



# Lead Service Line Replacement

Lead Exposure and Prevention Advisory Committee (LEPAC)

October 16, 2023

# LSLR Collaborative

The LSLR Collaborative's goal is to accelerate full lead service line replacement in communities across the United States.

[LSLR-Collaborative.org](https://www.lslr-collaborative.org)



# Speakers



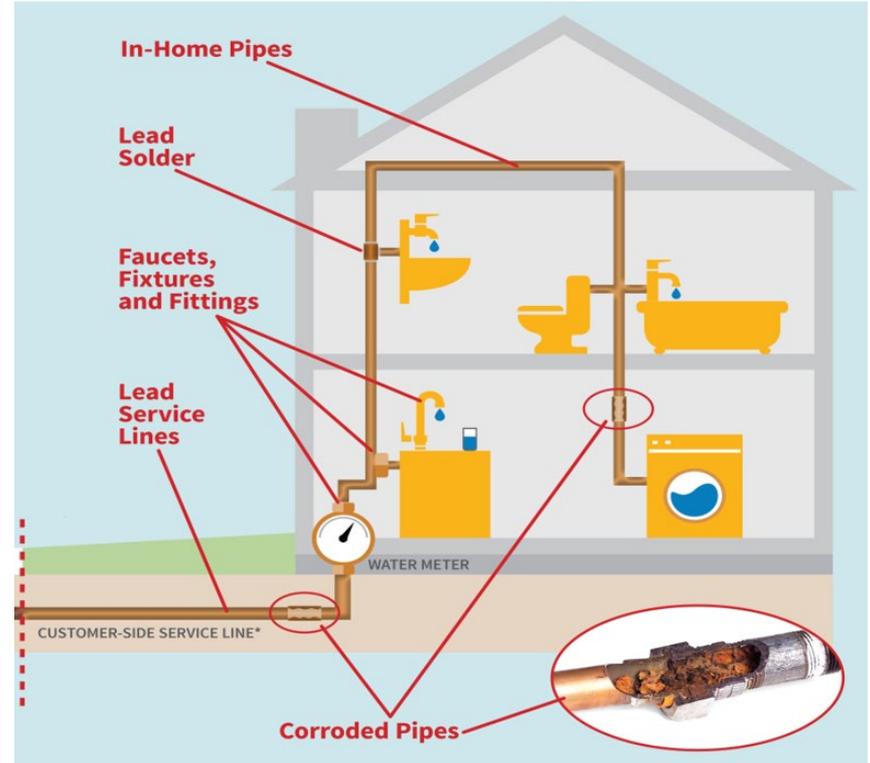
**Steve Via**  
Director, Federal Relations  
American Water Works Association



**Lynn Thorp**  
National Campaigns Director,  
Clean Water Action

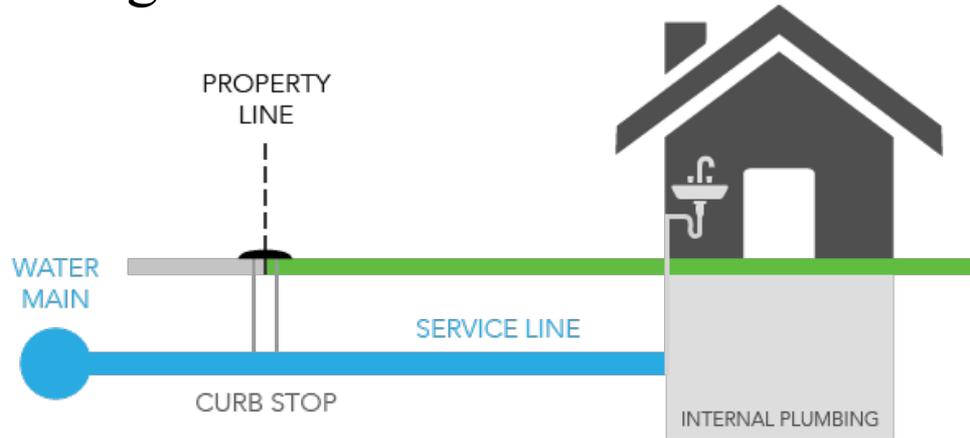
# Sources of Lead in Water

- Lead can enter drinking water when pipes and plumbing fixtures that contain lead corrode, especially where the water has high acidity or low mineral content
- While leaded solder and brass can be important sources of lead in drinking water, the LSLR Collaborative is focused solely on LSLs



# What Is a Lead Service Line?

- A lead service line (LSL) is the lead pipe that connects the water main under the street to a home or building
- When present, LSLs are the largest potential source of lead in drinking water



# Nexus with LEPAC

- Individual households are potentially impacted by multiple sources of lead
- Achieving additional lead exposure reduction necessitates program integration
- There is an ongoing national campaign to identify and replace lead service lines (Lead and Copper Rule Revisions)
- EPA estimates there are 9.2 million lead service lines remaining in the U.S.
- Federal funding (\$15 billion over 5 years) is supporting LSL replacement, of which 49% will go to disadvantaged communities with loan forgiveness

# EPA's Lead and Copper Rule (LCR)

- Compliance with requirements in the LCR Revisions begins in October 2024 and additional requirements are being proposed later this year
- Provisions relevant to LEPAC
  - Initial inventory of service line materials due October 2024
  - Notification of impacted households when a lead service line is disturbed or replaced
  - Distribution of water filters to impacted households
  - Monitoring for lead in water at licensed childcare facilities and elementary schools
  - Investigation of individual households when observed lead levels above 15  $\mu\text{g}/\text{L}$  in compliance tap sample monitoring
  - Provision of data and communication materials to local health departments

# Concluding Remarks

- While lead in dust and paint is a pervasive source of lead exposure, identifying exposure via water can be particularly impactful for homes with LSLs and in communities where water is corrosive to lead
- Preparing clinicians and community health practitioners to communicate about lead exposure risks from all sources coherently is essential
- Ongoing efforts to identify and replace LSLs as well as build awareness of lead in water in childcare facilities and schools will elevate lead exposure awareness, which can be leveraged to address other sources of lead exposure



# Questions?

Get in touch at [feedback@lslr-collaborative.org](mailto:feedback@lslr-collaborative.org)