

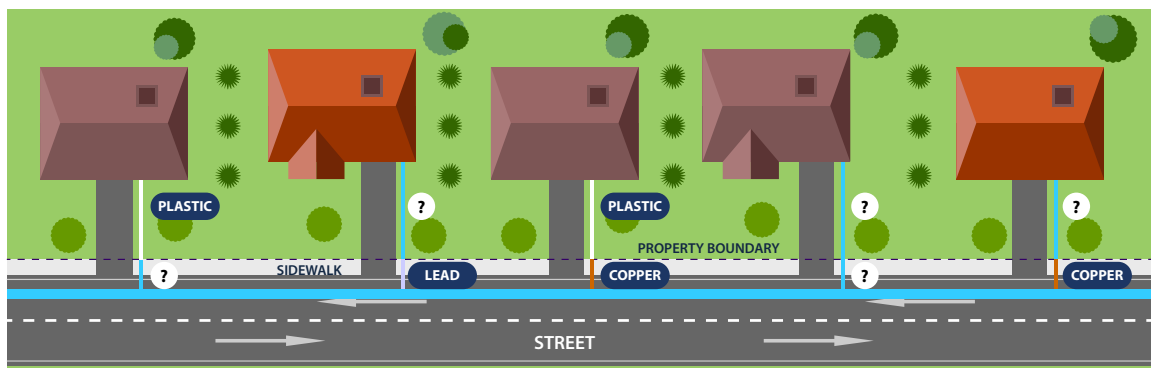
WHAT CHANGED WITH MICHIGAN'S 2018 LEAD AND COPPER RULE?

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



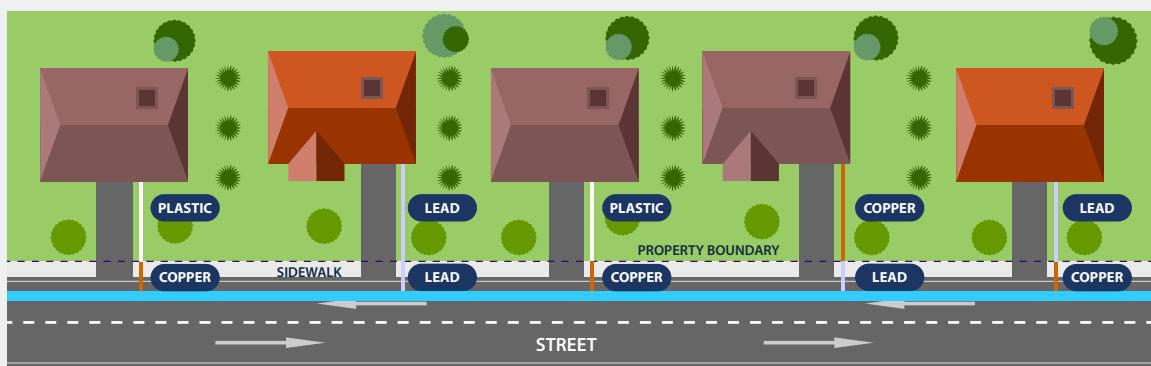
WHAT'S NEW?

- Water systems must create a distribution system materials inventory that identifies the material of all service lines in the distribution system, including the portions on both public and private property.
- Water supplies must notify residents within 30 days if they live in a house with a lead service line.

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. Completing a service line inventory is a critical starting point for protecting consumers from lead in drinking water. It is important for water suppliers to let consumers know if they have a lead service line so they can take precautions in their home. The inventory is necessary for water supplies to plan and implement lead service line removal requirements. It also identifies buildings that meet criteria to include in a water supply's Lead and Copper Rule sampling pool.

