DRINKING WATER AND LEAD SERVICE LINES

PARTNERING TO PROTECT PUBLIC HEALTH

#SAFEWATER
Join the Conversation on Social

@GWSPHonline

@EH_4_ALL

@CEHN

@EDFHealth
@EnvDefenseFund

@NCHH

Greater Cincinnati Water Works
@CincinnatiWater

Cincinnati Health Department
@CincinnatiWater

Milwaukee Health Department
@MKEhealth
Lynn R. Goldman, MD, MS, MPH
Dean of the Milken Institute School of Public Health, George Washington University
DRINKING WATER AND LEAD SERVICE LINES
PARTNERING TO PROTECT PUBLIC HEALTH

#SAFEWATER
535,000
Number of children with blood lead levels above 5 µg/dL
Even low levels of lead can affect the developing brain.
5 µg/dL
(5 micrograms per deciliter)

Action levels vary across the country and over time
10 Policies to Prevent and Respond to Childhood Lead Exposure

REMOVE LEAD FROM DRINKING WATER PIPES

350,000 children protected each year

$2.7 billion future benefits per cohort

$1.33 return for every $1 invested

#safewater
Our goal is to accelerate voluntary LSL replacement in communities across the United States.

https://www.lslr-collaborative.org/
What is a service line?

https://www.lslr-collaborative.org/
Where should I begin?
If you are not sure, select the category below that best represents your interests.

Community Leader  Public Health Professional  Drinking Water Professional  Elected Official  Concerned Consumer

"Access to public water sources that are safe and reliable is crucial for the health and prosperity of a society."
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

https://www.lslr-collaborative.org/
DRINKING WATER AND LEAD SERVICE LINES

PARTNERING TO PROTECT PUBLIC HEALTH

#SAFEWATER
Yaquelin Vargas
Resident of Flint, Michigan
The **DO’s** and **DON’T’s** of Flint’s Water

**DO:** Install an approved filter on your kitchen faucet  
**DO:** Replace filter every 30 days or when the light is red  
**DO:** Run the tap water for 1 to 2 minutes with cold water before using  
**DO:** Eat a healthy diet. Consuming nutritious meals on a regular basis may reduce lead absorption. Children especially need enough calcium and iron in their diets  
**DO:** Obtain a water testing kit from your local Fire Station  
**DO:** Contact Replubic Services for your recycling bin 1-800-438-0966  
**DO NOT:** take long hot baths/showers  
**DO NOT:** boil water. Boiling increases concentration of lead  
**DO NOT:** store bottled water in the direct sunlight  
**DO NOT:** use hot tap water to make baby formula or for cooking

Please contact 211 for more information or Log on to www.gchd.us

This information is cited from the Mayo Health Clinic and The Center for Disease Control
Jean Shultz
Environmental and Disease Control Specialist
Milwaukee Department of Health
MILWAUKEE’S LEAD SERVICE LINE PROGRAM

A PARTNERSHIP BETWEEN THE MILWAUKEE WATER WORKS
AND THE CITY OF MILWAUKEE HEALTH DEPARTMENT
THE BASICS

- 76,000 lead service lines plus about 5,000 properties where private side of the service line may be lead
- Milwaukee started phasing out the use of lead for the public side of water service lines in 1947 and ended its use in 1951
- Milwaukee enacted an ordinance in 1962 requiring copper service line installation on the private side
- Milwaukee has used orthophosphate for corrosion control since 1996
WATER MAIN RELAY SAMPLING PROJECT

• In 2014, the WI Public Service Commission ordered an increased main replacement schedule
• MWW designed sampling project in 2015 to answer the question: Do main relays affect lead levels at the tap?
• Testing and outreach protocols reviewed with Milwaukee Health Department, USEPA, WI DHS, and WI DNR
• For 2015, 21 single-family properties with lead services lines were invited to participate
  • Six chose to participate
  • All properties with lead service lines received advisories, regardless of participation
TESTING PROTOCOL & RESULTS

Participants captured 12 consecutive 1-liter samples of tap water, plus a well-flushed sample, on three occasions:

- Before the project
- After reconnection to the new main
- Four weeks after reconnection

Results:

1. In all homes there was an increase in lead levels after reconnection of lead service line to the new main
2. In most homes, lead levels lowered after four to six weeks
3. Lead was below 5 ug/L in all well-flushed samples
MILWAUKEE’S APPROACH

