# Final Lead and Copper Rule Improvements (LCRI)

## November 14, 2024

United States Environmental Protection Agency

Office of Water

# Background on lead in drinking water and the Lead and Copper Rule

United States Environmental Protection Agency

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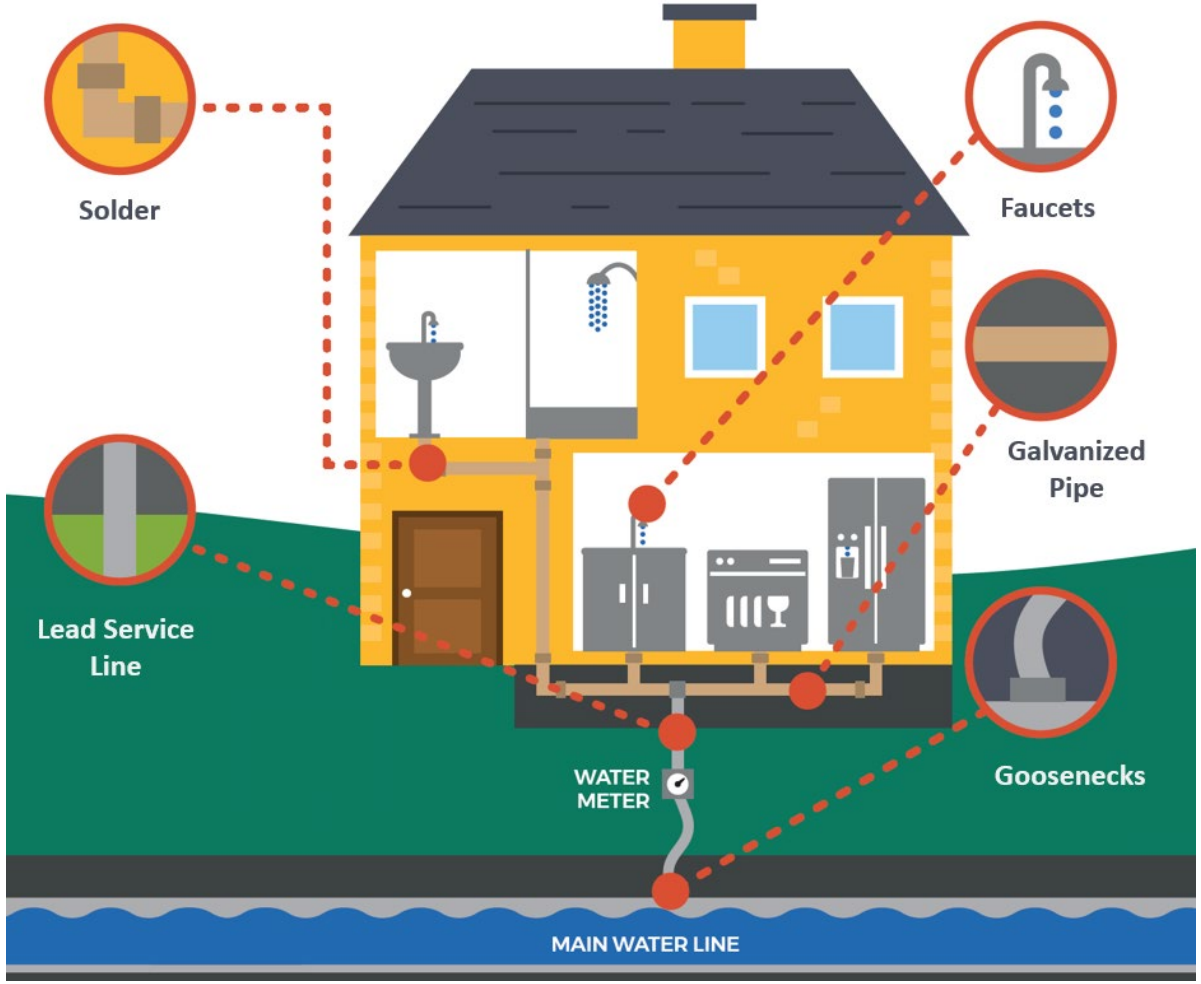
# Lead in Drinking Water

- Lead in drinking water irreparably harms the health of children and adults and disproportionately impacts lower-income communities and communities of color.
- Legacy lead pipes have exposed generations of Americans to health-harming lead and will continue to do so until they are removed.
- EPA estimates that up to 9 million homes are connected to water mains through lead pipes, posing an ever-present risk to American's health and wellbeing.



