

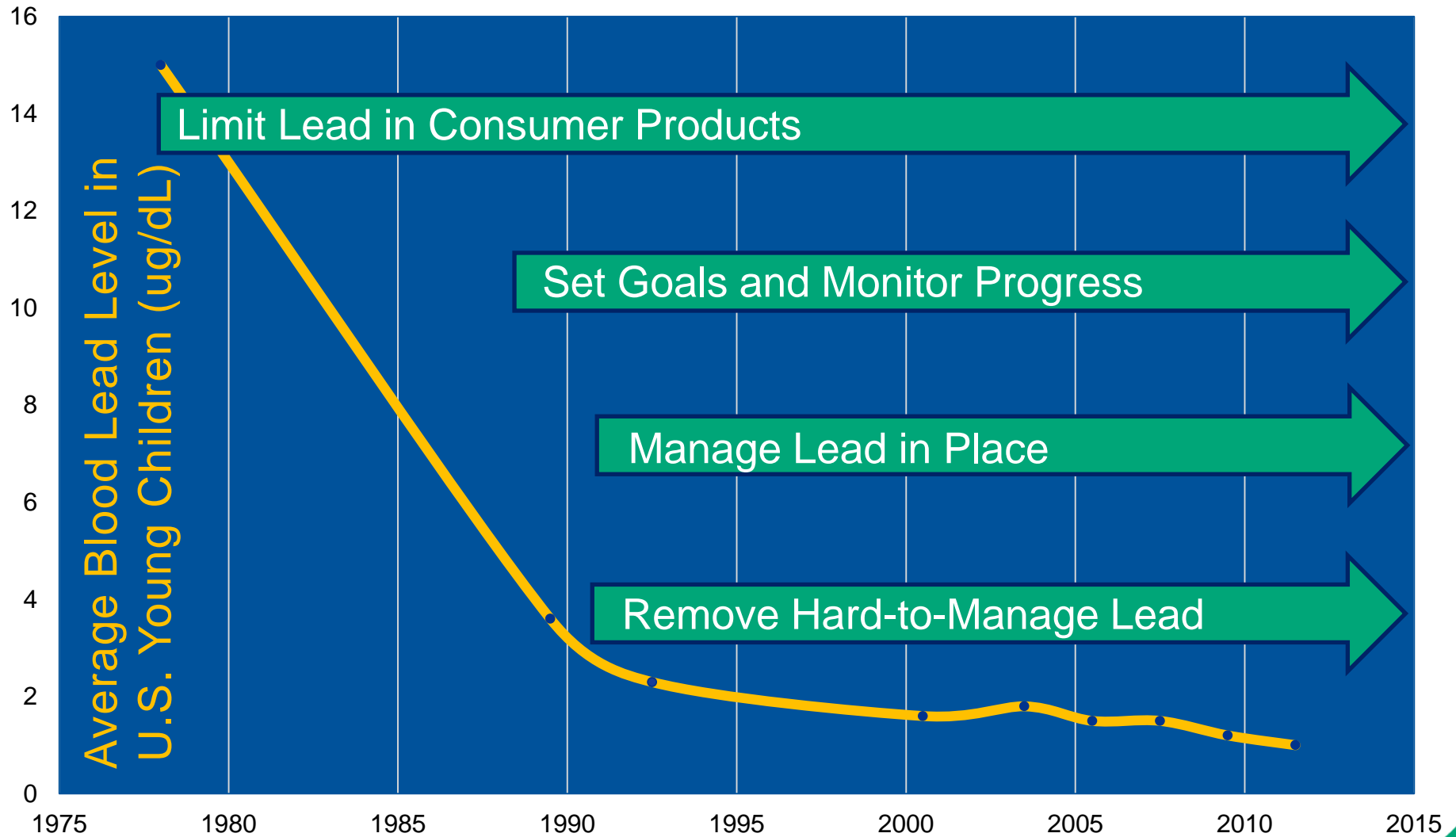
# Rethinking lead in drinking water

Presentation to Annual Conference of Great Lakes and St. Lawrence Cities Initiative on June 16, 2016

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# Sound Policy Makes a Difference: Strategies to Reduce Exposure to Lead



