



Upcoming Issues

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EPA Rule Changes

Unregulated Contaminant
Monitoring

KOUI – Known On-going
Unauthorized Impacts

EPA Rule Changes





As of Sept 1, 2020, the rule prohibits the use of any pipe, fitting, fixture, solder, or flux, that is not lead free in the installation or repair of

- (i) any public water system; or
- (i) any plumbing in a residential or non-residential facility providing water for human consumption

Definition for “lead free”

a weighted average of 0.25% lead calculated across the wetted surfaces of a pipe, pipe fitting, plumbing fitting, and fixture and 0.2% lead for solder and flux

Drinking water and plumbing products must include “lead free certification marks” by Sept 1, 2023

The proposal focuses on six key areas:



Identifying the most impacted areas by requiring water systems to prepare and update a publicly-available inventory of lead service lines and requiring water systems to “find-and-fix” sources of lead when a sample in a home exceeds 15 parts per billion (ppb).



Strengthening treatment requirements by requiring corrosion control treatment based on tap sampling results and establishing a new trigger level of 10 ppb.



Replacing lead service lines by requiring water systems to replace the water system-owned portion of an LSL when a customer chooses to replace their portion of the line. Additionally, depending on their level above the trigger level, systems would be required to take LSL replacement actions.



Increasing drinking water sampling reliability by requiring water systems to follow new, improved sampling procedures and adjust sampling sites to better target locations with higher lead levels.



Improving risk communication to customers by requiring water systems to notify customers within 24 hours if a sample collected in their home is above 15 ppb. Water systems will also be required to conduct regular outreach to homeowners with LSLs.



Better protecting children in schools and child care facilities by requiring water systems to take drinking water samples from the schools and child care facilities served by the system.



Safe Drinking Water Act in Arizona



SDWA
Revisions
docketed

Arizona
legislation and
primacy

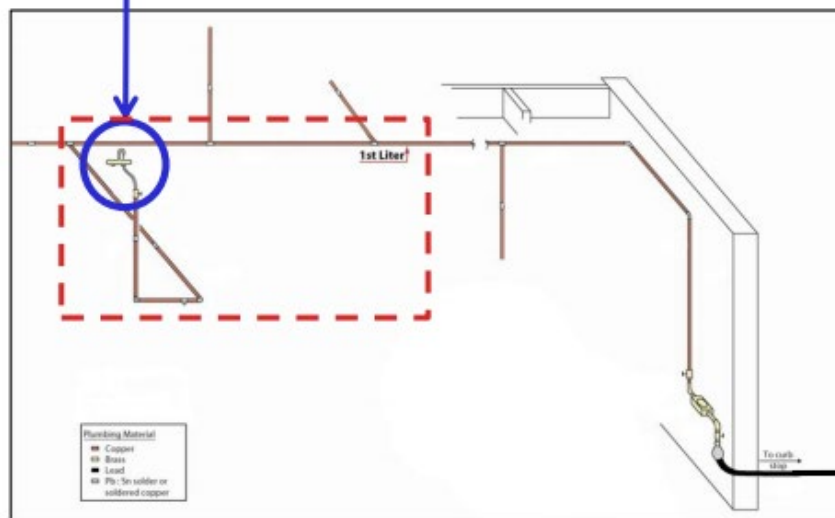
New
requirements



What is Sequential Sampling?

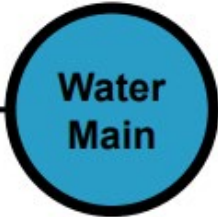
A set of samples, collected one right after another that captures all of the water in the plumbing from the kitchen tap to the water main

Kitchen tap



For comparison, the red dashed box indicates what is captured by one 1-liter sample

Service Line



Residence

RISK AND RESILIENCE ASSESSMENTS AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLANS:



NEW REQUIREMENTS FOR DRINKING WATER UTILITIES

Section 2013 of America's Water Infrastructure Act of 2018 (AWIA) requires community water systems¹ that serve more than 3,300 people to complete a risk and resilience assessment and develop an emergency response plan.

