

Analysis of Lead in Tap Water Data for the City of Ottawa

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Objectives

- 1) Compare different lead sampling protocols for lead in tap water
- 2) Evaluate effects of temperature and pH changes
 - Apply statistical methods to evaluate data
- 3) Predict lead concentrations using a regression model

Ottawa Background

- Field data gathered from homes in Ottawa from 1997 to 2008
- Elevated lead levels ($>10 \mu\text{g/L}$) reported in water samples from some homes

Sampling Protocols

- 5-minute flowing sample (1997 to 2008)
 - Former Ontario sampling protocol



**Flush Tap
For 5 Minutes**



**Collect
Samples**

Sampling Protocols

- 30-minute stagnation (2006 to 2008)
 - Current Ontario sampling protocol (MOE, 2007)
- 6-hour stagnation (2006 to 2008)



**Flush Tap For
5 minutes**

**Collect
Sample**

~~Wait~~

~~30 minutes~~

**Wait
6 hours**

**Collect 1-litre
Samples**

Sampling Protocols

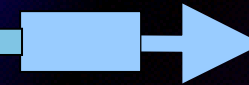
- Ottawa collected 8 litres following 30-minute and 6-hour stagnation protocols
- Conservative sample collection represents lead from different sources



**Faucets and fittings
(1st and 2nd Litres)**

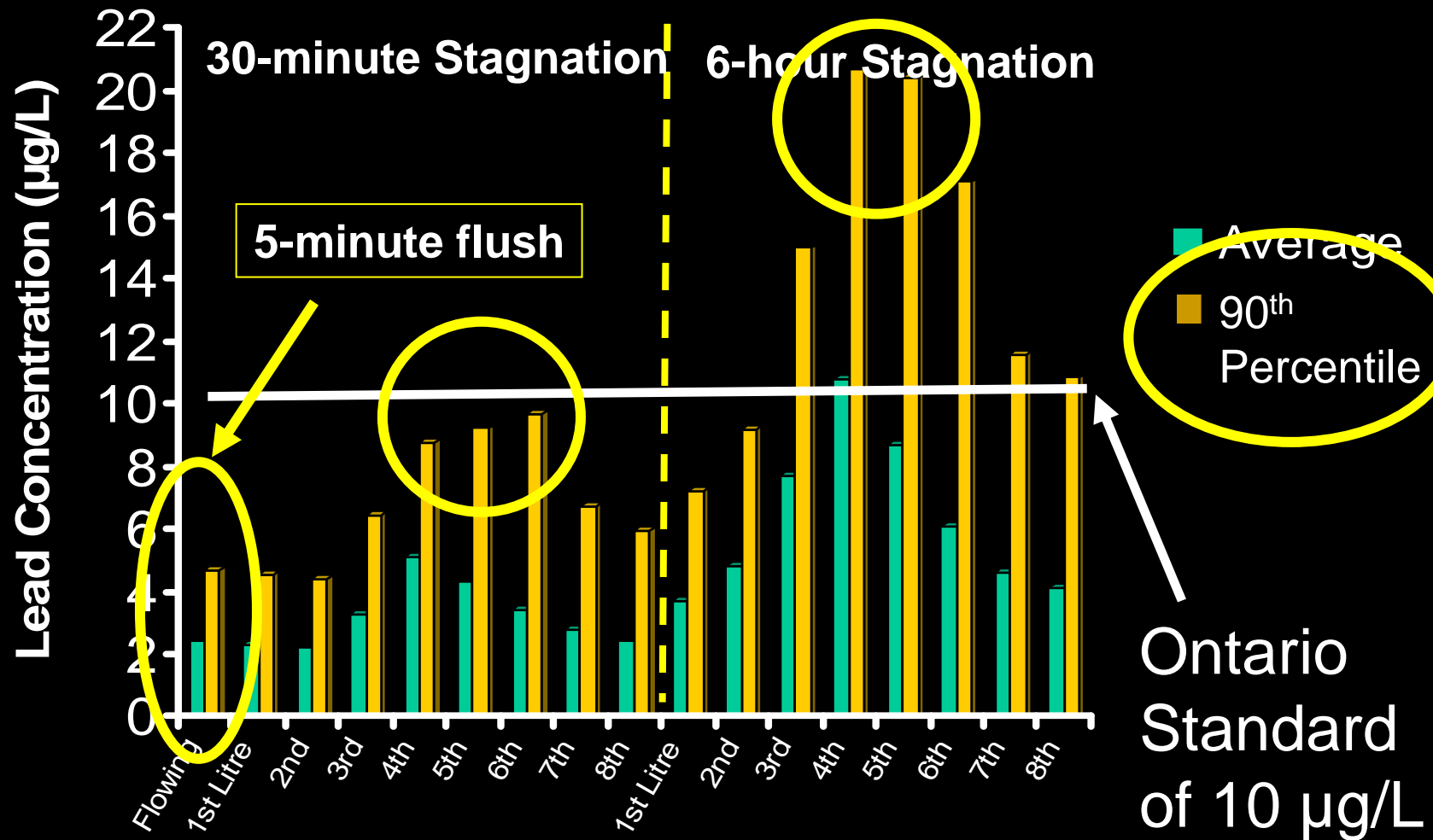


**Home Owner
Piping
(3rd , 4th , 5th
Litres)**

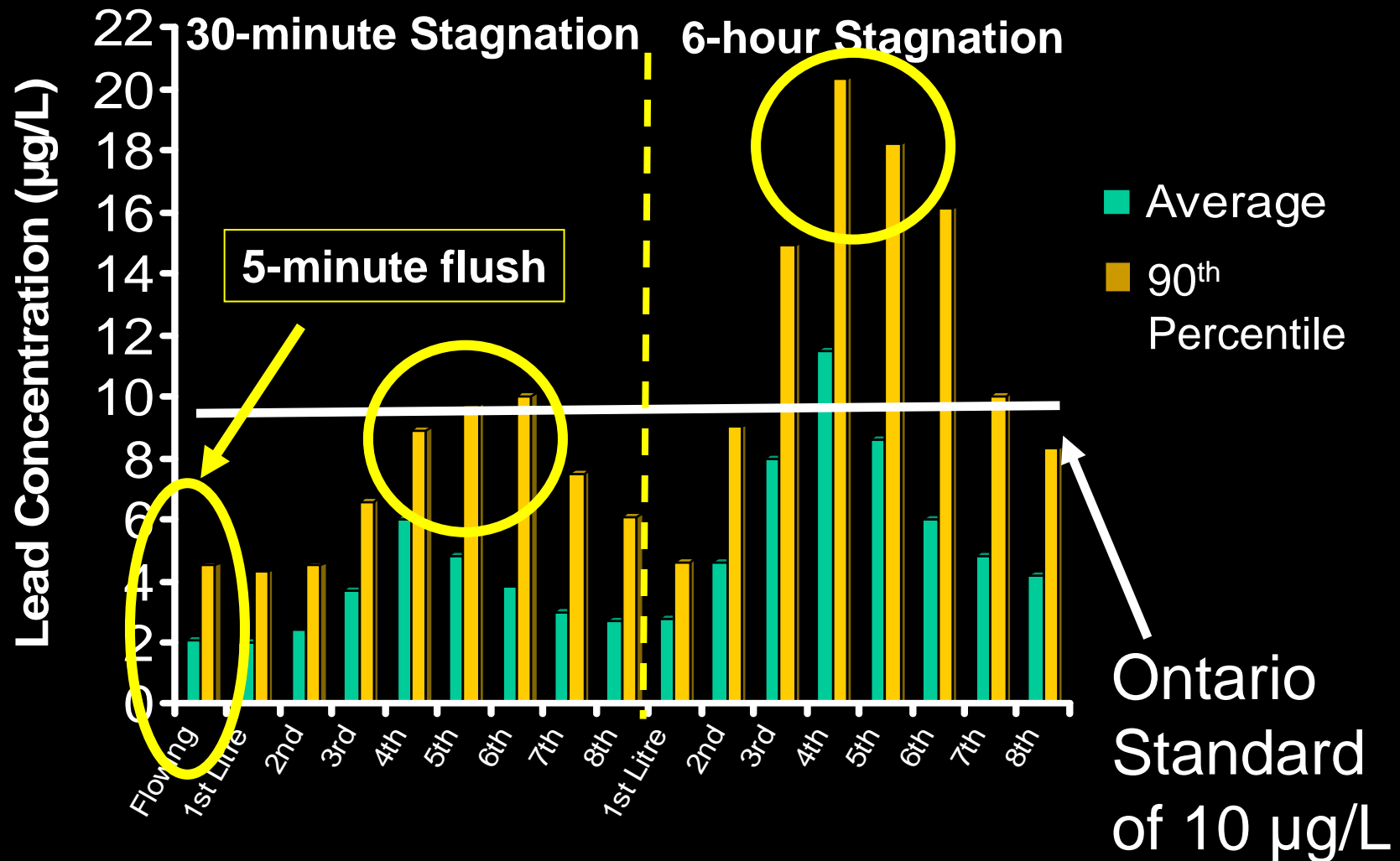


**City Piping
(6th, 7th, 8th
Litres)**

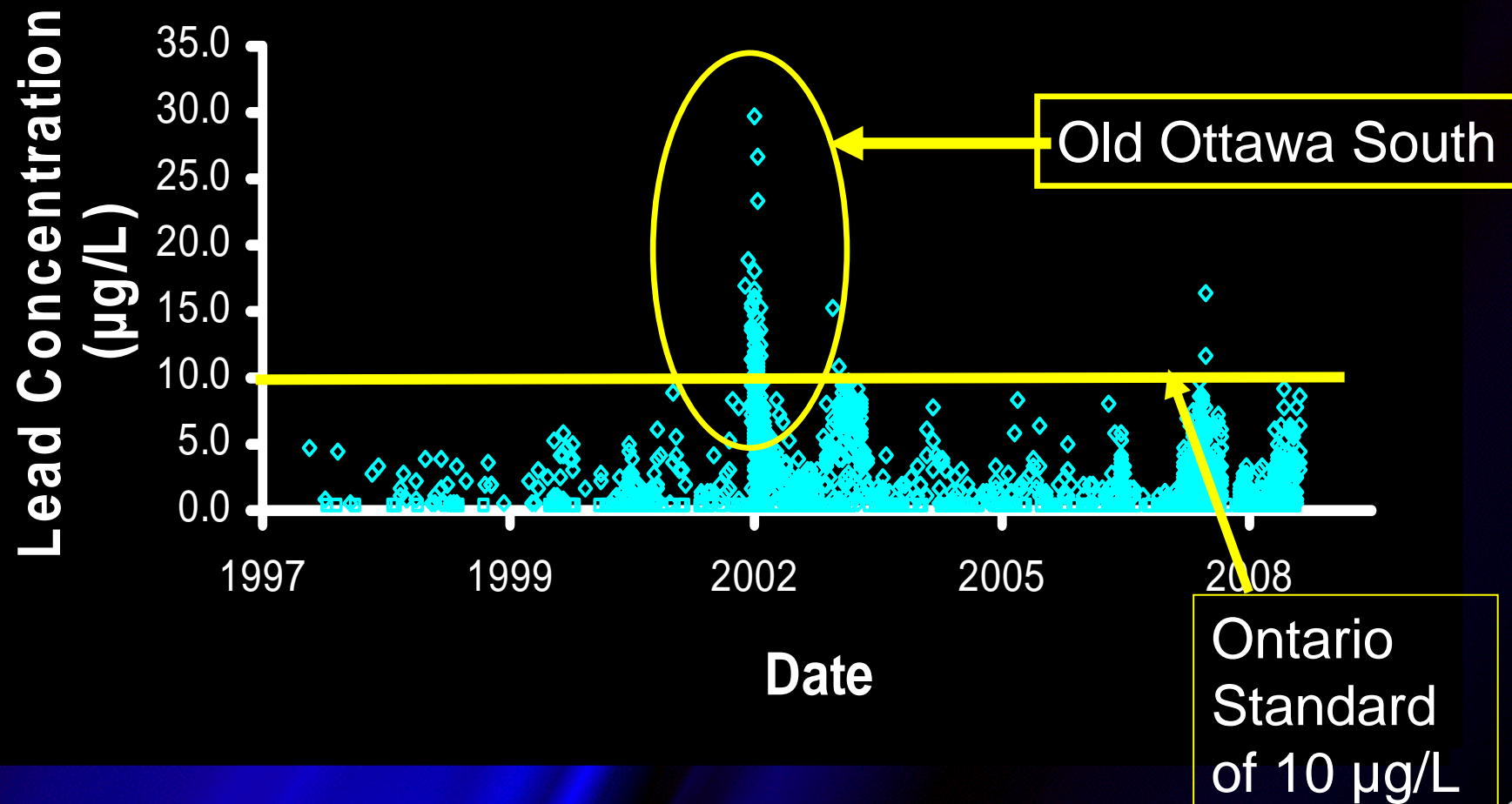
Effects of Sampling Protocol (Less Than 5°C)



