Sources of exposure for infants

EPA 2017 at https://ehp.niehs.nih.gov/ehp1605/
Sources of exposure for toddlers

EPA 2017 at https://ehp.niehs.nih.gov/ehp1605/
How much is too much lead?

- No safe level of lead in blood found
- EPA’s 15 ppb Lead Action Level is not based on health
- But . . . EDF developed levels from EPA report

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age of child in home and type of exposure</th>
<th>Houses built before 1950</th>
<th>Houses built 1950 to 1978</th>
<th>Tests show no lead in dust or soil</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Formula-fed infant</td>
<td>3.8 ppb</td>
<td>8.2 ppb</td>
<td>11.3 ppb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other children 7 years or younger</td>
<td>5.9 ppb</td>
<td>12.9 ppb</td>
<td>27.3 ppb</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
How does lead get into drinking water?
State roles in helping communities replace lead service lines (LSLs)

1. Ensuring compliance with the safe drinking water rules, including the Lead and Copper Rule.

2. Educating communities, utilities, and the public on health risks posed by lead; the benefits and challenges of replacing LSLs; and available resources.

3. Establishing policies that enable or direct communities and utilities to fully replace LSLs.
State proactive policies to support LSL replacement

• Setting a goal of fully replacing LSLs in the state.

• Enabling communities to secure funding for LSL replacement beyond typical state revolving loan program.

• Requiring an inventory of known and potential LSLs and making the information available to the public.

• Mandating lead-safe work practices designed to ensure that customers are protected from lead when LSLs are replaced.

• Requiring disclosure of known or potential LSLs by property owners to potential buyers or renters.
# Proactive state policies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Estimate of LSLs</th>
<th>Set Goal</th>
<th>Enable Funding</th>
<th>Require Inventory</th>
<th>Mandate Practices</th>
<th>Require Disclosure</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>65,000</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
<td>Limited</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michigan</td>
<td>460,000</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Good</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington</td>
<td>1,000-8,800³</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
<td>Limited</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indiana</td>
<td>205,557</td>
<td>Yes (Rates)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Limited</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>360,000</td>
<td>Yes (Grants)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Very good</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>160,000</td>
<td>Yes (Rates)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Voluntary</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vermont</td>
<td>7,400</td>
<td>Yes (Grants)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>None</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>97,000</td>
<td>Yes (Grants)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>None</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wisconsin</td>
<td>240,000</td>
<td>Yes (Grants)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Good</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illinois</td>
<td>730,000</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ohio</td>
<td>650,000</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Limited</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Based on 2016 American Water Works Association (AWWA) Survey, except WA and IN, which are based on state surveys
2 Based on EDF’s Grading of State Disclosure Policies for Lead Pipes Report
3 Estimate varies if lead goosenecks are included
Community efforts to replace LSLs

- 14 communities have publicly set a goal of eliminating LSLs in their jurisdiction.
  - Represents more than 240,000 LSLs

- 19 communities are taking important steps but have not yet set a goal
State lead pipe disclosure policies for homebuyers
Testing for lead in drinking water in child care centers

• Five states and one city require child care centers to test drinking water for lead
  • Connecticut
  • Illinois
  • New Jersey
  • Rhode Island
  • Washington
  • New York City, New York

• Voluntary programs in Oregon, Michigan and Cincinnati, Ohio
Key Resources

• Lead Service Lines Replacement Collaborative - www.lslr-collaborative.org

• EPA 2017 Report on Sources of Lead Exposure - https://ehp.niehs.nih.gov/ehp1605/

• EDF Lead Resources - www.edf.org/lead


EPA 2017 at https://ehp.niehs.nih.gov/ehp1605/