# Lead and Copper Rule

- The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) authorizes the EPA to establish regulations for public water systems.
- The EPA first established the Lead and Copper Rule in 1991 to reduce exposure to lead and copper in drinking water.
- The rule requires some water systems to treat drinking water to keep lead (or copper) from leaching into water when lead (or copper) levels in water require action. This is called corrosion control treatment.
- When corrosion control treatment is not enough to reduce lead levels, the Lead and Copper Rule requires water systems to take additional actions, including lead service line replacement and public education.

# Lead and Copper Rule

- Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): lead = 0 µg/L; copper = 1.3 mg/L
  - The MCLG for lead is zero because there is no level of exposure to lead that is without risk.
- Action Level: lead = 15 µg/L; copper = 1.3 mg/L
  - The Action Level was set in 1991 based on a level that was generally representative of what water systems achieved with corrosion control treatment at that time.
- The Lead and Copper Rule requires water systems to test water at the tap in certain homes that have lead in the plumbing.
- If more than 10 percent of the lead samples from a system are greater than the Action Level, the system needs to take actions to reduce lead exposure.

# Recent Lead and Copper Rule History

- EPA issued Lead and Copper Rule Revisions (LCRR) on January 15, 2021.
- Subsequently, the agency reviewed the LCRR (per E.O. 13990) and found significant opportunities to improve the 2021 LCRR.
- On November 30, 2023, the EPA proposed Lead and Copper Rule Improvements (LCRI).
- EPA reviewed and considered almost 200,000 comments on the proposal
- EPA announced the final LCRI on October 8, 2024.

# Retained 2021 LCRR Requirements for Systems and States

- EPA retained the 2021 LCRR October 16, 2024, compliance date for:
  - Initial service line inventory, notification of service line material, Tier 1 public notification of a lead action level exceedance, and associated reporting requirements.
  - See 2021 LCRR Requirements Retained in the Final Lead and Copper Rule Improvements and Compliance Dates (https://www.epa.gov/system/files/documents/2024-10/final_lcrr_fact-sheet_compliance-dates.pdf)
- With these limited exceptions, water systems will directly transition from the LCR (as codified in the July 2020 Code of Federal Regulations) to the LCRI for all other rule provisions by the LCRI compliance date (November 1, 2027).
  - Transitioning from the LCR directly to the LCRI will better enable systems and States to focus their resources on planning to comply with LCRI and implement the retained 2021 LCRR requirements.

# Final Lead and Copper Rule Improvements (LCRI)

# LCRI Summary

- The LCRI strengthens nationwide requirements to protect the public from lead in drinking water. These advancements are commonsense, achievable, and built on actions taken by states and cities.
- The final rule establishes requirements and updates to better protect communities from lead in drinking water, including:
  - Locate legacy lead pipes,
  - Replace lead services lines within 10 years,
  - Improve tap sampling,
  - Lower the lead action level,
  - Strengthen public health protection through filter requirements, and
  - Improve communication.

# Key Provisions in the Final LCRI

- Locate existing lead pipes
- Replace lead services lines within 10 years
- Strengthens tap sampling
- Lowers the threshold for taking certain actions and eliminates the overly complex trigger level
- Supports reducing exposure at home
- Communicating transparently and frequently

# Locate Existing Lead Pipes

- Knowing where lead pipes are is critical to replacing them efficiently and equitably.
- Under the 2021 LCRR, all water systems were required to provide the state with a publicly available initial inventory of their lead service lines by October 16, 2024.
- Under the LCRI, all water systems must create a baseline inventory due by November 1st, 2027.
  - Review available information that describes connector materials and locations and include identified connectors in the baseline inventory
  - Include an address for each service line and connector, if available
  - Include the total number of each type of service line, the number of lead and unknown connectors, the number of full lead and GRR service line replacements, and the number of partial lead and GRR service line replacements.
- Under the LCRI, all water systems must:
  - Annually update their inventories,
  - Respond to customer inquiries on incorrect material categorizations within 30 days.
  - Identify the materials of all service lines of unknown material by the replacement deadline, and
  - Validate the inventory's accuracy.

