

2019 ASDWA Member Meeting

Supplemental Information and Additional Items of Interest

(Listed by applicable session times on Tuesday, March 26th)

EPA Division Updates (8:15 am)

- DWPD – Sustainable Systems Team Projects
- DWPD – Deep Dive: Stage 2 DBPR
- DWPD – 2019 EPA Drinking Water Training Schedule
- DWPD – WIIN Grants
- WSD – Products & Services List
- OECA – Proposed National Compliance Initiative

AWIA Implementation (9:20 am)

- AWIA LSL Needs Survey language

Challenges with State Standards on Emerging Contaminants (1:30 pm)

- New Hampshire Table of PFAS MCL Derivation Factors for Initial Rulemaking Proposal
- ECOS News – Michigan PFAS Sampling Results

Reuse Discussion (4:00 pm)

- Water Reuse: Transforming our Water, Sustaining our Future

2018 Farm Bill and Source Water Protection (not on agenda)

- Source Water Collaborative Agricultural Collaboration Infographic and New Farm Bill Provisions

Sustainable Systems Team Projects Update

March 2019

1. State Asset Management Initiatives

Over the past several years, many states have established or expanded innovative programs to support asset management in drinking water systems. To share information about programs across the country, EPA has updated the State Asset Management Initiatives document, originally released in 2012, which is a matrix summarizing initiatives states are taking regarding asset management. The asset management activities are represented in four activity categories: funding, regulatory, assistance and internal. Forty-eight states provided updates to the matrix and the updated document reflects that more states are providing financial incentives for systems to implement asset management. The updated document is available at <https://www.epa.gov/dwcapacity/asset-management-resources-small-drinking-water-systems-0>.

EPA Project Lead: Shanika Whitehurst (whitehurst.shanika@epa.gov)

2. The EPA Regional Coordinator Operator Certification and Capacity Development Program Handbooks

The Sustainable Systems team is developing two handbooks for new regional Capacity Development coordinators and for new regional Operator Certification coordinators. The handbooks include: program history, program overview, coordinator duties and key resources. The handbooks are expected to be released by Fall 2019.

EPA Project Leads: Matt Reed (reed.matthew@epa.gov) and Adrienne Harris (harris.adrienne@epa.gov)

3. Hiring or Contracting an Operator Guide update

The guide, first released in 2013, is being updated in conjunction with the ASDWA Small Systems Committee. The guide is a resource that can help public water system decision-makers hire or contract with a licensed/certified water operator. The document is designed to be customized by state drinking water programs and other primacy agencies.

EPA Project Leads: Matt Reed (reed.matthew@epa.gov) and Leslie Temple (temple.leslie@epa.gov)

4. Water System Partnerships

The Sustainable Systems team is continuing its promotion of water systems partnerships through outreach, training and internal coordination efforts. The outreach and training are designed for various audiences, including state drinking water programs, technical assistance providers and water systems.

- **State Pocket Guide:** The pocket guide is designed for state drinking water program staff on identifying systems that may benefit from a water system partnership and resources for establishing water system partnerships. A draft guide will be shared in March with ASDWA's Small Systems Committee for feedback and a final guide available Summer 2019.

EPA Project Lead: Brooke Porter (porter.brooke@epa.gov)

- **Water Systems Partnerships Training Toolbox:** The Partnerships Training Toolbox under development is designed to support states and TA providers in helping water systems form partnerships. The Toolbox will include an instructor's booklet and training slide deck including interactive exercises and will be piloted Fall 2019.

EPA Project Lead: Matthew Reed (reed.matthew@epa.gov)

- **Partnerships Information Network:** The Partnerships Information Network, a bi-monthly webinar series, to convene stakeholders to share activities and identify areas for future collaboration. The PIN also assists in the development of Partnerships tool with the Sustainable Systems Team.

EPA Project Lead: Adrienne Harris (harris.adrienne@epa.gov)

- **Interactive Website:** The Sustainable Systems team continues to update the interactive Water Systems Partnerships website. Upcoming updates include additional case summaries to both the types of partnerships case study map and additional in-depth case studies to the interactive website - <https://www.epa.gov/dwcapacity/water-system-partnerships>.

EPA Project Lead: Leslie Temple (temple.leslie@epa.gov)

5. **Water Workforce Sector Convening** – November 14-15, 2018

The EPA's Office of Water in partnership with the Water Environment Federation coordinated a national convening of experts in workforce development. The convening included discussions of best practices and successes with innovative solutions to workforce challenges in order to inform a strategic path forward for partners across the sector. This initiative builds upon previous activities including the Work for Water campaign, Department of Labor Water Competency Model, and the EPA and Department of Veteran's Affairs Memorandum of Understanding on water workforce sector co-promotion. The EPA is actively coordinating with federal and industry partners to identify joint initiatives to support and enhance water workforce development.