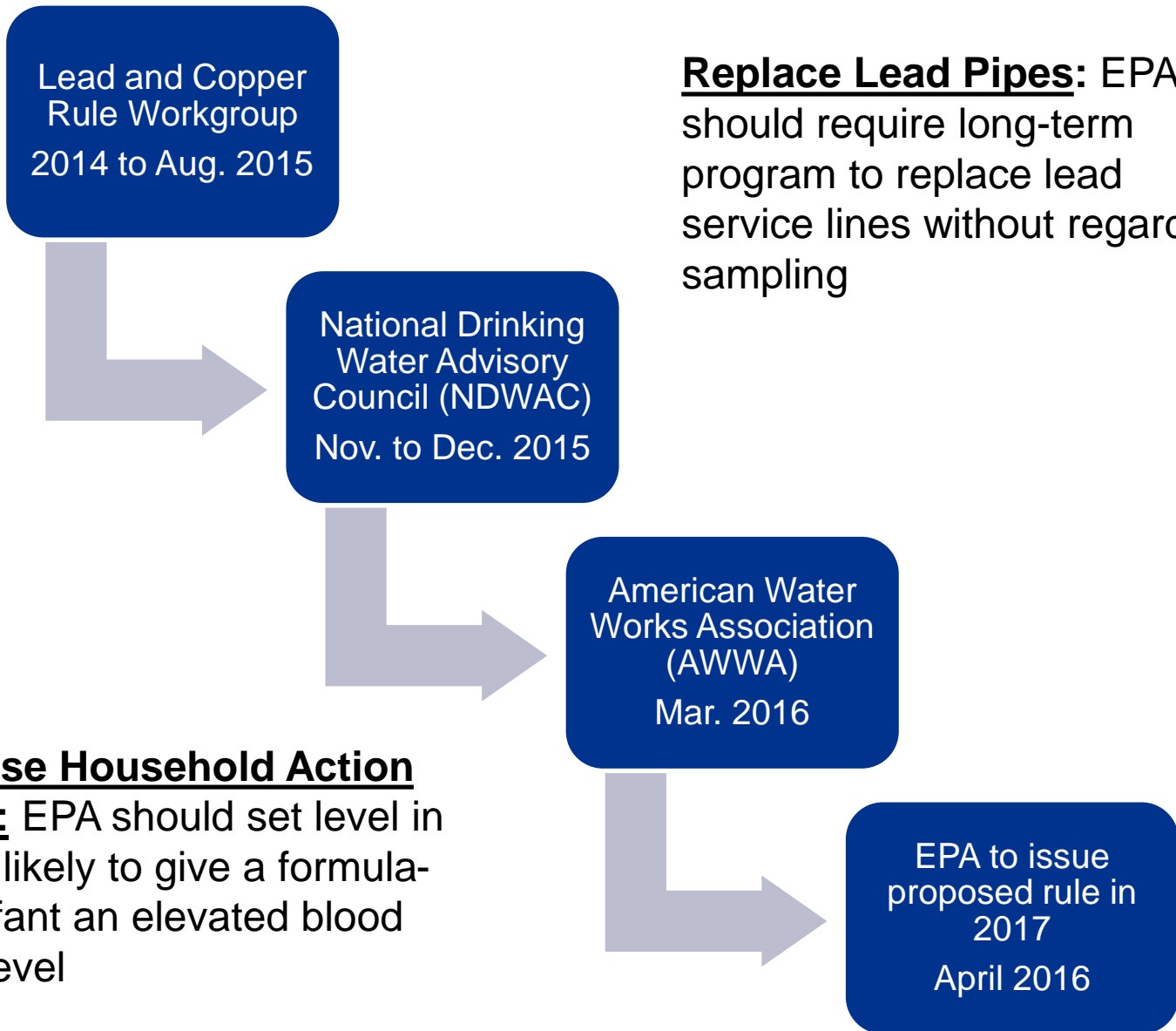
# Reducing Lead in Drinking Water - Policy Interventions

- Limit lead in consumer products
  - 1986 law banned pipe, plumbing and fixtures not “lead-free,” defined as less than 8%
  - 2012 law changed “lead-free” from 8% to 0.25% effective 2014
- Set goals and monitor progress
  - Prioritizes single-family homes likely to have lead pipes or lead solder in copper
  - Resident take tap sample of 1 liter after 6-hour stagnation
  - 10 to 100 samples depending on size of utility
  - Samples taken every 1 and 3 years depending on results
  - In-system sampling for select water quality parameters

# Reducing Lead in Drinking Water - Policy Interventions

- Manage lead in place
  - “Lead Action Level”
    - 90<sup>th</sup> percentile below 15 ppb at first draw
  - LAL is not health-based
  - Exceeding LAL triggers start or improvements to corrosion control
- Remove hard-to-manage lead
  - If improved corrosion control does meet LAL, then replace 7% of lead service lines annually
  - Service line connects main in street to house
  - Lead service line = lead pipes