# LCRI: Service Line Inventory – Validation

- Validate the accuracy of methods used to identify non-lead service lines **except for** non-lead lines identified based upon the following methods:
  - installation after the applicable Federal, State, or local lead ban;
  - visual inspection at a minimum of two points on the pipe exterior; or
  - previous replacement.
- Validate the accuracy of the non-excepted methods used to categorize non-lead service lines in the inventory no later than December 31st, 2034 (7 years after the compliance date by the end of the calendar year), unless on a shortened or deferred deadline.
- May provide documentation of previous validation efforts in lieu of the LCRI requirements if they are at least as stringent as the requirements, and States must review and approve of these previous efforts.
- See Final Lead and Copper Rule Improvements Technical Fact Sheet: Inventory Validation (https://www.epa.gov/system/files/documents/2024-10/final_lcri_fact-sheet_validation.pdf)

# Lead Service Line Replacement

- Where lead service lines are present, they represent the greatest source of exposure to lead in drinking water.
- Water systems will be required to replace lead services lines under their control within 10 years.
- In limited circumstances, additional time for systems with a high proportion of lead service lines will be provided to complete service line replacement.
- States must set a shorter replacement deadline where feasible for a system.
- Systems must create a service line replacement plan and make it publicly available.
- See EPA's Final Lead and Copper Rule Improvements Technical Fact Sheet: Service-Line Inventory and Replacement Requirements (https://www.epa.gov/system/files/documents/2024-10/final_lcri_fact-sheet_service-line-inventory.pdf)

# LCRI: Service Line Control

- Water systems are required to replace all lead and GRR service lines “under control” of the water system
- Under the LCRI, a service line is “under control” of a system wherever the system has access (e.g., legal access, physical access) to conduct full service line replacement.
- If a water system is required to obtain property owner consent in order to have access for a full replacement, the system is required to make a “reasonable effort” to obtain property owner consent (at least four attempts to engage the property owner using at least two different methods of communication).
  - The system must make further attempts to gain access to replace the service line when there is a change in property ownership.
- Where a water system does not have access to conduct full service line replacement, the system is not required by the LCRI to replace the line, but the system must document the reasons why the system does not have access and submit it to the State.

# LCRI: Service Line Replacement Plan

- Required for systems that have at least one lead, GRR, or unknown service line.
- Due to the State by November 1, 2027
- Must include:
  - A strategy for determining the material composition of unknown service lines,
  - A standard operating procedure for conducting full service line replacement,
  - A communication strategy for informing consumers and customers before a full or partial lead or GRR service line replacement,
  - Instructions for consumers and customers to flush service lines and premise plumbing of particulate lead following a disturbance of a lead, GRR, or unknown service lines or following full or partial replacement.

# LCRI: Service Line Replacement Plan (cont.)

- Service Line Replacement Plan must include (cont.)
  - A strategy to prioritize service line replacement based on factors including, but not limited to, known lead and GRR service lines and community-specific factors.
  - A funding strategy for conducting service line replacement. Where the water system intends to charge customers for the cost to replace all or a portion of the service line because it is authorized or required to do so under State or local law or water tariff agreement, the funding strategy must include a description of whether and how the water system intends to assist customers who are unable to pay to replace the portion of the service line they own;.
  - A communication strategy to inform both consumers and customers served by the water system about the replacement plan and program.
  - Identification of any laws, regulations, and/or water tariff agreements that affect the water system's ability to gain access to conduct full replacement.
  - For any water system that identifies any lead-lined galvanized service lines in the inventory, a strategy to determine the extent of their use in the distribution system.

# LCRI: Service Line Replacement

- Replace all lead and GRR service lines under the system's control in ten years, unless subject to a shortened or deferred deadline.
- Cumulative average annual replacement rate of 10 percent, unless subject to a shortened or deferred deadline.
  - Rate calculated based on the unknown, lead and GRR in the baseline inventory minus the number of unknown service lines that have been determined to be non-lead since the baseline inventory.
  - Compliance with the rate will be first assessed on December 31st, 2030, and annually thereafter.
  - See EPA's Final Lead and Copper Rule Improvements Technical Fact Sheet: Calculating Service Line Replacements (https://www.epa.gov/system/files/documents/2024-10/final_lcri_fact-sheet_calculating-service-line.pdf)

