SAMPLE SITE IDENTIFICATION AND CERTIFICATION

System Name: ________________________________ Type: □ CWS □ NTNCWS

Address: Size:

_____________________________________________ □ >100,000 people
_____________________________________________ □ 10,001 to 100,000
_____________________________________________ □ 3,301 to 10,000
_____________________________________________ □ 501 to 3,300
_____________________________________________ □ 101 to 500
_____________________________________________ □ ≤100

Telephone Number: ____________________________
System ID # __________________________________
Contact Person: _______________________________

CERTIFICATION OF SAMPLING SITES

LEAD SOLDER SITES

# of single-family structures with copper pipes with lead solder installed
after 1982 or lead pipes and/or lead service lines (Tier 1) _________________

# of multi-family structures with copper pipes with lead solder installed
after 1982 or lead pipes and/or lead service lines (Tier 1) _________________

# of buildings containing copper pipes with lead solder installed after 1982
or lead pipes and/or lead service lines (Tier 2) ________________________

# of sites that contain copper pipes with lead solder installed before 1983
(to be used only if other conditions have been exhausted) (Tier 3) __________

TOTAL _________________

The following sources have been explored to determine the number of structures which
have interior lead pipe or copper pipe with lead solder.

_____ Plumbing and/or building codes
_____ Plumbing and/or building permits
_____ Contacts within the building department, municipal clerk’s office, or state regulatory
  agencies for historical documentation of the service area development
_____ Water quality data

Other Resources Which PWS May Utilize

_____ Interviews with building inspectors
_____ Survey of service area plumbers about when and where lead solder was used from
  1982 to present
_____ Survey residents in sections of the service area where lead pipe and/or copper pipe
  with lead solder is suspected to exist
_____ Interviews with local contractors and developers

Explanation of Tier 2 and Tier 3 sites (attach additional pages if necessary)
### CERTIFICATION OF SAMPLING SITES

#### LEAD SERVICE LINE SITES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td># of samples required to be drawn from lead service line sites</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of samples actually drawn from lead service line sites</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Difference (explain differences other than zero)</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

The following sources have been explored to determine the number of lead service lines in the distributions system.

- Distribution system maps and record drawings
- Information collected for the presence of lead and copper as required under §141.42 of the Code of Federal Regulations
- Capital improvement plans and/or master plans for the distribution system development
- Current and historical standard operating procedures and/or operation and maintenance (O&M) manuals for the type of materials used for service connections
- Utility records including meter installation records, customer complaint investigations and all historical documentation which indicate and/or confirm the location of lead service connections.
- Existing water quality data for indications of ‘troubled areas’

Other Sources Which PWS Utilized

- Interviews with senior personnel
- Conduct service line sampling where lead service lines are suspected to exist but their presence is not confirmed
- Review of permit files
- Community survey
- Review of USGS maps and records
- Interviews with pipe suppliers, contractors, and/or developers

Explaination of fewer than 50% LSL sites identified (attach additional pages if necessary):

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### CERTIFICATION OF COLLECTION METHODS

I certify that:

- Each first draw tap sample for lead and copper is one liter in volume and has stood motionless in the plumbing system of each sampling site for at least six hours.
- Each first draw sample collected from a single-family residence has been collected from the cold water kitchen tap or bathroom sink tap.
- Each first draw sample collected from a non-residential building has been collected at an interior tap from which water is typically drawn for consumption.
- Each first draw sample collected during an annual or triennial monitoring period has been collected in the months of June, July, August or September.
- Each resident who volunteered to collect tap water samples from his or her home has been properly instructed by [insert water system's name] in the proper methods for collecting lead and copper samples. I do not challenge the accuracy of those sampling results. Enclosed is a copy of the material distributed to residents explaining the proper collection methods, and the homeowner's certification forms.

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Signature</th>
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