Lead & Copper Rule

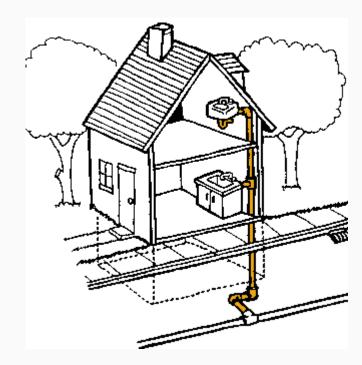
Wyoming Association of Rural Water Systems

US EPA R8 Drinking Water Program
Chelsea Ransom
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Agenda

- Lead and Copper Rule (LCR) Overview
- Monitoring & Reporting
- Tap Sampling Protocol & Sampling Plan





Disclaimer

The views expressed in this presentation are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency



Lead and Copper Rule Overview

- The Lead and Copper Rule (LCR) was originally published in 1991
- The Revised LCR is under Development
- Applies to Community (CWS) & Non-transient Noncommunity (NTNC) Public Water Systems (PWS)
- Transient Water Systems are Not Required to Comply with LCR



Monitoring & Reporting

- Based on the sum of Residential and Non-Transient population
- Standard (6-month) New Systems, Systems that Exceed the AL, Systems that FTM 2x, treatment or source changes
- Reduced Monitoring Annual or Triennial

System Population	Minimum Number of Tap Sample Sites			
System Fopulation	Standard Monitoring	Reduced Monitoring		
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		
Less than 101	5	5		



Monitoring & Reporting

Standard (6-month) Monitoring Periods

- Sample between Jan 1 and June 30; July 1 and Dec 31
- Two rounds of consecutive standard monitoring with results below the Action Levels may qualify your System for reduced monitoring
 - Must sample in accordance with Tiering Criteria
 - Must submit Lead Consumer Notice and Certification
 - May not have outstanding LCR violations
 - EPA discretion

Reduced Monitoring – Annual or Triennial Monitoring Periods

• Sample between June 1 and September 30

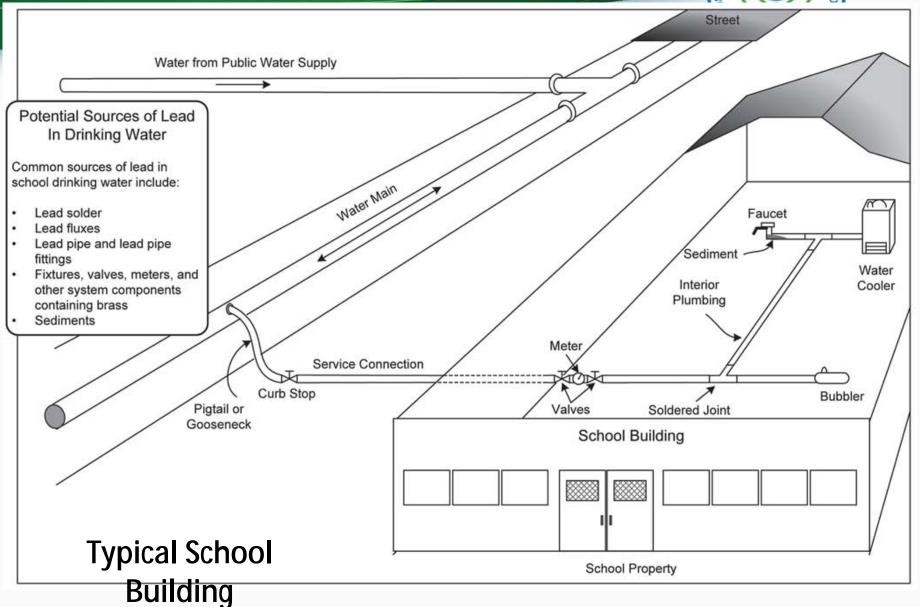


Where to Collect Samples

- Cold-Water Taps that are Regularly Used for Consumption
- Single Family Homes
 - Kitchen or Bathroom Faucet
- Buildings
 - Break Room
 - Cafeteria/Kitchen









LCR Tap Sample Site Plan (TSSP)

- Materials Evaluations 141.86 Required in 1991
- EPA requires that systems certify that lead and copper sample sites comply with the LCR tiering criteria
- Region 8 prefers to use the Tap Sample Site Plan form

Lead & Copper Rule (LCR)

Form	Description
	Lead and Copper Tap Sample Site Plan - This template may be used by public water systems in Wyoming and on EPA R8 Tribal Lands to identify, verify, and certify lead and copper tap sample sites to comply with the Lead and Copper Rule. This template is also available in MS Word format. These Lead and Copper Tap Sample Site Plan Instructions may be used as a guide for how to properly complete lead and copper tap sample site plans.

