Revised Lead and Copper Rule (LCRR) Rundown

A guideline to the new rule

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Logistics

How to ask questions?

- Please enter your questions in the Questions box.
- Q&A at the end.

Can I get a certificate of completion?

- Yes, webinar attendees will receive a certificate the same week of the webinar. Please email **marketing@all4inc.com** if you have any questions.

Will I get a copy of the slides?

- Yes, we will post a recording of the webinar and a copy of the slides on our website. A link will be emailed to participants.

Agenda

- Lead and Copper Rule Background
- Service Line Inventory
- Lead Service Line Replacement Plan
- Lead and Copper Sampling Plan
- Tap Sampling Procedure
- Water Quality Parameters
- Small System Flexibility
- Lead and Copper Rule Improvements

https://www.waterrf.org/sites/default/files/styles/full_width/public/image/2022-09/lead-copper.jpg?itok=OCFhXR6l

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What is the purpose of the Lead and Copper Rule?

- The United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) originally published a regulation in 1991 to control lead and copper in drinking water.
- The rule has gone through revisions throughout the years with the latest revision being the LCRR in December of 2021.
- The U.S. EPA revised the Lead and Copper Rule to enhance implementation in the areas of monitoring, treatment, customer awareness, and lead service line replacement.
- The rule applies to all Community Water Systems (CWS) and Non-Transient Non-Community Water Systems (NTNCWS)

LCR	LCRR
90th percentile level above lead AL of 15 µg/L or copper AL of 1.3 mg/L requires additional actions.	90th percentile level above lead AL of 15 µg/L or copper AL of 1.3 mg/L requires more actions than the previous rule. Defines lead trigger level (TL) of 10 ppb that requires additional planning, monitoring, and treatment requirements.
Systems must collect 50% of samples from lead service lines (LSLs), if available	All samples must be collected from sites served by (LSLs), if available.
Requires collection of the first liter sample after 6 hours of stagnancy	Requires collection of the fifth-liter sample in homes with LSLs after 6-hour stagnancy. Maintains first liter sampling protocol in homes without LSLs. Adds requirement that samples must be collected in wide-mouth bottles
Systems serving ≤ 50,000 that exceed lead and/or copper AL are subject to corrosion control requirements	Specifies CCT requirements for systems with 10 < P90 level ≤ 15µg/L:
Systems serving ≤ 50,000 people conduct water quality parameter monitoring only in those periods > lead or copper AL	Systems serving ≤ 50,000 people must continue WQP monitoring until they no longer > lead and/or copper AL for two consecutive 6-month monitoring periods
No LSLR plan is required	All systems with known or possible LSLs must develop an LSLR plan. If P90 > 15 µg/L: Must fully replace 3% of LSLs per year based upon a 2 year rolling average (mandatory replacement) for at least 4 consecutive 6-month monitoring periods. Small CWSs and NTNCWSs that select LSLR as their compliance option must complete LSLR within 15 years if P90 > 15 µg/L

Compliance Requirements of the LCRR

- Lead MCLG of zero
- Action level (AL) of 15 ppb for lead.
- Trigger level (TL) of 10 ppb for lead
- The AL for copper remains at 1300 ppb.
- If **10 percent of the samples** have water concentrations that are greater than the AL, then the system must perform actions such as public education and implement compliance options.

https://www.sehinc.com/hs-fs/hubfs/Website/Blog-News/Lead-Copper.png?width=679&height=488&name=Lead-Copper.pn