EPA Project Lead: Leslie Temple at temple.leslie@epa.gov.

6. **Drinking Water Training System – Sustainability Modules**

The Sustainable Systems team has developed a series of sustainability self-paced training modules that are now available in the Drinking Water Training System. These modules are designed to assist new state capacity development and operator certification coordinators or other drinking water program staff interested in learning more about water system sustainability program basics. The modules include: Capacity Development 101, Operator Certification 101, Asset Management 101, Assessing Financial Capacity for State Coordinators and Collaborating Among State Programs. All Drinking Water Training System modules are available at https://cfpub.epa.gov/epa_dwts/dsp_welcome.cfm.

EPA Project Lead: Adrienne Harris at harris.adrienne@epa.gov.

Deep Dive: Stage 2 DBPR

WHAT IS A SDWA SUBJECT SPECIFIC IMPLEMENTATION ANALYSIS (AKA DEEP DIVE)?

The goal of a deep dive is to identify compliance challenges related to a specific regulatory requirement and to share best practices for enhancing implementation. This national effort is strategic in scope and is conducted as a joint effort between EPA and the states, to support EPA's breakthrough measure to reduce the number of community water systems (CWSs) with health-based violations by 25% within five years.

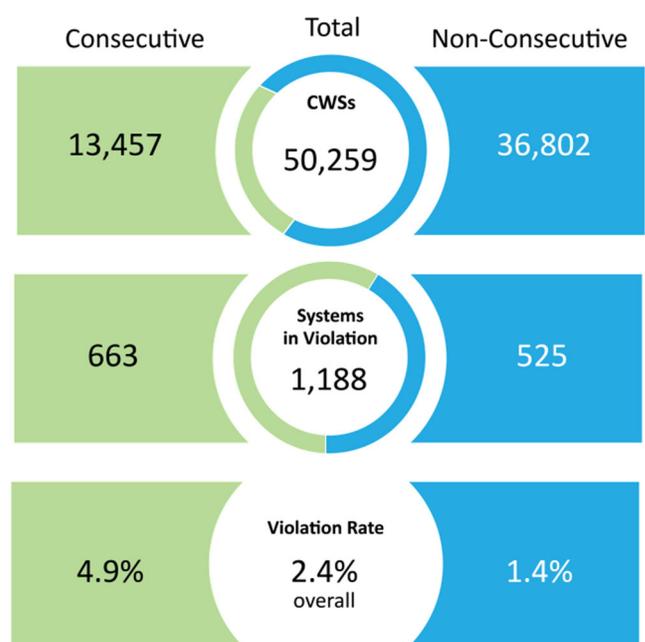
EPA works with the states to select areas for analysis and seeks state volunteers to participate in the effort. EPA and the states work together to:

- 1) understand the root cause of the implementation issue;
- 2) seek state best practices; and
- 3) develop and provide targeted training and technical assistance to enhance the effectiveness of the SDWA program.

STAGE 2 DBPR AND CONSECUTIVE SYSTEM CHALLENGE

The National Primary Drinking Water Regulation (NPDWR) with the largest number of CWSs in violation, roughly 30% during fiscal year 2017 and 2018, was the Stage 2 Disinfection Byproduct Rule (DBPR). As shown in the figure, more than half of the systems in violation were consecutive CWSs, with a violation rate of 4.9% for consecutive CWSs compare to 1.4% for non-consecutive.

As part of the collaborative oversight effort, EPA worked with five state partners, Indiana, Kentucky, New Jersey, North Dakota, and Pennsylvania, to evaluate this compliance challenge and share lessons learned and best practices.



Rates of Stage 2 DBPR health-based violations at consecutive CWSs and non-consecutive CWSs (FY17).

STATE BEST PRACTICES

Information on state best practices was based on site visits to the five partner states as well as feedback from 32 other states provided by ASDWA. General lessons learned include:

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- Alabama and Tennessee require sample collection at the system's interconnection with the consecutive system and the wholesalers must conduct an operational evaluation level (OEL) report when they are triggered by the consecutive system.
 - Several states use system optimization and training programs to evaluate treatment plant processes and distribution system issues. Such approaches allow systems to identify the root cause of the DBP challenge and develop approaches to improve system optimization.
 - Kentucky's drinking water program works in coordination with their enforcement program to identify the root cause of the systems' DBP violation and develop a path to return to compliance, often using a system optimization approach.
 - Several states mentioned challenges with different laboratories producing variable results that are above and/or below the MCL. Best practices suggested from EPA's Technical Support Center (TSC) include using newer laboratory methods (552.3, 524.3 and 524.4) that utilize newer instrumentation, as well as additional quality control specifications.
 - North Dakota provides peer training sessions at their annual state conference by bringing in a panel of operators who have dealt with common challenges and sharing their approaches to returning to compliance.

