



Water and Wastewater Regulatory Compliance Corner

Proposed 2020 Lead and Copper Rule Revisions

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Lead and Copper Rule Revisions Delayed Further

The proposed Lead and Copper Rule Revisions (LCRR) were finalized and approved on December 22, 2020, and were published in the Federal Register on January 15, 2021. However, the Biden Administration issued a presidential memo on January 20, 2021, to freeze all unpublished regulations, allowing further time for review and community feedback. In addition, the memo called for any regulations published in the Federal Register to be opened for review for 60 days, including a 30-day comment period, so long as the published rule had not yet taken effect.

The LCRR 60-day review period began with an initial end date of March 16, 2021. In a March 10 press release, the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) announced a proposed extension to June 17, 2021, to seek further public input, particularly from communities that are most at-risk of exposure to lead in drinking water. This extension authorized EPA to conduct virtual roundtables, allowing registrants to speak as well as attend the virtual sessions.

The review period was extended for a third time with an end date of December 16, 2021; a corresponding extension of the revised LCRR's compliance deadline is now set on September 16, 2024.

Within this third extension period, the EPA intends to host a [virtual roundtable](#) in July 2021, specifically for Tribal Nations and Tribal communities during which participants can discuss topics relating to the LCRR and provide their comments to EPA. This roundtable will bring together representatives from Tribal Nations and Tribal communities that may be disproportionately impacted by the challenges of lead in drinking water. EPA will stream the roundtable for Tribal representatives who are not participating but are interested in listening.

Following is a summary of the LCRR as published in the Federal Register on January 15, 2021. **These Revisions are not final and are subject to change during the current LCRR review period.** USET is providing this summary to give background information on the Revisions and how they may affect Tribal water utility operations. Additionally, the summary will allow all parties interested in contributing to the EPA Tribal Roundtable to have the information readily available.

For any questions, please contact Michael Purvis, USET Office of Environmental Resource Management Technical Assistance Specialist, at mpurvis@usetinc.org.

Introduction to the Lead and Copper Rule

To protect customers, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has issued specific regulations and rules that water utility systems must follow in order to make sure they are providing safe drinking water. The Lead and Copper Rule (LCR) is a federal regulation that limits the levels of lead and copper that can be introduced to customers. The EPA is publishing these proposed revisions to the LCR under the authority of the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA).

The Water and Wastewater Regulatory Compliance Corner provides analyses and details about changes to national drinking water standards and regulations, and national regulatory standards for wastewater discharged to surface waters and sewage treatment plants. These technical analyses are intended for Tribal water and wastewater utility professionals, and do not necessarily reflect USET/USEP policy positions about national environmental laws; EPA regulations, rules, and guidance documents; EPA trust and treaty obligations; and EPA strategy for implementing federal environmental programs in the USET region.

Drinking Water Regulation in America

The SDWA was originally passed by Congress in 1974 to protect public health by regulating the nation's public drinking water supply. The law was amended in 1986 and 1996 and requires many actions to protect drinking water and its sources—rivers, lakes, reservoirs, springs, and ground water wells.

SDWA authorizes the EPA to set national health-based standards for drinking water to protect against both naturally occurring and synthetic contaminants that may be found in drinking water. EPA, states, Tribal Nations, and water systems then work together to make sure that these standards are met.

History of LCR and Revisions

1992: LCR became effective; the rule replaced the previous standard of 50 ppb, measured at the entry point to the distribution system.

2007: EPA proposed a minor revision of the LCR to enhance implementation in the areas of monitoring, treatment, customer awareness, and lead service line replacement.

2020: The EPA issued first major overhaul of the LCR since 1991. This proposed revision provides more effective protection of public health by reducing exposure to lead and copper in drinking water.

Why is this important?

How do lead and copper enter the water?

Lead and copper can enter water from water system pipes and household plumbing. The amount of lead and copper that dissolves into the water increases with water temperature, pH, and the time water stands still in pipes.

