Helpful Tips for Today's Session

- **To Ask a Question** – Type your question in the Q&A panel on the right side of your screen. If the panel is hidden, click on the control panel at the top to open Q&A.
- **To Answer a Poll Question** – Choices will be in the poll panel on the right side of the screen. If the panel is hidden, click on the control panel at the top to open the poll.

Lead and Copper Rule 101

Requirements After an Action Level Exceedance

Lead and Copper Rule 101

Requirements After an Action Level Exceedance

Second in Three-Part Webinar Series

PART 1: Requirements Before an Action Level Exceedance

May 11th, 1 pm-2:30pm EDT and May 18th, 2:30-4pm EDT

PART 2: Requirements After an Action Level Exceedance

June 15th and June 29th, 1pm-2:30pm EDT

PART 3: Compliance Determination and Reporting Requirements

August 17th, 2:30pm-4pm EDT (Revised Date)

Disclaimer

The examples included in this presentation are intended for discussion purposes only. Throughout this presentation, the terms “state” or “states” are used to refer to all types of primacy agencies including U.S. territories, Indian tribes, and EPA Regions. The statutory provisions and EPA regulations described in this document contain legally binding requirements. This presentation is not a regulation itself, nor does it change or substitute for those provisions and regulations. Thus, it does not impose legally binding requirements on EPA, states, or public water systems. This guidance does not confer legal rights or impose legal obligations upon any member of the public. While EPA has made every effort to ensure the accuracy of the discussion in this presentation, the obligations of the regulated community are determined by statutes, regulations, or other legally binding requirements. In the event of a conflict between the discussion in this presentation and any statute or regulation, this presentation would not be controlling.

Poll Question 1

How many people are in the room?

a) 1
b) 2
c) 3
d) 4
e) Greater than 5

Today's Presenters

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How the Presentation is Organized

- Introduction
- Overview of Lead-Related Laws and Regulations for Drinking Water
- Overview of the Lead and Copper Rule
- Requirements after an Action Level Exceedance
  - Overview
  - Public Education
  - Corrosion Control Treatment
  - Water Quality Parameter Monitoring
  - Source Water Monitoring and Treatment
  - Lead Service Line Replacement

Terminology for Primacy Agency

- State means Primacy Agency
- 40 CFR Section 141.2 definition for State
- Possible Primacy Agencies
  - State
  - Tribal government
  - EPA region

Acronyms

AL:	Action Level
ALE:	Action Level Exceedance
CCT:	Corrosion Control Treatment
CWS:	Community Water System
LCR:	Lead and Copper Rule
LCCA:	Lead Contamination Control Act
LSLR:	Lead Service Line Replacement
MCL:	Maximum Contaminant Level
MCLG:	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal
NTNCWS:	Non-transient Non-community Water System
NPDWR:	National Primary Drinking Water Regulation
PE:	Public Education
SDWA:	Safe Drinking Water Act
SOWT:	Source Water Treatment
WQP:	Water Quality Parameter

Regulatory Authority for Controlling Lead Levels in Drinking Water

- **The Lead Ban(1986):** A requirement that only lead-free materials be used in new plumbing and in plumbing repairs.

- **The Lead Contamination Control Act (LCCA) (1988):** The LCCA further amended the SDWA. The LCCA is aimed at the identification and reduction of lead in drinking water at schools and child care facilities. *However*, implementation and enforcement of the LCCA has been at each state's discretion.
  - **There is NO federal law requiring schools or child care centers to test drinking water for lead.**

- **The Lead and Copper Rule (1991):** A regulation by EPA to minimize the corrosivity and amount of lead and copper in water supplied by public water systems.

- **The Reduction of Lead in Drinking Water Act (2011):** Revised the definition of lead-free by lowering the maximum lead content of the wetted surfaces of plumbing products from 8% to a weighted average of 0.25%.

