

GETTING THE JOB DONE: WORKFORCE OPPORTUNITIES FOR FULL LSL REPLACEMENT



The Lead Service Line Replacement Collaborative

AGENDA



- Background on the Collaborative
- Newark apprenticeship case study
- Cincinnati safe work practices case study
- Union perspective on job creation
- Q & A



LEAD SERVICE LINE REPLACEMENT COLLABORATIVE

WWW.LSLR-COLLABORATIVE.ORG

Current Members

* Steering Committee Members

- American Public Health Association
- American Water Works Association*
- Association of Metropolitan Water Agencies
- Association of State Drinking Water Administrators
- Blue Green Alliance
- Children's Environmental Health Network*
- Clean Water Action*
- Environmental Defense Fund*
- Environmental Policy Innovation Center
- Green and Healthy Homes Initiative
- Justice and Sustainability Associates
- Learning Disabilities Association of America
- National Center for Health Housing
- National Association of County and City Health Officials
- National Association of State Utility Consumer Advocates
- National Association of Water Companies
- National Conference of State Legislatures
- National Environmental Health Association
- National League of Cities
- National Rural Water Association
- Natural Resources Defense Council
- Northeast-Midwest Institute
- RESOLVE*
- River Network
- Rural Community Assistance Partnership
- Trust for America's Health
- United Parents Against Lead
- Water Research Foundation

Funding Sources



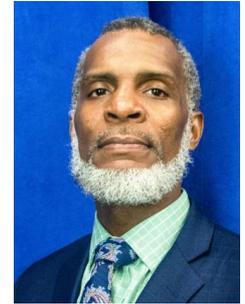
The Collaborative is currently supported by Spring Point Partners, Environmental Defense Fund, and in-kind contributions from its members.

The Collaborative also thanks its previous funders the W.K. Kellogg Foundation and the Pisces Foundation.

SPEAKER INTRODUCTIONS

□ Kareem Adeem

- Director, Department of Water & Sewer Utilities, City of Newark



□ Dana Furlong

- Supervising Environmental Safety Specialist, Greater Cincinnati Water Works



□ Kevin Reilly

- International Representative, Laborers' International Union of North America



CITY OF **NEWARK**
Mayor Ras J. Baraka



Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion



Pursuit of Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion



Affirmative Action Goals

Opportunity for all to participate in the economic mainstream

Fair and equitable treatment for all in award of all contracts

Protection from discrimination for all in hiring process

Support union membership in craft trades for minorities and women

Award 25% or more of total contract value to minorities and 7% to women

Pursuit of Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion



Pursuit of Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion

**PUBLIC
OUTREACH**

CITY OF **NEWARK**
Mayor Ras J. Baraka

**ATTENTION CERTIFIED !!!
MINORITY (MBE) AND WOMEN (WBE)
CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTORS**



**LEARN MORE ABOUT LEAD SERVICE
REPLACEMENT LINE CONTRACT AND SUPPLY OPPORTUNITIES**

CONTRACT & SUPPLY OPPORTUNITIES AVAILABLE: SUPPLIERS, TRUCKING, PAVING ETC.....

