature	Date