Lead and Copper Rule (LCR)

National Primary Drinking Water Regulation (NPDWR) promulgated **June 7, 1991;** Minor Revisions **Jan 12, 2000;** and Short Term Revisions **October 7, 2007.**

- Addresses corrosion of lead and copper in drinking water
  - Primarily from service lines and household plumbing
- Maximum Contaminant Level Goals (MCLG)
  - Lead – **0 µg/L**
  - Copper – **1.3 mg/L**
- Requires a treatment technique (optimized corrosion control) rather than a Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)
- Tap sampling results (the 90th percentile) are compared to an action level (AL)
  - Lead - **15 µg/L**
  - Copper - **1.3 mg/L**

Lead and Copper Rule (LCR)

- Corrosion control is chemical treatment that is designed to reduce the corrosivity of water. The major optimal corrosion control treatment (OCCT) techniques are:
  - ✓ pH and/or Alkalinity adjustment and
  - ✓ Inhibitor addition (i.e., phosphate or silicate-based inhibitors).

- For small/med systems, the action level for lead is a trigger for optimal corrosion control as part of the treatment technique. It is based on treatment feasibility; NOT on a health threshold.

- Large systems are required to optimize corrosion control regardless of their 90th percentile lead concentration, unless the difference between the 90th percentile and the highest source water lead concentration is <0.005 mg/L (i.e., is below the practical quantitation level for lead).

Lead and Copper Minor Revisions (2000)

Scope of Revisions

Reduced the burdens for systems, improved implementation, and provided some clarifications to 1991 rule.

The changes fell into seven broad categories

- Monitoring Requirements
- Public Education Requirements
- Special Primacy Considerations
- Demonstration of Optimal Corrosion Control
- Lead Service Line Replacement Requirements
- Analytical Methods
- Reporting and Record Keeping Requirements

Lead and Copper Short-Term Revisions (2007)

Scope of Revisions

Addressed implementation issues with existing rule:

- Monitoring revisions (sample number, timing clarifications).
- Additional requirements for providing public information.
- Advanced notification of treatment changes and source additions.
- Reevaluation of “tested-out” lead service lines.

Targeted changes based on input from National LCR Review.

Key elements of treatment technique requirements were unchanged.

Lead and Copper Long-Term Revisions

EPA is expecting to publish the proposed rule for review and public comment in 2017 and the final rule in 2019.

EPA's primary goals in considering LCR Long-Term Revisions are to:

- Improve the effectiveness of the corrosion control treatment in reducing exposure to lead and copper and
- Trigger additional actions that equitably reduce the public's exposure to lead and copper when corrosion control treatment alone is not effective.

To learn more about the long term revisions and the stakeholders involved. Please see EPA's Long-Term Revisions page:

https://www.epa.gov/dwstandardsregulations/lead-and-copper-rule-long-term-revisions

Lead and Copper Rule

Overview

Lead and Copper Rule
Overview

Three system size categories.