RISK AND RESILIENCE ASSESSMENT

Your utility must conduct a risk and resilience assessment and submit certification of its completion to the U.S. EPA by the following dates:

Important Dates

- March 31, 2020 if serving $\geq 100,000$ people.
- December 31, 2020 if serving 50,000 to 99,999 people.
- June 30, 2021 if serving 3,301 to 49,999 people.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

Your utility must develop or update an emergency response plan and certify completion to the U.S. EPA **no later than six months** after risk and resilience assessment certification. Each utility deadline is unique; however, the dates below are the due dates for utilities who submit a risk and resilience assessment certification by the final due date according to the population served.

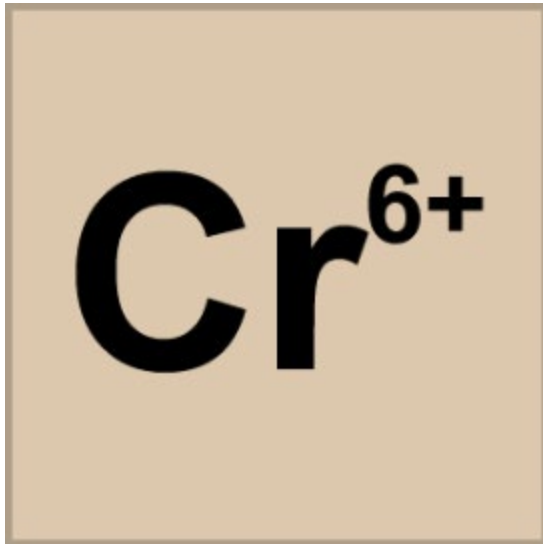
- September 30, 2020 if serving $\geq 100,000$ people.
- June 30, 2021 if serving 50,000 to 99,999 people.
- December 30, 2021 if serving 3,301 to 49,999 people.

Agency requested comment on three alternative regulatory options:

- MCL set at 18 micrograms per liter
- MCL set at 90 micrograms per liter
- Withdrawal of determination to regulate perchlorate

Chose third option on July 21, 2020





Current federal drinking water standard for **total chromium** is 0.1 or 100 ppb

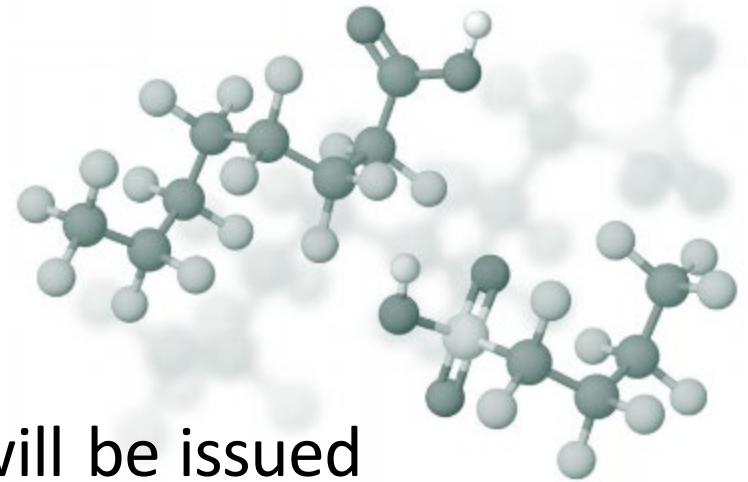
Explore whether a standard should be developed for Chromium-6

EPA must issue final human health assessment prior to considering new standard

EPA issued preliminary determination to regulate PFOA and PFOS on February 20, 2020

Current health advisory levels at 70 parts per trillion

No timeline for when draft rule will be issued



More information

EPA Proposed Rule Changes

<https://www.epa.gov/sdwa/drinking-water-regulations-under-development-or-review>

“Lead Free” Rule

<https://www.epa.gov/sdwa/use-lead-free-pipes-fittings-fixtures-solder-and-flux-drinking-water>

Lead and Copper Long-term Revisions

<https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/proposed-revisions-lead-and-copper-rule>

Risk and Resiliency Requirements

<https://www.epa.gov/waterresilience/americas-water-infrastructure-act-risk-assessments-and-emergency-response-plans>

Perchlorate

<https://www.epa.gov/sdwa/perchlorate-drinking-water>

Chromium

<https://www.epa.gov/sdwa/chromium-drinking-water>

PFOA/PFOS

<https://www.epa.gov/pfas>

<https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/drinking-water-health-advisories-pfoa-and-pfos>



Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR)

