

effects on children. The statement must include the information in figure 1 to this paragraph (d)(1):

Figure 1 to Paragraph (d)(1)

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. [INSERT NAME OF SYSTEM] is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect

yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you

may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact [INSERT NAME OF SYSTEM] and CONTACT INFORMATION. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

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■ 18. Amend appendix A to subpart O of part 141 under the heading "Inorganic contaminants" by removing the entry for "Lead" and adding the entry "Lead (mg/L)" in its place to read as follows:

Appendix A to Subpart O of Part 141—Regulated Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Traditional MCL in mg/L	To convert for CCR, multiply by	MCL in CCR units	MCLG	Major sources in drinking water	Health effects language
*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Inorganic contaminants						
*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Lead (mg/L)	AL = 0.010	1,000	AL = 10 ...	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems and service lines connecting buildings to water mains, erosion of natural deposits.	There is no safe level of lead in drinking water. Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Some of the health effects to infants and children include decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can also result in new or worsened learning and behavior problems. The children of persons who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy may be at increased risk of these harmful health effects. Adults have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney or nervous system problems. Contact your health care provider for more information about your risks.
*	*	*	*	*	*	*

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■ 19. Amend § 141.202 by revising paragraph (b)(1) to read as follows:

§ 141.202 Tier 1 Public Notice—Form, manner, and frequency of notice.

* * * * *

(b) * * *

(1) Provide a public notice as soon as practical but no later than 24 hours after the system learns of the violation or situation requiring Tier 1 public notice;

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■ 20. Amend appendix A to subpart Q of part 141 in section I by revising the

entry "1. Lead and Copper Rule (TT)" under the heading "C. Lead and Copper Rule (Action Level for lead is 0.015 mg/L, for copper is 1.3 mg/L)" to read as follows:

**Appendix A to Subpart Q of Part 141—
NPDWR Violations and Other
Situations Requiring Public Notice ¹**

Contaminant	MCL/MRDL/TT violations ²		Monitoring & testing procedure violations	
	Tier of public notice required	Citation	Tier of public notice required	Citation
I. * * *				
C. Lead and Copper Rule (Action Level for lead is 0.010 mg/L, for copper is 1.3 mg/L).				
1. Lead and Copper Rule (TT)	2	141.80 (except paragraph (c) through 141.84, 141.85(a) through (c) (except paragraphs (c)(3)), (h), and (j), and 141.93.	3	141.86 through 141.90, 141.92.
*	*	*	*	*

Appendix A—Endnotes

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1. Violations and other situations not listed in this table (e.g., failure to prepare Consumer Confidence Reports), do not require notice, unless otherwise determined by the primacy agency. Primacy agencies may, at their option, also require a more stringent public notice tier (e.g., Tier 1

instead of Tier 2 or Tier 2 instead of Tier 3) for specific violations and situations listed in this Appendix, as authorized under § 141.202(a) and § 141.203(a).

2. MCL—Maximum contaminant level, MRDL—Maximum residual disinfectant level, TT—Treatment technique

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21. Amend appendix B to subpart Q of part 141 by revising the entry for “23. Lead” under the heading “D. Lead and Copper Rule” and endnote 13 to read as follows:

**Appendix B to Subpart Q of Part 141—
Standard Health Effects Language for
Public Notification**

Contaminant	MCLG ¹ mg/L	MCL ² mg/L	Standard health effects language for public notification		
National Primary Drinking Water Regulations (NPDWR)					
*	*	*	*	*	*
D. Lead and Copper Rule					
23. Lead	zero	TT ¹³	There is no safe level of lead in drinking water. Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Some of the health effects to infants and children include decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can also result in new or worsened learning and behavior problems. The children of persons who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy may be at increased risk of these harmful health effects. Adults have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney or nervous system problems. Contact your health care provider for more information about your risks.		
*	*	*	*	*	*

Appendix B—Endnotes

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1. MCLG—Maximum contaminant level goal

2. MCL—Maximum contaminant level

* * * * *

13. Action Level = 0.010 mg/L

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**PART 142—NATIONAL PRIMARY
DRINKING WATER REGULATIONS
IMPLEMENTATION**

■ 22. The authority citation for part 142 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 300f, 300g–1, 300g–2, 300g–3, 300g–4, 300g–5, 300g–6, 300j–4, 300j–9, and 300j–11.

■ 23. Amend § 142.14 by revising paragraphs (d)(8) and (9) and (d)(10)(ii) to read as follows:

§ 142.14 Records kept by States.

* * * * *

(d) * * *

(8) Records of the currently applicable or most recent State determinations, including all supporting information and an explanation of the technical basis for each decision, made under the provisions of 40 CFR part 141, subpart I, listed in paragraphs (d)(8)(i) through

(xix) of this section for the control of lead and copper. For the records identified in paragraphs (d)(8)(i) through (xix), if no change is made to State determinations during a 12-year retention period, the State must retain the record until a new decision, determination, or designation has been issued.

(i) Section 142.81(b)—for any water system deemed to be optimized under § 141.81(b) of this chapter, any conditions imposed by the State on specific water systems to ensure the continued operation and maintenance of corrosion control treatment in place;