Large: > 50,000 people

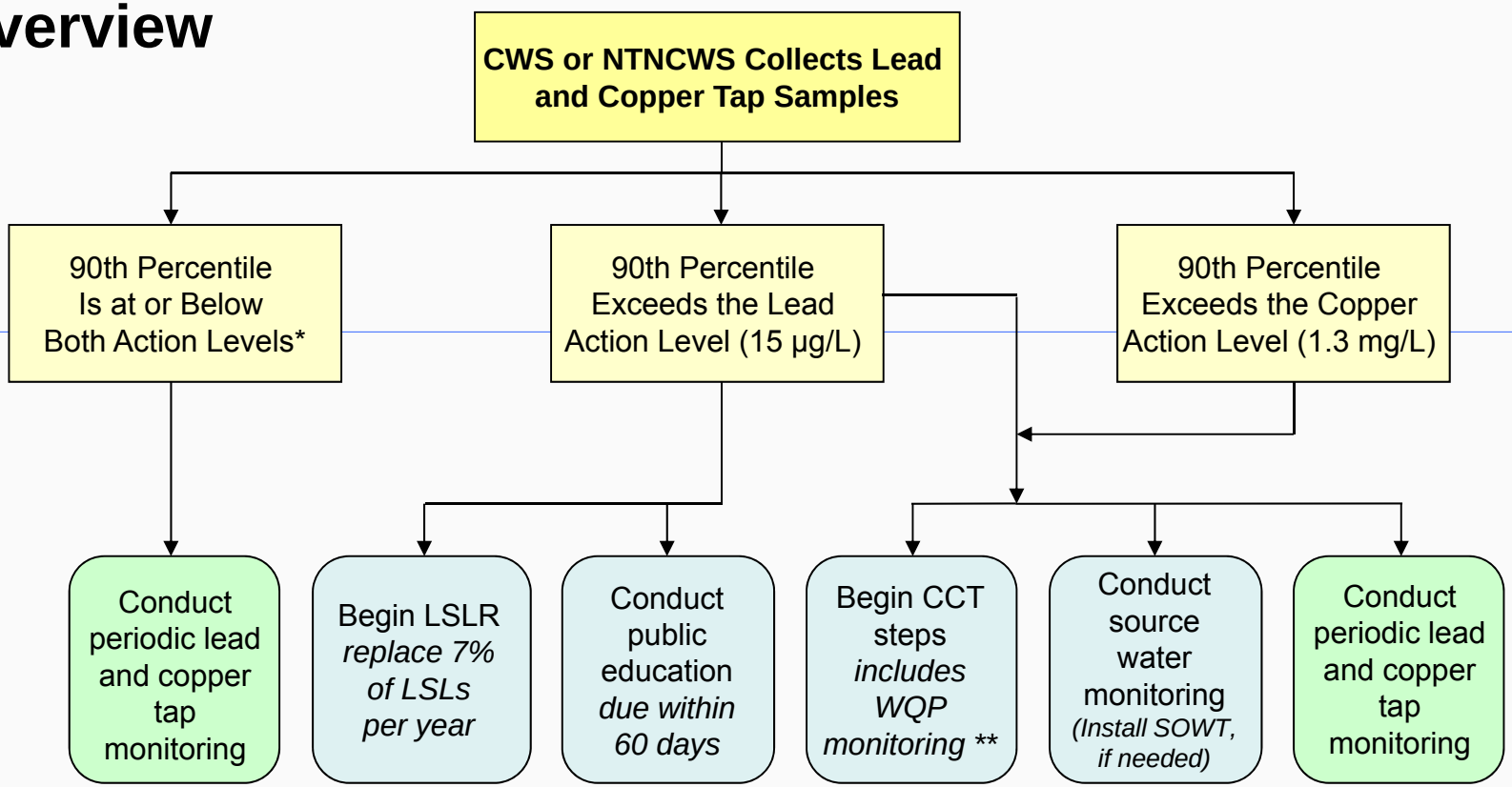
Medium: 3,301 to 50,000 people

Small: 3,300 or fewer people

System size determines the sample number and applicability/timing of some requirements.

Lead and Copper Rule

Overview



* Includes systems serving ≤ 50,000 people and (b)(3) systems

** Includes non-(b)(3) systems serving > 50,000 people, irrespective of their 90th percentile levels; (b)(2) systems must collect WQPs.

Requirements After An Action Level Exceedance

Overview

Water System Requirements after an ALE

Timeframe for System Actions Triggered by ALE

System Actions	From End of Monitoring Period with ALE
Public education (PE) *(lead ALE only)*	60 days*
Corrosion control treatment (CCT) recommendation	6 months
Initial source water monitoring and source water treatment recommendation	180 days
Installation of corrosion control treatment	Variable. Depends on whether State requires a corrosion control study.
Follow-up lead and copper tap monitoring and water quality parameter after installation of CCT	Variable. Depends on whether State requires a corrosion control study.
1st year of LSLR *(lead ALE only)*	1 day**
Materials evaluation w/ initial LSL number	12 months**
Provide documentation that LSLR requirements were met	12 months** and every 12 months thereafter.

**State may grant extension in writing.*

***Corresponds to 1st monitoring period with lead ALE after treatment.*

Primacy Agency Requirements after an ALE

Timeframe for State Actions Triggered by ALE

State Decision	Months from End of Monitoring Period with ALE
Corrosion control study	12
OCCT for medium systems *(if no study required)*	18
OCCT for small systems *(if no study required)*	24
States evaluates CCT installed by the system and sets optimal water quality parameters (OWQPs)	

Note: If the State requires the system to conduct a corrosion control study, the system has 18 months to complete the study from the date the State required it. Then the State must designate optimal corrosion control treatment within 6 months from study completion.