- Sampling results led to internal consensus about how to prioritize our approach
- MWW immediately suspended water main projects connected to LSLs
- Outreach protocols developed for disturbance of LSLs and later expanded to include other types of LSL disturbance including street construction and meter work

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Service Leak-City</th>
<th>Service Leak-Customer</th>
<th>Main Break/Shutoff **</th>
<th>Sewer Work</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sampling/Testing w/ Results</td>
<td>Offered</td>
<td>Offered</td>
<td>Offered</td>
<td>Offered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Letter to Occupants With Results</td>
<td>From MWW</td>
<td>From MWW</td>
<td>From MWW</td>
<td>From MWW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Survey/Questionnaire by MWW</td>
<td>Sent to MHD</td>
<td>Sent to MHD</td>
<td>Sent to MHD</td>
<td>Sent to MHD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead Awareness Information **</td>
<td>Same Day</td>
<td>Same Day</td>
<td>Same Day</td>
<td>Prior To Work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Filter/Alt. Water for 30+ Days</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
INTERDEPARTMENTAL WORKGROUP RECOMMENDATIONS

- Discontinue any planned partial LSL replacement
- Develop protocols emergency leaks, repairs, etc.
- Adopt an ordinance mandating full LSL replacement
- Offer a subsidy toward the replacement cost and special assessment financing that would act as an incentive for the homeowner to participate in the project
- Develop a public information campaign
- Outreach to stakeholders
- Prioritize vulnerable populations
- Seek legislative support for flexibility in use of MWW rate payer funds
PUBLIC OUTREACH & COMMUNICATION

• Sampling Project results released publicly
  • All homes as part of testing received information, test results, consultation with Health Department
  • Update of sampling project results to Milwaukee officials and media

• Developed citywide outreach plan
  • Letters mailed to 70,000+ homes that may have a lead service line
  • Health outreach to local health care providers
  • Outreach to licensed child care facilities, public and private schools
  • Community presentations
  • Media interviews

• Engagement of local environmental and community advocacy groups

• Joint development of Lead-Safe Milwaukee public awareness campaign
CHILDCARE FACILITIES IDENTIFIED AS PRIORITY

• Identified licensed childcare facilities with LSLs as a priority for replacement
• Offered testing in letter to facilities and received no responses
• Applied to WI DNR for DWSRLF to fund private side
• Randomly chose 3 facilities for full service line replacement in December 2016
• MWW/MHD team arranged bottled water, sampling, and construction
MOVING FORWARD WITH LSL REPLACEMENT AT CHILDCARE FACILITIES

• MHD/MWW team sent letters to property owners about replacement program

• MHD coordinated site visit appointments with property owners and MWW. MHD provided education and information about LSL replacement, drinking water filter program to childcare facility owners, and all lead hazards in the facility

• MWW coordinated paperwork for access, construction activities, and bottled water delivery

• MHD followed up after construction with water testing and additional information on reducing exposure to lead in drinking water
CHALLENGES

• Interior plumbing may still have lead pipes, fixtures, and solder
• Not all childcare facilities are licensed
• Non-responsive property owners to enroll in LSL replacement program
LESSONS LEARNED

• Collaboration between health and water works before events

• Data-driven decision making is key

• Strong intergovernmental and regulatory relationships are important

• Coordination with property owners for projects is challenging and time consuming
QUESTIONS?

JEAN SCHULTZ
CITY OF MILWAUKEE HEALTH DEPT
JESCHUL@MILWAUKEE.GOV
Cincinnati Health Department
Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program
“Partnering to Protect Public Health”

Cynthia McCarthy
HUD Lead Grant Program Manager
Cincinnati Health Department (CHD)  
Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program (CLPPP)

• CHD CLPPP Formed in 1974  
• 1978 Lead-based Paint is banned from residential use  
• Public Health Lead Investigations for children with Elevated Blood Lead Levels
## CHD CLPPP

### Cincinnati Testing Data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Children Tested</td>
<td>14,957</td>
<td>15,590</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>16,446</td>
<td>15,486</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Confirmed &gt;10</td>
<td>177</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of Tested</td>
<td>1.18%</td>
<td>1.03%</td>
<td>0.89%</td>
<td>0.67%</td>
<td>0.74%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Confirmed 5-9</td>
<td>1,023</td>
<td>828</td>
<td>565</td>
<td>322</td>
<td>260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of Tested</td>
<td>8.02%</td>
<td>6.34%</td>
<td>4.66%</td>
<td>2.63%</td>
<td>2.42%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Percentage of Children Under 6 Tested for Lead at >= 5 μg/dL in 2012: Cincinnati

