## PARTIAL LEAD SERVICE LINE REPLACEMENT

Guidance

## WHAT IS A PARTIAL LEAD SERVICE LINE REPLACEMENT?

**LEAD SERVICE LINE (LSL):** If any portion of your service line, the underground pipe that delivers water from the water main to your home, is made of lead, then you have a lead service line. The service line continues to the first shutoff valve inside your home, or 18" inside your home, whichever is shortest.

**SERVICE LINE REPLACEMENT:** A service line replacement is the process of removing the existing service line and installing a new service line. This may be a planned process as part of a water main replacement project or an emergency response to a leak or break.

**Full LSL replacement:** When all portions of the service line that are made of lead (or galvanized iron pipe downstream of lead) are replaced, regardless if they are on the public and/or private sides of the property, before water service is restored.

**Partial LSL replacement:** When part of a service line is replaced, and any remaining portion of the service line is made of lead (or galvanized iron pipe downstream of lead) when water service is restored.



## STUDIES SHOW THAT PARTIAL LSL REPLACEMENTS CAN INCREASE THE AMOUNT OF LEAD IN A HOME'S DRINKING WATER<sup>2</sup>

The Michigan LCR has **banned** partial LSL replacements, except as a result of an emergency repair, to prevent the risk of increased lead exposure after partial LSL replacements:

- Lead levels increase after a partial LSL replacement<sup>2</sup>.
- Digging and cutting during partial LSL replacements release particulate lead<sup>3,4,5,6</sup>.
  - Particulate lead is a concern because the lead content can be very high.
- New materials from partial LSL replacement activities can increase corrosion<sup>3,4</sup> and create galvanic corrosion<sup>7</sup>.

The Michigan LCR has banned partial LSL replacements, except as a result of an emergency repair.

## SCIENTIFIC SOURCES:

<sup>2</sup>United States Environmental Protection Agency. Science Advisory Board Evaluation of the Effectiveness of Partial Lead Service Line Replacements . EPASAB-11-015 ed., 2011, <a href="https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2015-09/documents/sab\_evaluation\_partial\_lead\_service\_lines\_epa-sab-11-015.pdf">www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2015-09/documents/sab\_evaluation\_partial\_lead\_service\_lines\_epa-sab-11-015.pdf</a>.

<sup>3</sup>Deshommes, E, et al. "Short- and Long-Term Lead Release after Partial Lead Service Line Replacements in a Metropolitan Water Distribution System." Environmental Science & Technology, vol. 51, no. 17, 9 Aug. 2017, pp. 9507-15.

<sup>4</sup>Dore, E, et al. "Study of the long-term impacts of treatment on lead release from full and partially replaced harvested lead service lines." *Water Research*, vol. 149, 25 Nov. 2018, pp. 566-77, doi:10.1016/j.watres.2018.11.037.

<sup>5</sup>St. Clair, J, et al. "Long-Term Behavior of Simulated Partial Lead Service Line Replacements." *Environmental Engineering Science*, vol. 33, no. 1, 2016, pp. 53-64, doi:10.1089/ees.2015.0337.

<sup>6</sup>Trueman, B F., et al. "Evaluating the Effects of Full and Partial Lead Service Line Replacement on Lead Levels in Drinking Water." Environmental Science & Technology, vol. 50, no. 14, 2016, pp. 7389-96, doi:10.1021/acs.est.6b01912.

<sup>7</sup>Welter, Gregory, et al. Galvanic Corrosion Following Partial Lead Service Line Replacement. Water Research Foundation, 2013, www.waterrf.org/PublicReportLibrary/4349.pdf.

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