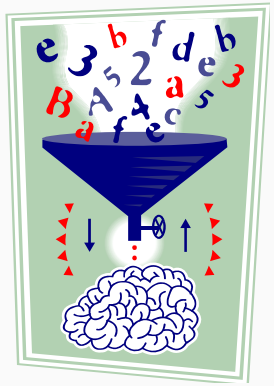
Public Education

Public Education Requirements

- **Systems Affected**
  - All systems exceeding lead action level (AL).
- **Rule Revision under Short Term Revisions**
  - Shortened mandatory language consisting of:
    - ✓ Opening statement
    - ✓ New health effects language provide greater specificity on lead health effects
    - ✓ Sources of further information
  - Flushing recommendations can be tailored
  - Unless waived, State must review and approve materials
  - Additional delivery requirements to target sensitive populations

Public Education – Content Requirements

- Required content for CWSs & NTNCWSs:
  - ✓ **Information Statement ***
  - ✓ **Health Effects of Lead ***
  - ✓ Sources of Lead
  - ✓ Steps to Reduce Exposure
  - ✓ Explain What Happened and What is Being Done
  - ✓ **For More Information ***



- Information must be in appropriate languages.

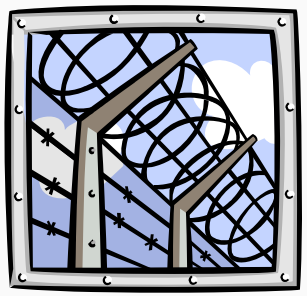
** Must use mandatory language.*

Public Education – Content Requirements

Required content for CWSs only:

- ✓ Tell consumers how to get their water tested
- ✓ Discuss lead in plumbing components and difference between low lead and lead free

"Special CWSs" can ask to forego these requirements



Public Education – CWS Delivery Requirements

- Printed materials (pamphlets, brochures, posters) to all bill paying customers

- Materials to:
  - Local public health agencies
  - Public and private schools or school boards
  - Women, Infants and Children (WIC) and Head Start programs
  - Public and private hospitals and medical clinics
  - Pediatricians
  - Family planning clinics
  - Local welfare agencies

Public Education – CWS Delivery Requirements

- At least quarterly provide information on water bill
- Water bill must include following statement:

> [Insert name of water system] found high levels of lead in drinking water in some homes. Lead can cause serious health problems. For more information please call [insert name of water system] or visit [insert your web site here].

- Systems serving > 100,000 must post PE materials on web site

Public Education – CWS Delivery Requirements

- Contact local health departments by phone/in-person

- Must make **good faith effort** to locate and deliver materials to following organizations in service area:
  - ✓ Licensed child care centers
  - ✓ Public and private preschools
  - ✓ Obstetricians-gynecologists and midwives

- Submit press release to newspaper, TV, and radio stations
- Small systems can limit activities

Public Education – CWS Delivery Requirements

- CWSs must conduct additional outreach activities from list

  - ✓ Public service announcements
  - ✓ Paid advertisements
  - ✓ Public area information displays
  - ✓ Customer emails
  - ✓ Public meetings
  - ✓ Household deliveries
  - ✓ Direct distribution to multi-family homes
  - ✓ Other methods approved by State

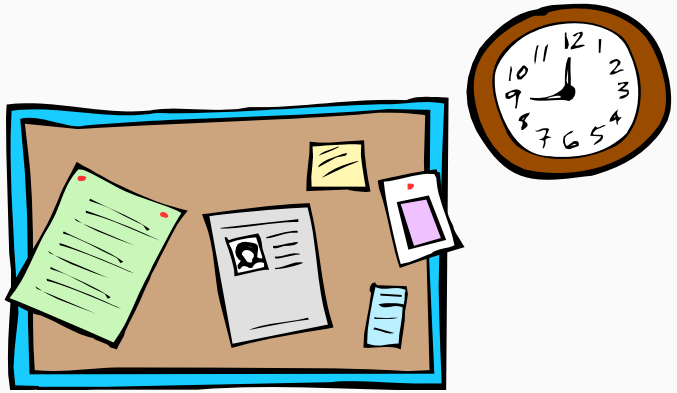
- CWSs serving > 3,300 must conduct at least 3 activities
- CWSs serving ≤ 3,300 must conduct at least 1 activity