# LCRI: Service Line Replacement -Deferred Deadline

- Systems with an annual replacement rate greater than 39 service lines per 1,000 service connections are eligible for deferred deadlines longer than 10 years.
  - Do not include unknown service lines in the estimated replacement rate for eligibility.
- The deferred deadline cannot take more time than the deadline corresponding to 39 annual replacements per 1,000 service connections.
- Must provide information supporting why replacing lead and GRR service lines by an earlier date is not feasible.
- States are required to set a shorter deadline for a system if feasible.
- See EPA's Final Lead and Copper Rule Improvements Technical Fact Sheet: Deferred Deadlines for Service Line Replacement (https://www.epa.gov/system/files/documents/2024-10/final_lcri_fact-sheet_deferred-deadlines.pdf)

# LCRI: Service Line Replacement – Partials

- Partial replacements are prohibited except for:
  - emergency repairs
  - infrastructure projects that impact service lines where the system does not have control
- Before conducting a partial replacement for an infrastructure project, systems must make a reasonable effort (at least 4 attempts) to engage property owners and offer to replace the remaining portion of the service line not under the system's control.
- Systems that conduct a partial replacement in an emergency repair must offer to replace private portion within 45 days.

# LCRI Requirements: Service Line Related Outreach

- Provide annual notification to customers and all persons served by the water system at the service connection with a lead, GRR, or lead status unknown service line.
- Provide notice and educational materials during water-related work that could disturb lead, GRR, or unknown service lines, including disturbances due to inventorying efforts, to consumers within 24 hours or before the service line is returned to service, and to customers within 30 days.
- Provide filters to consumers for disturbances to a lead, GRR, or unknown service line caused by replacement of an inline water meter, water meter setter, connector, or water main.
- If a CWS does not meet the mandatory service line replacement rate, the CWS must conduct additional public outreach activities to encourage customers with lead, GRR, and unknown service lines to participate in the service line replacement program.

# Strengthen Tap Sampling

- Changes to tap sampling requirements, informed by best practices already being used by leading states like Michigan.
- Requires water systems to collect first-liter and fifth-liter samples at sites with a lead service line.
- Systems must use the higher of the two values when calculating the system's 90$^{th}$ percentile lead level.
- See EPA's Final Lead and Copper Rule Improvements Technical Fact Sheet: Tap Monitoring Requirements (https://www.epa.gov/system/files/documents/2024-10/final_lcri_fact-sheet_tap-monitoring-protocol.pdf)

# LCRI: Tap Monitoring – Sample Site Selection

- Tiers 1 and 2 includes single-family structures (SFS) or buildings with premise plumbing made of lead and/or served by an LSL.
- Tier 3 consists of SFS served by a lead connector or served by a galvanized service line or containing galvanized premise plumbing identified as ever having been downstream of an LSL.
- Tier 4 consists of SFS that contain copper premise plumbing with lead solder installed before the effective date of the State's applicable lead ban.
- Tier 5 consists of SFS or a building in which the plumbing materials used at that site would be commonly found at other sites served by the water system (i.e., representative of sites throughout the distribution system).
- Combines the tap sample site selection tiering criteria for CWSs and NTNCWs.
- Removes requirement for replacement sampling sites to be selected within reasonable proximity.
- Clarifies when sites are considered no longer available for sampling after customer refusal or non-response after two outreach attempts.

# LCRI: Sample Collection and Inclusion in 90th Percentile Calculation

- Requires collection of the first- and fifth-liter samples in structures with LSLs after water has sat stagnant for a minimum of 6 hours.
- Requires the higher value of the first- and fifth-liter lead concentration in structures with LSLs to be used to calculate the P90 value for lead.
- Requires systems with insufficient Tier 1 and 2 sites to meet the minimum number of samples required by calculating the P90 from the highest sample values from the highest tiers sampled equal to the minimum number required.
- Prohibits inclusion of samples following service line replacement in the P90 calculation. Prohibits the inclusion of more than one sample per site in each P90 calculation.

# LCRI: Monitoring Schedule

- Systems with known lead and/or GRR service lines in their inventory on November 1, 2027 must resume standard monitoring schedule (every 6 months).
  - With the exception of systems that meet certain tap sampling requirements before the compliance date.
- Systems with no lead or GRR service lines in their inventory on November 1, 2027 can remain on reduced monitoring and must start standard monitoring if they identify a lead or GRR service line in the future.
- Thereafter, monitoring schedule is based on the P90 for lead and copper. Systems may retain or qualify for reduced monitoring based on the number of consecutive tap monitoring periods:
  - P90 ≤ action level for 2 consecutive 6-month periods: Annual monitoring at standard number of sites for lead and reduced number of sites for copper.
  - P90 < practical quantitation limit (PQL) for 2 consecutive periods: Triennial monitoring at the reduced number of sites for both lead and copper.