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 3, 2019 - 6PM - 8PM

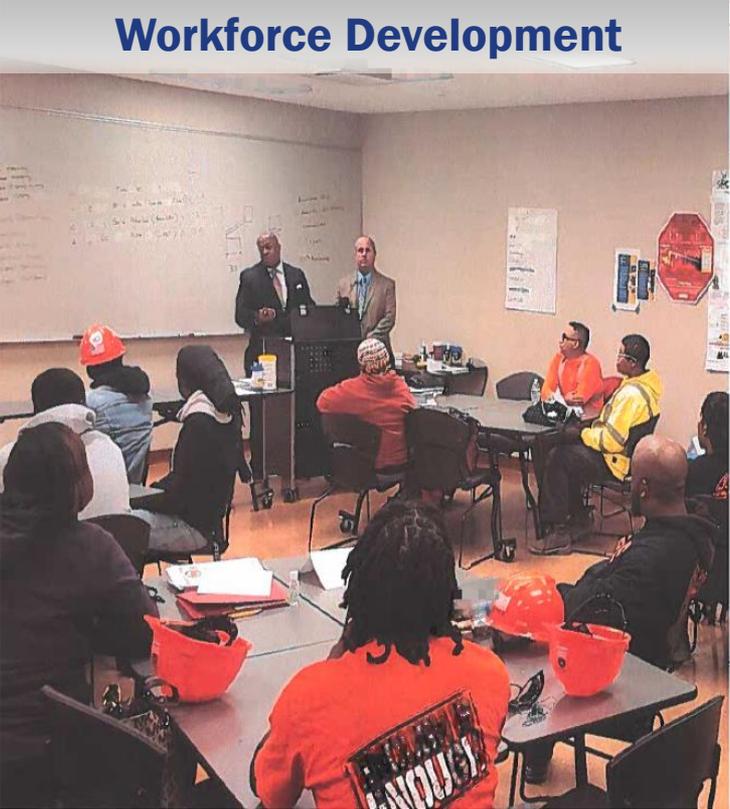


NEWARK CITY HALL PRESS ROOM
920 BROAD STREET NEWARK NJ



Pursuit of Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion

Workforce Development



BACK-OFFICE SUPPORT FOR MBWE



Pursuit of Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion

Economic Opportunity

LSLR Project Economic Opportunity

19 Contracts Awarded

30-month program

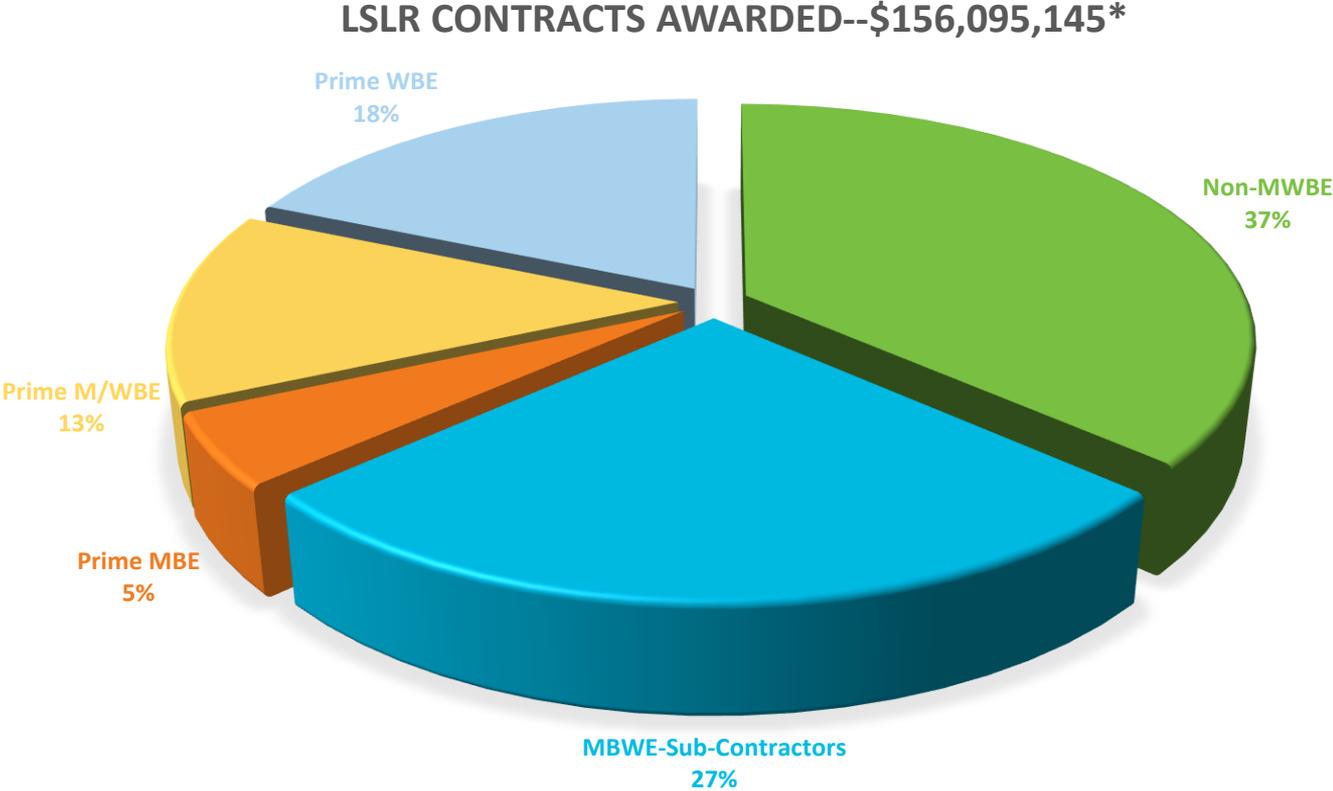
**\$182M in contract awards
(\$156M focus of today)**