The following health effects can occur over time as lead and copper build up in the body:

| | CONTAMINANT: LEAD | CONTAMINANT: COPPER |
|--------------------------|---|---|
| LOW LEVEL HEALTH EFFECTS | Children: Altered physical and mental development, and hearing. Adults: Increased blood pressure; shorter gestational period. | Stomach and intestinal distress, Wilson's disease. |
| SOURCES | Corrosion of: 1. Lead solder and brass fixtures. 2. Lead service lines (20% of public water systems have lead service lines). Water: 1% of public water systems. | Corrosion of interior household and building pipes. |

Important Terms and Definitions

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): Standards set by the EPA for drinking water quality. An MCL is the legal threshold limit on the amount of a substance that is allowed in public water systems; the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): A MCLG serves as a non-enforceable public health objective – rather than regulatory standard. They are aspirational. These goals allow for a margin of safety, as they limit the level of a contaminant in drinking water to a concentration below which there is no known (or expected) risk to human health. They do not, however, consider the limit of detection and/or treatment technology effectiveness. As a result, they can be set at levels which water treatment systems cannot meet.

Action Level: The lead action level is a measure of the effectiveness of the corrosion control treatment in water systems. The action level is not a standard for establishing a safe level of lead in a home. Once this level has been measured in the water supply, actions must be taken to reduce contaminants in water

Lead Service Line (LSL): A pipe made of lead which is used in potable water distribution to connect a water main to a user's premise. Lead solder was commonly used to connect copper piping and can also be a significant source of lead in drinking water.

Parts per million (PPM): mg/L or milligrams per liter.

Parts per billion (PPB): µg/L or micrograms per liter.

Optimal Corrosion Control Treatment (OCCT): EPA has issued a document that provides technical recommendations that agencies can use to comply with LCR. The appendices include OCCT evaluation templates that can be used to organize data and document decision making to lower lead and copper. The templates are also available as customizable spreadsheets.

P90: 90th Percentile.

Proposed 2020 Lead and Copper Rule Revisions

How is the EPA working to improve the LCR?

EPA's Proposed Lead and Copper Rule Revisions (LCRR) includes a suite of actions to reduce lead exposure in drinking water where it is needed the most. The Revisions will identify the most at-risk communities and ensure systems have plans in place to rapidly respond by taking actions to reduce elevated levels of lead in drinking water.

EPA's LCRR, finalized on December 20, 2020, reflects input received from the agency's state, local, and Tribal partners, the Science Advisory Board, the National Drinking Water Advisory Council, and best available peer-reviewed science. Rule compliance date is set to three years after passing of the 2020 proposal.

Improving Sampling Procedures

The LCRR requires new methods for conducting sampling. These new methods will help water systems maintain an inventory of where to sample and have more accurate, helpful sample results.

SAMPLE SITE SELECTION INCLUDES KNOWN LEAD SERVICE LINES

The EPA will for the first time require a public lead service line inventory. This inventory will be publicly accessible and kept up to date to easily identify and sample from LSLs. Unlike previously, systems will have to pay attention to individual locations with elevated levels of lead by identifying the cause and mitigating the problem.

IMPROVING SAMPLING COLLECTION PROCEDURES TO IDENTIFY LEAD

Water systems will no longer be allowed to instruct samplers to

- flush water before the 6-hour stagnation period.
- clean or remove their faucet aerator before sampling.

Wide mouth bottles are required to ensure samples are collected at a flow rate similar to how consumers typically fill a glass of water to drink.

SAMPLING IN SCHOOLS AND DAYCARE FACILITIES

The LCRR mandates that community water systems would be required to sample 20% of schools and daycare facilities each year, while providing results and remediation recommendations to the tested facility. USET has been notified of a funding allotment from EPA to provide initial sampling and lead testing for Tribal Nations schools and daycare centers over the coming 24-months. Before the effective date of this regulation, 2023, Tribal Nations will have information if problems exist at any of these facilities and may have proactively remedied the problem.