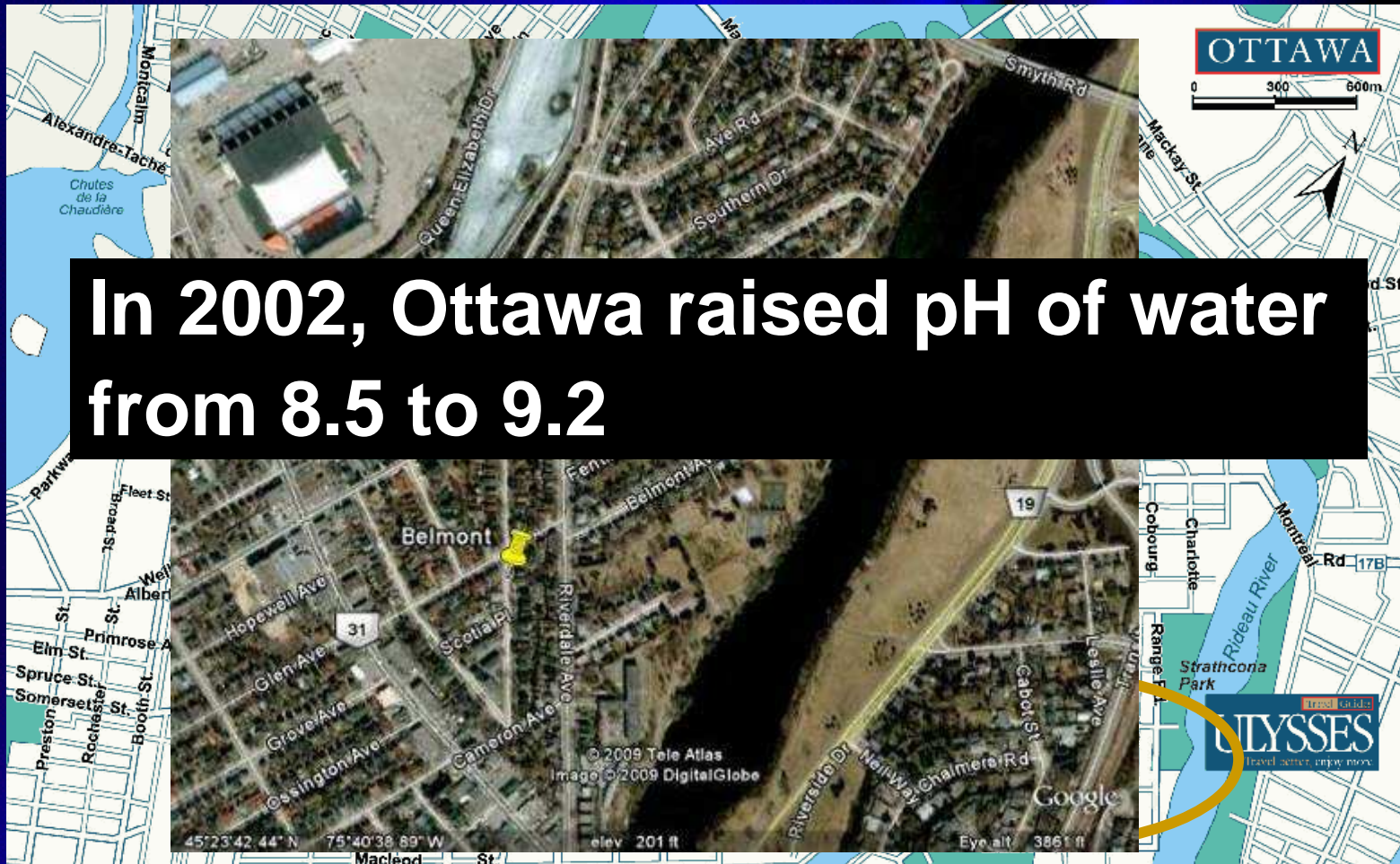
Effects of Sampling Protocol (Greater Than 15°C)



