

# Lead Service Lines and State Policies

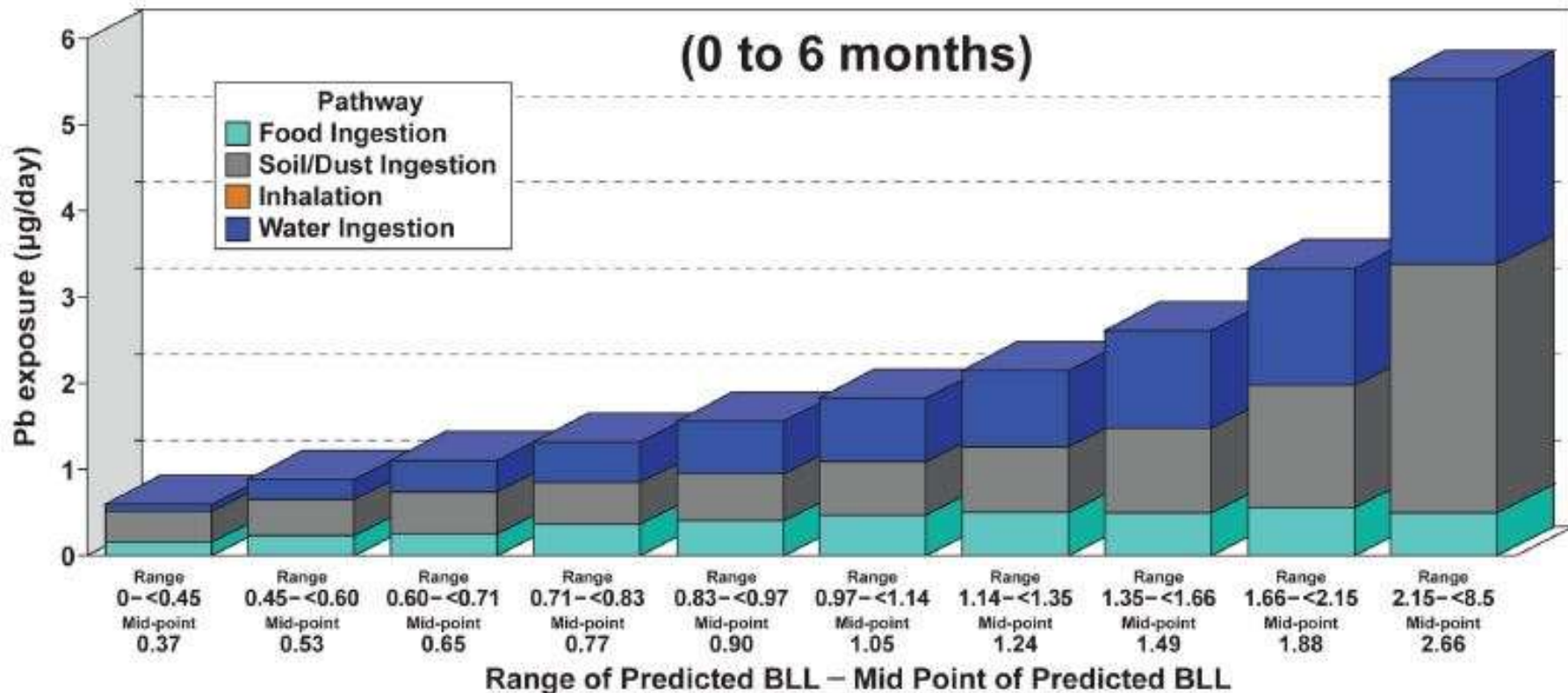
NCSL Lead in Water Webinar  
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Tom Neltner  
Chemicals Policy Director  
Environmental Defense Fund



