

**STATE OF CALIFORNIA**  
**AMENDMENT TO THE**  
**DOMESTIC WATER SUPPLY PERMIT ISSUED TO**

*City of San Diego*  
(Public Water System No. 3710020)

By The  
State Water Resources Control Board  
Division of Drinking Water



PERMIT AMENDMENT NO. 2017PA-SCHOOLS      EFFECTIVE DATE: January 18, 2017

***WHEREAS:***

1. The State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) "may renew, reissue, revise, or amend any domestic water supply permit whenever the ... [SWRCB] deems it to be necessary for the protection of public health whether or not an application has been filed." (California Health and Safety Code (CHSC), Section 116525 (c))
2. "Every resident of California has the right to pure and safe drinking water." (CHSC, Section 116270 (a))
3. "It is the policy of the state to reduce to the lowest level feasible all concentrations of toxic chemicals that, when present in drinking water, may cause cancer, birth defects, and other chronic diseases." (CHSC, Section 116270 (d))
4. The Safe Drinking Water Act is "intended to ensure that the water delivered by public water systems of this state shall at all times be pure, wholesome, and potable." (CHSC, Section 116270 (e))
5. Protecting children from exposure to lead is important to lifelong good health. Children who are exposed to lead could experience long-term problems with physical and mental growth and development. Effects of lead exposure can be managed, but they cannot be remedied.

6. Recent events in the United States have shown that lead in drinking water remains an ongoing public health challenge and important concern for children's health. The SWRCB is encouraging schools that serve one or more of grades Kindergarten through 12<sup>th</sup> grade to test for lead in water from taps regularly used for drinking or cooking. The school can request assistance from their public water system.
7. Lead exposure in children typically results from a combination of environmental and man-made lead from sources such as paint, air, soil, industry, consumer products, food, and drinking water.

Normally, the exposure from drinking water would be a very low component of this exposure. Children consume drinking water at home, at school and at various other locations. High levels of lead in drinking water are a concern at any of these locations. Lead in drinking water is typically found at the highest levels on "first draw" samples after the water has stagnated in the water pipes for several hours (such as overnight). If the lead levels are found to be below the action level after stagnation, that is a strong indication that there is an insignificant exposure to lead at that particular sampling location. Individual plumbing fixtures can contribute to high levels in these "first draw" samples.

8. In California, the SWRCB oversees public water systems to ensure the water they provide is tested and safe per the requirements of the State and Federal Safe Drinking Water Acts, and regulations adopted pursuant to those Acts, which includes the Lead and Copper Rule (LCR), a regulation adopted by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the SWRCB to control lead and copper in drinking water.

Under the LCR, public water systems are required to test water for lead at a set number of service connections (depending on the number of customers served by the system) that are at a higher risk for lead in the tap water due to their plumbing characteristics. Water suppliers are not required to test every customer's tap. Schools that are served by community water systems are generally not included in the LCR testing; only residential connections are included.

***THEREFORE:*** The State Water Resources Control Board hereby determines that it is necessary for the protection of public health for this amendment to be issued, and hereby issues this permit amendment subject to the following provisions:

1. This permit amendment applies to each public water system that serves drinking water to at least one or more of grades Kindergarten through 12<sup>th</sup> grade school for which a request for lead sampling has been made prior to **November 1, 2019**, as provided for in Provision 3.
2. Each water system shall submit to the SWRCB's Division of Drinking Water (DDW) a comprehensive list of the names and addresses of all Kindergarten through 12<sup>th</sup> grade schools that are served water through a utility meter by **July 1, 2017**. The list shall be in the format and method posted on the DDW Lead Sampling in California Schools website.
3. If an authorized school representative, (the superintendent or designee of a school, governing board or designee of a charter school, or administrator or designee of a