# Lowers the Action Level and Eliminates the Trigger Level

- The LCRI lowers the threshold for taking certain actions, known as the lead action level from 15 µg/L to 10 µg/L
- Eliminates the overly complex trigger level
- When a water system's 90$^{th}$ percentile lead sampling result exceeds this level, the system would be required to:
  - Notify the public
  - Install or adjust corrosion control treatment
  - Conduct public education
- Note that systems must replace all lead service lines under their control as quickly as feasible, irrespective of whether or not they exceed the action level

# LCRI: Corrosion Control Treatment

- Systems with P90 lead level > 0.010 mg/L:
  - No CCT: Must install CCT regardless of their subsequent P90 levels if they have started to install CCT.
  - With CCT: Must re-optimize OCCT.
  - Systems with OCCT and lead and GRR service lines meeting OWQPs need only re-optimize OCCT once after the compliance date, unless required to do so by the State.
  - Systems with OCCT that exceed the lead action level after removing all lead and GRR service lines will need to re-optimize again.
- Deferred OCCT or re-optimized OCCT Option for systems that can complete replacement of 100 percent of lead and GRR service lines at an annual minimum rate within 5 years or less of the date they are triggered into CCT steps. Systems with CCT must maintain CCT during the 5-year-or-less service line replacement program.
- See EPA's Final Lead and Copper Rule Improvements Technical Fact Sheet: Corrosion Control Treatment (https://www.epa.gov/system/files/documents/2024-10/final_lcri_fact-sheet_cct-and-wqp.pdf)
- Added orthophosphate dose benchmarks for evaluation
- Deleted calcium carbonate stabilization as a corrosion control treatment
- Identified systems that need to conduct a harvested pipe rig study

# LCRI: Water Quality Parameter Monitoring

- Systems with CCT (unless deemed optimized) serving > 10,000 persons: must conduct regular WQP monitoring at entry points and within the distribution system.
- Systems serving ≤ 10,000 persons and systems without CCT serving > 10,000 persons but ≤ 50,000 persons that exceed the lead and/or copper action level(s): must conduct WQP monitoring until they no longer exceed lead and/or copper action level(s) for 2 consecutive 6-month monitoring periods.
- Systems without CCT serving > 10,000 persons but ≤ 50,000 persons that exceed the lead action level that are required to install CCT: must continue to conduct WQP monitoring.

# LCRI: Distribution System and Site Assessment (DSSA)

- Changes the name from “Find-and-Fix” to “Distribution System and Site Assessment” to describe this requirement more precisely.
- Requirements for systems with individual tap samples > 0.010 mg/L lead:
  - Conduct WQP monitoring at or near the site > 0.010 mg/L.
  - Collect tap sample at the same tap sample site within 30 days.
    - For LSL, collect any liter or sample volume.
  - Perform needed corrective action.
  - Document customer refusal or non-response after 2 attempts.
  - Provide information to local and State health officials.
- Clarifies that the distribution system sample location must be within a half mile radius of each site with a result > 0.010 mg/L.
- Water systems without CCT are not required to collect WQP samples for the DSSA CCT assessment.

# LCRI: Small Systems Flexibility

Allows CWSs serving ≤ 3,300 persons and all NTNCWSs with P90 levels > lead action level and ≤ copper action level to choose the following actions in lieu of CCT requirements to address lead with State approval:

- Choose a compliance option: (1) provision and maintenance of POU devices or (2) replacement of all lead-bearing plumbing materials.
- Removes the compliance option under LCRR to conduct LSLR in 15 years.

Otherwise, the system must meet the following CCT requirements:

- With CCT: Collect WQPs and evaluate compliance options and OCCT.
- No CCT: Evaluate compliance options and CCT.

# Supports Reducing Exposure at Home

- Water systems with multiple lead action level exceedances are required to conduct additional outreach to consumers and make filters available to all consumers.
- Water systems must provide filters following disturbances of lead service lines and lead service line replacements.
- The filters must be certified to reduce lead.