Legend
Percent of Children Tested >=5 μg/dL
0.0% - 0.8%
1.0% - 2.9%
3.0% - 6.9%
7.0% - 12.8%
13.0% - 21%
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Estimate</th>
<th>Census Tract 38</th>
<th>Census Tract 39</th>
<th>Census Tract 40</th>
<th>Census Tract 41*</th>
<th>Census Tract 66</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Housing</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Occupied Housing Units</td>
<td>1097</td>
<td>671</td>
<td>941</td>
<td>568</td>
<td>1943</td>
<td>5220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Built Pre-1950</td>
<td>831 (75.75%)</td>
<td>520 (77.50%)</td>
<td>668 (70.99%)</td>
<td>452 (79.55%)</td>
<td>1230 (63.30%)</td>
<td>3701 (70.90%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of Pre-1950 that is Renter</td>
<td>51.14%</td>
<td>36.15%</td>
<td>37.28%</td>
<td>35.18%</td>
<td>33.74%</td>
<td>38.80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of Pre-1950 that is Owner</td>
<td>48.86%</td>
<td>63.85%</td>
<td>62.72%</td>
<td>64.82%</td>
<td>66.26%</td>
<td>61.20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total # of Rental Occupied</strong></td>
<td>634</td>
<td>304</td>
<td>346</td>
<td>254</td>
<td>920</td>
<td>2458</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of Renter Occupied that is Pre-1950</td>
<td>425 (67.03%)</td>
<td>188 (61.84%)</td>
<td>249 (71.97%)</td>
<td>159 (62.60%)</td>
<td>415 (45.11%)</td>
<td>1436 (58.42%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total # of Owner Occupied</strong></td>
<td>463</td>
<td>367</td>
<td>595</td>
<td>314</td>
<td>1023</td>
<td>2762</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of Owner Occupied that is Pre-1950</td>
<td>406 (87.69%)</td>
<td>332 (90.46%)</td>
<td>419 (70.42%)</td>
<td>293 (93.31%)</td>
<td>815 (79.67%)</td>
<td>2265 (82.01%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Population</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children &lt;72 months of Age</td>
<td>216</td>
<td>184</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>251</td>
<td>864</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># Tested for Lead Poisoning in 2012</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># w/ confirmed BLLs ≥ 5</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of tested population w/ BLLs ≥ 5</td>
<td>16.18%</td>
<td>20.69%</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td>16.67%</td>
<td>3.85%</td>
<td>11.15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of Children &lt;60 months living below the poverty</td>
<td>78.46%</td>
<td>41.03%</td>
<td>50.76%</td>
<td>42.33%</td>
<td>53.85%</td>
<td>52.04%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a: Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008-2012 American Community Survey; Table B25036: TENURE BY YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT
b: Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census. Summary File 1, Table PCT12; Table QT-P2 SINGLE YEARS OF AGE AND SEX: 2010
c: Source: Ohio Dept of Health Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program; Data extracted from the Healthy Housing and Lead Poisoning Surveillance System
d: Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008-2012 American Community Survey; Table B17001: POVERTY STATUS IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS BY SEX BY AGE

*Census Tract 41 only partially falls within the neighborhood approximation of Evanston. The remainder falls within the neighborhood East Walnut Hills. I have included statistics for the entire census tract as the census tract as a whole is considered to have a high predicted proportion of blood
Public Health Lead Investigation

• Directed by state law
• Primary focus is lead-contaminated dust from:
  • Deteriorated Lead-Based Paint
  • Soil contaminated from LBP and/or use of leaded gasoline
CHD CLPPP

Is it Lead?
CHD CLPPP
Other Potential sources of Lead

- Hobbies
- Cookware
- Food/Candy
- Drinking Water
- Remodeling
- Occupation
- Play Jewelry
Monthly Health Updates

• Teleconference between key CHD CLPPP and GCWW personnel

Water Sampling

• Nurse Case Manager takes water sample at every Public Health Lead Investigation
  • One liter from kitchen tap after 1 hours stagnation time
    • Not EPA protocol, feasible for screening
• Water is tested by GCWW
CHD CLPPP
Partnership with Greater Cincinnati Water Works (GCWW)