\$9.6M average contract

\$124M expended to date



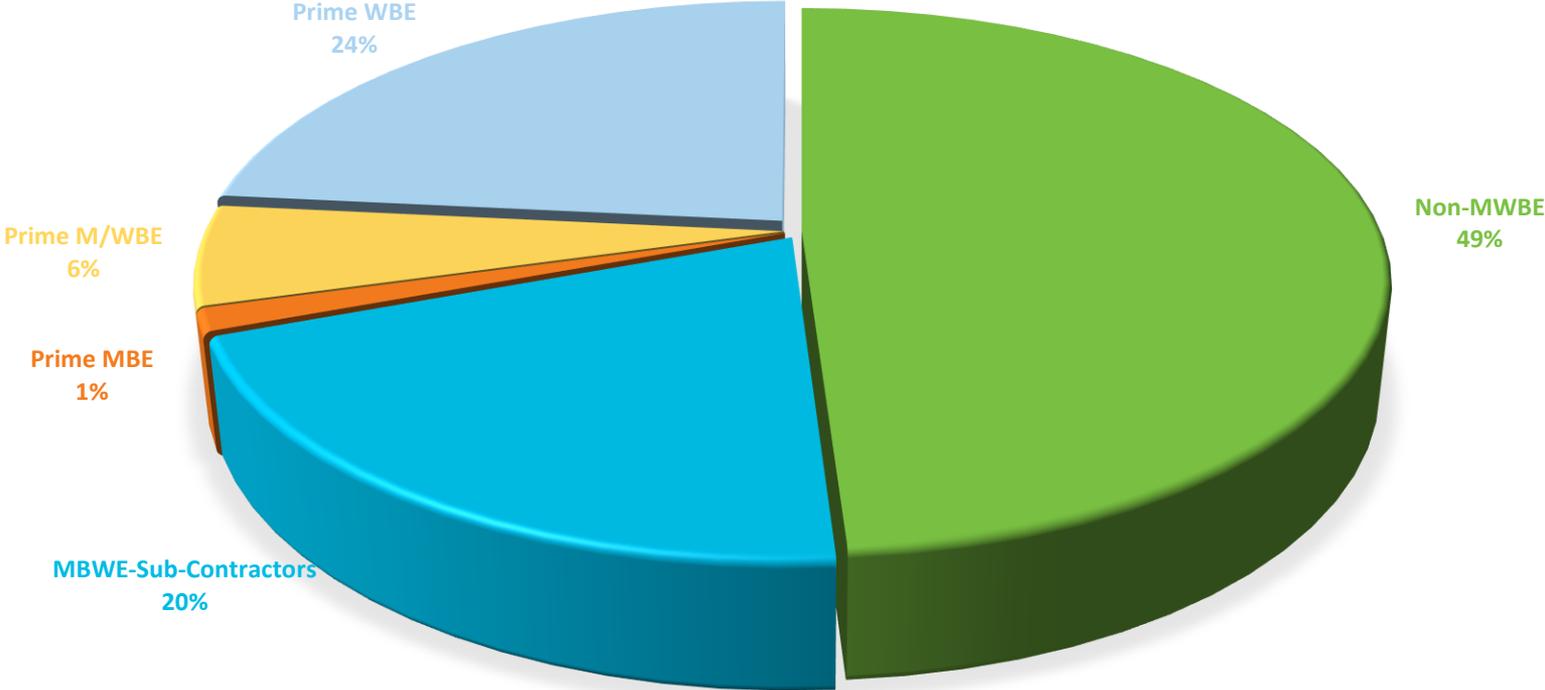
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*Does not include \$26.6M in recently awarded contracts for which data are not available

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LSLR \$ EXPENDED AS OF MAY 2021

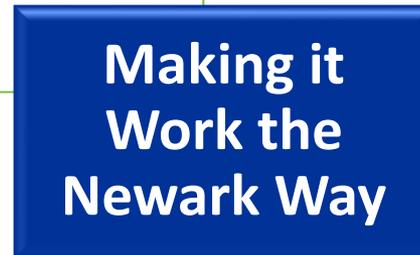


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- Training program with local laborer and operator unions
- 67 Newark residents
- Money back into the local economy



Pursuit of Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion



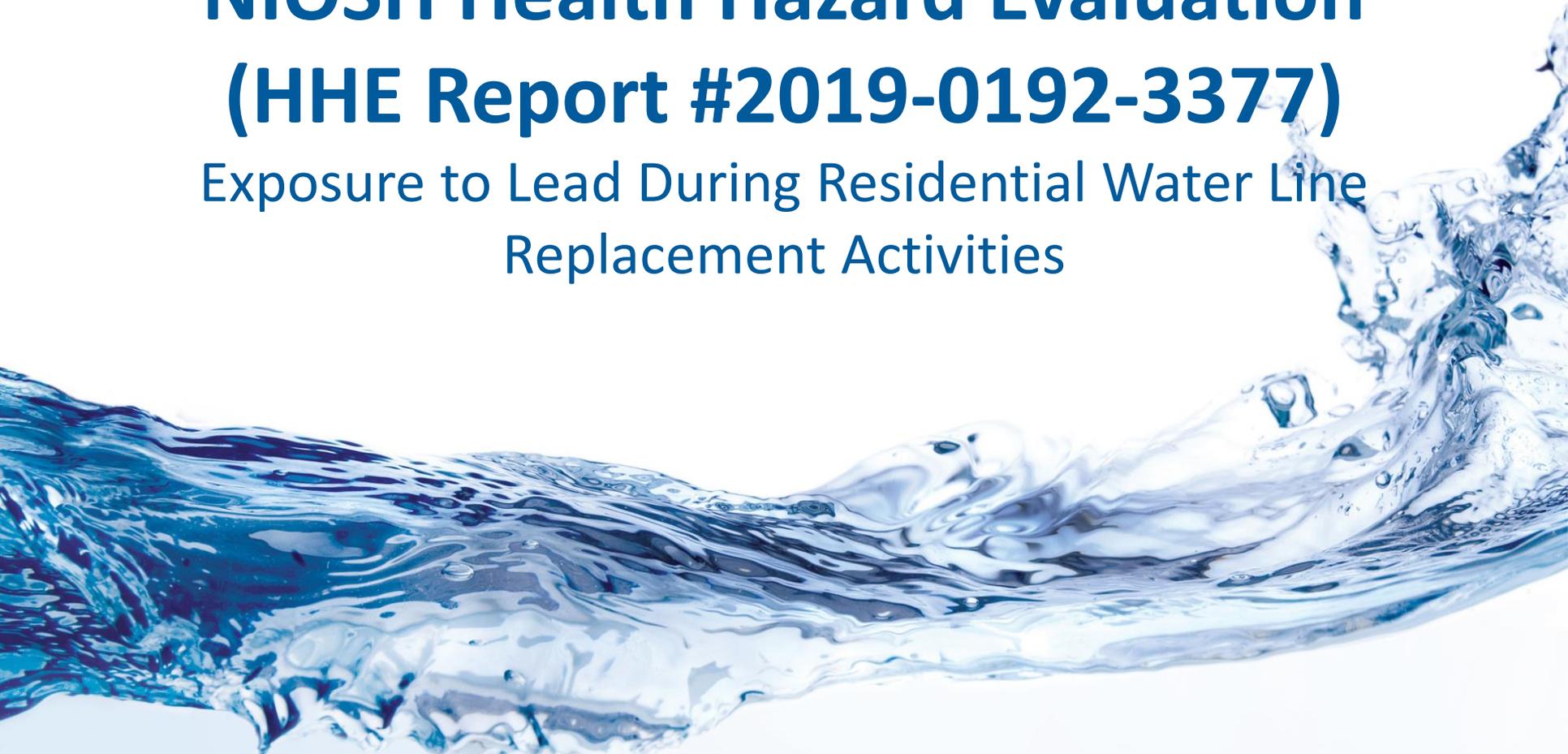


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**GREATER CINCINNATI
WATER WORKS**

NIOSH Health Hazard Evaluation (HHE Report #2019-0192-3377)

**Exposure to Lead During Residential Water Line
Replacement Activities**





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GREATER CINCINNATI
WATER WORKS

Greater Cincinnati Water Works

- GCWW has an estimated 14,850 public LSLs, and 41,700 private LSLs in its system.
- Although Water Works has been removing lead lines for the past 5 decades, in March 2016, GCWW formed the Enhanced Lead Program (ELP) to focus on lead-in-water issues including infrastructure, water quality, public outreach and education, legal and administrative issues, and to develop a comprehensive strategy for moving forward. GCWW adopted a 15-year timeline to remove all LSLs in the service area.





DEERE

MURPHY 310SL HL

CAUTION

OIOSH

OIOSH



Lead Crew Safety

- Since employees were now dedicated to lead service line replacement, this meant they were exposed to lead lines daily. GCWW took steps to improve work practices after several employees expressed concerns about exposure to lead when performing LSL replacements.
- Hazards include potential for lead particle inhalation, ingestion (due to poor hygiene), and cross-contamination from lead particles on tools, personal protective equipment, and clothing.
- Each crew member received training on occupational lead exposure for the safety of the employee and their family.
- Several job hazard analyses, and safe work protocols were developed for the crews working on LSL replacements, including: wet-cutting methods for dust controls, Tyvek protective coveralls, nitrile gloves under work gloves, wet wipes for hand and face cleaning upon glove removal, professionally laundered uniforms, and storing the tools separately to avoid contaminating the vehicles and storage areas.





