

# Lead Information:

## Stanford University Domestic Water System



Media coverage of water quality issues in Flint, MI, has brought concerns over lead contamination to many people's minds. The primary cause of the water quality concerns in Flint appear to have been a failure to maintain corrosion control – a necessary operational component of potable water distribution. The lead typically comes from piping or fixtures, when appropriate water treatment measures are not implemented and the water corrodes the pipes.

### WATER TREATMENT

The potable water that Stanford University distributes on campus is supplied by San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (SFPUC). The SFPUC has been a leader in corrosion control and lead abatement for decades, and water delivered has been treated to minimize the potential for lead contamination within water distribution systems and local plumbing systems.



### REGULAR MONITORING AT STANFORD

In compliance with California's Safe Drinking Water Act, Chapter 17.5, the Lead and Copper Rule, Stanford began monitoring water quality within a representative sampling of homes and buildings on campus to screen for the corrosion of lead and copper in 1993. **All sampling events conducted since 1993 have provided results that are in compliance with regulatory standards, with the 90<sup>th</sup> percentile of both lead and copper concentrations being below the "Action Levels" of 0.015 milligram per liter (mg/L) for lead and 1.3 mg/L for copper.** Due to continued compliance, Stanford is on a reduced lead and copper monitoring frequency of once every 3 years.

Due to the close attention that is paid to treatment for corrosion control by SFPUC and the results of our long term screening program for lead and copper, Stanford does not have evidence of, or reason to suspect, lead contamination in our drinking water supply.

### WATER QUALITY IN YOUR HOME

If you would like to obtain water quality information from the tap in your home, Stanford's Water Planning & Stewardship team recommends that you contact a state certified lab to supply sample collection materials, guidance, and sample analysis. A list of state certified labs can be found through the link on the back side of this fact sheet.

If you live in a home with plumbing installed before 1986, and would like to be added to Stanford's next Lead and Copper sampling event in 2018, contact the water information line at 650-725-8030 to see if you qualify.

### MORE QUESTIONS?

See the reverse side for additional links and resources.

## ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

### Stanford's Annual Drinking Water Reports

[suwater.stanford.edu/annual-water-quality-reports](http://suwater.stanford.edu/annual-water-quality-reports)

### EPA Safe Drinking Water

[epa.gov/safewater/lead](http://epa.gov/safewater/lead)

### American Water Works Association

[drinktapp.org/water-info/whats-in-my-water/lead-in-water](http://drinktapp.org/water-info/whats-in-my-water/lead-in-water)

### State Certified labs

[waterboards.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=bdobd8b42b1944058244337bd2a4ebfa](http://waterboards.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=bdobd8b42b1944058244337bd2a4ebfa)  
[waterboards.ca.gov/drinking\\_water/certlic/labs/documents/AllELAPCertifiedLabs.pdf](http://waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/labs/documents/AllELAPCertifiedLabs.pdf)

**Water Planning & Stewardship Team  
Sustainability & Energy Management  
Stanford University**

[suwater.stanford.edu/drinking-water-overview](http://suwater.stanford.edu/drinking-water-overview)

Water Hotline

650-725-8030