LEAD AND COPPER RULE Lead and Copper Tap Sample Site Plan Region 8 – Wyoming and R8 Tribal

THE NUMBER OF LEAD/COPPER SAMPLE SITES REQUIRED IS BASED ON THE POPULATION OF THE PWS AS SUMMARIZED BELOW:							
PWS ID:			_	SYSTEM T	YPE:	cws	NTNC
SYSTEM NAME:				_ POPULATION:			
ADDRESS:				_		☐ 10,001 to 100,000	
CONTACT PERSON:				☐ 3,301 t			o 10,000
PHONE NUMBER:				□ 501 to 3,300			3,300
EMAIL ADDRESS:				☐ 101 to 500			500
				□ ≤100			
		System Population 10,001 to 100,000 3,301 to 10,000 501 to 3,300 101 to 500 Less than 101		imum Number of Monitoring 60 40 20 10 5		Sample Site duced Monit 30 20 10 5	
LEAD AND COPPER SAMPLE SITE SELECTION FORM PWS NUMBER: Make sure you include all regular and backup sites and add as many pages as you need.							
No	Site Name &		Tier 1, 2, 3, Other	(R)egular sample site or (B)ack-up site			Date of Construction/Notes
1							
2							
3							
4							



LCR Tap Sample Site Plan (TSSP) - CWS

Water systems must identify the highest priority (Tier) sites to sample. Community public water systems must sample at all Tier 1 sites if they have enough Tier 1 sites to choose from

- Tier #1 sites <u>Single Family Structures</u>⁽¹⁾ that:
 - Contains or is serviced by copper pipes with lead solder installed between 1983 and 1988 or
 - Contains or is serviced by lead pipes (including goosenecks or pigtails) and/or served by a lead service line (LSL)⁽²⁾.
 - (1) If multiple family residences comprise at least 20% of the structures served by a system they can be counted as Tier 1.
 - (2) If the PWS has LSLs, then it must collect 50% of the samples from the LSL. If there are not enough LSLs for 50%, the PWS must sample at all sites with LSLs.



What if the CWS does not have Tier 1 Sites?

If the CWS does not have enough Tier 1 sites to choose from, then it must collect LC samples from Tier 2 sites.

- Tier #2 sites: <u>Buildings</u> (i.e. apartment buildings, schools, hospitals) that:
 - Contains or is serviced by copper pipes with lead solder installed between 1983 and 1988 or
 - Contains or is serviced by lead pipes (including goosenecks or pigtails) and/or served by a lead service line (LSL).



What if the CWS does not have Tier 1 + Tier 2 Sites?

If the CWS does not have enough Tier 1 + Tier 2 sites to choose from, then it must collect LC samples from Tier 3 sites.

- Tier #3 sites: <u>Single Family Structures</u> that:
 - Contains copper pipes having lead solder installed before 1983.
- Only when all Tier 1, Tier 2, and Tier 3 sites have been exhausted can Tier "Other" sites be counted for compliance.
- If a system has Tier 1, 2, or 3 sites but cannot collect samples from the highest Tier locations, they *must* notify EPA as to why they could not sample there.
- Failure to follow the Tiering Criteria will result in EPA invalidating the samples and potentially issuing a failure to monitor violation!



LCR Tap Sample Site Plan (TSSP) - NTNC

Water systems must identify the highest priority (Tier) sites to sample. Non-Transient Non-Community public water systems must sample at all Tier 1 sites if they have enough Tier 1 sites to choose from

- Tier #1 sites: <u>Buildings</u> (i.e. apartment buildings, schools, hospitals)
 that:
 - Contains or is serviced by copper pipes with lead solder installed between 1983 and 1988 or
 - Contains or is serviced by lead pipes (including goosenecks or pigtails) and/or served by a lead service line (LSL).



What if the NTNC WS does not have Tier 1 Sites?

If the NTNC WS does not have enough Tier 1 sites to choose from, then it must collect LC samples from Tier 2 sites.

- Tier #2 sites: Buildings that:
 - Contains copper pipes having lead solder installed before 1983.

- Only when all Tier 1 and Tier 2 sites have been exhausted can Tier "Other" sites be counted for compliance.
- If a system has Tier 1 or 2 sites but cannot collect samples from the highest Tier locations, they *must* notify EPA as to why they could not sample there.
- Failure to follow the Tiering Criteria will result in EPA invalidating the samples and potentially issuing a failure to monitor violation!



If you are a CWS	If you are a NTNCWS			
Tier 1 sampling sites are single family structures:	Tier 1 sampling sites consist of buildings:			
 With copper pipes with lead solder installed between 1983 and 1988*; or contain lead pipes; or are served by a lead service line. 	 with copper pipes with lead solder installed between 1983 and 1988*; or contain lead pipes; or are served by a lead service line. 			
 Tier 2 sampling sites consist of buildings (i.e. apartment buildings, schools, hospitals): with copper pipes with lead solder installed between 1983 and 1988, or contain lead pipes; and/or served by a lead service line. 	Tier 2 sampling sites consist of buildings with copper pipes with lead solder installed before 1983. Tier "Other": All other structures.			
Tier 3 sampling sites are single family structures with copper pipes having lead solder installed before 1983.				
Tier "Other":				
All other structures.				

Email me or check online for a Cheat Sheet.

Questions?

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