According to the EPA, a safe level

of lead in our

drinking water

Does not exist.

young children and

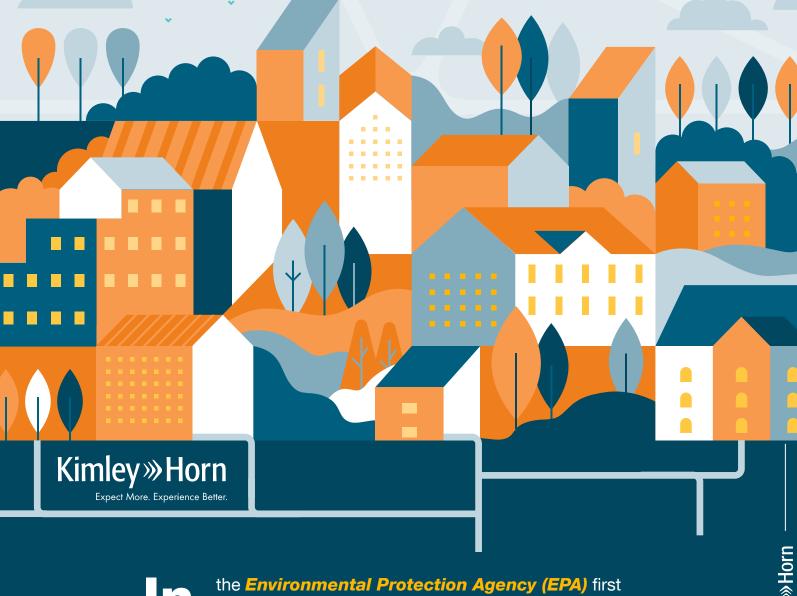
COPPER

REVISED

DEADLINE: OCTOBER 16, 2024

SNAPSHOT

COMPLIANCE





implemented the Lead and Copper Rule to protect public health by minimizing lead and copper levels in community water systems. The regulation established monitoring provisions for lead and copper taps as well as water quality parameters.

can enter drinking water

Five ways lead and copper



Chrome-plated

Lead service lines



brass faucets

Corrosion

Systems must comply with the LCRR by October 16, 2024.

Lead solder

plumbing





On the following page we highlight some of the critical updates included in the LCRR.

annually or triennially. An accurate inventory will be key to understanding the scope of a system's lead and copper issues, identifying

Lead Service Line Inventory

line inventory and update this information

Systems will be required to create a lead service

potential sampling locations, and communicating with residents that may be supplied water by lead service lines. Inventories will also be essential to obtaining funding from the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law. Inventories must be location-based and publicly available for systems serving more than 50,000. Inventories for systems serving a population of more than 100,000 must be published online.

Kimley-Horn water experts can partner with you to create an inventory and prioritize projects, resulting in an actionable lead

service line replacement plan.

of lead service lines will be replaced per year. Systems will also be required to sample and test

Lead Service Line

Replacement Plan

water supply within six months where lead service lines have been replaced and replace publicly owned lead service lines within 45 days of a connected private-owned lead service line replacement.

After inventory completion, systems must

develop a plan showing how at least 7%

to the lead service line inventory results and tier.

Water Sampling

Requirement Updates

Additionally, systems must annually sample at least 20% of elementary schools and childcare facilities built before 2014—resulting in all being tested within a five-year period.

A crucial component of the revisions aims to prevent sampling that underestimates actual

sampling must be *prioritized* according

lead levels in drinking water. Under the new rule,

Tier 3: Buildings and Single-family homes with multifamily homes copper pipes and lead

solder installed pre-1983

10 PPB Trigger Level

TOP THREE

TIERS

Tier 1:

Single-family

homes served by

lead service lines

The LCRR incorporates addition of a lead *Trigger level of 10 parts per billion (PPB)*—a level lower than the existing action level of 15 PPB, which allows utilities to be proactive in finding and resolving lead contamination in

with lead service lines

Tier 2:

water supply. If sampling reveals a trigger level of 10 ppb, the system will be required to conduct a corrosion control treatment study or reoptimize existing corrosion control treatment.

Implementation of the Funding Options and First Steps Find and Fix Funding for LCRR compliance measures can be provided through the bipartisan infrastructure The LCRR requires a *find and fix process* when samples from individual households exceed the lead **law** or the EPA's state **drinking water sta revolving fund** loan program. For lead removal action level of 15 ppb. Systems must perform projects, \$11.7 billion in general funding will be follow-up monitoring and testing as well as notify available through the Drinking Water State residents served at the site within 24 hours of the Revolving Fund, and applications are due each lead action level exceedance. Follow-up testing will

determine whether an adjustment to corrosion control treatment or system flushing can remove lead contamination, or if lead levels at the site are caused by household-specific features such as plumbing fixtures.

Transparency Requirements

and Reporting

hours.

The LCRR demands greater transparency on water quality and infrastructure status. Those serviced by lead pipelines must be notified annually and provided information on potential adverse health effects of lead exposure. When testing, if 90th percentile levels are greater than the action level of 15 ppb during a sampling period, systems must notify customers within 24



According to the Association of State **Drinking Water Administrators, the LCRR** could cost an upwards of \$47 billion to enact. Kimley-Horn can partner with you to apply for grants by creating your existing lead pipeline inventory.

March. To access these valuable financial

resources, systems must have an established

actionable plan and roadmap of needs-in other

Kimley-Horn is ready to support you through the

first steps of analyzing your system before moving

words, an accurate lead service line inventory.

seamlessly into the funding application phase.