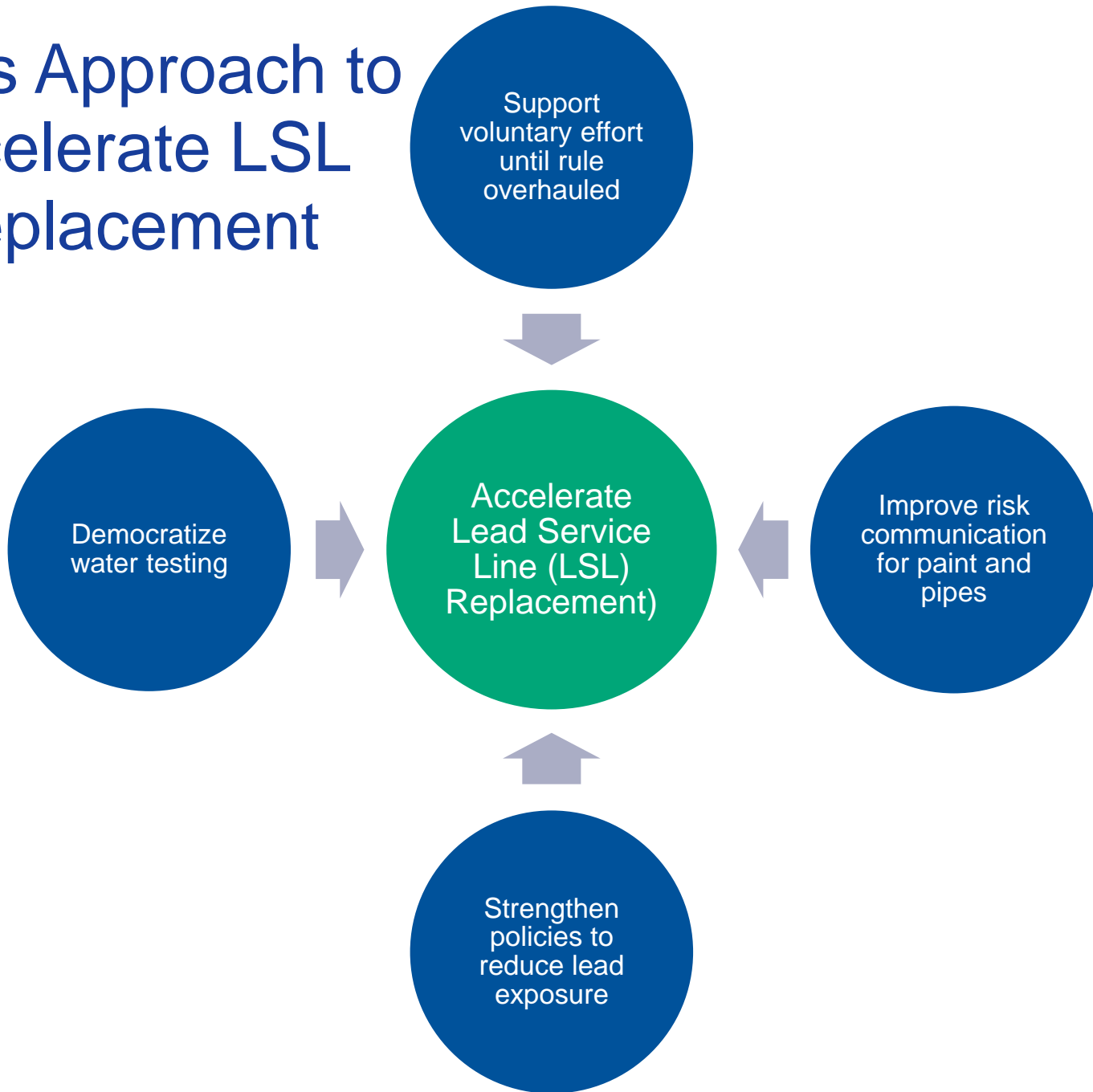
# Overhaul of EPA's Lead and Copper Rule



**Replace Lead Pipes:** EPA should require long-term program to replace lead service lines without regard to sampling

**Release Household Action Level:** EPA should set level in water likely to give a formula-fed infant an elevated blood lead level

# EDF's Approach to Accelerate LSL Replacement





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