Results ≥15 ppb, referred to CHD CLPPP

• CHD CLPPP follows up with a letter
  • Outlining health effects of lead on children
  • Encouraging getting children tested for lead
  • Location and phone number of CHD clinics
  • Information about HUD Grant
CHD CLPPP
Partnership with Greater Cincinnati Water Works (GCWW)

**HUD Grant Funds**

- CHD CLPPP has $3 million in Lead Hazard Control funds
  - $400,000 in supplemental Healthy Homes funds
- City of Cincinnati awarded similar funding for 2018-2021
- Healthy Homes funding is used in conjunction with Lead Hazard Control work
  - Used for trip/fall hazards, mold/dampness issues, structural problems, etc.
  - May be used to remove and replace private lead service line
Collaborative Partnerships

- Brings together agencies, educators, professionals, and service providers to share ideas and pool resources
- Regular bi-monthly meetings
  - Speakers
  - Updates from members about their activities
  - “Cross-pollination”
  - “Mini-workshops”
- A model for other organizations/regions
CHD CLPPP
Hamilton County Lead and Healthy Homes Collaborative

Collaborative Partnership Participants

- CHD CLPPP – Inspectors, Risk Assessors, Nurses
- GCWW – Administrators, Lab Personnel
- Cincinnati Children’s Hospital Lead Clinic – Dr. Newman
- University of Cincinnati Behavioral Sciences – Dr. J.C. Barnes
- EPA – Water chemistry scientists and research personnel
- Regional Health Departments
- Ohio State Health Department
- Neighborhood improvement organizations (WIN, PWC)
- Non-profit Hispanic organizations (Su Casa, Santa Maria)
Collaborative Partnership Participants (cont.)

• City Department of Community and Economic Development
  • Rehab specialists, Building code inspectors, Grant mgrs.
• Legal Aid Association
• Social Service Agencies
  • WIC
  • Head Start/Community Action Agency
  • Hamilton County Jobs and Family Services
    • Child Care Division
  • Help Me Grow
CHD CLPPP

Hamilton County Lead and Healthy Homes Collaborative

*Collaborative Partnership Participants (cont.)*

- Arts Wave – Facilitating education for children through the arts
- Concerned Citizens
- Parents of lead poisoned children and their advocates
CHD CLPPP
Targeted Outreach

*Presentations and Educational Materials given to:*

- PTAs/PTOs
- Real Estate Investment Association
- Community Councils
- Church groups
- Physicians/Pediatricians
- Health Fairs
Together, We Must Get the Word Out!

For every $1 spent on Lead Poisoning Prevention, there is a savings of: $17 - $212 in future costs.

Cincinnati Health Department
Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program

Cynthia McCarthy
513-357-7420
cynthia.mccarthy@cincinnati-oh.gov
Drinking Water and Lead Service Lines

Partnering to Protect Public Health

Greater Cincinnati Water Works
Cathy Bernardino Bailey
Director

George Washington University Milken School of Public Health
January 24, 2018
General

City of Cincinnati Information

• Serve 1.1M customers in the region
• City--52 neighborhoods; 298,000 residents
• 26% of residents are 18 years or younger
• 2nd highest child poverty rate in the Country (53%)
• 15,000 full LSLs to replace
• 27,000+ private side still to replace
• Many people of color in neighborhoods with LSLs left to replace
• Many low-income customers and renters in these same neighborhoods
Tier 1 Lead Program Solutions: Communication and Education

- website lead.mygcww.org
- 513-651-LEAD phone line
- Social Media
- Letters
- Free Lead Testing
- School Lead Testing
- Pitcher Kits
- LSL Lookup Map
Lead Website