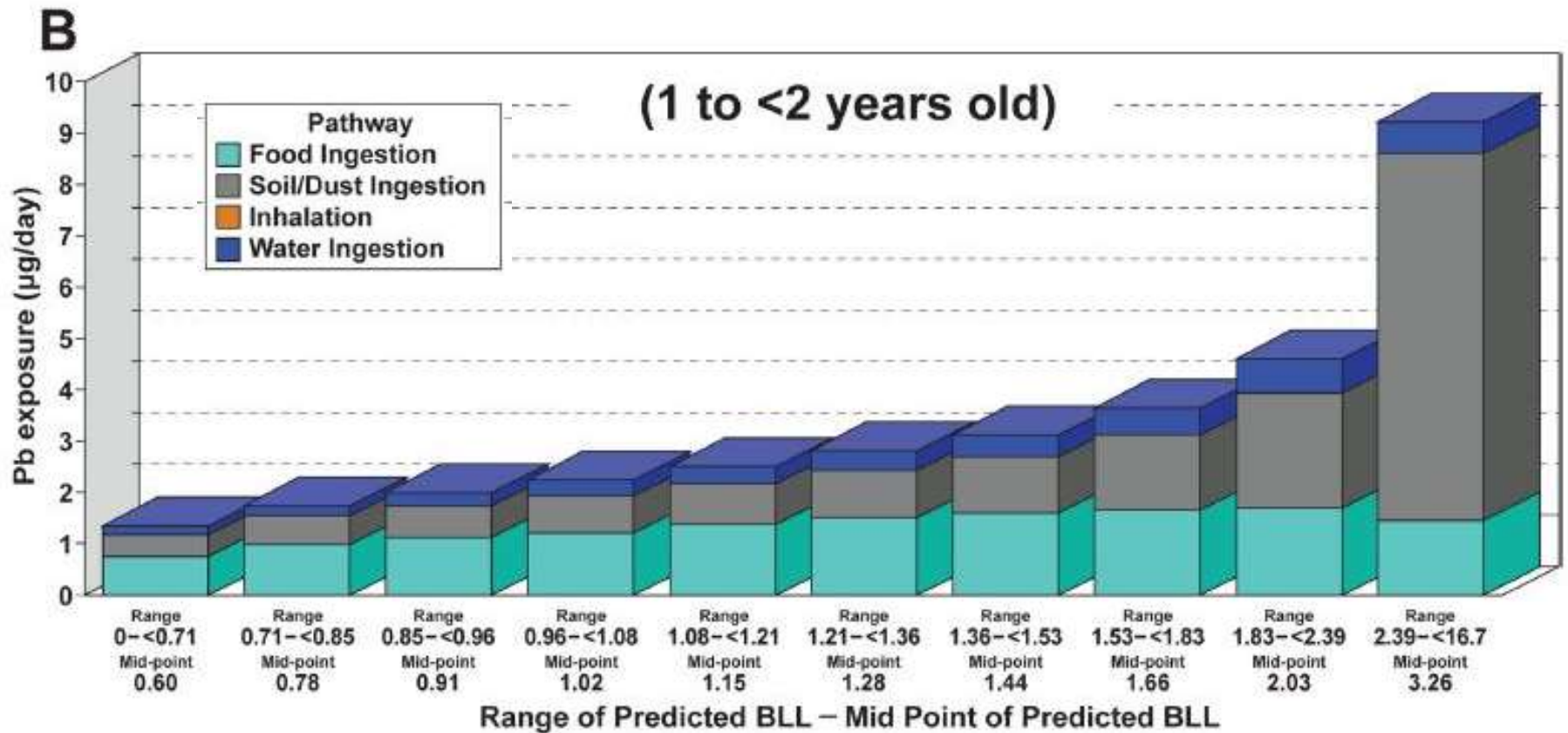
# Sources of exposure for infants

**A Contribution of Effective Pb Exposure from Major Pathways (0 to 6 months)**



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

# Sources of exposure for toddlers



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

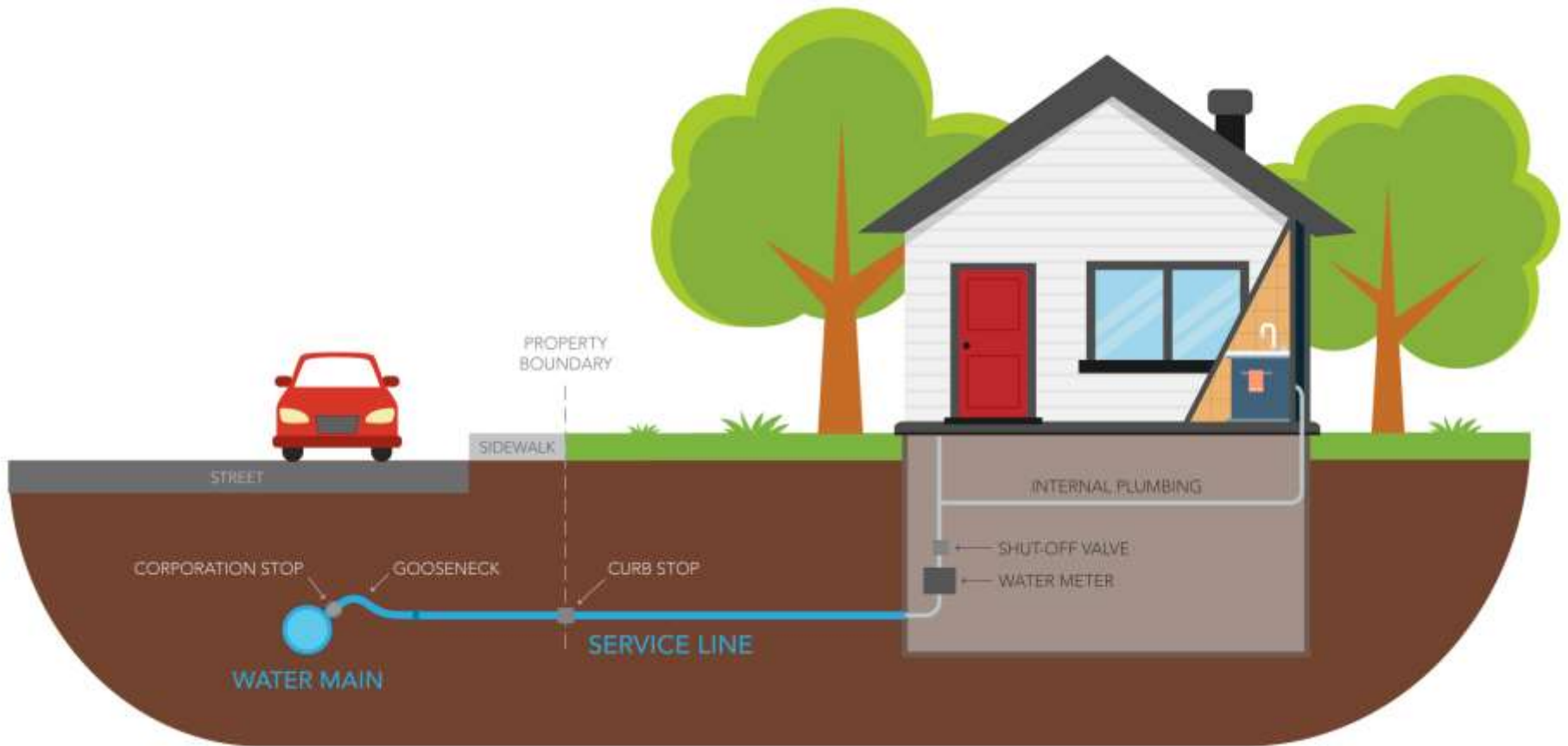
# How much is too much lead?

- 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


EDF's assessment of a health-based benchmark for individual action on lead in drinking water

<b>Age of child in home and type of exposure</b>	<b>Houses built before 1950</b>	<b>Houses built 1950 to 1978</b>	<b>Tests show no lead in dust or soil</b>
Formula-fed infant	3.8 ppb	8.2 ppb	11.3 ppb
Other children 7 years or younger	5.9 ppb	12.9 ppb	27.3 ppb

# 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
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# 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

State	Estimate of LSLs <sup>1</sup>	Set Goal	Enable Funding	Require Inventory	Mandate Practices	Require Disclosure <sup>2</sup>
California	65,000	Yes		Yes		Limited
Michigan	460,000	Yes				Good
Washington	1,000-8,800 <sup>3</sup>	Yes		Yes		Limited
Indiana	205,557		Yes (Rates)			Limited
New York	360,000		Yes (Grants)			Very good
Pennsylvania	160,000		Yes (Rates)			Voluntary
Vermont	7,400		Yes (Grants)			None
Virginia	97,000		Yes (Grants)			None
Wisconsin	240,000		Yes (Grants)			Good
Illinois	730,000			Yes	Yes	Good
Ohio	650,000			Yes		Limited

<sup>1</sup>Based on 2016 American Water Works Association (AWWA) Survey, except WA and IN, which are based on state surveys

<sup>2</sup>Based on EDF's Grading of State Disclosure Policies for Lead Pipes Report