PUTTING THE RESULTS INTO PRACTICE

EPA plans to share lessons learned gained from this deep dive into practices through the following activities:

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- Develop a deep dive website to share information related to this topic including trainings and related guidance manuals: <https://www.epa.gov/dwreginfo/diving-regulations>
 - On Tuesday, April 30th EPA will present on the Small System Webinar Series to discuss the results from this effort: <https://www.epa.gov/water-research/small-systems-monthly-webinar-series>.
 - Host Stage 2 DBP training, that incorporates the results of this Deep Dive effort, at each EPA Regional office for state primacy agencies.
 - Provide focused Stage 2 DBPR and consecutive systems training to national technical assistant providers during summer.

For more information regarding this project, please contact Hogan.james@epa.gov and porter.brooke@epa.gov.



More information on this Deep Dive effort can be found at: <https://www.epa.gov/dwreginfo/diving-regulations>

2019 EPA Drinking Water Training Schedule

To view upcoming training on EPA's Drinking Water Training Page: www.epa.gov/dwreginfo/training

To provide feedback or suggestions for future training, please contact: OGWDWProtectionTraining@epa.gov

February

DATE & TIME	TRAINING
February 26 2:00p-3:30p	<i>Treatment Techniques for Removing Chemicals of Concern</i> Presented by: Office of Research and Development and Office of Water

March

DATE & TIME	TRAINING
March 7 2:00p-3:30p	<i>Introduction to the Lead Service Line Identification and Replacement Webinar Series</i> Presented by: Office of Ground Water and Drinking Water
March 26 2:00p-3:30p	<i>Lead Management in Homes and Building</i> Presented by: Office of Research and Development and Office of Water

April

DATE & TIME	TRAINING
April 3 1:00p-2:00p	<i>EPA's Online Drinking Water Training System</i> Presented by: Office of Ground Water and Drinking Water
Mid-April	<i>Consumer Confidence Reports: Overview and Preparation</i> Presented by: Office of Ground Water and Drinking Water
Mid-April	<i>Chemical Contaminant Rule, Part I: Overview</i> Presented by: Office of Ground Water and Drinking Water
April 30 2:00p-3:30p	<i>Stage 2 Disinfection Byproducts Rule and Simultaneous Compliance Treatment</i> Presented by: Office of Research and Development and Office of Water

May

DATE & TIME	TRAINING
Early May	<i>Chemical Contaminant Rule, Part II: Monitoring and Compliance</i> Presented by: Office of Ground Water and Drinking Water
May 21 2:00p-3:30p	<i>Harmful Algal Blooms and Algal Toxin Treatment</i> Presented by: Office of Research and Development and Office of Water
May 21 (Tentative) 1:00p-2:30p	<i>RTCR Webinar Indian Health Services</i> Presented by: Office of Ground Water and Drinking Water
May 22 2:30P-4:00P	<i>Lead and Copper Rule 101: Part 1</i> Presented by: Office of Ground Water and Drinking Water
May 29	<i>Lead and Copper Rule 101: Part 2</i>

2:30p-4:00p | Presented by: Office of Ground Water and Drinking Water

June

DATE & TIME	TRAINING
June 5 2:30p-4:00p	<i>Lead and Copper Rule 101: Part 3</i> Presented by: Office of Ground Water and Drinking Water
June 6 1:00p-3:00p	<i>Lead Service Line Identification and Replacement Webinars: Focus of State Programs</i> Presented by: Office of Ground Water and Drinking Water
Mid-June	<i>Chemical Contaminant Rule, Part III: Waivers and Reporting</i> Presented by: Office of Ground Water and Drinking Water
June 25 2:00p-3:30p	<i>Sanitary Surveys</i> Presented by: Office of Research and Development and Office of Water
June 26 2:30p-4:00p	<i>Lead and Copper Rule Public Education & Other Public Information Requirements</i> Presented by: Office of Ground Water and Drinking Water
June 26 (Tentative) 1:00p-2:30p	<i>RTCR Seasonal Systems: State Case Study Approaches</i> Presented by: Office of Ground Water and Drinking Water

