

EPA Releases NEW Lead and Copper Rule (LCR): The new LCR was announced on Thursday and according to EPA, the [proposed rule](#) “significantly improves the actions that water systems must take to reduce lead in the nation’s drinking water... By improving protocols for identifying lead, expanding sampling, and strengthening treatment requirements, our proposal would ensure that more water systems proactively take actions to prevent lead exposure, especially in schools, child care facilities, and the most at-risk communities.” EPA’s proposal does not change the existing action level of 15 ppb. EPA is proposing for the first time a new lead trigger level of 10 ppb, which would compel water systems to identify actions that would reduce lead levels in drinking water. EPA included special provisions for small systems that exceed the trigger and action levels with additional flexibility with respect to treatment and LSL replacement actions. This will allow smaller systems to protect public health by taking the action that makes sense for their community. The proposal focuses on six key areas. Under the proposal, a community water system would be required to take new actions, including: (1) a publicly-available inventory of LSL, (2) corrosion control treatment, (3) replacing lead service lines, (4) new sampling procedures, (5) notifying customers within 24 hours of certain samples, and (6) requiring water systems to take drinking water samples from the schools and child care facilities.

National Rural Water Association

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The National Rural Water Association is the country's largest public drinking water and sanitation supply organization with over 30,000 members. Safe drinking water and sanitation are generally recognized as the most essential public health, public welfare, and civic necessities.

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