Public Education – CWS Timing Requirements

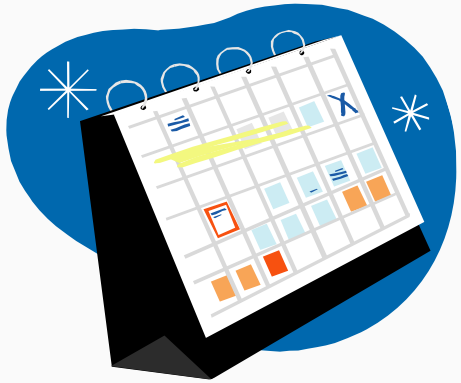
- Delivery within 60 days from end of monitoring period with lead ALE:
  - Applies if system is not already subject to public education
  - State may grant extension
- Continue as long as lead ALE persists:
  - Repeat mandatory language in each water bill (at least quarterly)
  - Repeat press releases twice every 12 months
  - Maintain materials on website (systems serving > 100,000 only)
  - Repeat other materials/activities every 12 months

Public Education – NTNCWS Delivery Requirements

- Distribute pamphlet/brochures to each person served
- Post informational posters in public places/common areas in each building served
- “Special CWSs” may also use NTNCWS delivery methods, if approved by the State



Public Education – NTNCWS Timing Requirements



- Delivery within 60 days from end of monitoring period with lead ALE :
  - Applies if not already subject to public education
  - State may grant extension
- Continue every 12 months as long as ALE persists.

Corrosion Control Treatment

Corrosion Control Treatment

- Applicability
  - Systems serving > 50,000 people (except those with naturally non-corrosive water)
  - Systems serving 50,000 or fewer people that exceed the lead AL of 0.015 mg/L or copper AL of 1.3 mg/L
- Purpose
  - Control lead and copper at the tap by reducing water corrosivity

Note: (b)(3) systems are not subject to CCT requirements. A (b)(3) system is defined in §141.81(b)(3) as a system where the 90th percentile for lead minus the highest source water is < 0.005 mg/L for two consecutive six-month monitoring periods.

Corrosion Control Treatment

Corrosion control is chemical treatment that is designed to reduce the corrosivity of water.

The major optimal corrosion control treatment (OCCT) techniques are:

- pH and/or alkalinity adjustment
- Inhibitor addition (phosphate or silicate-based inhibitors)

Corrosion Control Treatment

Step	Activity	Deadline
1	System submits treatment recommendation to State	6 months after end of monitoring period with Pb or Cu ALE*
2	State determines whether a corrosion control study is required	12 months after end of monitoring period with Pb or Cu ALE*
3	System conducts corrosion control study (if required by State)	18 months after State decides study is needed
4	State makes determination on corrosion control treatment	<u>If study is required:</u> - 6 months after study is completed <u>If no study is required:</u> - medium systems: 18 months after end of monitoring period with ALE - small systems: 24 months after end of monitoring period with ALE

***Deadline is based on end of monitoring period in which AL exceedance occurred.**

Corrosion Control Treatment

Step	Activity	Deadline
5	Installation of treatment	24 months after State determination of treatment type (Step 4)
6	Follow-up monitoring	12 months after treatment installation (2 consecutive 6-month periods)
7	State reviews installation of treatment and designates OWQPs	6 months after follow-up monitoring (Step 6)
8	Continue monitoring	Schedule is based on whether an AL is exceeded and/or compliance with OWQPs

Systems serving > 50,000 people (except new systems) should have already have installed CCT and be operating in compliance with their OWQPs.