AFTER



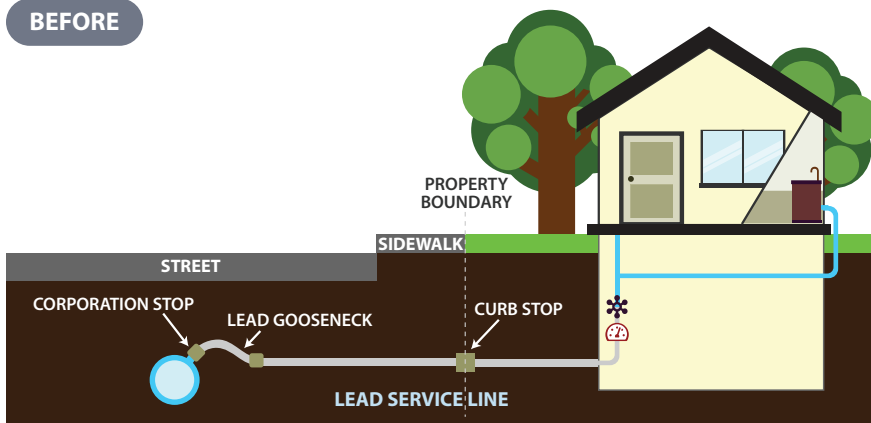
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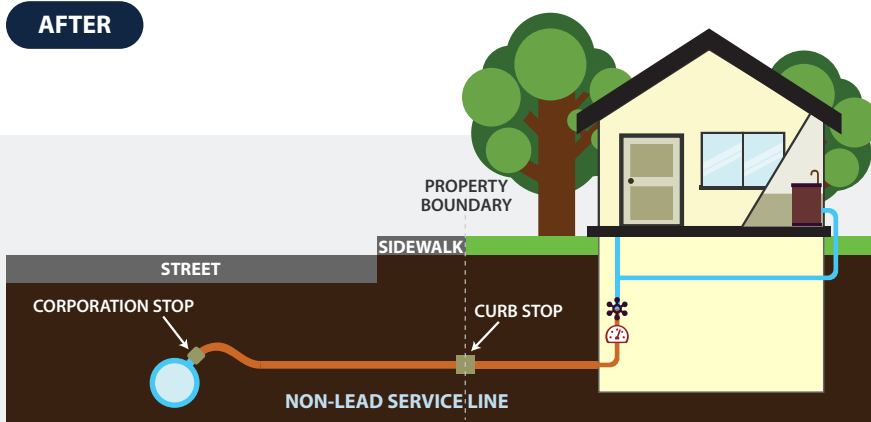
2

NEW REQUIREMENT: COMPLETE LEAD SERVICE LINE REPLACEMENT

BEFORE



AFTER



WHAT'S NEW?

- Water supplies are 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.
- Water supplies must replace an average of 5% of lead service lines each year so that all lead service lines are removed within 20 years. A water supplier can use a different replacement schedule based on the water supply's asset management plan if they receive permission from the Michigan Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy (EGLE).

WHY?

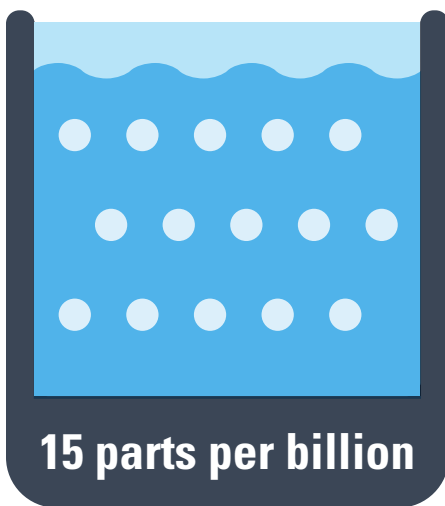
Lead service lines are the largest source of lead in contact with drinking water. Lead service line replacement permanently removes this lead source from drinking water supplies. Studies show that partial lead service line replacement can release lead particles into water, increase pipe corrosion, and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

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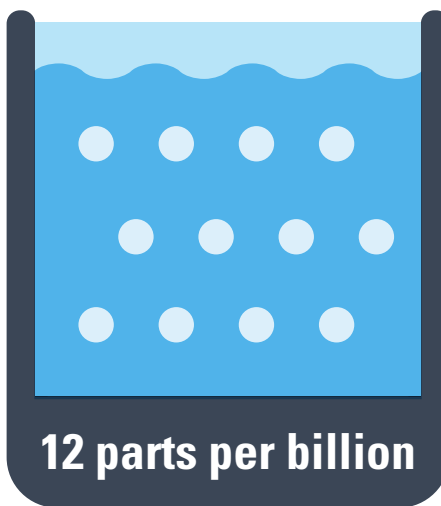
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3

TARGETED REVISION: LOWER LEAD ACTION LEVEL



BEFORE



AFTER

WHAT'S NEW?

- 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 a water system exceeds the lead action level, the water system is 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 appropriate corrosion control had already been in place.

WHY?

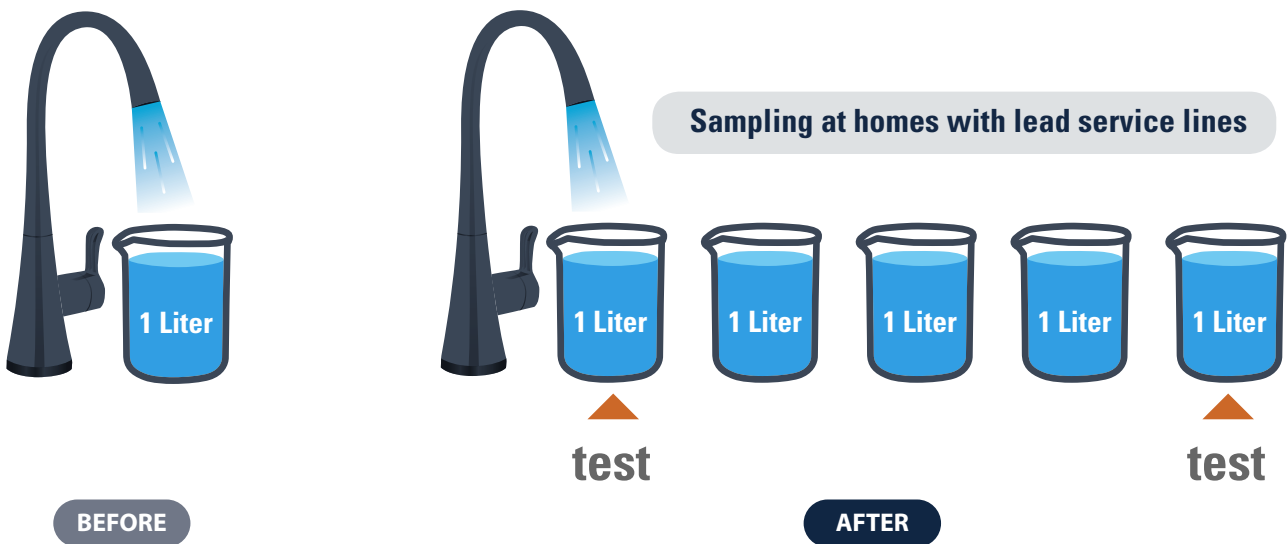
Lowering the lead action level encourages more water supplies to evaluate whether additional corrosion control can lower lead levels in the drinking water to avoid exceeding the action level. A lower lead action level may result in more water supplies exceeding the action level. If this happens, those water supplies will reduce the risk of lead exposure by improving corrosion control treatment or accelerating lead service line replacement. More consumers will receive notice of elevated lead levels and public education about lead in drinking water.

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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, water supplies will test both the first and fifth liters of water collected from lead service line homes.
- Water supplies must sample at buildings with lead service lines or lead pipes before sampling at buildings with other service line or plumbing materials.
- Water supplies 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 some of these water supplies will sample annually if they are unable to meet new criteria in the Michigan rule to qualify for reduced sampling frequency.
- More water supplies using corrosion control treatment are required to sample water quality parameters more frequently than under the federal rule to ensure that corrosion control is working as planned.

WHY?

Lead can be found in service lines that deliver water to a building. Even where there is no lead service line, lead can be found in plumbing inside the building in such things as fittings, fixtures, pipes (lead or galvanized), and solder. The first liter 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 internal 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. The increased sampling frequency for lead and copper and water quality parameters will provide more timely data for detecting unexpected changes in water quality.

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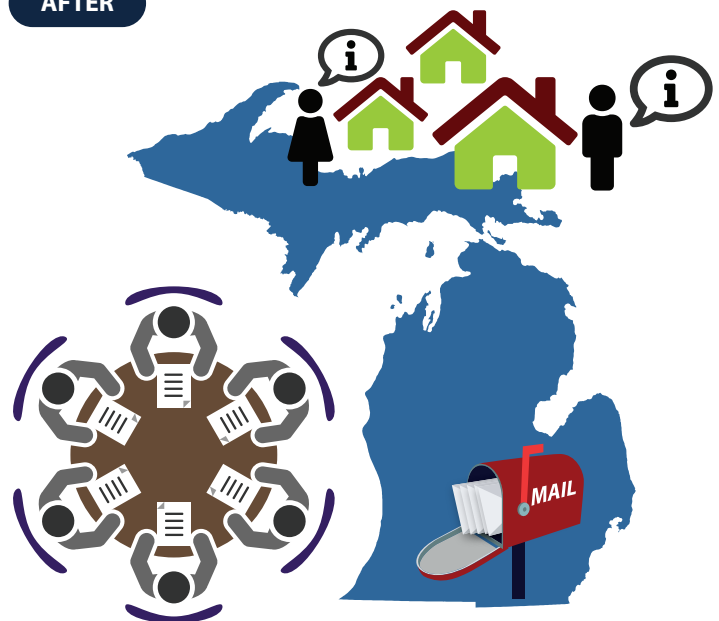
5

NEW REQUIREMENT: PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

BEFORE



AFTER



WHAT'S NEW?

- A State Water System Advisory Council will advise the EGLE and local water supplies on lead in drinking water awareness campaigns, advise communities on action plans if lead action levels are exceeded, promote data and information transparency and management, and support all communities in Michigan on lead and other drinking water quality issues.
- Every water system with more than 50,000 customers must also have a local Water System Advisory Council. The community advisory council must have at least five members with at least one community representative who does not formally represent the interests of any incorporated organization.
- The local Water System Advisory Council will plan and provide public awareness outreach materials for all water system customers about lead in drinking water. They also will advise the water system on community level needs such as accessing homes for lead service line replacement, data transparency, and other community collaborative efforts related to lead in drinking water.

WHY?

These two levels of Water System Advisory Councils create public participation opportunities for community and expert input supporting public awareness, emergency response, and transparency related to lead in drinking water. The water system advisory councils will provide targeted outreach to the diversity of customers the water supply serves.