Lead Crew Safety

- In May 2019, the blood lead level (BLL) of the lead line crew members was also tested and it was discovered that two of the employees had slightly elevated BLLs. Due to these findings, GCWW invited a team from the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) to perform a first of its kind Risk Hazard Assessment for two active job sites in September 2019.

As you know, current OSHA regulations and guidelines do not address:

- lead exposure of outdoor pipe replacement activities; and/or
- handling and cutting lead pipe.





NIOSH HHE

- **NIOSH visited several of our worksites in July and September 2019. In July they observed the work processes involved in replacing the lead lines and in September, they conducted the exposure assessment. They completed the following activities during their evaluation:**
 - Conducted confidential medical interviews with all nine lead line employees and two supervisors.
 - Collected personal air samples for lead.
 - Conducted colorimetric wipe sampling for lead on the hands of the employees before and after each water line replacement job.
 - Wiped the inside surfaces of one randomly selected work glove worn by each employee.





NIOSH HHE

- **Continued:**
 - Wiped different surfaces inside both old and new work trucks, as well as surfaces in different areas at the main pump station (i.e., employee desk surface, lockers in changing room, refrigerator handle, etc.).
 - Determined whether lead particulate was expelled from the old lead pipe after the process of running a steel wire through the inside of the pipe and using compressed air to blow a string through the pipe.





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WATER WORKS**







NIOSH HHE Key Findings

- **Some employees had elevated blood lead levels:**
 - Before the evaluation, two of nine lead line employees were found to have elevated blood lead levels (BLLs) by their personal physicians in May 2019. Their BLLs were 5 micrograms per deciliter ($\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$) and 6 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$. All nine employees then underwent BLL testing through the City's Employee Health Service between May 2019 and June 2019. Eight employees had a BLL of less than 5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$. One employee had an elevated BLL of 5.7 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ and one of the employees was found to have an elevated BLL by their personal physician.
 - GCWW had a well written lead monitoring and control program, a hazard communication program, and a job-hazard analysis for tasks associated with lead line replacement.
 - Some employees wore respirators incorrectly.
 - None of the air sampling results were above the occupational exposure limit for lead (50 micrograms per cubic meter).



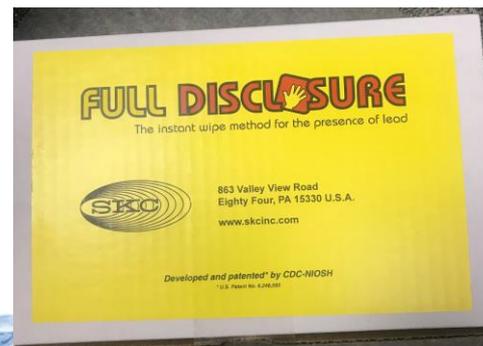
NIOSH HHE Key Findings

- **Lead was present on employee hands and work gloves:**
 - NIOSH detected lead on the hands of two employees who handled the lead pipe during removal activities. They also detected lead on the inside of some work gloves after the job was completed. They observed that some employees did not wear nitrile gloves underneath their work gloves when handling lead pipe.
- **Lead was found on surfaces inside trucks and in the locker room:**
 - NIOSH detected lead on some surfaces inside the old and new work trucks. They also detected lead on the handles of two lockers inside the locker room at the pump station. No lead was detected on the surface samples collected in the office area at the pump station.



NIOSH HHE Recommendations

- **Recommendation 1: Reduce employees' exposure to lead through improved work practices by:**
 - Improving surveillance, training, and work practices;
 - Improving personal protective equipment use and training;
 - Implementing procedures and further train employees to keep their hands clean and free of lead; and
 - Improving cleaning procedures to reduce lead exposure. (see next slide.)
- **Recommendation 2: Consider purchasing colorimetric wipe test kits and periodically test hands, surfaces, and tools for lead.**





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NIOSH HHE Recommendations

- Recommendation 3: Consider purchasing D Lead cleaning solution to clean vehicles, tools and equipment.
- Recommendation 4: Consider purchasing D Wipes to keep the vehicles so the employee can clean their hands throughout the shift.





QUESTIONS?



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