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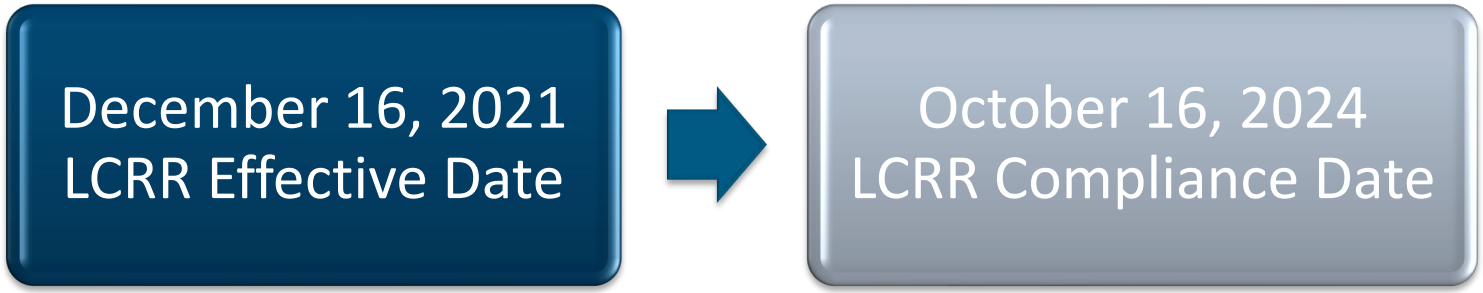
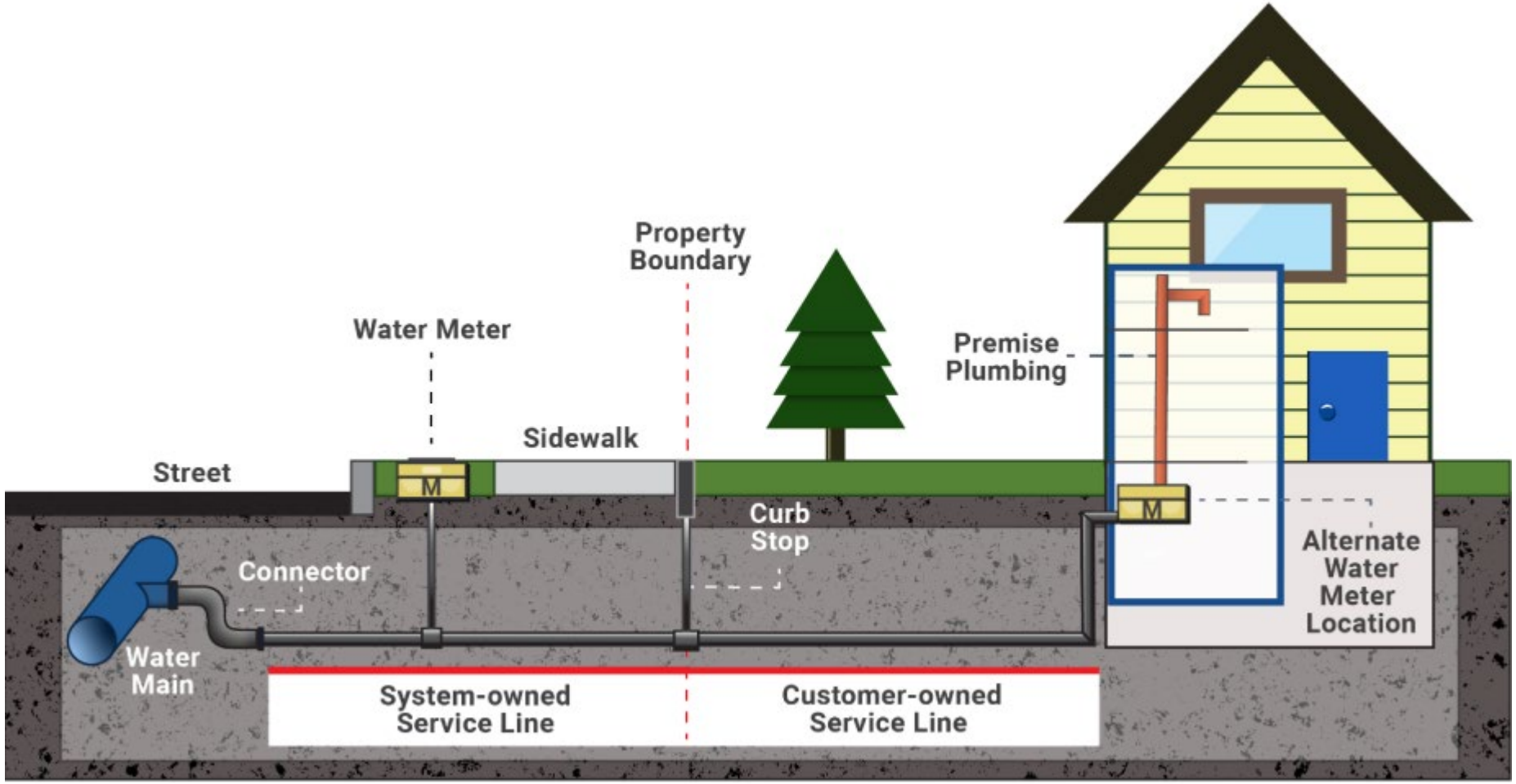
Compliance Timeline

- The compliance date for the LCRR is October 16, 2024
  - An initial **Service Line Inventory** is due to the State by **October 16, 2024**.
  - **Sampling Plans** are due to the State before the start of the first monitoring period of the year.



Service Line Inventory



https://www.epa.gov/system/files/documents/2023-06/Final%20Small%20System%20Entity%20Inventory%20Guide_508.pdf

Who needs a Service Line Inventory?

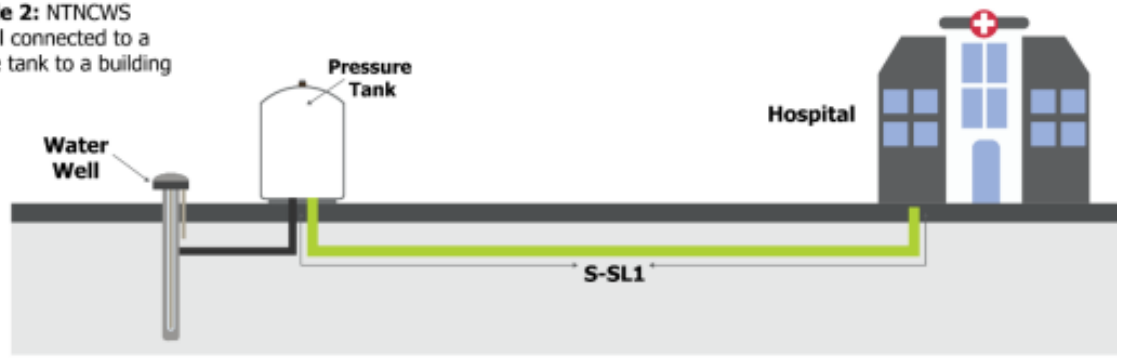
- All Community Water Systems (CWS) and Non-Transient Non-Community Water Systems (NTNCWS) must create a service line inventory.
  - A CWS is a public water system that serves at least 15 service connections used by year-round residents or regularly serves at least 25 year-round residents
  - A NTNCWS is a public water system that regularly serves at least 25 of the same persons over six months per year.
    - This includes manufacturing facilities, hospitals, and schools.

Service Line Inventory

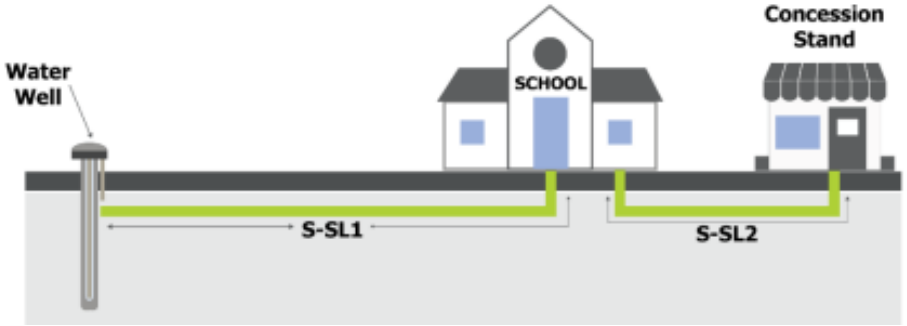
- Service lines can be connected:
  - From water main to building
  - From well to building
  - From pressure tank to building
  - From building to building
- Includes fire suppression lines and those lines connected to vacant or abandoned buildings.
- Can be customer and/or water supplier owned connections