Lead and Copper Rule
Corrosion Control Treatment

Systems serving 50,000 or fewer can discontinue their CCT steps if they are at or below both ALs for two consecutive 6-month monitoring periods.

Must recommence CCT steps if subsequently exceed either AL, beginning with last uncompleted step or as specified by the State.

Water Quality Parameter Monitoring

Water Quality Parameter Monitoring

- Required for all large systems (systems serving more than 50,000 persons)
- Required for small/medium system that exceed the lead or copper AL
- Sample site locations
  - Taps samples from representative locations (e.g., sites used for coliform sampling)
  - Entry point(s) to the distribution system
- Purpose of WQP monitoring:
  - Assist in determining water corrosivity
  - Identify appropriate corrosion control treatment
  - Determine whether corrosion control treatment is being properly maintained

WQP Monitoring - Parameters

Typical Water Quality Parameters	
pH[1]	Orthophosphate[2]
Alkalinity	Silica[3]
Calcium	Temperature[1]
Conductivity	

[1] Measured on-site.
[2] Applies when a phosphate-containing inhibitor is used.
[3] Applies when a silicate-containing inhibitor is used.

WQP Monitoring – Number of Samples

Number of WQP "Tap" Sites and Samples under Standard Monitoring

System Size (No. of People Served)	No. of Sites (Standard Monitoring)	No. of Samples (2 per site)
> 100,000	25	50
10,001 to 100,000	10	20
3,301 to 10,000	3	6
501 to 3,300	2	4
≤ 500	1	2

WQP Monitoring after CCT Installation

- Large Systems: During the 2 consecutive 6-month monitoring periods immediately following CCT installation
- Medium and Small Systems: Only during periods where ALEs occur in either of the 2 consecutive 6-month monitoring periods following CCT installation
- Sample Sites
  - **Entry Points:** At least 1 sample every 2 weeks

    Exception: Ground water systems may receive State approval to limit monitoring to entry point samples that are representative of water quality and treatment conditions throughout the system.
  - **Taps:** 2 samples from each tap per monitoring period

WQP Monitoring after CCT Installation

- Water quality parameters include:
  - pH
  - Alkalinity
  - Orthophosphate (when a phosphate-containing inhibitor is used)
  - Silica (when a silicate-containing inhibitor is used)
  - Calcium (when calcium carbonate stabilization is used)

Note: Systems serving 50,000 or fewer people are required to conduct WQP monitoring during any monitoring period in which they exceed either action level or if required by the State.

WQP Monitoring – State Sets OWQPs

- To set optimal water quality parameter (OWQP) minimums or ranges, the State will review lead and copper tap monitoring and WQP data the system collects prior to and after corrosion control treatment installation.
- OWQPs specify how CCT must be maintained.

WQP Monitoring After State Sets OWQPs

- System must collect WQP tap samples every 6 months (2 samples at standard number of tap sites)
- Entry point every 2 weeks (at each entry point or representative sites)
- Required for:
  - Systems serving > 50,000
  - Medium and Small Systems during monitoring period(s) in which ALE occurs, or if required by State

WQP Monitoring After State Sets OWQPs

WQP compliance period begin dates:

- After State sets OWQPs begins:
  - January 1 or July 1 for systems on standard monitoring.
  - June 1 for small/medium on reduced monitoring*

** 6-month OWQP compliance period will be June 1 – November 30.*

WQP Monitoring

- OWQP compliance determination is based on 6-month periods
- Systems cannot be outside OWQP ranges or below OWQP minimums for more than 9 days:
  - At a specific sampling point or combination of sampling points or
  - For a specific WQP or combination of WQPs during a 6-month period
- The 9 days do not have to be consecutive

To learn more about compliance with OWQPs, refer to *How to Determine Compliance with Optimal Water Quality Parameters as Revised by the Lead and Copper Rule Minor Revisions*. Available at: http://nepis.epa.gov/Exe/ZyPDF.cgi?Dockey=901U0100.txt

WQP Monitoring – Reduced Monitoring

- Every 6 months w/ Reduced Tap Sample Sites
  - OWQP maintained for 2 consecutive 6-month periods
    - Continue with entry point sampling (every 2 weeks)
    - Sample reduction only applies to systems serving > 10,000

