### US EPA's 2021 Revised Lead & Copper Rule

Board of Public Utilities Meeting January 19, 2022

Tony Llamas – Water Quality Supervisor







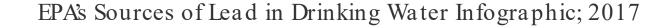


# Lead and Copper in Drinking Water

- Lead and copper are naturally occurring
- The primary source of lead and copper is from corrosion of household plumbing fixtures
- EPA maximum contaminant level goal of zero
- Compliance for lead and copper is at the customer's tap

#### Faucets: Fixtures inside your home may contain lead. Copper Pipe with Lead Solder: Solder made **Galvanized Pipe:** or installed before 1986 Lead particles can attach to the surface of contained high lead levels. galvanized pipes. Over time, the particles can enter your drinking water, causing elevated lead levels. Lead Service Line: The service Lead Goose Necks: line is the pipe that runs from Goose necks and the water main to the home's pigtails are shorter internal plumbing. Lead service pipes that connect lines can be a major source of the lead service WATER METER lead contamination in water. line to the main.

## Sources of Lead in drinking water



MAIN WATER LINE



### Lead & Copper Rule (LCR) - 1991



Established in 1991 to control lead and copper in drinking water.

- Requirements for distribution system treatment techniques
- Sampling parameters and requirements
- Requires utilities to act if a percentage of samples exceeds thresholds

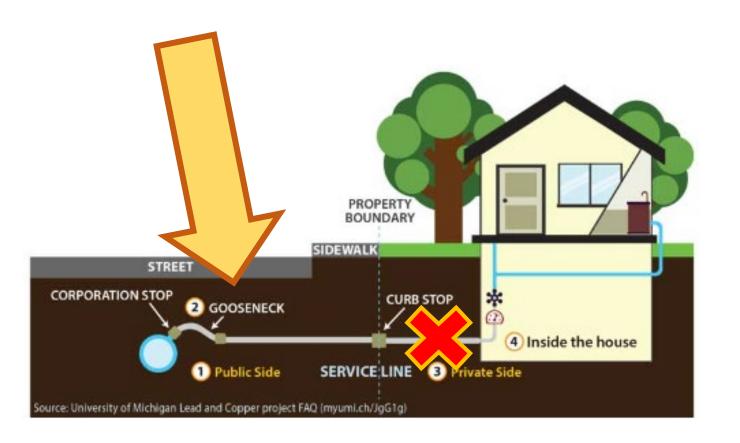
Santa Rosa Water has a reduced testing requirement from EPA of every three years due to low lead and copper measurements.



## State: Lead Service Line Inventory

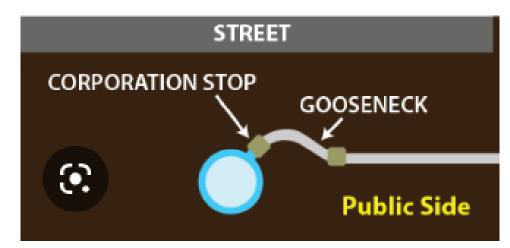
## California SB 1398 (2016) & SB 427 (2017)

- Required public water systems by July 1, 2018 to:
  - Compile an inventory of known lead service lines in use
  - Identify areas that may have lead service lines in its distribution system



## Compliance with SB 1398 & SB 427

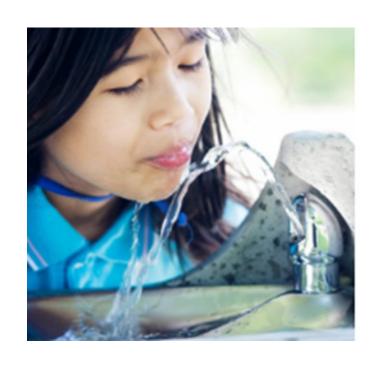
- Prior to 1940, water laterals were threaded galvanized straight pipe with a lead gooseneck to connect the straight pipe to the water main
- Replaced over the years with either Copper or Polyethylene pipe
- Results of the 2018 inventory, no lead goosenecks were found
- Cast iron water mains installed prior to 1940 show that they were connected to copper water service lateral piping







# State Requirements - Lead Testing in Schools



California Assembly Bill 746 (2017)

- Public water systems were required to test the water for lead at all
  K-12 public schools constructed prior to January 1, 2010
- Testing was required to be completed by the water systems before July 1, 2019. Sampling results made public.

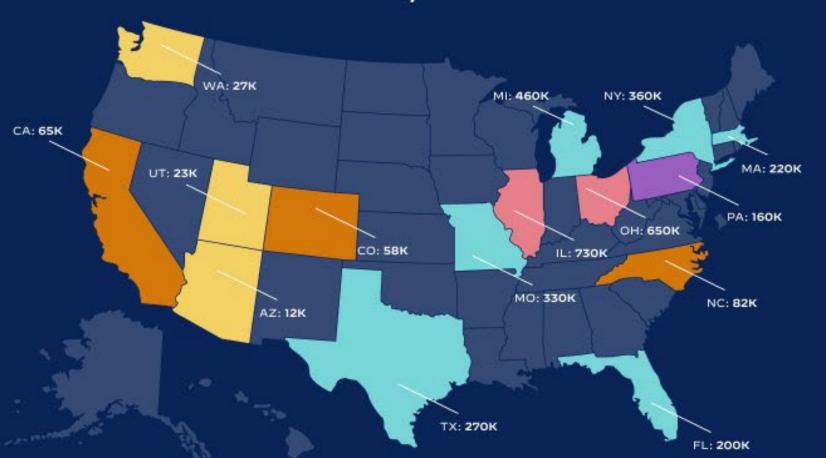
California Assembly Bill 2370 (2018)

- All licensed childcare facilities are required to test for lead levels in drinking water
- Must be completed by the licensed childcare facilities by January 1,
  2023



#### LEAD SERVICE PIPES IN THE U.S.

There are up to **10 million** lead services lines that need to be **replaced** across the country.







50K - 100K lead service pipes



100K - 200K lead service pipes



200K - 500K lead service pipes



more than 500K lead service pipes





# Lead and Copper Rule Revisions 2021 (LCRR)

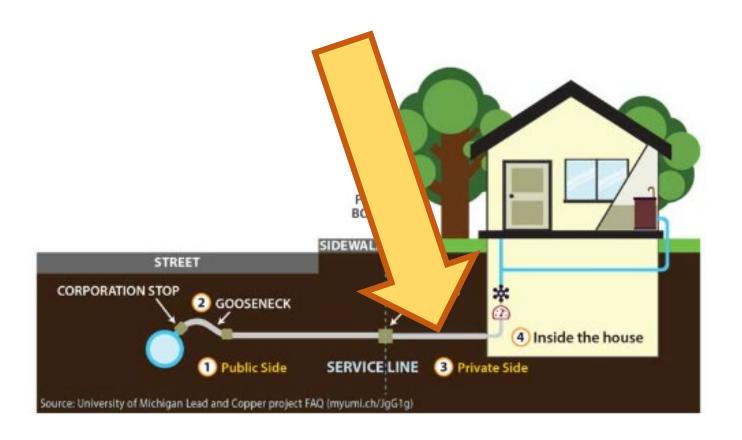
#### BY OCTOBER 2024:

- Develop a Lead Service Line Inventory:
  - Include customer owned portion of system
  - Establish timeline and schedule for replacement by customer
- Identify **ALL** schools and child-care facilities
  - Develop protocol to test these establishments routinely (20% each year)
- Develop enhanced public communication
- Other changes in sampling routines for lead and copper

## LCRR: Lead Service Line Inventory

#### **New Regulations (2021)**

- Defines "service line" as a pipe, including the water meter, which connects the water main to the building
- Inventory of materials on owner property beyond meter will be required



### **Compliance Strategy for Service Line Inventory**

- Use existing records/codes for elimination of certain service lines
- Staff will map and conduct surveys in areas built prior to 1948
- Complete report by 2024 and make findings available on SRCity.org
- Strategy for informing public and requiring replacement of private lead service lines, if any are found





## LCRR: New Regulations for Lead Testing in Schools and Childcare Facilities

- Water systems required to test 20% of facilities every year starting in 2025 with a retest every 5 years.
- Includes public, private, and charter institutions and childcare facilities.
- Results to be shared with facilities and state





## Compliance Strategy for Schools & Childcare Facilities

- Identify schools and licensed childcare facilities by Oct. 2024.
- Begin new sampling regime after January 2025
- Revise the list at least once every 5 years
- Address additional staffing, if needed
- Provide timely and accurate communication with facilities





### Additional LCRR Compliance Measures



- Develop an implementation plan (internal coordination)
- Achieve compliance with new sampling protocols by 2025
- Revise Lead and Copper Sampling Plan and submit to the state
- Update health effects language in public education and Annual Water Quality Report
- Enhance outreach and Web page content
- Determine if actions are required for lead service lines after data compilation



## Questions?