Historical Lead Sampling Data



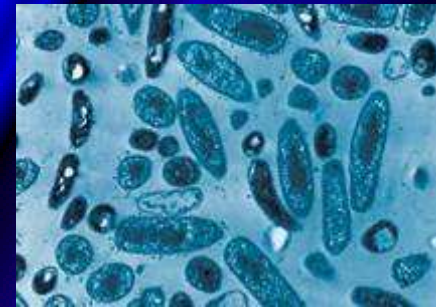
Old Ottawa South



In 2002, Ottawa raised pH of water from 8.5 to 9.2

Why Raise pH?

- Lower pH values tends to increase lead solubility in tap water (Singley, 1994; Schock, 1989)




- Nitrification ($> 15^{\circ}\text{C}$)
 - Natural process on internal pipe surfaces
 - $\text{NH}_3 + \text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{NO}_2^- + \text{H}^+$
 - Results in pH decrease ($8.5 \rightarrow 7.8$)

Nitrifying
Bacteria

- Raised pH in August 2002 from 8.5 to 9.2 in the distribution system

Effect of Temperature Changes on Lead (Pb)

Water Temperature (°C)	Average Lead Concentration (µg/L)
Greater than 15	2.60
5 to 15	1.70
0 to 5	1.04



Based on data from 1997 to 2008

Effect of Temperature Grouping on Lead (Pb)

Water Temperature (°C)	Pb (µg/L) (pH 8.5)	Pb (µg/L) (pH 9.2)	Statistically Significant (p<0.05)
0 to 5	1.2	→ 1.01	No
5 to 15	1.58	→ 1.7	No
>15	5.1	→ 2.4	Yes

Based on data from 1997 to 2008

Predicting Lead Concentrations

- Enable Ottawa and other municipalities to predict impact of corrosion control strategies in the future
- Apply linear and logistic regression
- Assess accuracy of models through R^2 (correlation coefficient)
 - 0 = No correlation
 - 1 = Perfect correlation