The LCRR does not require all fixtures in a facility to be sampled, it's a best practice to sample every drinking and cooking water fixture on a regular cadence in facilities such as these that serve vulnerable populations. USET plans to test all fixtures that children are exposed to water from as stated above and will be working closely with Tribal Nation utilities during this process.

Neglecting to sample all premise water sources can give school and childcare communities an inaccurate picture of water quality and a false sense of security, something EPA recognizes and has provided funding to avert.

Improving Water Quality Monitoring

In addition to sampling procedures, the LCRR also approved new methods of analyzing samples to better serve the community.

IMPROVING MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

The EPA is establishing a new trigger level of **10 ug/L**. The trigger level ensures that water systems take a progressive set of actions to reduce lead levels at the tap and are prepared in the event of an action level exceedance.

Water systems that exceed the trigger level would have to take steps to improve corrosion control treatment and conduct lead service line replacement.

Tribal Nations will be asked by USET during the grant mentioned above to indicate the trigger level as the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention has stated that no blood lead level is acceptable for children for the health reasons mentioned above. When USET connects with your team for the sampling it will be important for each Tribal Nation to consider all the information and set trigger levels for their individual water systems.

IDENTIFYING AREAS OF GREATEST RISK

To reduce elevated levels of lead in certain locations, the EPA is requiring water systems to “**find-and-fix**” the causes of these elevated levels. When any tested sample **exceeds 15 ppb (Lead) or 1.3 ppm (Copper)**, then a water system must identify (find) and remediate (fix) the source. Previously, systems took action if more than 10% of tap samples are greater than the action level (15 ppb).

Improving Remediation Techniques

Flexibility is important for small systems so that they can protect public health by taking the action that makes sense for their community. There are a few improvements to methods that water systems can perform to reduce lead and copper levels in distributed water through OCCT but a robust Capital Improvement Plan that replaces lead pipelines is the solution that will serve Tribal Nations into the next seven generations. Once the USET sampling is completed EPA may release grant funding for pipeline replacement projects.

EPA is in the process of releasing the 2021 Drinking Water Infrastructure Needs Survey and Assessment which for the first time requires a delineation of all lead pipelines within Tribal Nations asked to fill out the assessment. This survey sets funding levels for Tribal Nations from EPA for the next 10 years; USET is positioned to assist with the survey if needed. Please contact mwashko@usetinc.org if you have been selected by EPA to fill out the survey and require technical assistance.

IMPROVING CCT

To reduce lead and copper corrosion by-products at customer taps, water systems will be required to install a corrosion control treatment (CCT) in either source water or treated water. The LCRR will improve CCT techniques by regulating requirements for improving or installing a CCT.

| | IF... | THEN... |
|--|-------------------------------------|---|
| WATER SYSTEM DOES NOT HAVE CCT IN PLACE | Trigger level (10ppb) is exceeded | System must conduct a CCT study determine optimal treatment technique |
| | Action level (15 ppb) is exceeded | System must install optimal CCT (OCCT) |
| WATER SYSTEM DOES HAVE CCT IN PLACE | Trigger or action level is exceeded | System must re-optimize their CCT |

LEAD SERVICE LINE REPLACEMENT (LSLR)

After treatment, if lead levels are still too high, systems are required to replace LSLs. The LCRR changes the steps a system must perform given the exceedance level.

| IF... | THEN... |
|--|--|
| System tests a sample above 10 ppb (trigger level) | System must work with EPA or state to set an annual goal for replacing LSLs. |
| System tests a sample above 15 ppb (action level) | System must fully replace a minimum of 3 % of the number of known or potential lead service lines annually. |
| A system conducts LSLR | System must provide the consumer with: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• a pitcher filter certified to remove lead.• three months of replacement cartridges.• instructions for use. If the lead service line serves more than one residence or non-residential unit (e.g., a multi-unit building), the water system must provide those items for every resident. |

Water system organizations, such as AWWA, have developed guidance and procedures for LSLR and flushing that a water system could use or reference in its LSLR plan. The plan must also include a funding strategy for conducting lead service line replacements.