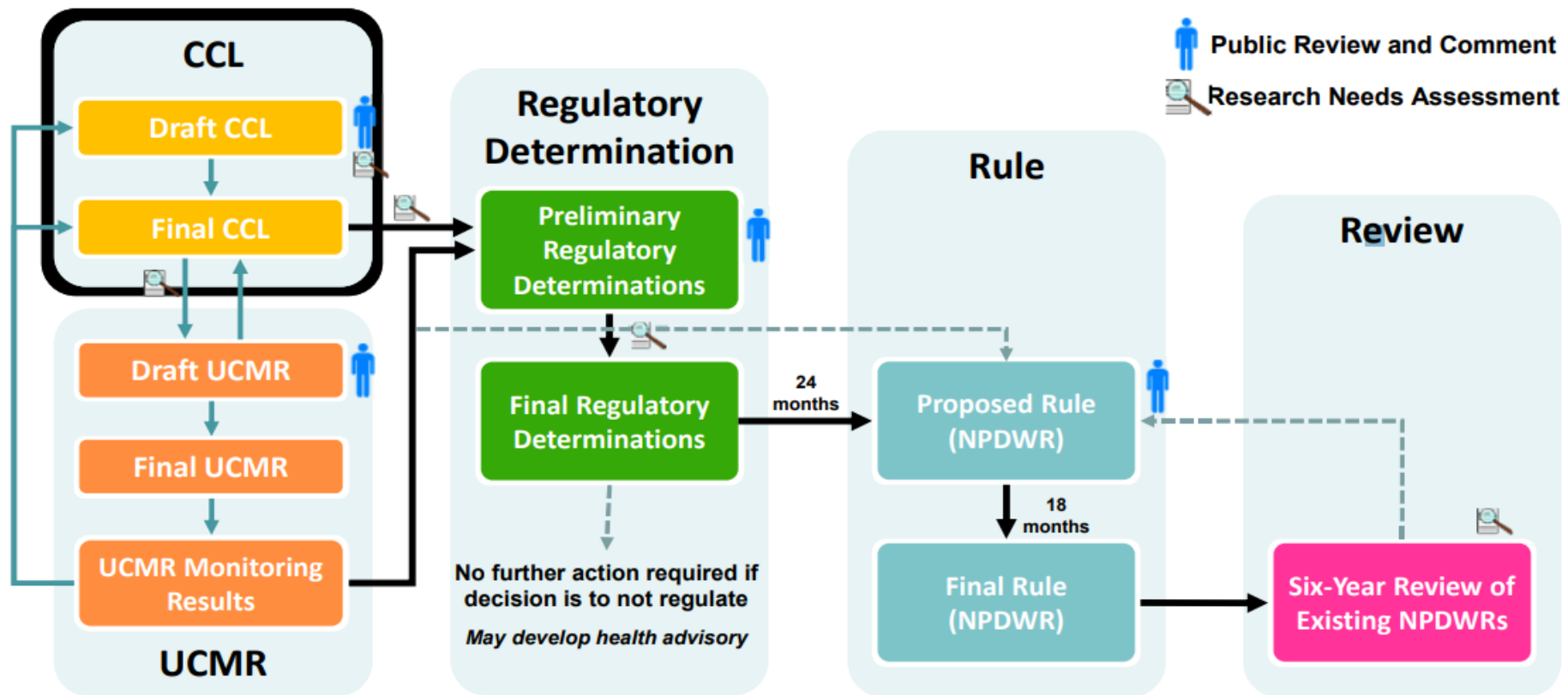
Used to determine which contaminants to regulate in the future.

Large systems (<10,000 people) and representative sample of small systems monitor no more than 30 contaminants every 5 years.

America's Water Infrastructure Act of 2018 now requires systems >3,300 people to monitor.
- also provided an additional \$15M for monitoring



General Flow of SDWA Regulatory Processes



Increased specificity and confidence in the type of supporting data used (e.g., health, occurrence, treatment) is needed at each stage

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring

DITAT DEUS

Round	Dates	Description
UCM (States 1&2)	1988 to 1997	110 contaminants
UCMR 1	2001 to 2005	26 contaminants
UCMR 2	2008 to 2010	25 contaminants
UCMR 3	2013 to 2015	30 contaminants (28 chemicals & 2 viruses)
UCMR 4	2018 to 2020	30 contaminants

Consultations for UCMR5 started in 2018.

Proposal anticipated in summer 2020, with final ruling in late 2021.