# LCRI: Public Education and Outreach

- Water systems must deliver consumer notice of lead and copper tap sampling results to consumers whenever their tap is sampled as soon as practicable but no later than 3 business days after receiving the results, regardless of the level.
- Water systems with multiple lead action level exceedances (at least 3 action level exceedances in a 5-year period) must conduct additional public outreach activities and make filters available. Water systems must submit a filter distribution plan to the State within 60 days of the second action level exceedance, and the State will have 60 days to review it. The State has discretion to allow the system to discontinue outreach activities and filter provision earlier if it completes actions to reduce lead levels.
- Water systems must offer to sample the tap for lead for any consumer with a lead, GRR, or unknown service line who requests it.

# Communicating Transparently and Frequently

- Requires more frequent and proactive communications on lead service lines and the system's plans for replacement.
- Water systems that exceed the action level for lead must:
  - conduct Tier 1 public notification (within 24 hours).
  - conduct public education no later than 60 days after the end of each tap sampling period until the system no longer exceeds the action level unless the State approves an extension.
  - deliver PE materials to bill paying customers and every service connection address served.
- Provide the updated health effects language in PN and all PE materials.
- For water systems serving a large proportion of consumers with limited English proficiency, all PE materials must contain information in the appropriate language(s) regarding the importance of the materials and information on where consumers can get a translated copy or assistance in other languages.
- See EPA's Final Lead and Copper Rule Improvements Technical Fact Sheet: Public Education Requirements (https://www.epa.gov/system/files/documents/2024-10/final_lcri_fact-sheet_public-education.pdf)

# LCRI: Consumer Confidence Report

- Revises the mandatory lead health effects language and informational statement as well as includes additional information about risk of lead exposure in the informational statement about lead in the CCR to improve completeness and clarity.
- CWSs must include a statement in the CCR about the system sampling requirements for lead in schools and child care facilities and direct the public to contact their school or child care facility for further information.
- CWSs with lead, GRR, or unknown service lines must include a statement in the CCR about how to access the service line inventory and replacement plan.

# LCRI: Schools and Child Care Facilities

- All CWSs must make a list of the schools and licensed child care facilities they serve and submit to the State by November 1, 2027.
  - Excludes schools and licensed child care facilities constructed or that had full plumbing replacement on or after January 1, 2014 and are not served by a lead, GRR, or unknown service line
- All CWSs must conduct annual public education in the schools and child care facilities on the list.
- All CWSs must sample in all the elementary schools and licensed child care facilities they serve within the first five-year testing cycle and sample secondary schools on request. Thereafter, CWSs must sample the schools and child care facilities they serve on request.
- Includes sampling waivers for alterative State and local sampling programs that meet specific conditions.
- Includes waivers for CWSs to sample in schools and licensed child care facilities they serve during the first five-year testing cycle if the facility has been sampled between January 1, 2021, and November 1, 2027.
- See EPA's Final Lead and Copper Rule Improvements Technical Fact Sheet: Lead in Schools and Child Care Facilities (https://www.epa.gov/system/files/documents/2024-10/final_lcri_fact-sheet_schools-and-child-care.pdf)

# Implementation

# LCRR Requirements in effect 10/16/2024-11/1/2027

- By October 16th, 2024, water systems were required to submit their LCRR initial inventory to the State and make it publicly accessible.
- Within 30 days of the completion of the initial inventory and annually thereafter, water systems must begin notification of known or potential service lines containing lead until the entire service connection is no longer lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or unknown. For new customers, water systems must also provide the notice at the time of service initiation
- Starting October 16th, 2024, water systems must also comply with certain LCRR requirements, such as public notification, public education health language, and associated reporting requirements.
- Please see corresponding fact sheet for complete list of system and State LCRR requirements retained in the final LCRI 2021 LCRR Requirements Retained in the Final Lead and Copper Rule Improvements and Compliance Dates (https://www.epa.gov/system/files/documents/2024-10/final_lcrr_fact-sheet_compliance-dates.pdf)

# 2024 LCRI – Prepare for November 1, 2027

- The EPA encourages systems to:
  - Identify unknown service lines in the water system
  - Replace lead and GRR service lines and evaluate funding opportunities, including Federal sources like BIL funding
  - Regularly update the service line inventory
  - Implement risk mitigation best practices following disturbance or replacement of a service line containing or potentially containing lead
- Prepare to submit the following items on the November 1, 2027 compliance date
  - Baseline Inventory (updated initial service line inventory)
  - Service Line Replacement Plan (all water systems with at least one lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or unknown service line)
  - List of Schools and Child Care Facilities (CWSs only)
- Prepare to submit by January 1, 2028
  - A site sample plan
  - A list of tap sampling sites for water quality parameter monitoring
  - The tap sampling protocol that is provided to individuals who are sampling.

