



# Lead and Copper Rule Short Term Revisions

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# CFR 141.80c3v - Minimum Number of Samples Required

- Clarified and maintained that 5 samples per monitoring period is the minimum number of samples required for systems serving 100 people or fewer.
- However, the revision gives the State discretion in allowing certain qualifying systems to collect fewer than 5 samples within a monitoring period. The sample with the highest result would be the sample in which Action Level compliance would be determined.
  - Qualifying systems would be those with fewer than 5 taps for human consumption, and have been granted permission in writing from the State.

## CFR 141.2 - Definition Clarification

- Compliance Period means a three-year calendar year period within a compliance cycle. (January 1, 2008 to December 31, 2010).
- Monitoring Period means the specific period in which water systems must conduct the required monitoring. (CP 1/1/2008 to December 31, 2008; MP June, July, August, September of 2008)



# CFR 141.85 - Public Education Requirements

- Revisions made in the areas of message content, delivery requirements, and Consumer Confidence Report.
  - Message content revised to make it shorter and easier to understand.
  - Delivery requirements revised to deliver materials to new organizations, engage in new outreach activities, post lead info on water bills, issue two press releases during periods of lead action level exceedances.
  - Modify the CCR such that all systems would have to include info regarding the risks of lead in drinking water in their CCRs on a regular basis.



## **CFR 141.85 (d) – Requirements to provide a consumer notice of Lead tap water monitoring results to consumers who occupy homes or buildings that are tested for Lead.**

- Systems must provide written notification to household occupants within 30 days after PWS learns of the results collected at those locations, and post or otherwise notify occupants of non-residential buildings of the results of lead testing.
- Notification must include an explanation of lead health effects, steps consumers can take to reduce exposure, utility contact info, and the Lead Action Level.
- Within 3 months following the end of the monitoring period, systems must submit a sample copy of the notification and a certification that the system met the delivery requirements to the State.



## CFR 141.84 (b)(2) – Reevaluation of lead service lines deemed replaced through testing

- Requires systems to reevaluate lead service lines classified as “replaced through testing” if resuming Lead Service Line Replacement Program.
- Applies to systems that had initiated a LSLR, discontinued the program, and subsequently resumed the program.



## **CFR 141.81 – Advanced Notification and Approval Requirements for Systems that intend to make any long-term change in water treatment or add a new source.**

- Mainly revised to prevent water systems from notifying the State and requesting approval for changes that are operational in nature or are made on a daily basis.
- EPA has provided examples of long-term changes in CFR 141.90(a)(3)

# Sample Lead Notification

## Consumer Notice of Tap Water Results

### Famous Pauly Radd's Italian Pizzeria

As you may be aware, Public Water Systems (PWS) are required to monitor the water provided to its consumers for numerous contaminants. The purpose of this notice is to present consumers with the results of the most recent lead samples. The individual site results and calculated 90th percentile are noted below:

Sample Point	Result (ppm)	Date
Office sink	0.003	9/22/09
Kitchen sink	0.002	9/22/09
South ladies room	0.002	9/22/09
Family bathroom	0.002	9/22/09
Men's room	0.002	9/22/09

\*individual site exceeds action level **90th percentile = 0.0025 ppm (2.5 ppb)**

- **90th percentile BELOW action level**

**What does this Mean?** Under the authority of the Safe Drinking Water Act, the EPA set the action level for lead in drinking water at 15 parts per billion (ppb) or 0.015 parts per million (ppm). The results above are listed in **ppm**. A PWS must ensure the water provided to its consumers does not exceed this level in at least 90 percent of the sites sampled (90th percentile result). If the water does exceed this limit at the 90th percentile, the PWS owner must take certain steps to correct the problem, starting first with increased monitoring. If those levels continue to exceed that limit, further steps and information will follow.

**What are the effects of Lead?** *Lead can cause serious health problems if too much enters your body from drinking water or other sources. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. The greatest risk of lead exposure is to infants, young children, and pregnant women. Scientists have linked the effects of lead on the brain with lowered IQ in children. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults. Lead is stored in the bones, and can be released later in life. During pregnancy, the child receives lead from the mother's bones, which may affect brain development. If you are concerned about lead exposure at this site, you may want to ask your health care providers about testing children to determine levels of lead in their blood.*

**What are the sources of lead?** *Although most lead exposure occurs when people eat paint chips and inhale dust, or from contaminated soil, EPA estimates that 10 to 20 percent of human exposure to lead may come from lead in drinking water. Lead is rarely found in source water, but enters tap water through corrosion of plumbing materials. Buildings built before 1986 are more likely to have lead pipes, fixtures and solder. However, new buildings are also at risk; even legally "lead-free" plumbing may contain up to 8 percent lead. The most common problem is with brass or chrome-plated brass faucets and fixtures which can leach significant amounts of lead into the water, especially hot water.*

#### What Can I Do To Reduce Exposure to Lead in Drinking Water?

- **Run your water to flush out lead.** If water hasn't been used for several hours, run water for 15-30 seconds or it becomes cold or reaches a steady temperature before using it for drinking or cooking. This flushes lead-containing water from the pipes.
- **Use cold water for cooking and preparing baby formula.**
- **Do not boil water to remove lead.**

#### For More Information

Feel free to contact \_\_\_\_\_ with any questions. For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's website at [www.epa.gov/lead](http://www.epa.gov/lead), call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider.