

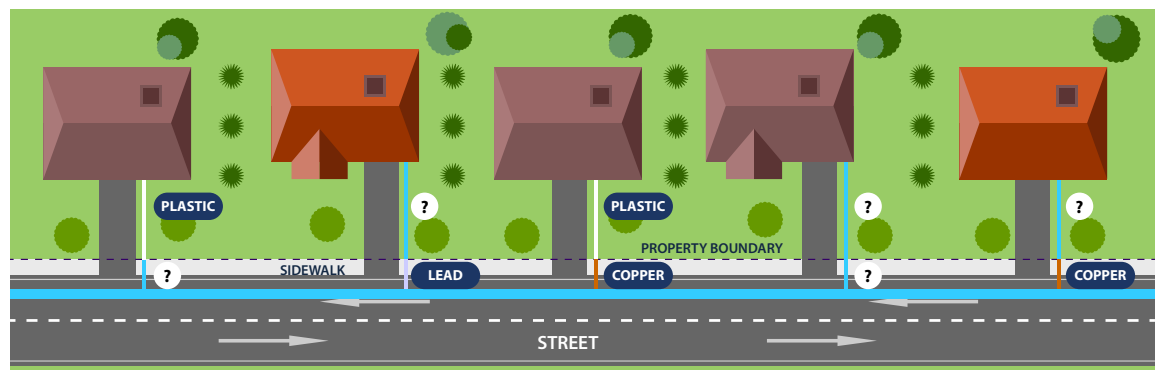
WHAT CHANGED WITH MICHIGAN'S 2018 LEAD AND COPPER RULE?

Prior to the adoption of the new **Michigan Lead and Copper Rule** in June 2018, Michigan's requirements were consistent with the federal Lead and Copper Rule. The new Michigan rule includes targeted changes that are detailed here.

1

NEW REQUIREMENT: INVENTORY ALL SERVICE LINES

BEFORE



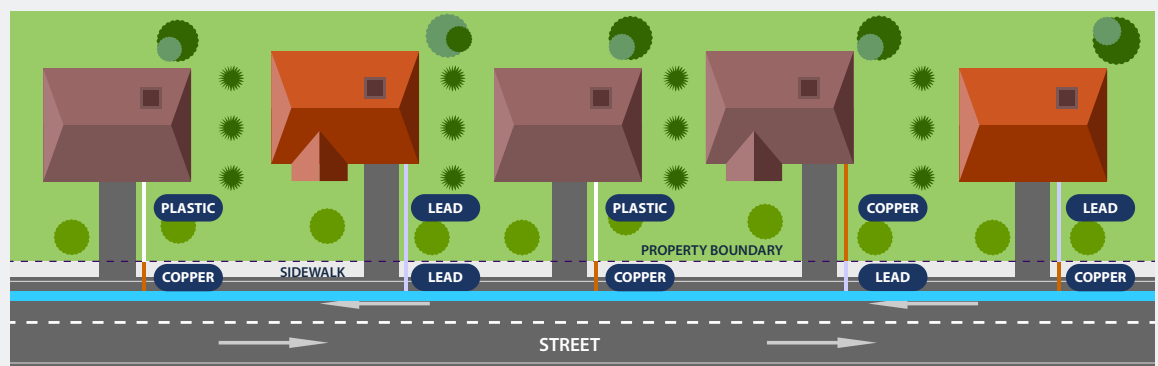
WHAT CHANGED?

- **Your water system must prepare a service line inventory that identifies the material of all service lines** in the distribution system, including the portions on both public and private property.
- **You water supply must notify you within 30 days** if you live in a house with a lead or unknown service line galvanized steel previously connected to lead, or the material is unknown but likely to contain lead. They must also notify you if your service line material cannot be determined.

WHY?

Some water supplies have incomplete service line records, which means they may not know which houses have a lead service line and which ones do not. **A complete service line inventory is a critical starting point for protecting you from lead in drinking water.** It is important for your water supplier to let you know if you have a lead service line at your home so you can take precautions to protect yourself. The inventory allows your water supply to plan and implement a lead service line removal program in your community. It also helps your water supply identify high risk sites for collecting Lead and Copper Rule compliance samples.

AFTER



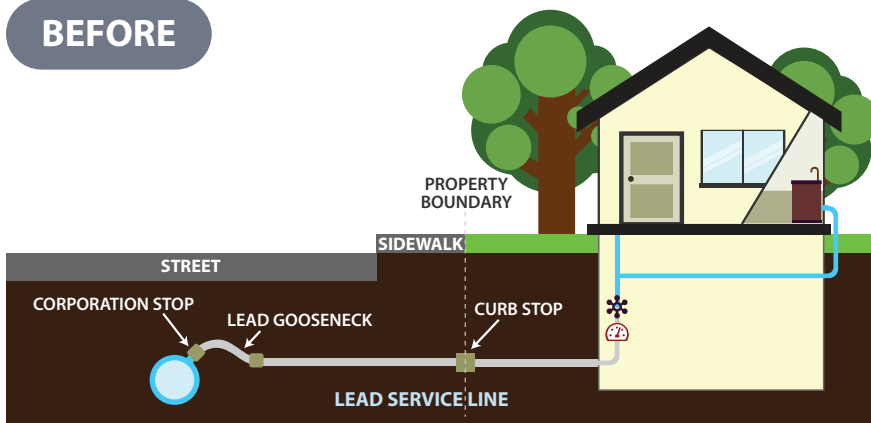
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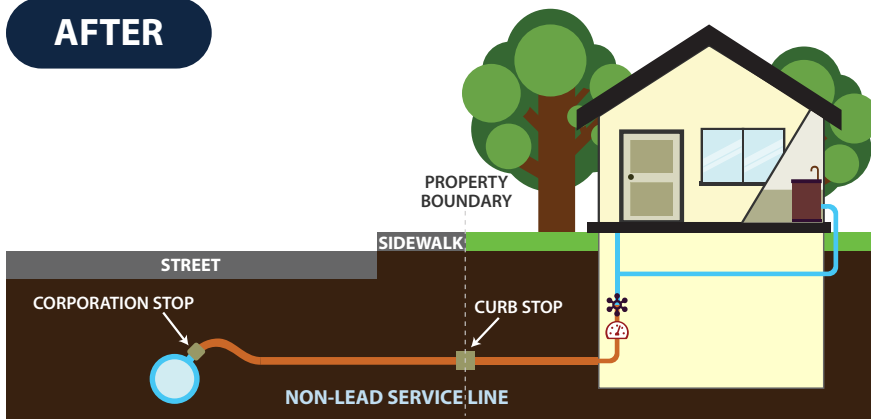
2

NEW REQUIREMENT: COMPLETE LEAD SERVICE LINE REPLACEMENT

BEFORE



AFTER



WHAT CHANGED?

- **Your water supply is required to fully replace all lead service lines.** Full replacement means removing entire lead service lines, on both public and private property. Removing only part of the lead service line is prohibited, unless emergency repairs are necessary.
- **The definition of a lead service line changed.** Lead service lines extend from the water main in the street to either the first water shutoff valve inside the building or 18 inches inside the building. Lead goosenecks, lead pigtails, and any other fittings made of lead between the water main and the shutoff are also considered lead service lines. Galvanized service lines—steel pipes with a thin coating of zinc—that are or were attached to a lead service line must also be replaced.
- **Your water supply must replace an average of 5% of lead service lines each year so that all lead service lines are removed within 20 years.** Your water supplier may use a different replacement schedule based on your water supply's asset management plan if they receive permission from the Michigan Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy (EGLE).

WHY?

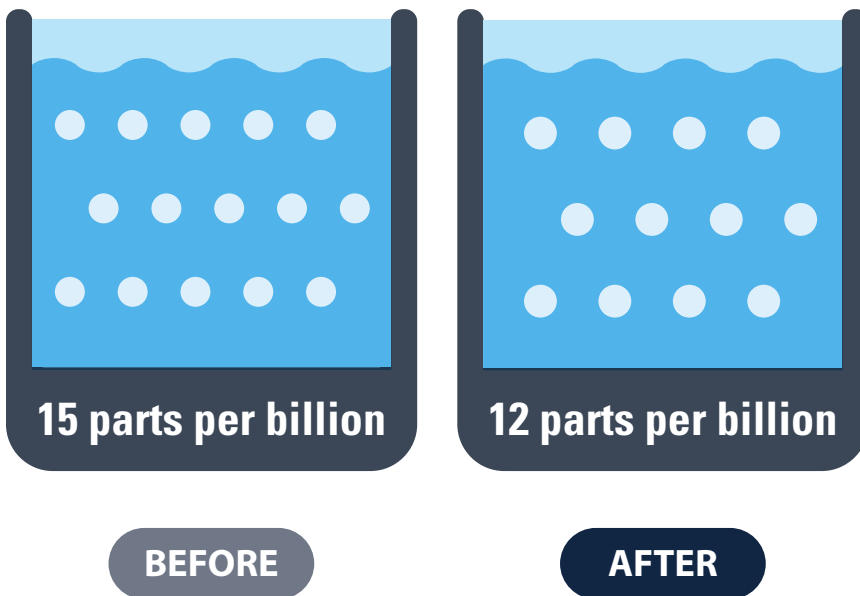
Lead service lines are the largest source of lead in contact with drinking water. Lead service line replacement permanently removes this lead source. Studies show that partial lead service line replacement can release lead particles into water, increase pipe corrosion, and can allow more lead to reach your faucet.

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3

TARGETED REVISION: LOWER LEAD ACTION LEVEL



WHAT CHANGED?

- The lead action level will decrease from 15 ppb to 12 ppb on January 1, 2025.
- As in the federal Lead and Copper Rule, when your water system exceeds the lead action level, they are required to
 - 1) send notices to all customers,
 - 2) optimize corrosion control, and
 - 3) increase the pace of lead service line replacement to 7% per year if they were already using corrosion control treatment.

WHY?

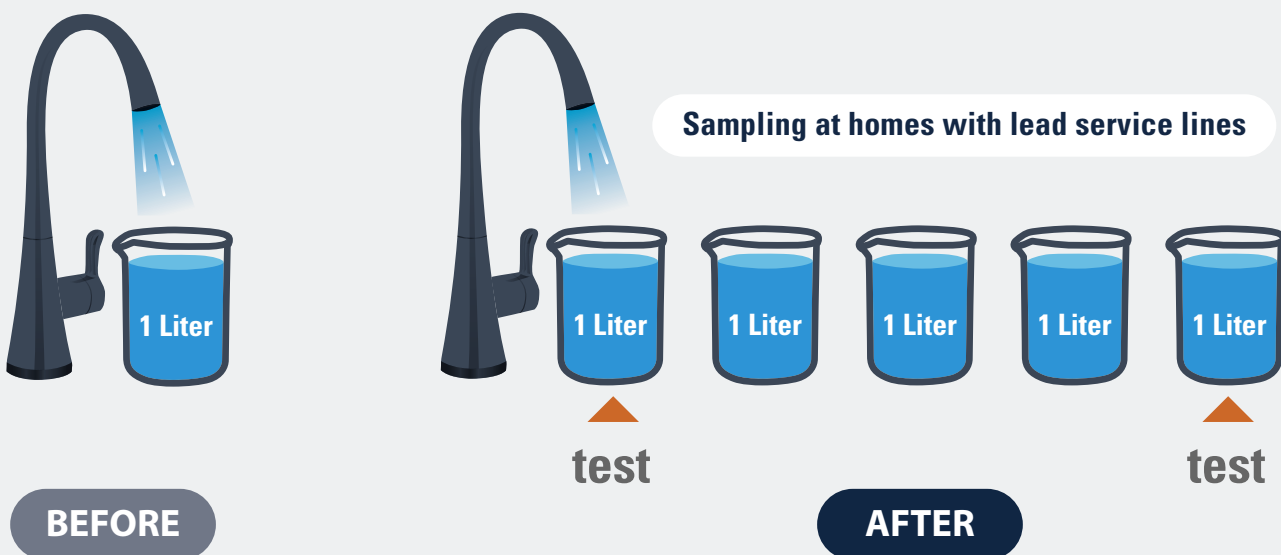
The lower lead action level may encourage your water system to voluntarily evaluate whether changes in corrosion control treatment can lower lead levels in your community. If your water system does exceed the lower lead action level, they will be required to reduce the risk of lead exposure by improving corrosion control treatment or accelerating lead service line replacement. They also must notify the community about elevated lead levels and provide public education about lead in drinking water to all customers.

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4

TARGETED REVISION: NEW SAMPLING REQUIREMENTS AND METHODS



WHAT'S NEW?

- Before, water supplies were required to test only the first liter of water collected from a tap. Now, your water supply will **test both the first and fifth liters** of water when compliance samples are collected in homes that have lead service lines.
- If your water system has lead service lines, all compliance **samples must be collected at buildings with lead service lines** or lead pipes before sampling at buildings with other service line or plumbing materials.
- **Water systems must test their water annually**, unless they meet a stricter standard for lead in the samples. The federal rule allows most water supplies that meet the lead action level (15 ppb) and copper action level (1,300 ppb) to sample every three years. Now your water system may sample annually if they are unable to meet new criteria in the Michigan rule to qualify for reduced sampling frequency.

WHY?

Service lines that deliver water to a building can be made of lead. Even where there is no lead service line, plumbing inside the building can contain lead in fittings, fixtures, pipes (lead or galvanized), and solder. The first liter sample from the tap typically does not include water from the lead service line, which is the largest source of lead in contact with drinking water. **The first liter sample can potentially show the risk of lead release from building plumbing. The fifth liter is more likely to capture a portion of the water from the lead service line leading up to the home.** The fifth liter better measures the potential range of exposure to lead in water in lead service line homes.

Collecting two samples at lead service line homes also helps water supplies measure the effectiveness of corrosion control treatment for addressing multiple lead sources in plumbing.

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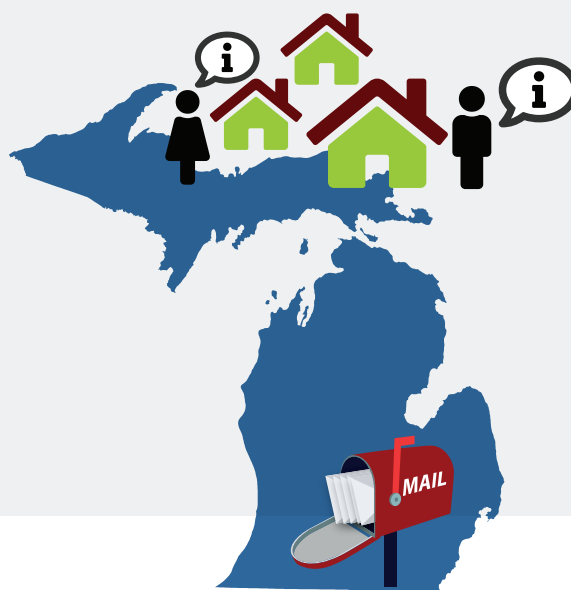
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5

NEW REQUIREMENT: PUBLIC INFORMATION



BEFORE



AFTER

WHAT'S NEW?

- Your water supply must notify you in writing if you live in a house where the service line contains lead, galvanized steel previously connected to lead, or the material is unknown but likely to contain lead. They must also notify you if your service line material cannot be determined. They must notify you when you open a new account or within 30 days of determining the material of your service line.
- If EGLE notifies your water system that they have a lead action level exceedance, your water system must release a public advisory notifying your community within 3 days. Next, your water system must deliver public education materials about lead in drinking water no later than 60 days after the end of the monitoring period.
- Your water system must include new information in your annual Water Quality Report: the 90th percentile results from the most recent sampling, the number of sampling sites exceeding the action level, and the range of individual sample results for all monitoring locations. They must also include the number of lead service lines, the number of service lines of unknown materials and the total number of service lines in the water system.

WHY?

When you have better information about the risk of lead exposure at your home and in your community, you can take precautions to protect yourself in your own home, verify that required actions to reduce lead exposure are happening in your community, and track your community's progress removing lead service lines over time.