Anticipated monitoring 2023 to 2025 by ~10,300 systems nationwide.

Includes continuing focus on PFAS

- new methodologies with lower detection limits
- detects 25 compounds

KOUI



Known

Ongoing

Unauthorized

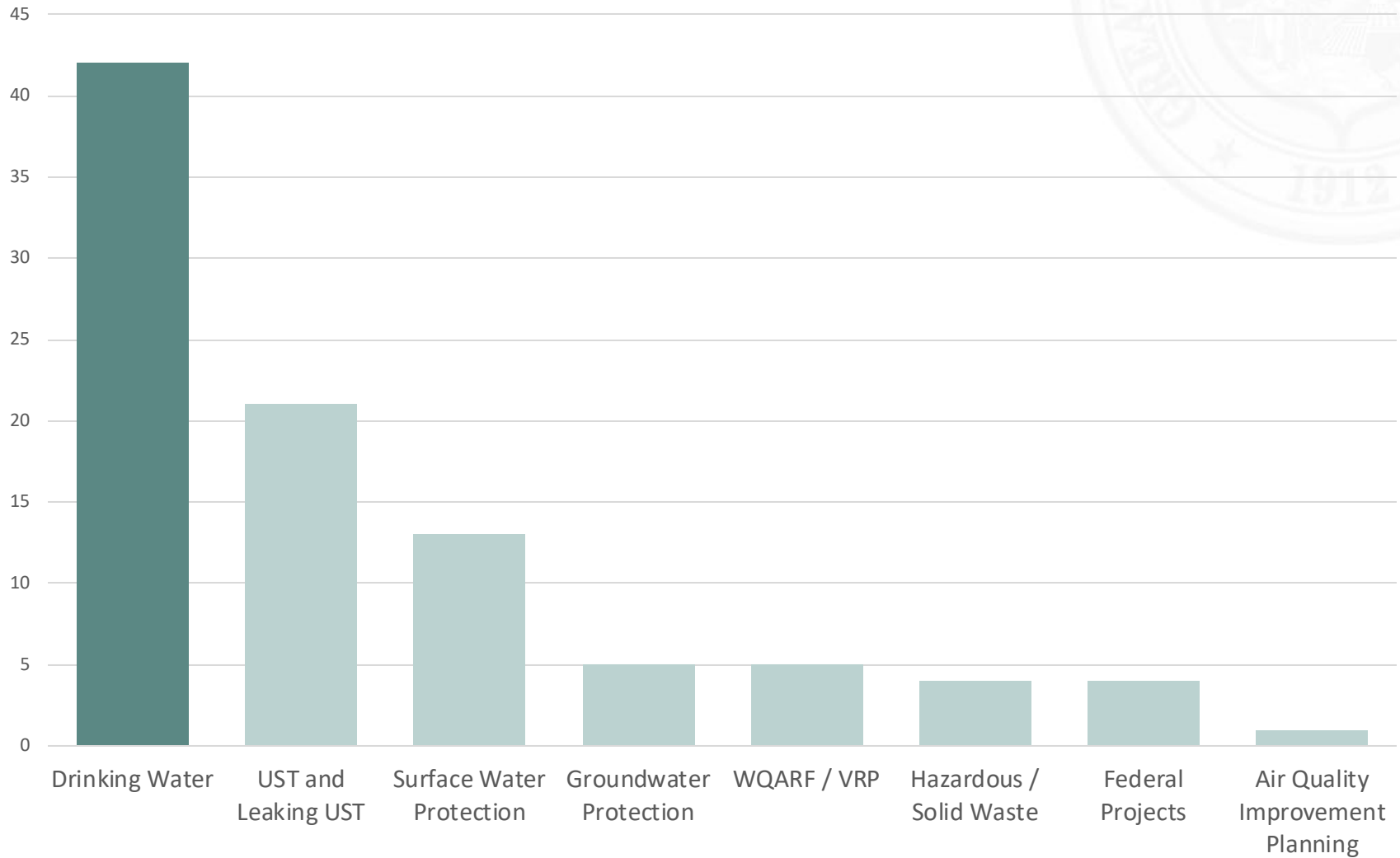
Impact



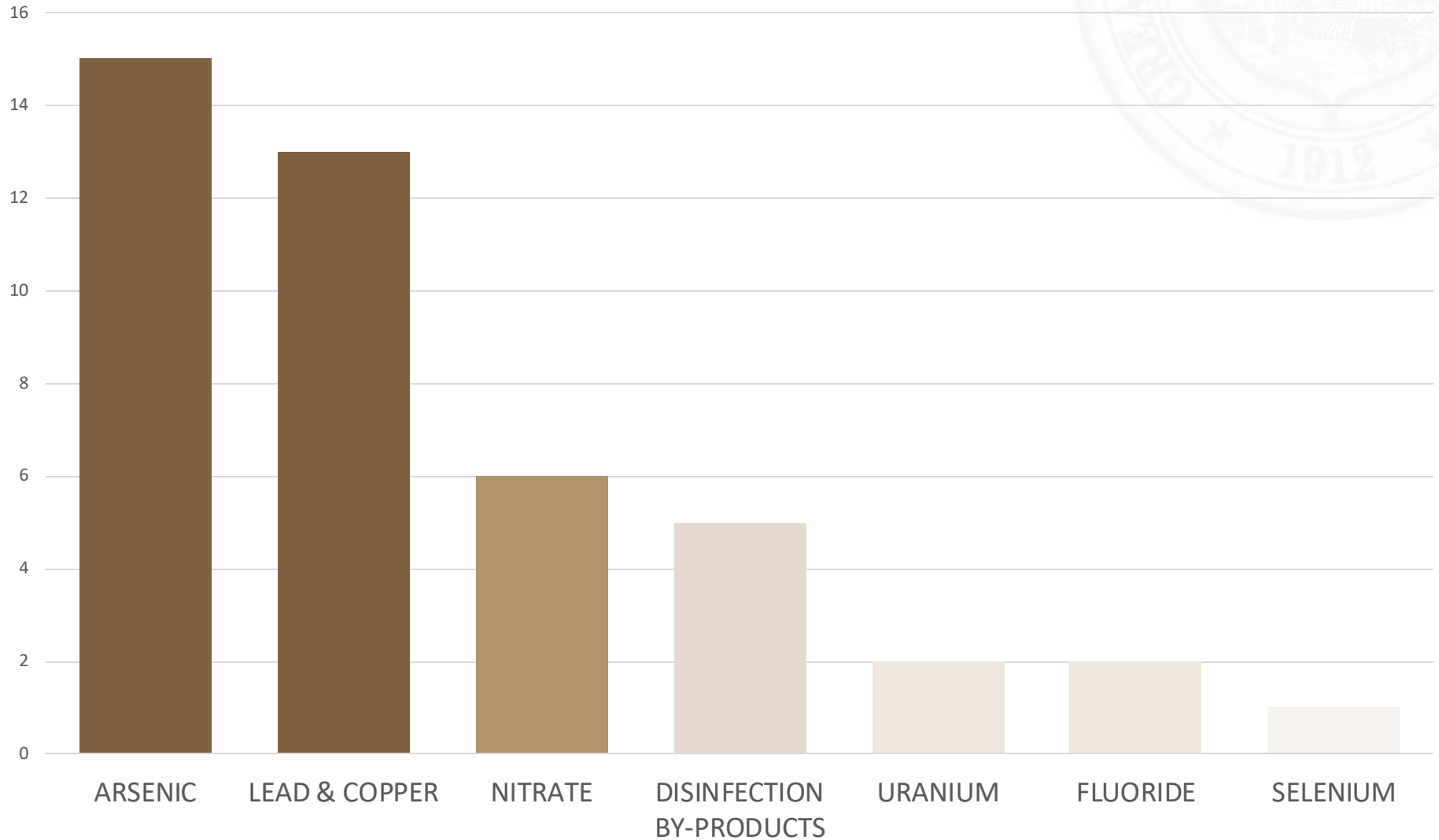
ADEQ's key goals are to **protect human health and the environment** – so KOU1s are those activities that are currently having the most negative impact.

For drinking water, this occurs any time a public water system **serves water that exceeds health standard or maximum contaminant level.**

KOUIs by Type (as of 11/17/2020)



Drinking Water KOUIs by Contaminant (as of 11/17/2020)





Goal: for drinking water to comply with all health standards as soon as possible



Increased attention from ADEQ

- Regular updates that are reported to Governor
- Milestones of progress



Technical assistance and funding may be provided when legal requirements are met



**Thank you for
your time!**