Example 1: NTNCWS with well pumped directly to a building

Example 2: NTNCWS with well connected to a pressure tank to a building

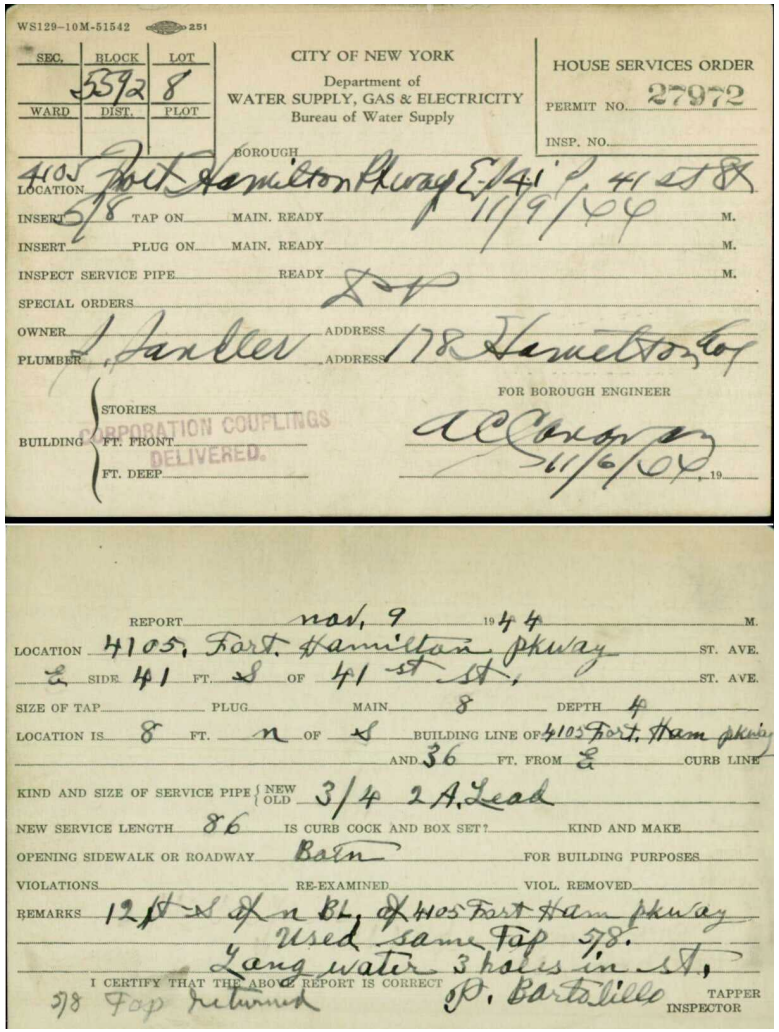


Example 3: NTNCWS with well connected to a building connected to another building



https://www.epa.gov/system/files/documents/2023-06/Final%20Small%20System%20Entity%20Inventory%20Guide_508.pdf

Service Line Identification



WS129–10M–51542 251

SEC.	BLOCK	LOT
	5392	8
WARD	DIST.	PLOT

CITY OF NEW YORK
Department of
WATER SUPPLY, GAS & ELECTRICITY
Bureau of Water Supply

HOUSE SERVICES ORDER
PERMIT NO. 27972
INSP. NO.

BOROUGH
LOCATION 4105 Fort Hamilton Pkway E/41 & 41 St
INSERT 3/8 TAP ON MAIN. READY 11/9/44 M.
INSERT PLUG ON MAIN. READY M.
INSPECT SERVICE PIPE READY M.
SPECIAL ORDERS
OWNER ADDRESS
PLUMBER J. Sattler ADDRESS 178 Hamilton Ave
BUILDING STORIES FT. FRONT FT. DEEP
CORPORATION COUPLINGS DELIVERED.
FOR BOROUGH ENGINEER
11/6/44 19

REPORT nov. 9 1944 M.
LOCATION 4105 Fort Hamilton pkway ST. AVE.
E SIDE 41 FT. S OF 41 st St. ST. AVE.
SIZE OF TAP PLUG MAIN 8 DEPTH 4
LOCATION IS 8 FT. N OF S BUILDING LINE OF 4105 Fort Ham pkwy
AND 36 FT. FROM E CURB LINE
KIND AND SIZE OF SERVICE PIPE { NEW / OLD } 3/4 2A Lead
NEW SERVICE LENGTH 86 IS CURB COCK AND BOX SET? KIND AND MAKE
OPENING SIDEWALK OR ROADWAY Barn FOR BUILDING PURPOSES
VIOLATIONS RE-EXAMINED VIOL. REMOVED
REMARKS 12 ft S of n BL of 4105 Fort Ham pkway
Used same Tap 5/8.
Long water 3 holes in St.
5/8 Tap returned
I CERTIFY THAT THE ABOVE REPORT IS CORRECT P. Bartolillo TAPPER INSPECTOR

- Sources may include:
  - Historical construction/plumbing codes
  - Water system records
  - Distribution system maps
  - Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs)
  - Past and present inspections
  - Meter installation records/meter repair records
  - Any resource provided or required by the state
    - This may include visual inspection such as pot holing, CCTV, or excavation

https://www.harriswatermainandsewers.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/01/4105-Fort-Hamilton-Pkwy-Tap-Card-2.jpg

Service Line Material Classifications

- The service line must be classified based on material composition.
- Must include material of both extension and connection if different.
  - Lead (LSL)
  - Galvanized requiring replacement (GRR)
  - Non-lead
  - Lead status unknown

Service Line Inventory Templates

- Each state may require their own service line template.

