



Lead and Copper Update

January 2020
NJDEP Division of Water Supply

1

EPA Rule Proposal

New Jersey DEP Rule Efforts

2

United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S.EPA)

- ▶ EPA Released Preproposal on October 10, 2019
<https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lcrproposal>
- ▶ Added to Federal Registry on November 13, 2019
 - ▶ Comments open until January 13, 2020
 - ▶ <https://www.federalregister.gov>

3

- ▶ “This proposed rule provides more effective protection of public health by reducing exposure to lead and copper in drinking water. This proposed rule also strengthens procedures and requirements related to health protection and the implementation of the existing Lead and Copper Rule (LCR) in the following areas: Lead tap sampling; corrosion control treatment; lead service line replacement; consumer awareness; and public education. This proposal does not include revisions to the copper requirements of the existing LCR. “

- Office of the Federal Register (Docket ID No. EPA-HQ-OW-2017-0300)

4

EPA Lead and Copper Rule Proposal Six Key Areas

- Identifying the areas most impacted
- Strengthening drinking water treatment requirements
- Replacing lead service lines
- Increasing sampling reliability
- Improving risk communication
- Protecting children in schools and child care facilities

5

Identifying the Areas Most Impacted

Requiring water systems to prepare and update a publicly-available inventory of lead service lines and requiring water systems to “find-and-fix” sources of lead when a sample in an individual location that exceeds 15 parts per billion (ppb).

- Find and Fix - if sample is above 15 ppb a follow up sample must be collected, along with Water Quality Parameter monitoring at or near site

6

Strengthening Drinking Water Treatment Requirements

Requiring corrosion control treatment based on tap sampling results and establishing a new trigger level of 10 ppb.

- Lead Service Line Replacement, in large systems, would begin at the trigger level - not the action level
- Systems above the trigger level will monitor more frequently
- **With CCT:** Systems who hit the trigger level will need to reoptimize
- **No CCT:** Study will be required, if State requires it

7

Replacing Lead Service Lines

Requiring water systems to replace the water system-owned portion of an LSL when a customer chooses to replace their portion of the line. Additionally, depending on their level above the trigger level, systems would be required take LSL replacement actions.

- All systems must develop an LSL inventory within 3 years of final rule publication
 - Inventory must be updated annually
- If system has known LSLs, a replacement program must be developed
 - Annual LSLR rate based on number of LSLs when system first exceeds
 - No partial LSLR, except in emergencies
- Systems must replace LSLs. There is no sampling out
- Following each LSLR systems must:
 - Provide pitcher filters/cartridges to each customer for 3 months
 - Collect a tap sample at locations served by replaced line 3 to 6 months after replacement

8

Increasing Sampling Reliability

Requiring water systems to follow new, improved sampling procedures and adjust sampling sites to better target locations with higher lead levels.

- Prohibits sampling instructions that include aerator cleaning
- Prohibits sampling instructions that include pre-stagnation flushing
- Requires wide-mouth bottles for sampling
- Greater focus on lead service lines
- Tier definitions to undergo an update

9

Improving Risk Communication

Requiring water systems to notify customers within 24 hours if a sample collected in their home is above 15 ppb. Water systems will also be required to conduct regular outreach to the homeowners with LSLs.

- Systems must inform consumers annually if served by LSL or pipe of unknown material
- Conduct targeted outreach that encourages consumers with LSLs to participate in Lead Service Line Replacement programs
- CWS must:
 - Improve public access to lead information, including LSL locations
 - Deliver notice and educational materials to customers during water-related work that could disturb LSLs
 - Provide increased information to healthcare providers
 - Provide notice to customers, within 24 hours, if their individual tap sample is >15ppb

10

Protecting Children in Schools and Child Care Facilities

Requiring water systems to take drinking water samples from the schools and child care facilities served by the system.

- Systems will be required to test schools and child care facilities
 - Excludes facilities built after January 1, 2014
- 5 year cycle, 20% of schools in system a year
- 5 samples at each school, 2 at child care centers
- Systems must produce results and conduct public education

11

NJDEP's Current Strategy

- ▶ Federal LCR Comment Proposal Group
 - ▶ Lead by Kristin Hansen
- ▶ State LCR Revisions Group
 - ▶ Lead by Kat Burkhard
- ▶ Multi State Comment
 - ▶ Lead by Laura Scatena

12

New Jersey DEP Rulemaking Strategy

<p>Focus Groups Informal discussions as led by DEP Staff. To address key topics in the federal LCR.</p>	<p>Surveys Email blast sent to all water systems to provide feedback.</p>	<p>Proposal Anticipated in 2020</p>
<p>Stakeholder Meetings Formal discussions as led by DEP.</p>	<p>Adoption 1 year after proposal issued. Effective date TBD.</p>	

13

Focus Group Topics

<p>1. Corrosion Control Treatment & Source Water Treatment Requirements</p>	<p>3. Lead Service Line Replacement</p>	<p>Variety of representation & RSVPs by Invite only</p> <p>Small group - invited approximately 25 to each - 13 attended on average</p>
<p>2. Water Quality Parameters</p>	<p>4. Lead and Copper Tap Monitoring & Public Education</p>	<p>30 Day Comment period to all Public Water Systems</p>

14

Any Questions?

Thank you!

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15