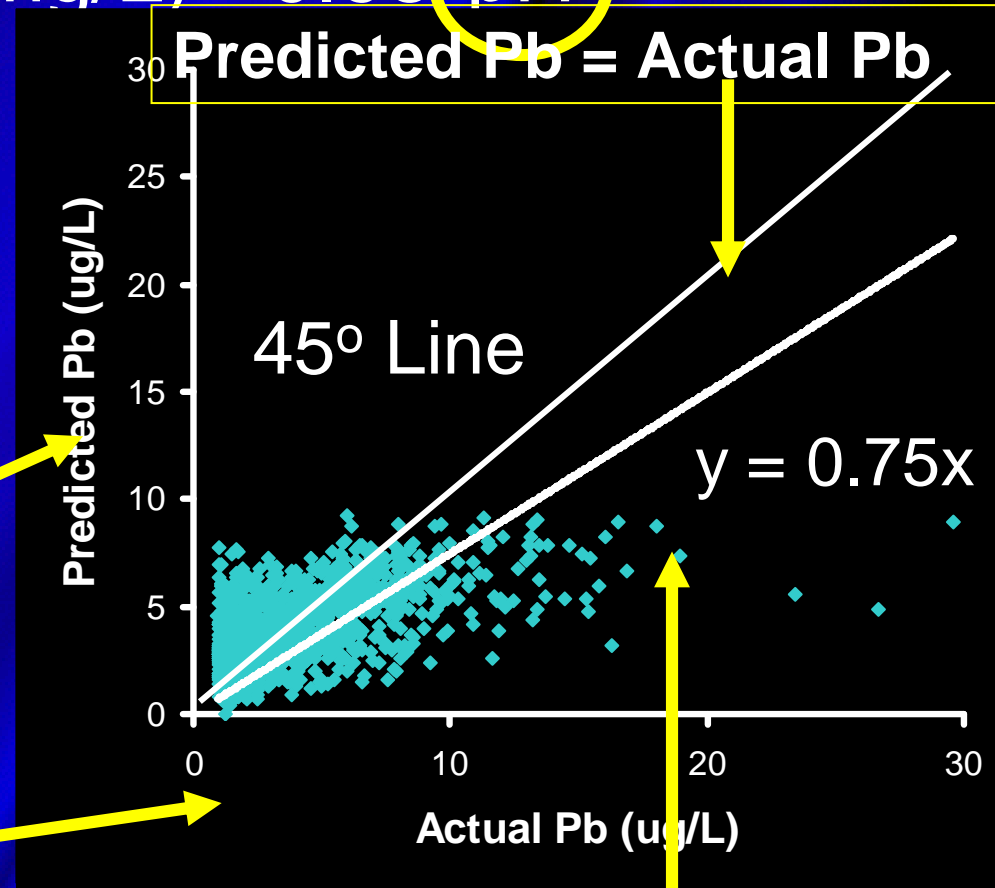
Data Preparation for Regression

- Water Quality Parameters

Chloramine residual
pH
Temperature
Lead Concentration

Multiple Linear Regression

- Lead ($\mu\text{g/L}$) = $12.3 + 0.2 * \text{Temperature } (^\circ\text{C}) - 2.3 * \text{Cl}_2 \text{ (mg/L)} - 0.98 * \text{pH}$
- R^2 of 0.34