<sup>3</sup>Estimate varies if lead goosenecks are included

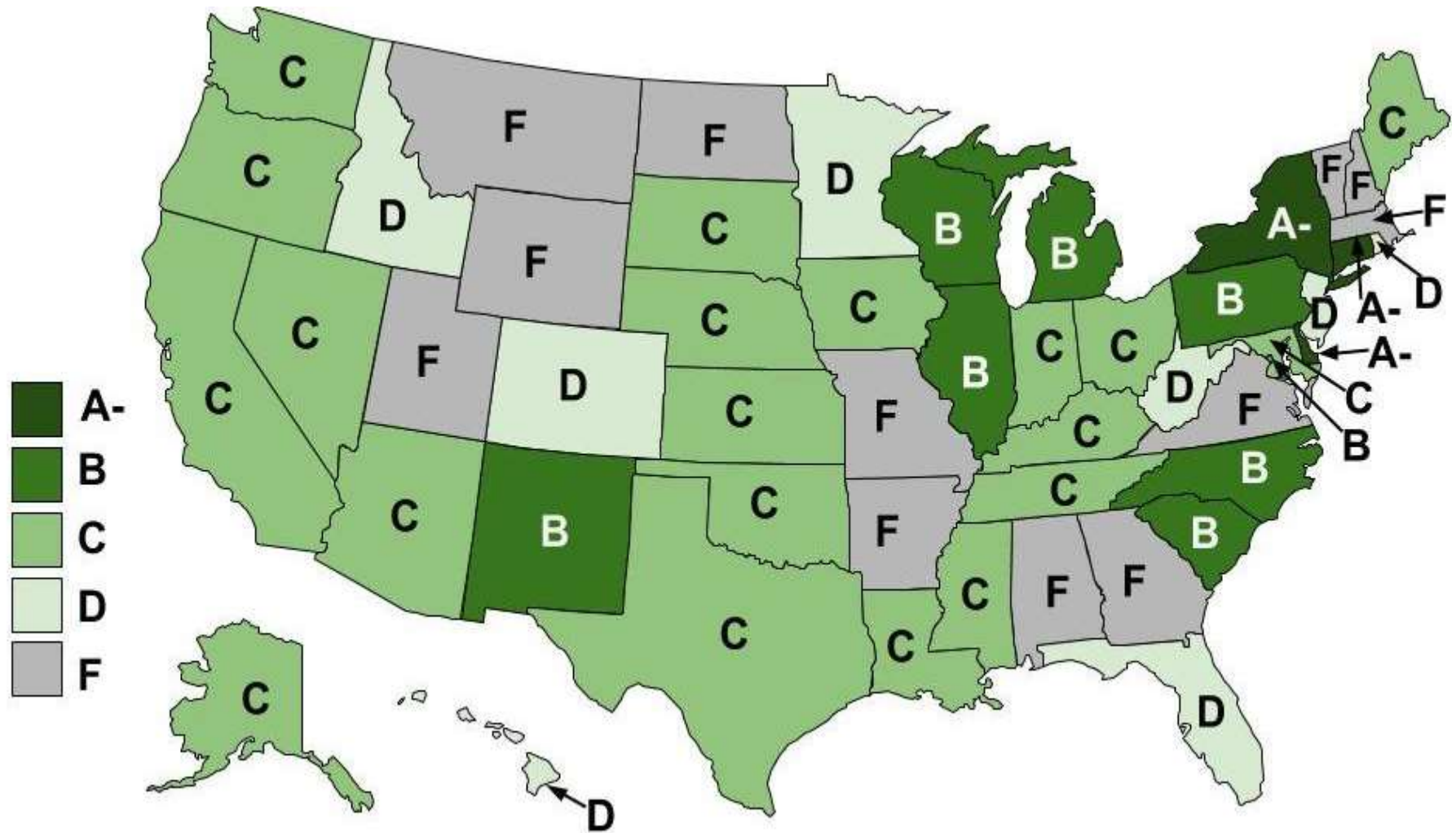


# Community efforts to replace LSLs

- 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



**LEAD SERVICE LINE REPLACEMENT COLLABORATIVE**

# Key Resources

- Lead Service Lines Replacement Collaborative - [www.lslr-collaborative.org](http://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](http://www.edf.org/lead)
- EDF Health Blog - <http://blogs.edf.org/health>

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



Tom Neltner  
Chemicals Policy Director  
[tneltner@edf.org](mailto:tneltner@edf.org)  
202-572-3263