

TO: Mississippi Public Water System Officials
FROM: Bureau of Public Water Supply (BPWS)
DATE: April 15, 2022



RE: Lead and Copper Rule Revision (LCRR) Lead Service Line Inventory Requirements

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) recently issued regulations requiring all community and non-transient non-community (NTNC) public water supply systems to develop a Lead Service Line Inventory of ALL service lines. Your water system must submit this inventory to the BPWS by no later than December 31, 2023.

Pipes containing lead can become a potential health risk in drinking water. Some homes (typically built before 1990 in Mississippi) may have lead service lines (LSL) on the customer's property that connect to your water system's main lines. Young children, infants, and fetuses are particularly vulnerable to lead in drinking water and water used for formula because the physical and behavioral effects of lead occur at lower exposure levels in children than in adults.

Lead Service Line Inventory (LSLI)

Preparing the inventory will allow your system to assess the magnitude of its LSLs, better identify sampling locations, and begin planning for LSL removal actions including applying for funding. Additional information on the Lead and Copper Rule Revisions, can be found online at:

- <https://www.epa.gov/dwreginfo/lead-and-copper-rule> (EPA online) or
- <https://www.lslr-collaborative.org/> (Lead Service Line Replacement (LSLR) Collaborative).

Trainings and guidance for LSLI will be available later in the year. **While awaiting guidance and state-approved documents for inventory input, water systems should be collecting information and historical sources to help you complete the required inventory.**

- The following informational sources can be used to build your LSLI:
 1. Construction/plumbing codes, permits, and existing records which indicate the service line materials used to connect structures to the distribution system.
 2. Water system records such as distribution system maps/drawings, historical records on service connections, meter installation records, historical capital improvement or master plans, and standard operating procedures.
 3. Inspections and records of the distribution system that indicate the material composition of the service connections that connect a structure to the distribution system.
- Include every service line in the water system, (whether in-service or not). It must document material(s) present and approximate age of components on both the private and public side of the system. Systems may list some segments or the overall service line classification as "unknown." "Unknown" service lines will be counted as Lead Service Lines under the LCRR until verified that they are non-lead containing.
- Identify all commercial, industrial, public, or residential building types connected to a service line within the LSLI. The LCRR requires community water systems to prioritize sampling sites such as single-family and multi-family residents with LSLs, galvanized lines, and other respective sites.
- Update annually or triennially (depending on sample schedule).

Available Funding Assistance

The Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL) contains dedicated funding through the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF) for LSLI and LSLR. As MS DWSRF makes plans for this funding, the BPWS will work closely with water systems to rapidly complete LSLIs. There will be funding and technical assistance available to help water systems develop these inventories and LSLR planning. For more information on this funding, please email BIL-LR@msdh.ms.gov or contact MS DWSRF program at 601-576-7393.

Working together as a state, Mississippians can address the main goal of the LCRR and will effectively **GET THE LEAD OUT** of our water systems. Thank you for your continued cooperation.

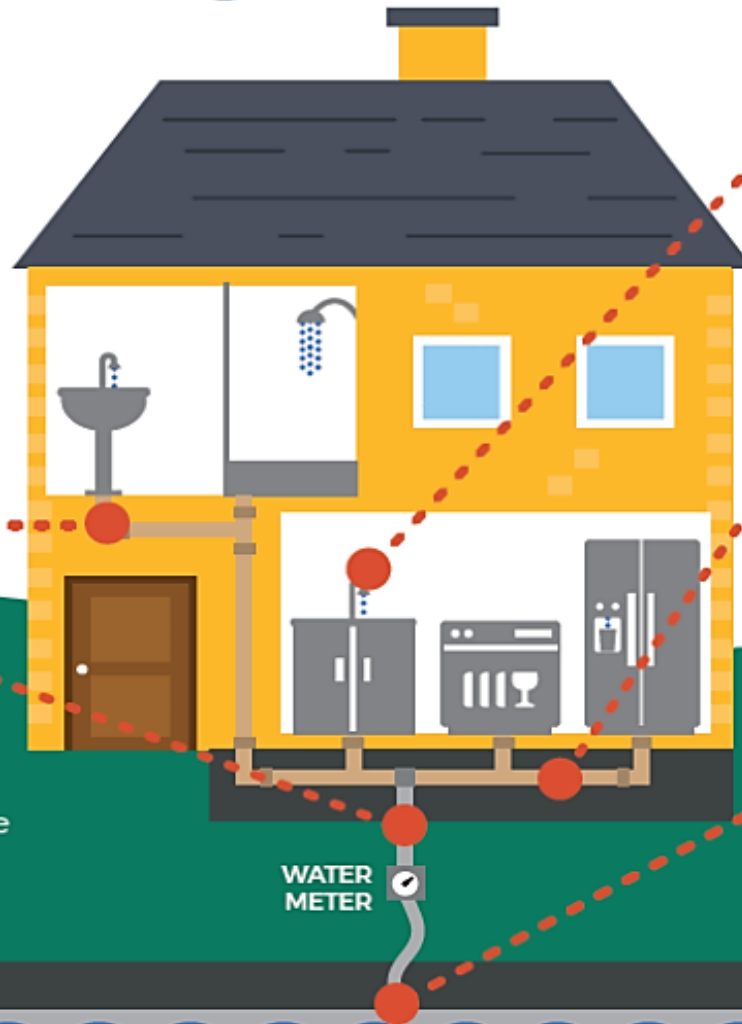
Sources of LEAD in Drinking Water



Copper Pipe with Lead Solder: Solder made or installed before 1986 contained high lead levels.



Lead Service Line: The service line is the pipe that runs from the water main to the home's internal plumbing. Lead service lines can be a major source of lead contamination in water.



Faucets: Fixtures inside your home may contain lead.



Galvanized Pipe: Lead particles can attach to the surface of galvanized pipes. Over time, the particles can enter your drinking water, causing elevated lead levels.



Lead Goose Necks: Goose necks and pigtails are shorter pipes that connect the lead service line to the main.

WATER METER

MAIN WATER LINE