# Costs and Benefits of the LCRI

# LCRI Benefits and Costs

- EPA estimates that the LCRI will help protect 14 million Americans from exposure to lead in drinking water.
- EPA estimates that every year, the LCRI will:
  - Spare up to 900,000 infants from low birthweight.
  - Protect up to 2,600 children from experiencing ADHD.
  - Reduce up to 1,500 cases of premature death from heart disease.
  - Prevent up to 200,000 IQ points lost in children.

# LCRI Benefits and Costs

- The estimated annual benefits of the rule exceed the estimated annual costs by up to 13 times.
  - EPA estimates benefits will be up to $25 billion per year.
  - EPA estimates the costs to be $1.5 to $2 billion per year.
  - Estimated costs include replacing lead service lines, water system monitoring, communicating with customers, and – if necessary – installing treatment technologies, among other costs.
- The costs that will be necessary to remove lead pipes represent investments in local communities.
- EPA estimates that for every $1 billion dollars invested in water infrastructure creates approximately 15,500 jobs.
- See EPA's Final Lead and Copper Rule Improvements Technical Fact Sheet: Summary of Benefits and Costs (https://www.epa.gov/system/files/documents/2024-10/final_lcri_fact-sheet_cost_benefit.pdf)

# Funding and Technical Assistance

# Implementation, Funding, and Technical Assistance

- There are a number of pathways for systems to receive support for LSLR and related activities, including:
  - Low- to no-cost financing through annual funding provided through the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF).
  - Low-cost financing from the Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act (WIFIA) program.
  - Lead remediation grants under authorities established by the Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovating (WIIN) Act.
  - Funding may also be available from other federal agencies, and state, and local governments.
- Water systems are encouraged to contact their State's DWSRF program to learn about project eligibilities, requirements, and how to apply for assistance through the DWSRF.

# Implementation, Funding, and Technical Assistance

- Funding through the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law, includes:
  - $15 billion over five years for lead service line replacement activities;
  - $11.7 billion over five years in general supplemental funding to the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund program, which can be used to remove lead pipes or address other pressing drinking water issues in communities.
- BIL requires that States provide about half of this funding to disadvantaged communities as grants (or principal forgiveness loans).
- EPA strongly encourages water systems to evaluate these available funding opportunities to support LCRI implementation and full service line replacement.

# Implementation, Funding, and Technical Assistance

- The EPA's water technical assistance (WaterTA), including the Get the Lead Out (GLO) Initiative, helps disadvantaged communities identify lead service lines, develop replacement plans, and apply for funding to get the lead out.
- This effort is changing the odds for communities that have faced barriers to planning and accessing funding for lead service line replacements.
- Communities seeking to access GLO Initiative resources can request assistance by completing the WaterTA request form on EPA's WaterTA website (https://www.epa.gov/water-infrastructure/water-technical-assistance-waterta).

# Implementation, Funding, and Technical Assistance

The EPA provides several resources for systems on Federal funding and technical assistance. For more information, visit:

- Identifying Funding Sources for Lead Service Line Replacement
- Funding and Technical Resources for Lead Service Line Replacement in Small and Disadvantaged Communities
- Strategies to Achieve Full Lead Service Line Replacement
- WaterTA

# Additional Resources

- Learn more about water infrastructure funding opportunities by visiting the EPA's water infrastructure page (https://www.epa.gov/water-infrastructure/water-technical-assistance-programs).
- Additionally, the EPA has published multiple online resources for systems to use concerning lead in drinking water (https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/basic-information-about-lead-drinking-water).

# Resources

- Fact Sheets
  - General Overview
  - General One-Pager
  - Information for states and systems
  - Inventory Validation Requirements
  - Replacement Rate
  - Deferred Deadlines for Service Line Replacement
  - Tap Sampling Protocol
  - Cost-benefit fact sheet
  - Corrosion Control Treatment
  - Public Education
  - Sampling in Schools and Child Care Facilities
  - Small Systems
- Questions and Answers
  - External Q&A
  - Detailed Q&As for states and systems
- Recordings of Webinar Presentations
- Guidance Documents

# EPA's LCRI Website: https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/lead-and-copper-rule-improvements