Number of WQP Tap Sample Sites (2 samples from each site)		
System Size	Standard	Reduced
> 100K	25	10
10,001 – 100K	10	7
3,301 – 10K	3	3
501 – 3,300	2	2
≤ 500	1	1

WQP Monitoring

Reduced Monitoring

- Annual
  - OWQPs maintained (i.e., within OWQP ranges, at or above OWQP minimums, etc.) during 3 consecutive years of 6-month monitoring
    - Continue with entry point sampling (every 2 weeks)
    - Reduce tap sample frequency to annually
- Triennial
  - OWQPs maintained (i.e., within OWQP ranges, at or above OWQP minimums, etc.) during 3 consecutive years of annual monitoring;

    or
  - Any system with 90th percentile levels ≤0.005mg/L for Pb and ≤0.65mg/L for Cu and maintains OWQPs for 2 consecutive 6-month monitoring periods
    - Continue with entry point monitoring (every 2 weeks)
    - Reduce tap sample frequency to once every three years

Annual samples should be spread evenly throughout the year to capture seasonal variability.

WQP Monitoring

Return to Standard Monitoring from Reduced Monitoring

- If system fails to meet OWQP specification for more than 9 days in a 6-month compliance period:
  - Return to 6-month monitoring frequency
  - Systems serving > 10,000 must collect standard number of WQP taps
- Can re-qualify for reduced monitoring

Source Water Monitoring and Treatment

Source Water Monitoring and Treatment

- Applicability
  - Systems with a lead or copper ALE
- Purpose
  - Determine contribution of lead and copper from source water to levels measured at the tap
  - Allow proper design of treatment needed to reduce lead and copper at the tap
  - Determine whether source water treatment is needed

Source Water Monitoring and Treatment

Step	Action	Deadline
1	System collects one source water sample from each entry point and submits treatment recommendation to State[1]	180 days after end of monitoring period with Pb or Cu ALE
2	State makes determination of source water treatment	6 months after submission of source water monitoring results
3	System installs source water treatment[2]	24 months after State determination (Step 2)

[1] System can recommend that no source water treatment is needed.
[2] Most systems will not be required to install source water treatment.

Source Water Monitoring and Treatment

Step	Action	Deadline
4	Conduct follow-up monitoring[3]	12 months after installation (2 consecutive 6-month periods)
5	State reviews installation and operation of treatment and sets maximum permissible source water levels (MPLs) [3,4]	6 months after completion of follow-up monitoring (Step 4)
6	Conduct routine source water monitoring	Triennially for ground water systems. Annually for surface water systems.

[3] Only applies if system is required to install source water treatment.
[4] For systems required to install source water treatment, the State will set MPLs for both lead and copper even if only one AL is exceeded. Some States may set MPLs even if treatment is not required. An MPL exceedance is a violation.

Source Water Initial Monitoring

- One sample (lead and copper) from each entry point to the distribution system that is representative of each source after treatment
- Initial Monitoring
  - Samples must be collected within 180 days after the end of the monitoring period with the Pb or Cu ALE
  - All samples must be analyzed for both lead and copper

Compositing of up to 5 samples is allowed but must be done by certified laboratory personnel.

Source Water Follow-Up Monitoring after Installing Treatment

- Only applicable to systems that install source water treatment
- Collect one source sample from each entry point to the distribution system during 2 consecutive 6-month periods following installation
- Analyze all samples for both lead and copper

Source Water Routine Monitoring

- Conducted after State sets maximum permissible levels (MPLs) or determines source water treatment not needed
- Source water samples collected annually
- First annual monitoring period begins during year in which the State sets MPLs or decides no source water treatment is needed
- Not required if tap monitoring results meet or are below the Pb and/or Cu action level during the entire source water sampling period

Source Water Routine Monitoring

If source water treatment is not needed or after State sets maximum permissible levels (MPLs) *

Source Type	Routine Monitoring	Reduced to every 9 years if:
Ground water	Once during 3-year compliance period in effect	Meet MPLs for 3 consecutive compliance periods
Surface or combined	Annually	Meet MPLs for 3 consecutive years