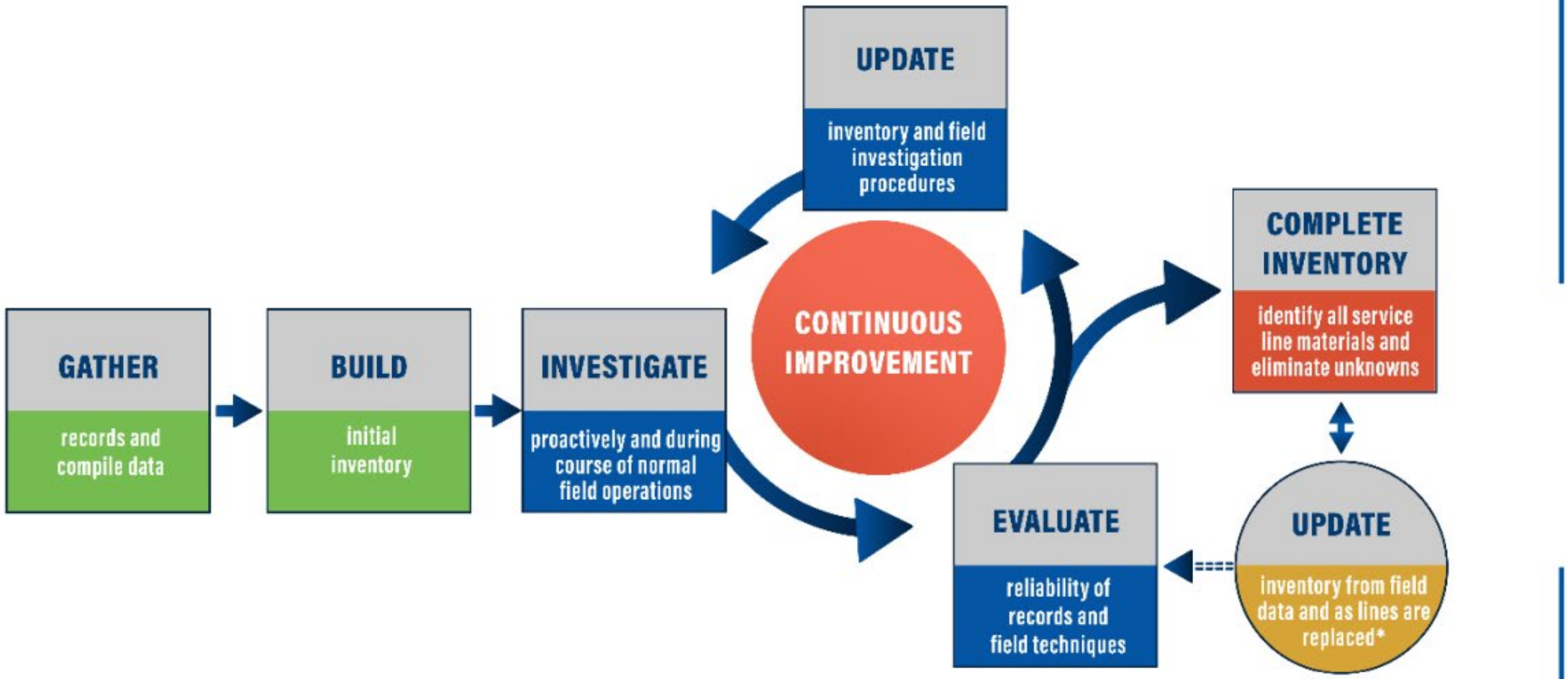
Detailed Inventory

PWS Name:
PWSID:
Date Last Updated:

Purpose of this worksheet: To provide a customizable format water systems can use to track materials for each service line in their distribution system.

General Instructions: Each row in this worksheet represents one service line connecting the water main to the customer's plumbing. The worksheet includes required and recommended elements; the columns with the aqua shading are required by the LCRR. Systems can customize by adding or deleting columns. Important notes for each column are in Row 12; also see the **Template Instructions** worksheet for detailed instructions. Note that users can freeze panes to enable them to see the headings and notes when entering data. The worksheet includes examples in rows 13 - 20 and is formatted for approximately 10,000 entries.

Location Information					System-Owned Portion								
Unique Service Line ID	Location Identifier		Sensitive Population? (Yes/No)	Disadvantaged Neighborhood? (Yes/No)	System-Owned Portion Service Line Material Classification	If Non-Lead in Column G, Was Material Ever Previously Lead?	Service Line Installation Date	Service Line Size	Basis of Material Classification	Was the Service Line Material Field Verified?	If "Yes" Service Line Material Was Field Verified:		Notes
	Street Address	Other Location Identifier									Describe the Field Verification Method	Enter the Date of Field Verification	
A Unique ID is recommended for each service line.	*Water systems must track addresses of all service lines in their internal inventory. For the publicly accessible version, location identifiers are required for lead and galvanized requiring replacement. If the system does not use addresses for their location identifier, other options could include GPS coordinates, landmark, intersection, block, or other details to specify service line locations.*		*Select Yes if sensitive subpopulation, e.g., day care, school, multifamily home. If Yes-Other, describe in the Notes field.*	*Does location meet state affordability guidelines or other measures?*	*Dropdown list includes recommended subclassifications. If "Non-Lead Other", describe in Notes field*	*Select Yes, No, or Don't know. Important for determining if downstream/ customer-owned galvanized service line requires replacement*	*Date, year, or estimated date range when the service line was installed or replaced*	*Diameter in inches*	*Select option from drop down list. If "Other," describe in the Notes field*	*Select Yes or No*	*Select option from drop down list. If "Other," describe in the Notes field*	*Enter approximate date of field verification or date that the record was updated*	*Can use this field for documenting additional relevant information, including when classification changes.*
Example 1	*1234 Test St., City, State, Zip Code*	*Intersection of Test and Elm St.*	*No*	*No*	*Non-Lead - Plastic*	*Yes*	*1997*	*2*	*Installation date after lead ban*	*Yes*	*Visual inspection at the meter pit*	*5/1/2019*	
Example 2	*4321 Test St., City, State, Zip Code*	*Intersection of Test and Main St.*	*No*	*No*	*Non-Lead - Plastic*	*No*	*Fall 1980*	*2*	*Installation record (e.g., tap card)*	*Yes*	*Mechanical excavation at one location*	*9/10/2020*	
Example 3	*16 Capital St., City, State, Zip Code*		*No*	*No*	*Non-Lead - Copper*	*Don't know*	*1985*	*1 1/2*	*Service line repair or replacement record*	*No*			
Example 4	*1 Water Avenue, City, State, Zip Code*		*No*	*No*	*Unknown - Likely Lead*		*1940's*	*2*		*No*			
Example 5	*67 Children's Place, City, State, Zip Code*		*Yes - Day Care*	*No*	*Unknown - Material Unknown*		*1950-1960*	*3/4*		*No*			



*Discrepancies may be occasionally encountered. If they are repeatedly encountered, systems should reassess their confidence in their inventory's accuracy.