The new rule **prohibits “test-outs”** to avoid replacing lead service lines—an allowed practice under the previous rule that has significantly slowed national progress in removing this significant source of lead from our homes.

Partial lead service line replacements will no longer be allowed except in certain situations (e.g., emergency repair) because studies have recently shown partial lead service line replacement may increase short-term lead exposure.

SMALL SYSTEM FLEXIBILITY

The EPA has determined that greater flexibility is needed for small Community Water Systems (CWSs) and all Non-Transient, Non-Community Water Systems (NTNCWSs) because they tend to have more limited technical, financial, and managerial capacity to implement complex treatment techniques.

The LCRR allows systems serving $\leq 10,000$ people to elect their approach to address lead with **Primacy Agency approval**. Systems can choose:

- Full LSLR.
- Installation and maintenance of OCCT.
- Installation and maintenance of point-of-use devices.

Improving Public Communication

In the event of an exceedance, water systems are required to conduct public education and outreach to inform the community.

INFORMING CUSTOMERS OF TAP SAMPLE RESULTS

Communities should be quickly informed, within 24 hours, of an action level exceedance. Individual households whose tap sample exceeds 15 ug/L will also be informed within 24 hours.

The initial contact should include:

- procedures to conduct a full lead service line replacement.
- a lead service line replacement goal rate.
- funding strategy for conducting lead service line replacements.

PUBLIC EDUCATION PROGRAM

Systems that exceed the lead action level are required to implement a Public Education (PE) program about the effects of lead in drinking water. Homeowners will learn about elevated levels of lead in their system sooner. They will also understand where lead services lines are in their community and how to protect their family from exposure to lead.

Households served by LSL must be informed of:

- health effects and sources of lead in drinking water (including LSLs).
- how to have water tested for lead.
- actions customers can take to reduce exposure to lead.
- information about the opportunities for LSLR, including the water system's requirement to replace its portion of an LSL when notified by a customer that they intend to replace the customer-owned portion of the LSL.

LSL IN THE COMMUNITY

As stated previously, under the LCRR, community members would have access to information about lead service lines in their community. Consumers with a lead service line will be annually notified and be provided information about actions they can take to reduce their exposure. New customers would be informed about the presence of a lead service line when they establish new water service.

Comparison Table

The following table provides a side-by-side look at the current Lead and Copper Rule regulations and the proposed Lead and Copper Rule Revisions. This information is [sourced directly from the EPA](#).

| Previous LCR | Proposed LCRR |
|--|---|
| Action Level (AL) and Trigger Level (TL) | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 90th percentile (P90) level above lead AL of 15 µg/L or copper AL of 1.3 mg/L requires additional actions. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 90th percentile (P90) level above lead AL of 15 µg/L or copper AL of 1.3 mg/L requires more actions than the current rule. • Defines trigger level (TL) of P90 >10 and ≤15 µg/L that triggers additional planning, monitoring, and treatment requirements. |
| Lead and Copper Tap Monitoring | |
| <p>Sample Site Selection:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prioritizes collection of samples from sites with sources of lead in contact with drinking water. • Highest priority given to sites served by copper pipes with lead solder installed after 1982 but before the state ban on lead pipes and/or lead service lines (LSLs). • Systems must collect 50% of samples from LSLs, if available. | <p>Sample Site Selection:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changes priorities for collection of samples with a greater focus on lead service lines. • Prioritizes collecting samples from sites served by LSLs— all samples must be collected from sites served by LSLs, if available. • No distinction in prioritization of copper pipes with lead solder by installation date. • Improved tap sample site selection tiering criteria. |

