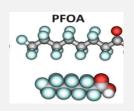
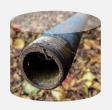
Summer 2022 RTOC Drinking Water Session

Emmanuelle Rapicavoli, Team Leader Tribal Drinking Water Team

Session Agenda



Region 9's Tribal PFAS drinking water sampling project



Service line inventory requirements for Public Water Systems



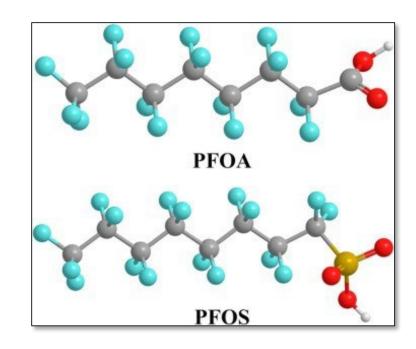
Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL) Tribal Infrastructure Programs

Region 9 PFAS Sampling for Tribal Drinking Water Systems



What are PFAS?

- Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a group of synthetic chemicals that have been used in a wide array of consumer and industrial products since the 1940s.
- Known sources of PFAS in air, soil, and water:
 - Use of aqueous film forming foam (AFFF)
 - Facilities producing or using PFAS
 - Landfills
- PFAS are mobile, persistent in the environment, bioaccumulative, and associated with adverse health effects in humans.





PFAS Regulatory Milestones

- 2016 EPA set Lifetime Health Advisory for PFOA + PFOS in drinking water at 70 parts per trillion (ppt).
- Mar 2021 EPA made final determination to regulate PFOA and PFOS in drinking water, with flexibility to include additional PFAS. Proposed rule scheduled for late 2022, final rule late 2023.
- June 2022 EPA released four updated health advisories
- June 2022 EPA announced new grant funding through Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL) to address PFAS in drinking water.

PFAS Compound	Health Advisory (ppt)	
PFOA	0.004*	
PFOS	0.02*	
GenX Chemicals	10	
PFBS	2000	

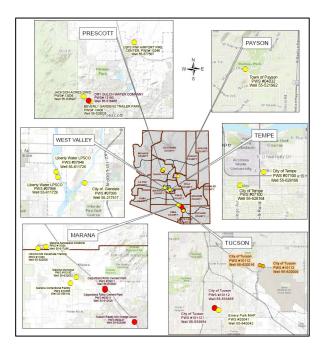
^{*}Interim Health Advisory

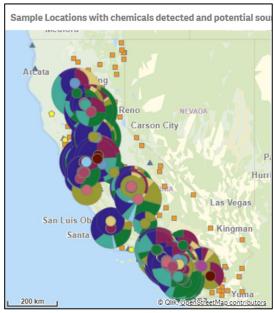
More information available at:

https://www.epa.gov/pfas/epa-actions-address-pfas

Efforts to Date in Region 9

- PFAS sampling under UCMR 3 (2013-2015), statewide sampling by ADEQ (2018-) and CA Water Board (2019-)
 - All data publicly available
 - Only 11 tribal PWS serving > 10,000 people sampled under UCMR 3
- Region 9's PFAS sampling program
 - Sampling initiated in November 2021
 - 51 tribal PWSs sampled to date





Region 9 Tribal PFAS Sampling Project

- We are providing an opportunity for all PWSs on tribal land in Region 9 to sample for 25 PFAS in drinking water to learn more about their water quality and increase consumer confidence.
- All shipping, material and sample analysis costs will be paid by EPA.
- Voluntary and non-regulatory.
- Technical assistance (TA) providers available to assist with sample collection and shipment.



Why sample?

- Continued exposure to certain PFAS above specific levels can be harmful to human health.
- We encourage participation to:
 - Provide tribal communities with information about PFAS presence in their drinking water.
 - Establish baseline needs for BIL funding opportunities.
 - Equip water systems for success ahead of EPA's forthcoming PFAS regulations and new health advisories.

Consumer Notification + How to Participate

Consumer notification

- If the finished water results for PFAS analytes are at or above current health advisory levels, participating water systems agree to notify their consumers through a public notice.
- Community water systems agree to report all detections of PFAS analytes in finished water that are at or above minimum reporting levels in their annual Consumer Confidence Reports.
- To participate => contact your EPA Program Manager or lan Chinn at Chinn.lan@epa.gov.
- More info => R9 Tribal PFAS Sampling Website: https://www.epa.gov/tribal-pacific-sw/tribal-pfas-drinking-water-sampling-project