Replace Lead Service Lines

Replacing lead service lines can occur anytime in the steps shown

https://www.epa.gov/system/files/documents/2023-06/EPA-Factsheet-Combined-06072023%20508-final.pdf

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Updates to the Inventory

- Notify consumers within 30 days after completion of the initial inventory and repeat annually until only non-lead service lines remain.
- Make publicly available and include a location identifier for any LSLs, GRR, or lead status unknown.
- Report to the state that the notification was delivered and provide a copy of the notification annually to the state by July 1st for the previous year.

EGLE

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT, GREAT LAKES, AND ENERGY

DRINKING WATER AND ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH DIVISION

ANNUAL SERVICE LINE REPLACEMENT REPORT

Issued under authority of the Michigan Safe Drinking Water Act, 1976 PA 399, as amended (Act 399), MCL 325.1001 et seq., and its administrative rules. Failure to submit this form is a violation of Act 399 and may subject the water supply to enforcement actions.

Administrative Rule R 325.11604(c)(vii) states, "A supply with lead service lines shall annually provide the department a summary of service line repairs or replacements in a form and manner specified by the department." Complete this form and return it to the appropriate Michigan Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy (EGLE) via your Michigan Environmental Health and Drinking Water Information System (MiEHDWIS) account or via email to your EGLE district office email address **by March 31** following the year covered by the report. District office contact information is provided on page 4 of this report.

Water supplies with lead or galvanized previously connected to lead (GPCL) service lines must submit this report annually until all lead and GPCL service lines have been removed from the distribution system.

Water Supply: _____ WSSN: _____ County: _____

1. Calendar year (January 1 – December 31) covered by this report. _____
2. Number of lead/GPCL service lines replaced in the year covered by this report. _____
3. Were at least five percent (5%) of known or presumed lead/GPCL service lines replaced in the year covered by this report? ☐ YES ☐ NO
4. If the answer to question 3 is NO, describe reasons and plans to maintain a five percent (5%) average service line replacement rate designed to meet the 20-year replacement requirements of R 325.10604f(6).

   _____

   _____

   _____

   _____
5. Number of emergency lead/GPCL service line repairs/partial replacements that occurred in the year covered by this report. _____

Water supplies were required to submit a Preliminary Distribution System Materials

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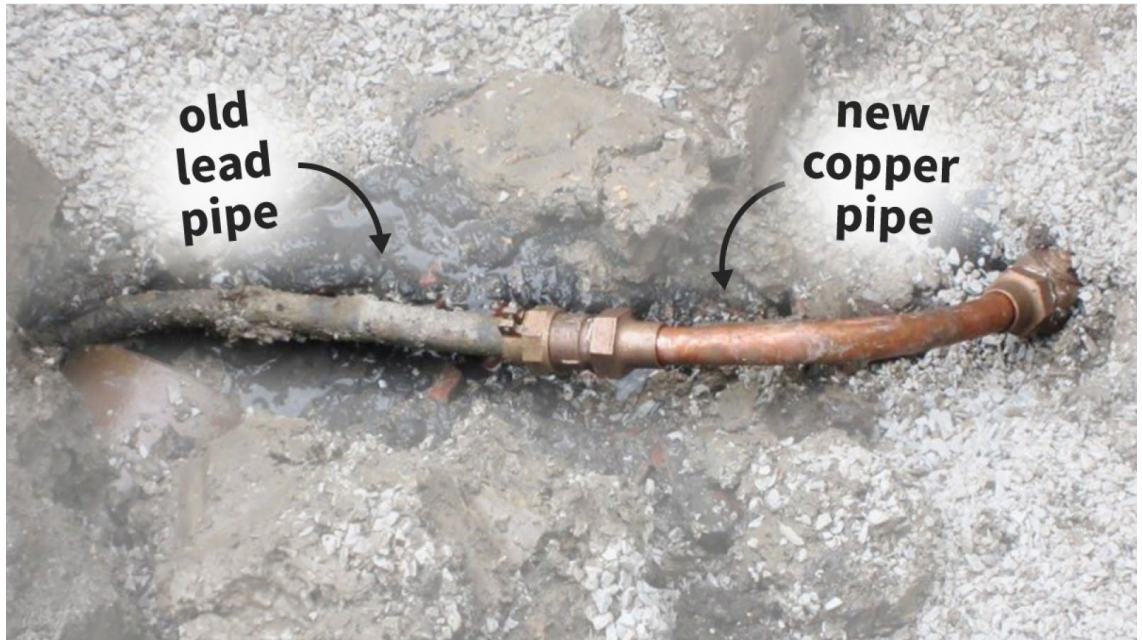
Lead Service Line Replacement Plans (LSLR)



https://www.wbez.org/stories/this-procedure-can-spike-lead-levels-in-your-water-but-you-probably-wouldnt-know-about-it/297dd3ca-b5fe-4e7a-8dc5-798f3a067732

- All water systems with one or more LSL, GRR, or lead status unknown service lines in their distribution system must submit a LSLR plan to the state by October 16, 2024.
- Plans must include:
  - Procedure for identifying lead status unknown lines
  - Replacement strategy

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Service Line Replacement

- Notice must be provided to consumer(s) **BEFORE** the affected service line is returned to service.
- Prior to returning the line to service, provide consumers with:
  - A pitcher filter or point-of-use (POU) device that is NSF/ANSI 53 certified to reduce lead in drinking water.
  - Six months of replacement cartridges.
  - Instructions for use of the filter and replacement cartridges.
  - If the affected service line serves more than one building, the water system shall provide the items listed to every sink in the building.
  - Must be provided before line is returned to service.