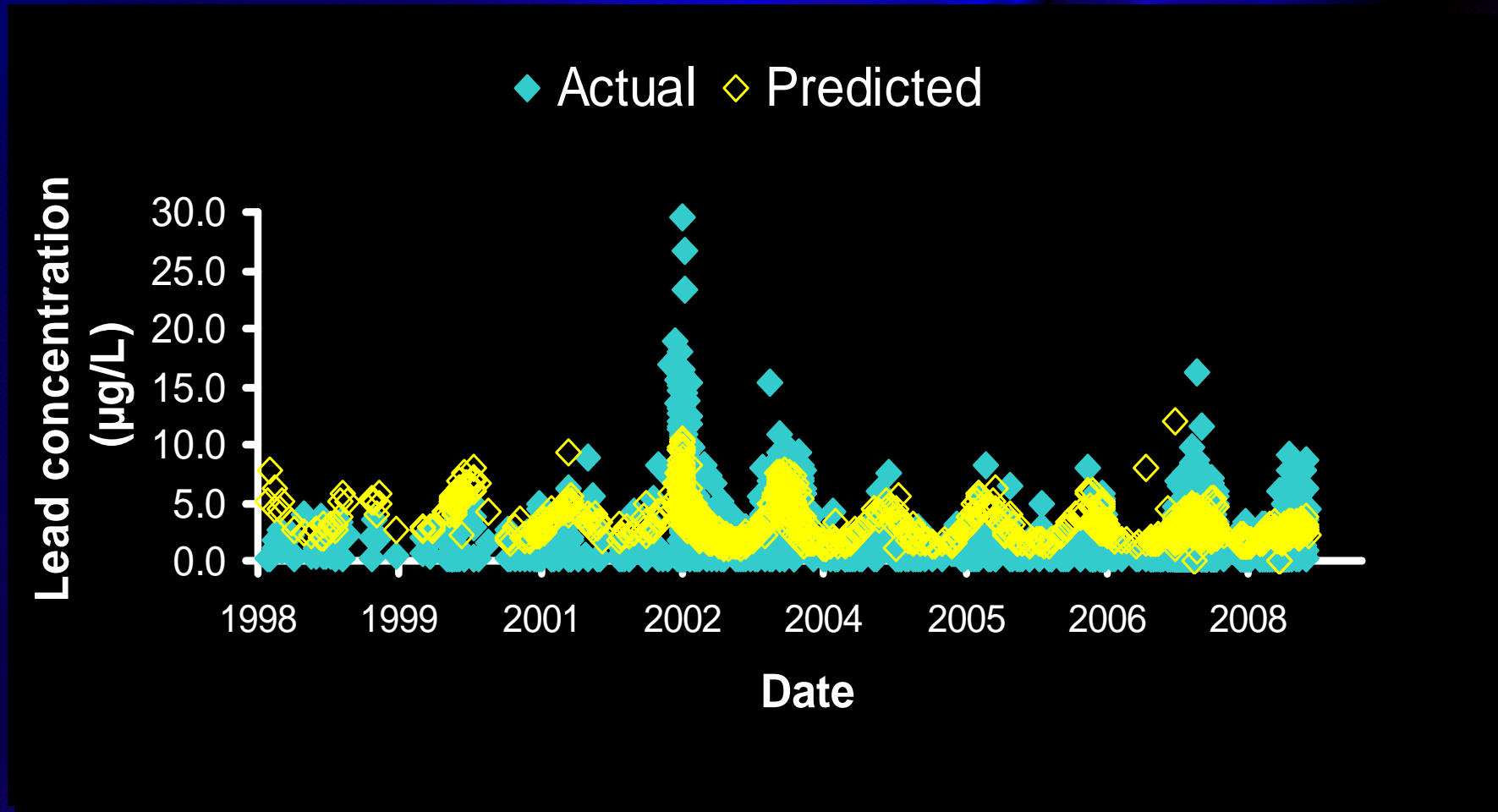


Predicted Pb
From Equation

Measured Pb
From Historical Data

Model under-predicts Pb

Multiple Linear Regression



Logistic Regression

- Binomial logistic regression
 - Categorical variable response
- Transformed lead variable into 2 categories
 - 0 (less than 10 $\mu\text{g/L}$)
 - 1 (greater than or equal to 10 $\mu\text{g/L}$)

Logistic Regression Results

- Overall accuracy = 96.4%

$$Z = 3.6 - 1.9 * \text{Cl}_2 \text{ (mg/L)} - 1.2 * \text{pH} + 0.3 * \text{Temperature (}^\circ\text{C)}$$

Probability of 0 or 1 = $\frac{1}{1 + e^{-Z}}$

Sample Model Output

Sample Home	Cl ₂ (mg/L)	pH	Temperature (°C)	Probability
1	1.12	8.00	15.6	0.18
2	1.20	8.36	17.2	0.11
3	0.74	8.30	18.5	0.53