July

DATE & TIME	TRAINING
July 30 2:00p-3:30p	<i>Legionella and Premise Plumbing in Buildings</i> Presented by: Office of Research and Development and Office of Water

August

DATE & TIME	TRAINING
August 27 2:00p-3:30p	<i>Increasing Analytical Laboratory Preparedness</i> Presented by: Office of Research and Development and Office of Water

September

DATE & TIME	TRAINING
September 5 2:00p-3:30p	<i>Lead Service Line Identification and Replacement Webinars: Focus on Large Public Water Systems</i> Presented by: Office of Ground Water and Drinking Water
September 19 2:30p-4:00p	<i>Lead and Copper Rule: Tiering Criteria and Developing a Sampling Pool</i> Presented by: Office of Ground Water and Drinking Water
September 24 (tentative): 1:00p-2:30p	<i>RTCR Webinar: State Case Study Approaches to NCWS Non-compliance</i> Presented by: Office of Ground Water and Drinking Water
September TBD 2:00p-3:30p	<i>Live Broadcasts from EPA's Annual Small System Drinking Water Workshop</i>

Presented by: Office of Research and Development and Office of Water

October

DATE & TIME	TRAINING
October 29 2:00p-3:30p	<i>Funding Opportunities: Farm Bill and Drinking Water Infrastructure Grant Program</i> Presented by: Office of Research and Development and Office of Water

November

DATE & TIME	TRAINING
November 19 (tentative): 1:00p-2:30pm	<i>RTCR Webinar on Train-the-trainer modules for Regions and States</i> Presented by: Office of Ground Water and Drinking Water
November 26 2:00p-3:30p	<i>Risk Assessments, Emergency Response, and Resiliency</i> Presented by: Office of Research and Development and Office of Water

December

DATE & TIME	TRAINING
December 11 2:00p-3:30p	<i>Lead Service Line Identification and Replacement Webinars: Focus on Small Public Water Systems</i> Presented by: Office of Ground Water and Drinking Water



Register for free upcoming drinking water training

Requests for training and questions or feedback to:
OGWDWProtectionTraining@epa.gov

<https://www.epa.gov/dwrsinfo/training>



Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation (WIIN) Act Drinking Water Grants

Lead Testing in School and Child Care Program Drinking Water: \$2107, FY18-\$20M, FY19-\$25M, announced Sep. 2018

- **Purpose:** Assist local educational agencies in voluntary testing for lead contamination in drinking water at schools and child care programs.
- **Eligible Entities:** EPA will award states and territories funding based on a funding formula that includes factors for population, disadvantaged communities, and lead exposure risk, with a tribal allotment of approximately \$2.6M.
- **Eligible Projects:** Projects that assist schools and child care programs in voluntarily testing for lead contamination in drinking water utilizing EPA's *3Ts for Reducing Lead in Drinking Water* guidance or applicable state regulations or guidance that are not less stringent. Testing results carried out using grant funds must be made publicly available.
- **Outreach:** EPA will collaborate with Federal and NGO partners to provide outreach and training to states, tribes, schools, and communities, especially small and disadvantaged communities, on the grant and the 3Ts process.
- **Milestones**
 - February 11, 2019 – NOIP submission letters to EPA closed.
 - Late March 2019 – Participating states receive allocation distribution announcements.

Assistance for Small and Disadvantaged Communities: \$2104, FY18-\$20M, FY19-\$25M, to be announced spring 2019

- **Purpose:** Help public water systems in small and disadvantaged communities meet SDWA requirements; assistance with unregulated contaminants; and water quality testing.
- **Eligible Entities:** EPA will allocate states and territories funding based on the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund allocation formula, including 2% tribal allotment. There is a 45% match requirement for the states, territories, etc.
- **Eligible Projects:** Improvements communities can take to reduce public exposure to contaminants; water system compliance via technical, managerial and financial training; and technical assistance to facilitate compliance with national primary drinking water regulations or otherwise significantly advance public health protection objectives.
- **Outreach:** The EPA will collaborate with federal and NGO partners, states, municipalities, and water and utility associations to engage small and disadvantaged communities and to provide online tools and training.
- **Milestones**
 - Tribal Consultation opens – February 20, 2019
 - Announcement of allocation for states – Late March 2019
 - Public announcement of WIIN 2014 grant – May 2019

Reducing Lead in Drinking Water: \$2105, FY18-\$10M, FY19-\$15M, to be announced summer 2019

- **Purpose:** Funding for projects or activities that reduce the concentration of lead in water for human consumption.
 - Partial lead service line replacements are ineligible.
 - Recipient must identify lead sources and how the project would meaningfully reduce lead.