Service Line Replacement

- After line replacement:
  - Offer to collect follow up tap samples.
    - Collect samples three to six months after replacement.
    - Provide results to consumers.

EGLE

LEAD AND COPPER REPORT AND CONSUMER NOTICE – FORM A
EQP5942a

CONSUMER NOTICE OF LEAD AND COPPER RESULTS IN DRINKING WATER SITE WITH A LEAD SERVICE LINE

Water Supply Name: _____

Sample Site Address: _____ WSSN: _____

Sample Location: _____ Date Sampled: _____

Thank you for participating in the lead and copper monitoring of drinking water. The levels of lead and copper found at your location are in the table below. Your home is served by a lead service line. This means that the pipe that brings water to your home contains lead. The first liter sample represents the water you are likely to drink when turning on the tap, and the fifth liter sample likely represents the water in the service line.

Contaminant	Action Level	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	1st Liter Result	5th Liter Result
Lead (ppb)	15	0		
Copper (ppb)	1,300	1,300		

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
ppb: Parts per billion or micrograms per liter.
ND: Not detected.

To reduce exposure to lead and copper in drinking water:

- **Run your water before drinking.** The more time water has been sitting in your home's pipes, the more lead it may contain. Therefore, if your water has not been used for several hours, run the water before using it for drinking or cooking. This flushes lead-containing water from the pipes. Additional flushing may be required for homes that have been vacant or have a longer service line.
  - If you **do not** have a lead service line, run the water for 30 seconds to two minutes, or until it becomes cold or reaches a steady temperature.
  - If you **do** have a lead service line, run the water for at least five minutes to flush water from both the interior building plumbing and the lead service line.
- **Use cold water for drinking, cooking, and preparing baby formula.** Do not cook with or drink water from the hot water tap. Lead and copper dissolve more easily in hot water.
- **Do not boil water to remove lead and copper.** Boiling water will not reduce lead and copper levels.
- **Everyone can consider using a filter to reduce lead in drinking water.** The Michigan Department of Health and Human Services (MDHHS) recommends every household use a certified lead filter to reduce lead from their drinking water, especially households with a child, pregnant person, an individual with high blood pressure, or people residing in houses built before 1987. MDHHS also recommends making baby formula or cooking with

System Tested and Certified by

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Lead and Copper Sampling Plan

System size (number of people served)	Number of sites (standard monitoring)	Number of sites (reduced monitoring)
>100,000	100	50
10,001 to 100,000	60	30
3,301 to 10,000	40	20
501 to 3,300	20	10
101 to 500	10	5
≤100	5	5

- Each water system shall identify a pool of targeted sampling sites based on the service line inventory.
- Sampling plans should contain enough sites for standard monitoring.
  - Reduced monitoring
    - Must have two consecutive six-month monitoring periods where lead 90th percentile level is ≤ 5 ppb and the copper 90th percentile level is ≤ 650 ppb.

Sample Site Tiering

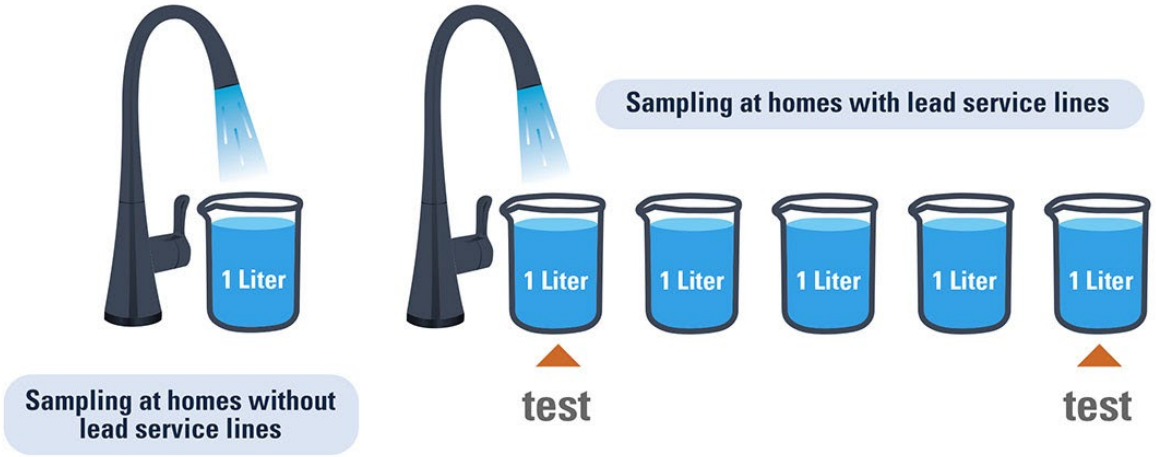
Community Water System	
Tier 1	Single-family structures that are served by a lead service line
Tier 2	Buildings, including multiple-family residences that are served by a lead service line
Tier 3	Single-family structures that contain galvanized lines identified as being downstream of a lead service line (LSL) currently or in the past, or known to be downstream of a lead gooseneck, pigtail or connector
Tier 4	Single-family structures that contain copper pipes with lead solder installed before the effective date of the State's applicable lead ban.
Tier 5	Sampling sites that are representative of sites throughout the distribution system

Non-Transient Non-Community Water System	
Tier 1	Buildings served by a lead service line
Tier 3	Buildings that contain galvanized lines identified as being downstream of an LSL currently or in the past, or known to be downstream of a lead gooseneck, pigtail, or connector
Tier 5	Sites that are representative of sites throughout the distribution systema representative site is a site in which the plumbing materials used at that site would be commonly found at other sites served by the water system

Tap Sampling Procedure

- Lead Service Line
  - Must be sampled first before other tiers
  - 6 hours of stagnancy
  - Do not remove aerator
  - Do not flush prior to sampling
  - Take 1L first draw sample
  - Take 5L sample

- Non-Lead Service Line
  - 6 hours of stagnancy
  - Do not remove aerator
  - Do not flush prior to sampling
  - Take 1L first draw sample



https://graham.umich.edu/media/images/lc-q51-01.jpg

Lead and Copper Results

- The lead **trigger level** is exceeded if the 90th percentile concentration of lead is greater than 10 µg/L or 10 ppb.
- The lead **action level** is exceeded if the 90th percentile concentration of lead is greater than 15 ug/L or 15 ppb.
- The copper **action level** is exceeded if the 90th percentile concentration of copper is greater than 1.3 mg/L or 1300 ppb.

