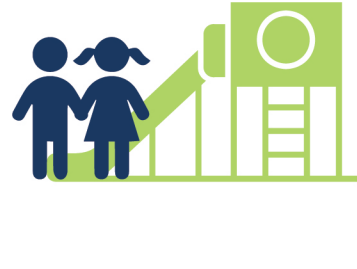


EPA's Lead and Copper Rule Improvements

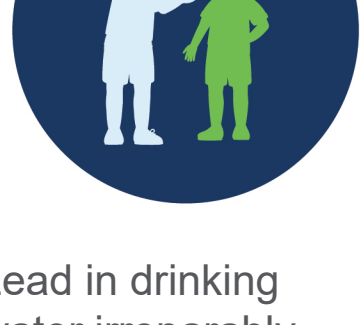


EPA's Lead and Copper Rule Improvements (LCRI) strengthen nationwide requirements to protect children and adults from lead in drinking water.

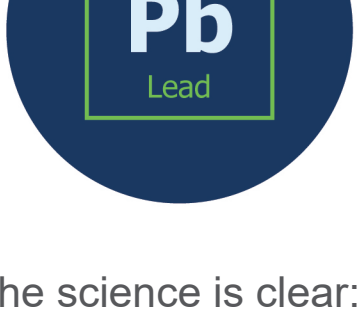


Legacy lead pipes have exposed generations of Americans to lead and will continue to do so until they are removed. The LCRI, combined with unprecedented funding and technical assistance, represents a commitment to addressing lead exposure in our communities.

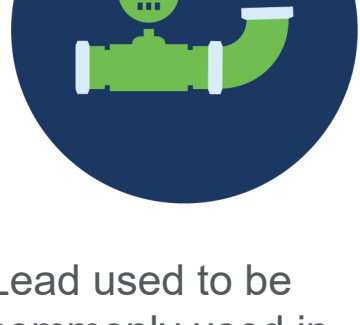
What are the sources & impacts of lead?



Lead in drinking water irreparably harms children and adults and disproportionately impacts lower-income communities and communities of color



The science is clear: Lead is a potent neurotoxin and there is no safe level of exposure



Lead used to be commonly used in everyday products like gasoline and paint, and in lead pipes that carry drinking water to homes. These lead pipes are also called lead service lines



The EPA estimates that over 9 million homes are connected to water mains through lead pipes, posing an ever-present risk to people's health and wellbeing

The final rule focuses on key areas that will protect our communities



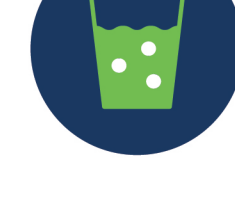
Achieving Lead Pipe Replacement Within 10 years



Locating Legacy Lead Pipes



Improving Tap Sampling



Lowering the Lead Action Level to 10 µg/L



Strengthening Protections to Reduce Exposure



Communicating Transparently and Frequently

The benefits of the LCRI exceed the costs by more than tenfold



The EPA estimates that the LCRI will **help protect millions of people across America** from exposure to lead in drinking water



The estimated annual benefits of the rule exceed the estimated annual costs by up to **13 times**

BENEFITS
Up to **\$25 billion** per year

The EPA estimates that on average, each year after the LCRI is issued it will:



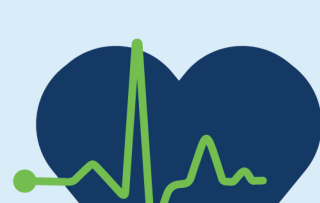
Spare up to **900,000**

infants from low birth-weight, which puts them at risk of longer and more expensive hospital stays after birth



Protect up to **2,600**

children from experiencing Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD)



Reduce up to **1,500**

cases of premature death from heart disease



Prevent up to **200,000**

IQ points lost in children

COSTS
Range from **\$1.5 to \$2 billion** per year



These costs are for replacing lead service lines, water system monitoring, communicating with customers, and – if necessary – installing treatment technologies

Resources are available to support LCRI implementation



The Bipartisan Infrastructure Law and funding programs like Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF) and Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act (WIFIA) inject billions of dollars into projects to reduce lead in drinking water



\$11.7 billion from Drinking Water State Revolving Fund



\$15 billion from Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL) for lead service line replacement



\$35 million competitive grant funding from the Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation Act (apply through [grants.gov](https://www.epa.gov/grants))



Every \$1 billion invested in water infrastructure creates approximately **15,500 jobs**



To complement this historic federal funding, the EPA's water technical assistance (**WaterTA**), including the Get the Lead Out Initiative, helps disadvantaged communities identify lead service lines, develop replacement plans, and apply for funding to get the lead out