| Previous LCR | Proposed LCRR |
|--|---|
| <p>Collection Procedure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Requires collection of a one liter sample after water has sat stagnant for a minimum of 6 hours. | <p>Collection Procedure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Requires collection of the fifth-liter sample in homes with LSLs after water has sat stagnant for a minimum of 6 hours and maintains first-liter sampling protocol in homes without LSLs. Adds requirement that samples must be collected in wide-mouth bottles. Prohibits sampling instructions that include recommendations for aerator cleaning/removal and pre-stagnation flushing prior to sample collection. |
| <p>Monitoring Frequency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples are analyzed for both lead and copper. Systems must collect standard number of samples, based on population; semi-annually unless they qualify for reduced monitoring. Systems can qualify for annual or triennial monitoring at reduced number of sites. Schedule based on number of consecutive years meeting the following criteria: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Serves $\leq 50,000$ people and \leq lead & copper ALs. Serves any population size, meets State-specified optimal water quality parameters (OWQPs), and \leq lead AL. Triennial monitoring also applies to any system with lead and copper 90th percentile levels ≤ 0.005 mg/L and ≤ 0.65 mg/L, respectively, for 2 consecutive 6-month monitoring periods. 9-year monitoring waiver available to systems serving $\leq 3,300$. | <p>Monitoring Frequency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some samples may be analyzed for only lead when lead monitoring is conducted more frequently than copper. Copper follows the same criteria as the current rule. Lead monitoring schedule is based on P90 level for all systems as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> P90 >15 $\mu\text{g/L}$: Semi-annually at the standard number of sites. P90 >10 to 15 $\mu\text{g/L}$: Annually at the standard number of sites. P90 ≤ 10 $\mu\text{g/L}$: Annually at the standard number of sites and triennially at reduced number of sites using same criteria as previous rule except copper 90th percentile level is not considered. Every 9 years based on current rule requirements for a 9-year monitoring waiver. |
| Corrosion Control Treatment (CCT) and Water Quality Parameters (WQPs) | |
| <p>CCT:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Systems serving $>50,000$ people were required to install treatment by January 1, 1997 with limited exception. Systems serving $\leq 50,000$ that exceed lead and/or copper AL are subject to CCT requirements (e.g., CCT recommendation, study if required by Primacy Agency, CCT installation). They can discontinue CCT steps if no longer exceed both ALs for two consecutive 6-month monitoring periods. Systems must operate CCT to meet any Primacy Agency-designated OWQPs that define optimal CCT. There is no requirement for systems to re-optimize. <p>CCT Options: Includes alkalinity and pH adjustment, calcium hardness adjustment, and phosphate or silicate-based corrosion inhibitor.</p> | <p>CCT:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Specifies CCT requirements for systems with $10 < \text{P90 level} \leq 15$ $\mu\text{g/L}$: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No CCT: must conduct a CCT study if required by primacy agency. With CCT: must follow the steps for re-optimizing CCT, as specified in the rule. Systems with P90 level >15 $\mu\text{g/L}$: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No CCT: must complete CCT installation regardless of their subsequent P90 levels. With CCT: must re-optimize CCT. Community water systems (CWSs) serving $\leq 10,000$ people and non-transient water systems (NTNCWSs) can select an option other than CCT to address lead. See Small System Flexibility. <p>CCT Options: Removes calcium hardness as an option and specifies any phosphate inhibitor must be orthophosphate.</p> |