90th Percentile Calculation for Lead

Sample #	Sample ID	Lead (mg/L)
1	123 Main St.	0.002
2	123 Oak St.	0.003
3	123 Elm St.	0.004
4	123 Bond St.	0.007
5	123 Maple St.	0.009
6	123 Aspen St.	0.010
7	123 Cherry St.	0.011
8	123 Walnut St.	0.012
9	123 Pine St.	0.013
10	123 Poplar St.	0.030

- Arrange in ascending order
- Multiply number of samples by 0.90 to find which sample is your 90th percentile sample
- 10 samples (0.90)= 9
- Your 90th percentile concentration for lead is 0.013 mg/L or 13 ppb

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Consumer Notification of Results

Results	Action
No TL or AL exceedance	Within 30 days of learning the results, all systems must deliver a “consumer tap notice” of the lead tap water results to persons served by the water at sites that are sampled.
TL exceedance	Within 30 days of the end of the tap sampling period in which the trigger level exceedance occurred. Must provide additional information about service line replacement plan.
AL exceedance	• For individual samples that exceed 15 ppb of lead, no later than 3 calendar days after the water system learns of the tap monitoring results. • A Tier 1 notification must be completed if 90th percentile is exceeded. • If NTNCWS notification posting and distribution to all employees (can be electronic). • For a NTNCWS Within 60 days after the end of the tap sampling period in which the exceedance occurred public education materials must be delivered

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Water Quality Parameters (WQP)

- All systems that exceed the AL
- Small and NTNCWS that exceed the TL
- Small-size water systems with corrosion control treatment (CCT) that exceed the TL
- Any system that exceeds the TL with CCT where State has not designated optimal WQPs
- The water's alkalinity and pH should be monitored.
- Any system that installs or modifies CCT must monitor the parameters every six months until the State specifies new WQP values for optimal CCT.
  - pH, alkalinity, orthophosphate, and silica should be monitored.

https://www.gopracticals.com/chemical/basic-chemical/alkalinity-water-titrating-sulphuric-acid/

https://www.alsglobal.com/en/geochemistry/generative-exploration/conductivity-ph-and-neutralisation

Number of Sites Required for WQP monitoring

System Size	# sites required for WQP
>100,000	25
10,001 to 100,000	10
3,301 to 10,000	3
501 to 3,300	2
101 to 500	1
<=100	1

Standard Monitoring

System Size	# sites required for WQP
>100,000	10
10,001 to 100,000	7
3,301 to 10,000	3
501 to 3,300	2
101 to 500	1
<=100	1

Reduced Monitoring

To qualify for reduced WQP distribution monitoring, lead 90th percentile must be ≤ 10 ppb and the system must meet its optimal WQPs.

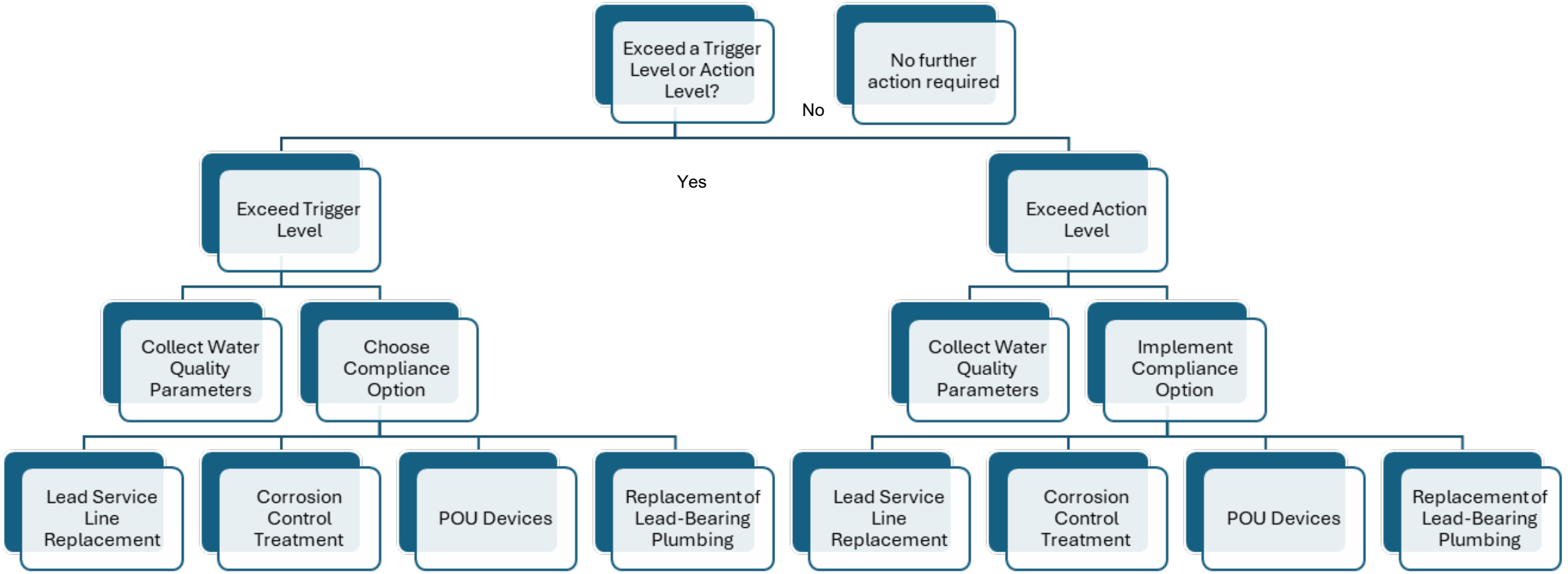
Small Water System Compliance Flexibility

- A NTNCWS or small system that exceeds the lead **trigger level** but does not exceed the lead and copper **action levels**, must collect water quality parameters and evaluate compliance options.
- A compliance option must be recommended to the state within six months of the end of the tap sampling period in which the exceedance occurred.
- The state must approve this option or designate an alternative compliance option within six months of the water system recommendation.
- If the water system subsequently exceeds the lead **action level,** it must implement the approved compliance option.