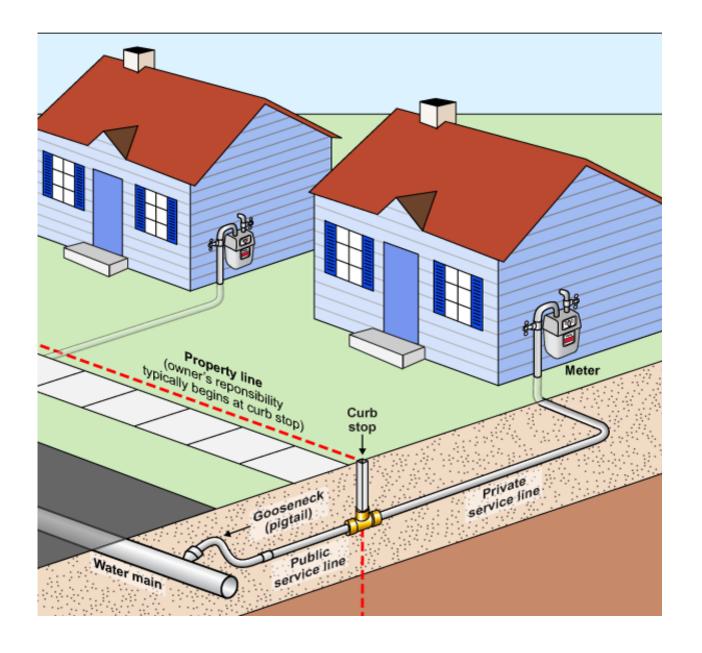


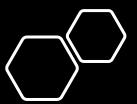
Service Line Inventories

New Requirements Under the Revisions to the Lead and Copper Rule for Public Water Systems

What is a service line?

The line from the main to the building foundation, regardless of ownership (excluding lead connectors)





Service Line Inventory Requirements

Requirements under the Lead and Copper Rule revisions (LCRR)

- Rule finalized January 16, 2021
- Applies to all CWS and NTNCs

Initial inventory is due to EPA by October 16, 2024

Depending on make up of inventory, updates are due at end of each tap sampling monitoring period (but no more frequently than annual)

Inventory categories

- Lead service line is made of lead.
- Galvanized Requiring Replacement (GRR) a galvanized service line is or was at any time downstream of a lead service line or is currently downstream of a "Lead Status Unknown" service line. If the water system is unable to demonstrate that the galvanized service line was never downstream of a lead service line, it must presume there was an upstream lead service line.
- Non-lead service line is determined through an evidence-based record, method, or technique not to be lead or GRR
- Lead Status Unknown service line material is not known to be lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or a non-lead service line, such as where there is no documented evidence supporting material classification.

Options for assistance

- Region 9 believes there are few if any lead service lines
 - However, records are sparse
 - EPA is developing guidance on acceptable documentation
- Under BIL, R9 can assist with service line inventory development activities including:
 - Reviewing existing records
 - Conducting physical inspection of unknown lines (e.g., potholing)
 - Remove and replace any LSLs or GRRs if they are identified

Review existing records to identify data gaps •Work with IHS, Tribal Housing Authority, to identify as-builts, plumbing records, etc. Review •In lieu of finding service line material, look for year of building construction How can Tribal utilities As water lines are uncovered during normal operations, Document document plumbing materials. prepare Region will provide template spreadsheets for utilities to use to inventory and document all service lines. (Fall 2022)

Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL) Tribal Programs

Water and Wastewater Infrastructure



National BIL Guidance Released

- Implementation Guidance for Tribal Water Infrastructure Appropriations in the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL) announced on May 27, 2022.
 - https://www.epa.gov/small-and-rural-wastewater-systems/clean-water-indian-set-aside-program
- Includes more than \$868M Nationally to address long-standing tribal drinking water and wastewater infrastructure needs.

FY22 Funding for Water and Wastewater Infrastructure

National Program	National Tribal	R9 FY22
DW Tribal Set-Aside	\$14.6M	\$4.5M
DW Tribal Set-Aside BIL Supplement	\$38M	\$11.9M
CW Indian Set-Aside	\$23.9M	\$6.8M
CW Indian Set-Aside BIL Supplement	\$38M	\$11.9M
DWSRF – Emerging Contaminants	\$16M	\$5.0M
DWSRF – Lead Service Line Replacements	\$60M	\$18.7M
CWSRF – Emerging Contaminants	\$2M	TBD

Eligibility for New Programs

DWSRF – Emerging Contaminants

- Projects must be otherwise DWIG-TSA eligible, and the primary purpose must be to address emerging contaminants in drinking water.
- Emphasis on PFAS
- Can address any contaminant on EPA's CCL: https://www.epa.gov/ccl

DWSRF – Lead Service Line Replacements

 Projects must be otherwise DWIG-TSA eligible <u>and</u> be a lead service line replacement project or associated activity <u>directly connected</u> to the identification, planning, design, or replacement of lead service lines.

CWSRF – Emerging Contaminants

- For eligible uses under section 603(c) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act that address emerging contaminants.
- PFAS, biological contaminants, pharmaceutical and personal care products, nanomaterials, microplastics

Emerging Contaminants in Small or Disadvantaged Communities Grant

- \$1B per year 2022 through 2026
- \$20M National Tribal Set-Aside in FY22 (anticipated fall 2022 announcement)
- Emphasis on PFAS in drinking water
- Projects that address contaminants on CCL are also eligible
- "Small community" has a population of fewer than 10,000 people.



FY23 Funding for Water and Wastewater

- Clean Water Indian Set-Aside and Supplemental BIL Funding
 - Contact their IHS Area Office (www.ihs.gov/dsfc/staff) to determine if their wastewater needs are eligible to be entered into the IHS SDS list.
- Drinking Water Tribal Set-Aside and Supplemental BIL Funding
 - https://www.epa.gov/tribal-pacific-sw/epa-pacific-southwest-region-9-drinking-water-tribal-set-aside-program



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