Sample Model Output

Predicted Pb
Less Than 10 µg/L

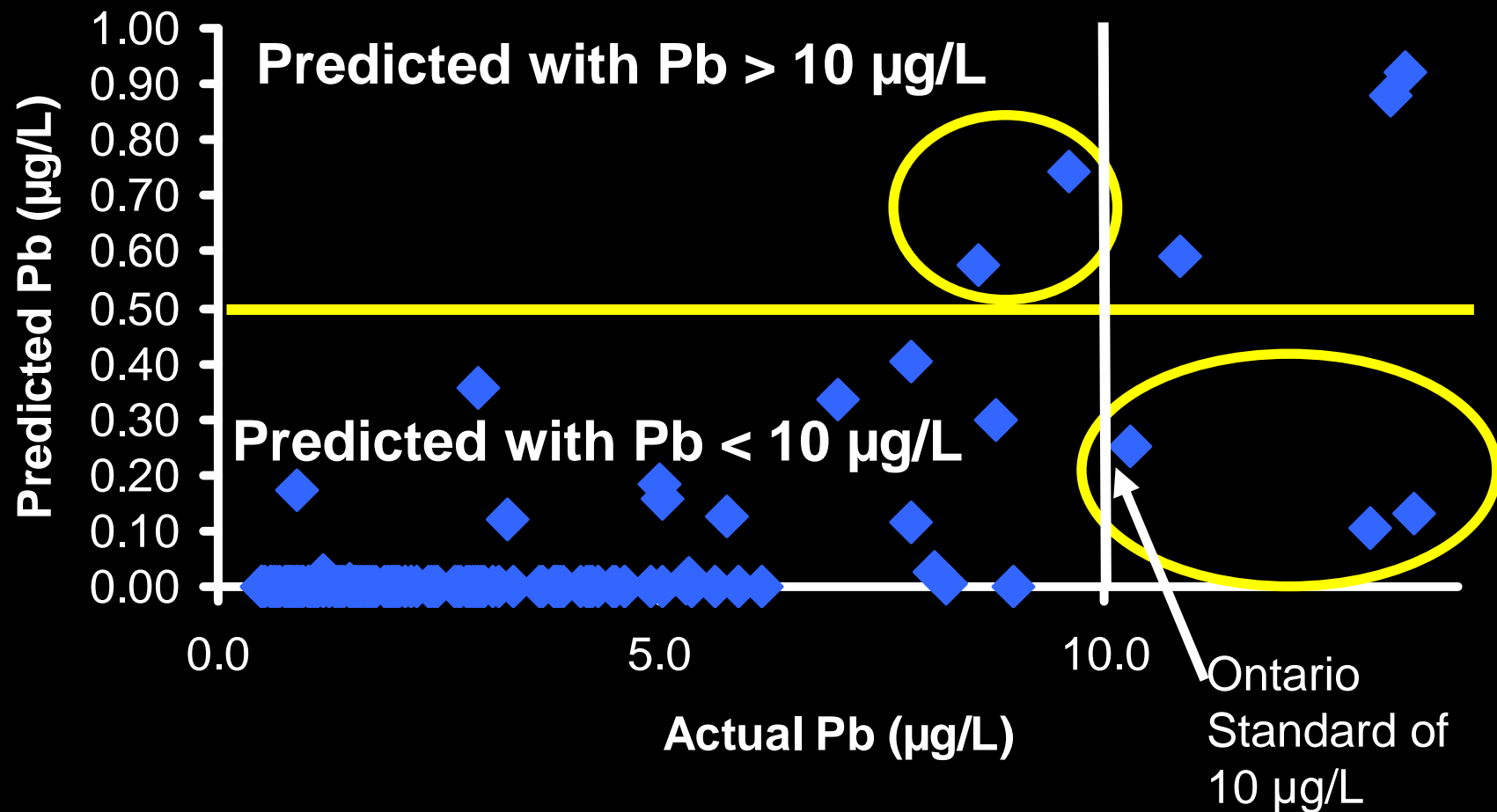


Sample Home	Probability	Model Output	Measured Lead (µg/L)
1	0.18	0	0.9
2	0.11	0	7.8
3	0.53	1	16.8

Predicted Pb
Greater Than 10 µg/L



Logistic Regression Results



Summary

- Effect of pH increase (8.5 to 9.2) significantly lowered lead concentrations for temperatures > 15°C
- Stagnation protocols (30-minute and 6-hour) illustrated higher lead when compared to 5-minute flushing protocol
- Linear and logistic regression are valid methods for predicting lead concentrations based on historical water quality data

Acknowledgements

- City of Ottawa for providing lead data from 1997 to 2008
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Acknowledgements

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Region of Durham
Peterborough Utilities Commission
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Supply Systems
Town of Parry Sound
Toronto Water

