

The EPA is considering changing the rules regulating lead and copper content in drinking water

Major rule change recommendations



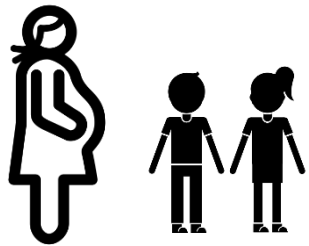
More aggressively replace lead piping



Better water sampling methods to increase accuracy



Greater transparency and education about lead risk in local water supplies



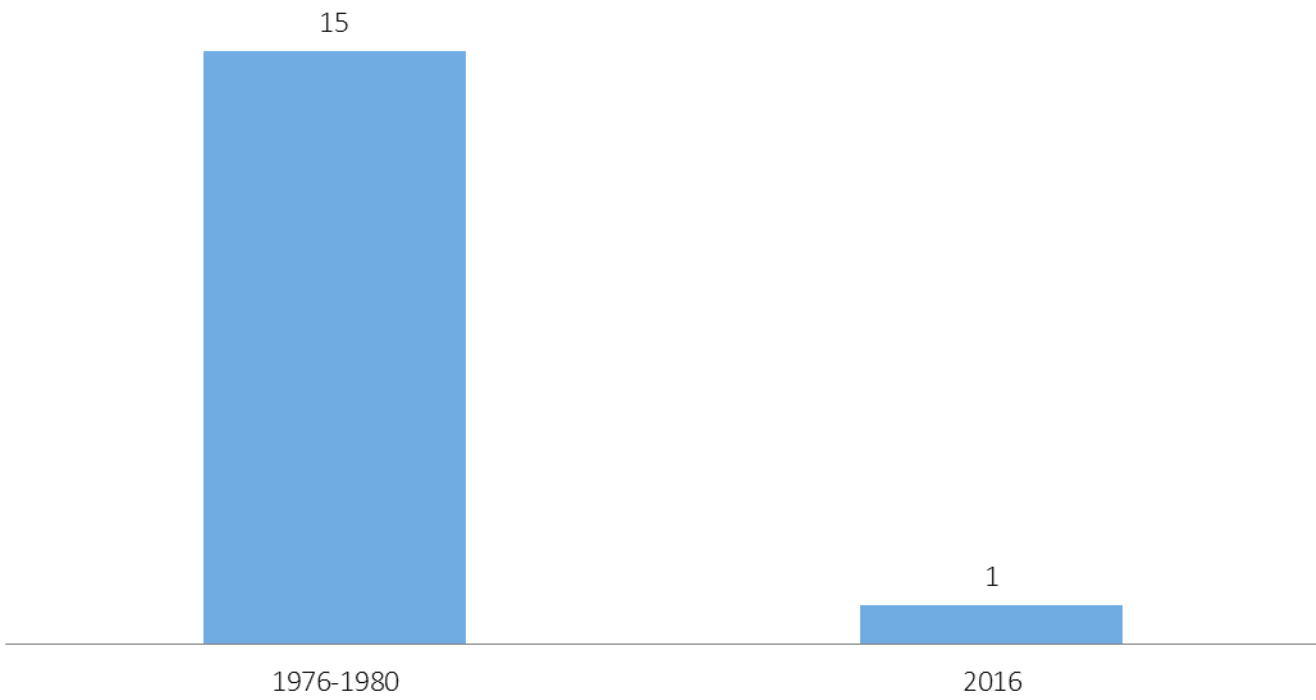
Greater attention to vulnerable populations like children

Sources: Timothy Cama, "EPA eyes changes to lead regulation for drinking water," *The Hill*, October 26, 2016; EPA, "Lead and copper rule revisions white water," October 2016; Noun Project: Creative Stall, Alberto Gongora, Marie Van den Broeck, Gerald Wildmoser.

The median blood lead levels in children have fallen over the past few decades since the original lead rules

Median blood lead levels in U.S. children

Measured in micrograms per deciliter; the age range for children is 1-5 years old

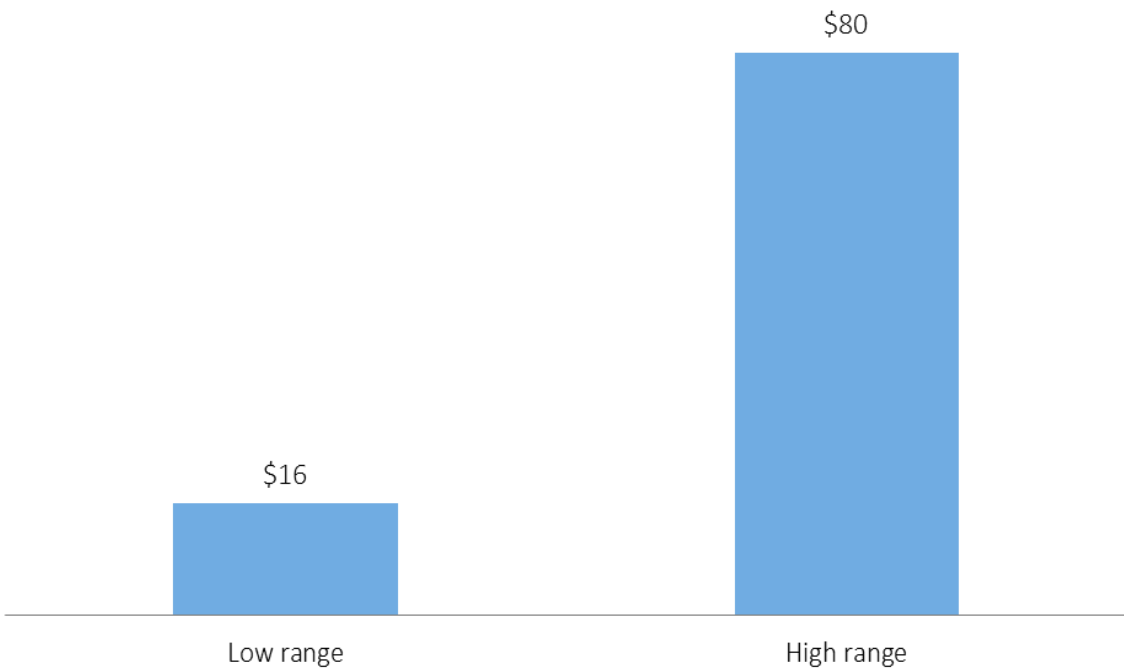


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The total cost to remove all lead pipes carrying drinking water ranges from \$16B-\$80B

Estimated cost of replacing lead service lines (LSLs)

Measured in billions of dollars



Why the huge cost range?

- The EPA does not have an exact estimate on how many lead service lines (lead pipes providing drinking water) there are in the U.S.
- The number of houses serviced by LSLs is estimated at between 6.5 million and 10 million
- The estimated cost to replace each LSL ranges from \$2,500 to \$8,000
- Given the wide ranges for both figures, the total cost range is large as well

Sources: Timothy Cama, "EPA eyes changes to lead regulation for drinking water," The Hill, October 26, 2016; EPA, "Lead and copper rule revisions white water," October 2016