Lead.mygcww.org
# Lead Dashboard

## Stats for Free Residential Lead Testing

### GCWW Lead Dashboard

#### Totals from Web Lookup - Since 03/03/2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lead Test Kits Requested on Web</th>
<th>Premises with Lead</th>
<th>Premises Checked</th>
<th>Lead Test Kits Pending Shipment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4672</td>
<td>937</td>
<td>3260</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Totals from Laboratory Database (LIMS) - Since 01/01/2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lead Test Kits Shipped &amp; Entered in LIMS</th>
<th>Lead Test Kits Received from Customer</th>
<th>Lead Test Kits Pending Analysis</th>
<th>Lead Test Kits Analyzed &amp; Validated</th>
<th>Lead Results at or above 15 ug/L</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5629</td>
<td>3598</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>3579</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Totals from 651-LEAD (Aspect) - Since 03/21/2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>651-LEAD Calls</th>
<th>Lead Found</th>
<th>Not Lead</th>
<th>No Account Lookup / Hung up</th>
<th>Branch Not Found</th>
<th>Treatment Processed - No Lookup</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2480</td>
<td>346</td>
<td>461</td>
<td>1634</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Totals from GCWW IVR (Aspect)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Calls IVR + 651-LEAD</th>
<th>Lead Assistance Responses</th>
<th>Lead Homepage</th>
<th>Check Customer Owned Private Service</th>
<th>Check Utility Owned Public Service</th>
<th>Regulations</th>
<th>Service Line Ownership</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3782</td>
<td>1302</td>
<td>321</td>
<td>43290</td>
<td>4823</td>
<td>1632</td>
<td>632</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*As Of: 1/22/2018 8:00:45 PM*
Get Ahead, No More Lead Program
Assistance to Schools

- EPA 3T’s Testing Guidelines are used for schools, child care facilities
- School results are released publicly (via our website)
- Partnership with Cincinnati Health Dept. and Hamilton County Public Health for testing in schools, child care facilities, etc.
Get Ahead, No More Lead Program
Partnership with Health Dept.

Goal - understand the water quality in early learning environments and help schools and residents implement solutions that reduce the risk of lead

- Share data to understand blood lead levels in children and neighborhoods and lead testing results from schools
- Monthly meetings/conference calls to discuss progress and any issues with schools, etc.
- Follow-up testing where needed
School Partnership/Program

1. Explain our records/service line at school

2. Verify the actual service lines


4. Walkthroughs at schools

5. Provide labeled sample bottles to schools + chain of custody form; school collects sample
Greater Cincinnati Water Works – 1817 to 2017 - H200 – Celebrating 200 Years

School Partnership/Program

6. GCWW analyzes samples, if >15ppb, call and discuss results

7. Health dept. discussion of results; sharing of data

8. Consider follow-up sampling and offer assistance with remediation plan

9. Send detailed summary letter to school and health dept. with suggested next steps

10. Post the results to the lead.mygcww.org website
Free Testing for Schools

Results for 60 schools

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>School Information</th>
<th>60 Schools</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sampled Drinking Fountains, Bottle Fillers, Cooking Outlets, Sinks</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of Samples</td>
<td>&lt;1 ppb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6019</td>
<td>3860</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

All Schools had some lead detection in samples

Schools throughout city in various neighborhoods

Sampled most sinks in schools because of nearby indicators (dishes, coffee makers, cups, food, etc.)
Lead Program Solutions

Funding for Lead Testing and Solutions

- For residential lead testing, if >15ppb, residents are given a faucet filter or pitcher kit (certified pitcher with 3-4 months of cartridges)

- Free Testing
  - Greater Cincinnati Water Works is a certified lab for testing
  - $12/sample for analysis
  - Since March 2016, $43,000 for residential
  - Since March 2016, $72,000 for schools

- Part of ongoing operating budget
  - Felt it was the right thing to do for our community, so substitutions in budget to make this happen
Enhanced Lead Program

Lead Service Line Replacement Program

Estimated Number of Lead Service Lines by State*

*From Cornwell, et al. JAWWA 2016
Tier 2 Lead Program Solutions: Complete Removal of Full LSLs

• 15 year program to remove public and private side LSLs

• Cost Sharing Program, up to $1500 of private side replacement cost will be provided by utility

• Property Assessment for owner to pay balance over 5-10 years

• Customer Assistance Program for low-income customers to obtain additional assistance
Overall Summary

Enhanced Lead Program

Partnerships are needed to reduce lead levels. Strong partnerships with health organizations are the beginning of the road leading to a lead-safe community.

• Water utilities
• Communities
• Customers
• Building owners
• Health Community
• Regulators
• Legislatures
• HUD, EPA
Cathy Bernardino Bailey
Cathy.bailey@gcww.cincinnati-oh.gov

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Social Media/Website</th>
<th>Handle/Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Facebook</td>
<td>Greater Cincinnati Water Works</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Facebook-Director</td>
<td>Cathy B. Bailey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Twitter</td>
<td>@CincinnatiWater</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Twitter-Director</td>
<td>@1stLadyofWater</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead Website</td>
<td>Lead.myGCWW.org</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Have Questions for Our Speakers?

Tweet to @GWSPHonline using the hashtag #SafeWater