Compliance Options

- Lead service line replacement
- Corrosion control treatment
- POU devices
- Replacement of lead-bearing plumbing

Compliance Actions



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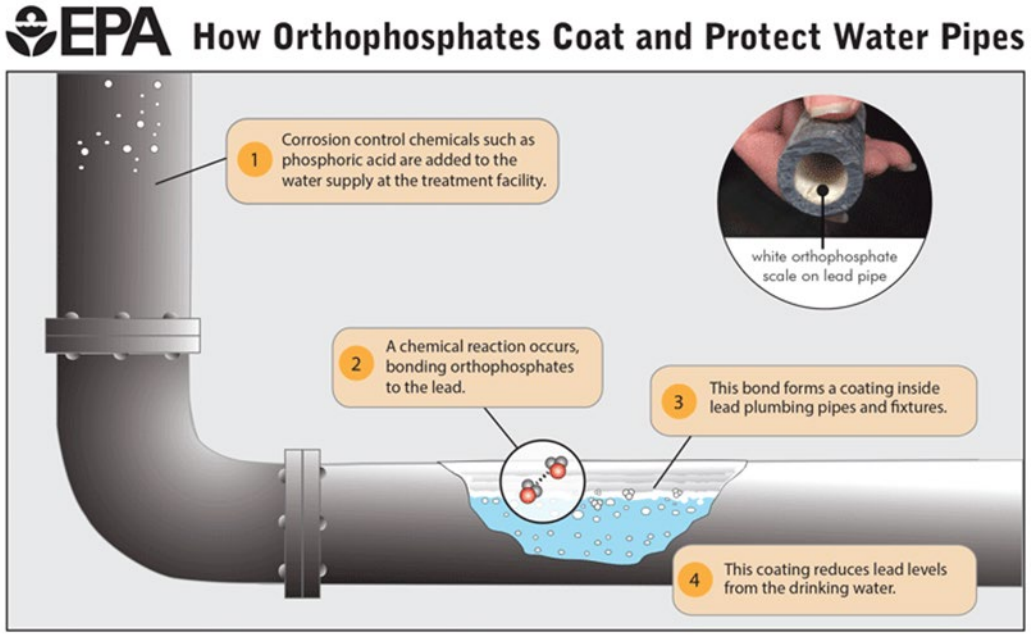
Compliance Option #1
Lead Service Line Replacement

- Must be completed within 15 years AND
- Must continue LSLR treatment even if its 90th percentile is at or below the action level in future sampling periods.

https://www.bridgemi.com/sites/default/files/styles/full_width_image/public/hero_images/jackson_lead_replacement_4.jpg?itok=m_emUUsA

Compliance Option #2
Corrosion Control Treatment

- A system must install and maintain corrosion control treatment even if its 90th percentile is at or below the action level in future sampling periods.
- Timeline varies with State



epa.gov

Compliance Options #3
Point-of-Use(POU) Devices

- The system must install and maintain POU devices in every tap that is used for cooking and/or drinking on a schedule specified by the State, but not to exceed three months AND
- A water system must install, maintain, and monitor POU devices in each building even if its 90th percentile is at or below the action level in future tap sampling monitoring periods.

glacierfresh.com

Compliance Option #4
Replacement of Lead-Bearing Plumbing

- A water system that has control over all plumbing in its buildings, and no unknown, galvanized, or lead service lines, must replace all plumbing that is not lead free in accordance with Section 1417 of the Safe Drinking Water Act AND
- Replacement must not exceed 1 year.

https://dims.apnews.com

Reporting Requirements to the State

Report Type	Due Date
Water Quality Parameters	10 days after end of each applicable tap sampling period
Lead and Copper Results	10 days after end of each applicable tap sampling period
Site Sample Plan	By the start of the first applicable tap sampling monitoring period
Consumer Confidence Report (CWS)	Annually by July 1
Initial Service Line Inventory	October 16, 2024
Service Line Replacement Plan	October 16, 2024

Lead and Copper Rule Improvements (LCRI)

- Proposed rule published in the code of federal regulation on 12/6/23.
- It will have a compliance date of 3 years after the rule is finalized and published in the CFR.

LCRR	LCRI
Action Level for lead 15 ppb	Action Level for lead 10 ppb
Establishes 10 ppb trigger level for lead	Eliminates trigger level
LSLs must be replaced within 15 years	LSLs must be replaced within 10 years
4 compliance options for small systems	Removes replacement of lead service lines as a compliance option for small systems.
CCT is a compliance option for small systems	Allows NTNCWS, in lieu of CCT requirements, to choose POU devices or replacement of lead-bearing plumbing
Trigger level exceedance requires goal-based LSLR and steps taken towards CCT installation or re-optimization.	P90 level above lead action level of 10 ppb or copper action level of 1300 ppb requires actions including installation or re-optimization of CCT, and public education and 24-hour public notification (for lead action level exceedances)

How Can ALL4 Help You?

- We can assist with the following requirements of the LCRR:
  - Service Line Inventory
  - Sampling Plan
  - Communication Plan
  - Lead Service Line Replacement Plans
- In addition, ALL4 can help with additional drinking water compliance for any public water system.

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Questions or Comments?

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