| Previous LCR | Proposed LCRR |
|---|--|
| <p>Regulated WQPs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No CCT: pH, alkalinity, calcium, conductivity, temperature, orthophosphate (if phosphate-based inhibitor is used), silica (if silica-based inhibitor is used). With CCT: pH, alkalinity, and based on type of CCT either orthophosphate, silica, or calcium. | <p>Regulated WQPs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eliminates WQPs related to calcium hardness (i.e., calcium, conductivity, and temperature). |
| <p>WQP Monitoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Systems serving $\geq 50,000$ people must conduct regular WQP monitoring at entry points and within the distribution system. Systems serving $\leq 50,000$ people conduct monitoring only in those periods $>$ lead or copper AL. | <p>WQP Monitoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Systems serving $\geq 50,000$ people must conduct regular WQP monitoring at entry points and within the distribution system. Systems serving $\leq 50,000$ people must continue WQP monitoring until they no longer $>$ lead and/or copper AL for two consecutive 6-month monitoring periods. |
| <p>Sanitary Survey Review:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Treatment must be reviewed during sanitary surveys; no specific requirement to assess CCT or WQPs. | <p>Sanitary Survey Review:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CCT and WQP data must be reviewed during sanitary surveys against most recent CCT guidance issued by EPA. |
| <p>Find and Fix: No required follow-up samples or additional actions if an individual sample exceeds 15 $\mu\text{g/L}$.</p> | <p>Find and Fix: If individual tap samples $> 15 \mu\text{g/L}$. Find-and-fix steps:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collect tap sample at the same tap sample site within 30 days. For LSL, collect any liter or sample volume. If LSL is not present, collect 1 liter first draw after stagnation. For systems with CCT <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct WQP monitoring at or near the site $> 15 \mu\text{g/L}$. Perform needed corrective action. Document customer refusal or nonresponse after 2 attempts. Provide information to local public health officials. |
| LSL Inventory and LSLR Plan | |
| <p>Initial LSL Program Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Systems were required to complete a materials evaluation by the time of initial sampling. No requirement to update materials evaluation. No LSLR plan is required. | <p>Initial LSL Program Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All systems must develop an LSL inventory or demonstrate absence of LSLs within first 3 years of final rule publication. LSL inventory must be updated annually. All systems with known or possible LSLs must develop an LSLR plan. |

| Previous LCR | Proposed LCRR |
|--|--|
| <p>LSLR:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Systems with LSLs with P90 >15 µg/L after CCT installation must annually replace ≥7% of number of LSLs in their distribution system when the lead action level is first exceeded. • Systems must replace the LSL portion they own and offer to replace the private portion at the owner’s expense. • Full LSLR, partial LSLR, and LSLs with lead sample results ≤15 µg/L (“test-outs”) count toward the 7% replacement rate. • Systems can discontinue LSLR after 2 consecutive 6-month monitoring periods ≤ lead AL. | <p>LSLR:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rule specifies replacement programs based on P90 level for CWSs serving >10,000 people: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - If P90 >15 µg/L: Must fully replace 3% of LSLs per year (mandatory replacement) for 4 consecutive 6-month monitoring periods. - If P90 >10 to 15 µg/L: Implement an LSLR program with replacement goals in consultation with the Primacy Agency for 2 consecutive 1-year monitoring periods. • Small CWSs (serve 501-3,300 people) and NTCWSs that select LSLR as their compliance option must complete LSLR within 15 years if P90 >15 µg/L. • Annual LSLR rate is based on number of LSLs when the system first exceeds the action level plus the current number of service lines of unknown materials. • Only full LSLR (both customer-owned and system-owned portion) count toward mandatory rate or goal-based rate. • All systems replace their portion of an LSL if notified by consumer of private side replacement within 45 days of notification of the private replacement. If the system cannot replace the system’s portion within 45 days, it must notify the state and replace the system’s portion within 180 days. • Following each LSLR, systems must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide pitcher filters/cartridges to each customer for 3 months after replacement. Must be provided within 24 hours for full and partial LSLRs. - Collect a lead tap sample at locations served by replaced line within 3 to 6 months after replacement. |
| <p>LSL-Related Outreach:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When water system plans to replace the portion it owns, it must offer to replace customer-owned portion at owner’s expense. • If system replaces its portion only: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide notification to affected residences within 45 days prior to replacement on possible elevated short-term lead levels and measures to minimize exposure. - Include offer to collect lead tap sample within 72 hours of replacement. - Provide test results within 3 business days after receiving results. | <p>LSL-Related Outreach:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inform consumers annually that they are served by LSL or service line of unknown material. • Systems subject to goal-based program must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conduct targeted outreach that encourages consumers with LSLs to participate in the LSLR program. - Conduct an additional outreach activity if they fail to meet their goal. • Systems subject to mandatory LSLR include information on LSLR program in public education (PE) materials that are provided in response to P90 > AL. |