* Assumes system continues to exceed Pb and/or Cu AL

Lead Service Line Replacement

Lead Service Line Replacement

- Required if lead action level is exceeded after installation of corrosion control treatment and/or source water treatment
- System must replace at least 7% of lead service lines annually* (based on initial inventory) either by:
  - Physically replacing the lead service line or
  - Replacing it through testing (i.e., sample result from lead service line testing is $\leq$ 0.015 mg/L)

*** States can require a faster replacement schedule**

Partial Lead Service Line Replacement

- In cases where the system does not own the entire LSL, the system shall notify the owner that it will replace the portion of the line it owns and shall offer to replace the owner's portion of the line.
- Systems are not required to replace "privately-owned" LSL portions at the system's expense.
- If only the system-owned portion is replaced (i.e., partial replacement) the system will:
  - Notify customers at least 45 days prior to replacement
  - Collect samples within 72 hours of replacement
  - Notify individuals served by LSLs within 3 business days of receiving results

Lead Service Line Replacement

Systems can discontinue replacement whenever the lead 90th percentile is at or below the AL of 0.015 mg/L for 2 consecutive monitoring periods.

Systems must recommence lead service line replacement whenever the lead action level is exceeded.*

***Systems that re-exceed the lead AL after completing a 15-year replacement program must reevaluate any LSLs it previously "tested out."**

Reevaluation of Tested-Out Lead Service Lines

- **Systems Affected**
  - Systems subject to lead service line replacement
- **Rule Requirements**
  - Must re-evaluate LSLs that tested at or below 15 ppb if the system re-exceeds the lead AL
  - Must add to inventory of LSLs to be replaced
  - Previous samples may no longer be representative
  - Can either re-test or physically replace the line
  - Must consider “tested-out” line each time the AL is re-exceed

Lead and Copper Rule

Resources

- EPA's lead and copper compliance help web site https://www.epa.gov/dwreginfo/lead-and-copper-rule
- Lead and Copper Rule: A Revised Quick Reference Guide (PDF) (2 pp, 125K) EPA816-F-08-018 June 2008 http://nepis.epa.gov/Exe/ZyPDF.cgi?Dockey=60001N8P.txt
- Lead and Copper Rule: A Quick Reference Guide for Schools and Child Care Facilities that Are Regulated Under the Safe Drinking Water Act (PDF) (5 pp, 546K) http://nepis.epa.gov/Exe/ZyPDF.cgi?Dockey=P10058C5.txt
- Simultaneous Compliance Guidance Manual for Stage 2 Rules (PDF) (462 pp, 3MB) EPA 815-R-07-017 May 2007 http://nepis.epa.gov/Exe/ZyPDF.cgi?Dockey=60000E2Q.txt
- Memo Addressing Lead and Copper Rule Requirements for Optimal Corrosion Control Treatment for Large Drinking Water Systems (PDF) (2 pp, 522K) https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2015-11/documents/occt_req_memo_signed_pg_2015-11-03-155158_508.pdf
- Memo Addressing tap sampling instructions https://www.epa.gov/dwreginfo/memo-clarifying-recommended-tap-sampling-procedures-lead-and-copper-rule

Lead and Copper Rule 3-Part Webinar Series

- **Part 1:** Requirements Before an Action Level Exceedance

  May 11th 2016, 1pm- 2:30pm EDT **COMPLETED**

  May 18th 2016, 2:30pm- 4pm EDT **COMPLETED**

- **Part 2:** Requirements After an Action Level Exceedance

  June 15th 2016, 1pm-2:30pm EDT **COMPLETED**

  June 29th 2016, 1pm-2:30pm EDT

- **Part 3:** Compliance Determination and Reporting Requirements

  August 17th 2016, 2:30pm- 4pm EDT **(Revised Date)**

For more information visit EPA's drinking water training page:
https://www.epa.gov/dwreginfo/drinking-water-trainings

Or Email OGWDWProtectionTraining
OGWDWProtectionTraining@epa.gov