

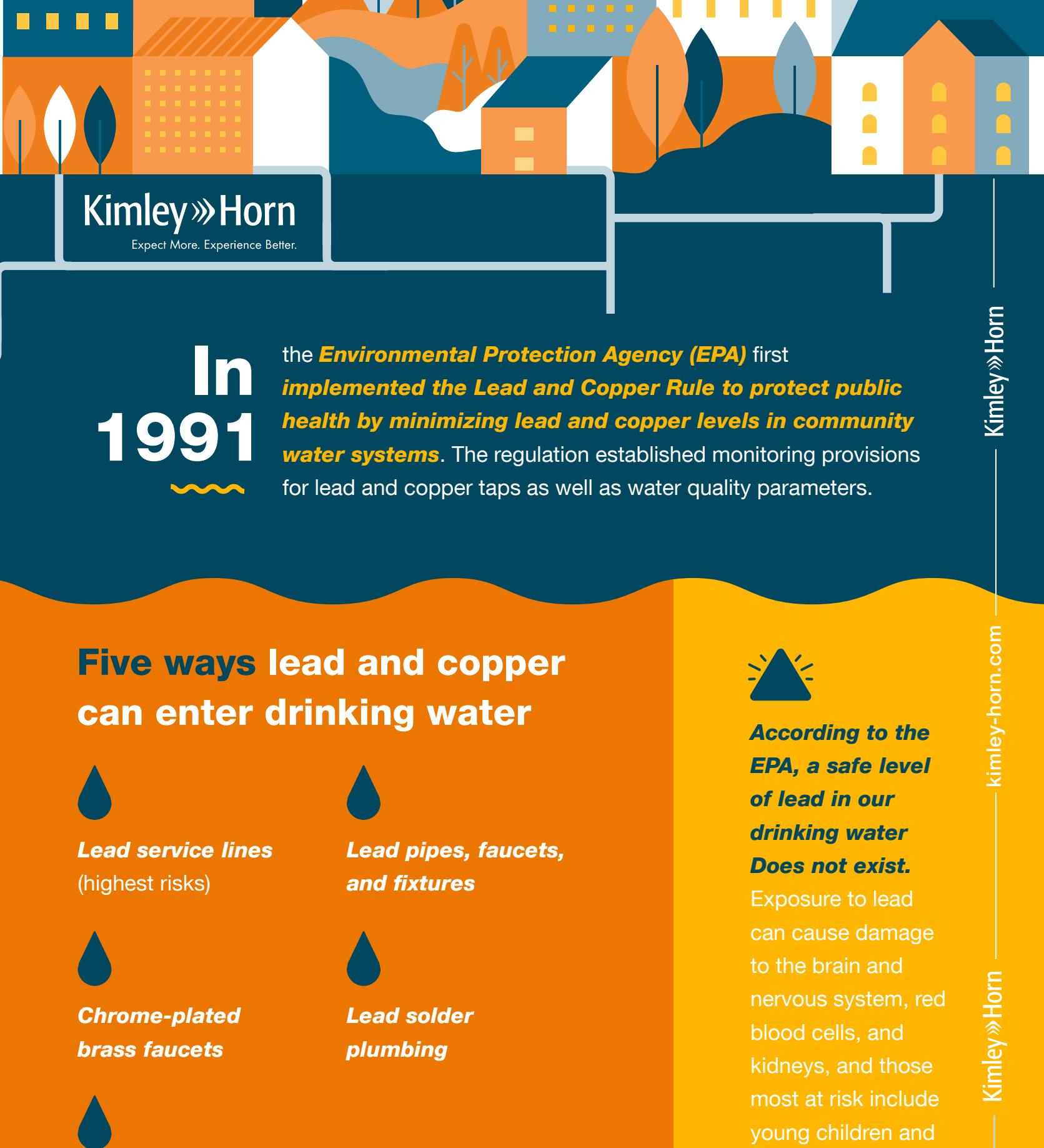
REVISED



LEAD AND COPPER RULE

SNAPSHOT

COMPLIANCE
DEADLINE:
OCTOBER 16, 2024



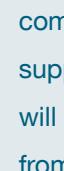
Kimley»Horn

Expect More. Experience Better.

In
1991

the **Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)** first **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.

Five ways lead and copper can enter drinking water



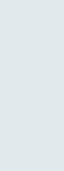
Lead service lines
(highest risks)



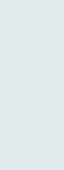
Lead pipes, faucets, and fixtures



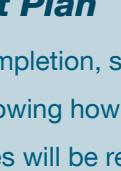
Chrome-plated brass faucets



Lead solder plumbing



Corrosion



According to the EPA, a safe level of lead in our drinking water Does not exist.

Exposure to lead can cause damage to the brain and nervous system, red blood cells, and kidneys, and those most at risk include young children and pregnant women.

Lead Service Line Inventory

Systems will be required to create a lead service line inventory and update this information annually or triennially. An accurate inventory will be key to understanding the scope of a system's lead and copper issues, identifying 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.

Transparency Requirements and Reporting

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 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

hours.

Lead Service Line Replacement Plan

After inventory completion, systems must develop a plan showing how **at least 7%** of lead service lines will be replaced **per year**. Systems will also be required to sample and test 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.

Water Sampling Requirement Updates

A crucial component of the revisions aims to prevent sampling that underestimates actual lead levels in drinking water. Under the new rule, sampling must be **prioritized** according

to the lead service line inventory and tier.

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.

Implementation of the Find and Fix

The LCRR requires a **find and fix process** when

samples from individual households exceed the lead

action level of 15 ppb. Systems must perform

follow-up monitoring and testing as well as notify

residents served at the site **within 24 hours** of the

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.

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Funding Options and First Steps

Funding for LCRR compliance measures can be provided through the **bipartisan infrastructure**

law or the EPA's state **drinking water state**

revolving fund loan program. For lead removal

projects, \$11.7 billion in general funding will be

available through the Drinking Water State

Revolving Fund, and applications are due each

March. To access these valuable financial

resources, systems must have an established

actionable plan and roadmap of needs—in other

words, an accurate lead service line inventory.

Kimley-Horn is ready to support you through the

first steps of analyzing your system before moving

seamlessly into the funding application phase.

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.