| Previous LCR | Proposed LCRR |
|---|---|
| Small System Flexibility | |
| <p>No provisions for systems to elect an alternative treatment approach but sets specific requirements for CCT and LSLR.</p> | <p>Allows CWSs serving $\leq 10,000$ people and all NTNCWSs with P90 $> 10 \mu\text{g/L}$ to elect their approach to address lead with Primacy Agency approval:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Systems can choose CCT, LSLR, or provision and maintenance of point-of-use devices. • NTNCWSs can also elect to replace all lead-bearing materials. |
| Public Education and Outreach | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All CWSs must provide education material in the annual Consumer Confidence Report (CCR). • Systems with P90 $> \text{AL}$ must provide PE to customers about lead sources, health effects, measures to reduce lead exposure, and additional information sources. • Systems must provide lead consumer notice to individuals served at tested taps within 30 days of learning results. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CWSs must provide updated health effects language and information regarding LSLR program in the Consumer Confidence Report (CCR). • If P90 $> \text{AL}$: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Current PE requirements apply. - Systems must notify customers of P90 $> \text{AL}$ within 24 hours. • In addition, CWSs must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improve public access to lead information including LSL locations and respond to requests for LSL information. - Deliver notice and educational materials to customers during water-related work that could disturb LSLs. - Provide increased information to healthcare providers. - Provide lead consumer notice to customers whose individual tap sample is $> 15 \mu\text{g/L}$ within 24 hours. <p>Also see LSL-Related Outreach in LSLR section of table.</p> |
| Change in Source or Treatment | |
| <p>Systems on a reduced tap monitoring schedule must obtain prior Primacy Agency approval before changing their source or treatment.</p> | <p>Systems on any tap monitoring schedule must obtain prior Primacy Agency approval before changing their source or treatment.</p> |
| Source Water Monitoring and Treatment | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Periodic source water monitoring is required for systems with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Source water treatment; or - 90 $> \text{AL}$ and no source water treatment. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primacy Agencies can waive continued source water monitoring if the: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - System has already conducted source water monitoring for previous 90th percentile (P90) with level above lead AL; - Primacy Agency has determined that source water treatment is not required; and - System has not added any new water sources. |

| Previous LCR | Proposed LCRR |
|---|--|
| Lead in Drinking Water at Schools and Child Care Facilities | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does not include separate testing and education program for CWSs at schools and child care facilities. • Schools and child care facilities that are classified as NTNCWSs must sample for lead and copper. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CWSs must conduct lead in drinking water testing and PE at 20% of K-12 schools and licensed child care facilities in service area every year. • Sample results and PE must be provided to each sampled school/child care facility, Primacy Agency and local or state or Tribal health department. • Excludes facilities built after January 1, 2014. |
| Primacy Agency Reporting | |
| <p>Primacy Agencies must report information to EPA that includes but is not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All P90 levels for systems serving >3,300 people, and only levels >15 µg/L for smaller systems. • Systems that are required to initiate LSLR and the date replacement must begin. • Systems for which optimal corrosion control treatment (OCCT) has been designated. | <p>Expands current requirements to include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All P90 values for all system sizes. • The current number of LSLs and service lines of unknown material for every water system. • OCCT status of all systems including Primacy Agency-specified OWQPs. |