- **Eligible Entities:** Community water systems, NGOs, tribal water systems, non-transient noncommunity water systems, and municipality or state, interstate, or inter-municipal agencies. Requires 20 percent match.
- **Eligible Projects:** Meaningful improvements (water infrastructure projects) to water systems, including lead service line replacement (LSLR); planning, testing, and mitigation activities; and grants to homeowners for private side LSLR.
 - Priority given to disadvantaged communities with an action level exceedance in the last three years or to address lead levels in school, daycare, or other facility that primarily serves children.
- **Outreach:** The EPA will collaborate with partner federal agencies, states, municipalities, water and utility associations, NGOs and other stakeholders, to reach out to small communities, public water systems and other eligible entities.
- **Milestones**
 - Announcement/Release of RFA and announcement of tribal allotment – Summer 2019
 - Tribal allotment project selection – Fall 2019
 - Deadline for the RFA submittals – Late September 2019
 - Announcement of RFA awards – December 2019

Website: <https://www.epa.gov/safewater/grants>

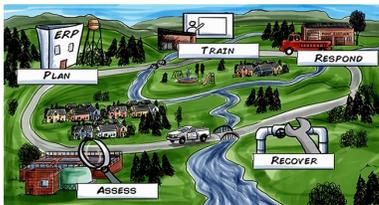
EPA Project Lead: Yvonne Gonzalez (Gonzalez.Yvonne@epa.gov)



Water Security Division Products and Services List

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency’s (USEPA) Water Security Division (WSD) has developed a robust suite of products and services to improve the resilience of the water sector to all types of hazards. WSD resources can be found at www.epa.gov/waterresilience. Direct links to specific tools and resources are provided below.

Products are organized by topic: Assess Risks, Emergency Preparedness, Risk Communication, Laboratory Support, Mutual Aid and Assistance, Training and Exercises, Emergency Response and Recovery. The following product, Route to Resilience, incorporates the critical stages of resiliency and can assist water and wastewater utilities locate the appropriate services to fulfill their needs.



Route to Resilience (RtoR)

This 2018 version of the RtoR assists small and medium sized drinking water and wastewater utilities learn more about becoming resilient to all-hazards. The interactive desktop application guides utilities through five stops along the Route to Resilience – Assess, Plan, Train, Respond and Recover – and provides users with a custom report that highlights specific products and tools.

Assess Risks

Risk assessment tools can assist water and wastewater utilities in identifying potential threats and vulnerabilities.



- [Vulnerability Self-Assessment Tool \(VSAT\)](#) – VSAT assists utilities in assessing the potential impacts from both man-made and natural disasters and provides actions to enhance security and resilience.
- [Water Health and Economic Analysis Tool \(WHEAT\)](#) – WHEAT helps utility owners and operators to better understand the human health and economic consequences of potential disasters.
- [Water Quality Surveillance and Response System \(SRS\)](#) – SRS helps drinking water utilities detect and respond to water quality problems – including contamination – in their distribution system or source water.
- [SRS Capabilities Assessment Tool](#) – This tool can help drinking water utilities assess existing SRS capabilities and develop potential enhancements to meet specific goals for water quality surveillance and response.

Emergency Preparedness

Water and wastewater utilities can build resilience by planning for emergencies before they occur. WSD has developed both hazard-specific and generalized products to help utilities prepare for disasters.

- [Emergency Response Plan Guidance for Small and Medium Community Water Systems](#) – Small and medium utilities can use this guidance to assist in developing or revising their Emergency Response Plans (ERPs).
- [Flood Resilience Guide](#) – This easy-to-navigate guide helps drinking water and wastewater utilities understand local flooding threats and identify practical solutions to protect critical assets.
- [Drought Response and Recovery Guide](#) – This user-friendly guide and accompanying case studies help drinking water and wastewater utilities identify key



drought preparedness and response actions to address both short-term drought impacts and long-term drought resilience.

- [Earthquake Resilience Products](#) – The easy-to-use guide, video and interactive maps help drinking water and wastewater utilities understand the earthquake threat and identify practical solutions to protect critical assets.
- [Power Resilience Guide](#) – This interactive guide assists drinking water and wastewater utilities in identifying and implementing key actions to improve resilience to power outages.
- [A Critical Connection: The Water and Healthcare/Public Health Sectors](#) - This document provides information on building relationships, coordinating water use advisories and allying with Poison Control Centers.
- [Connecting Water Utilities and Emergency Management Agencies](#) - This document summarizes best practices for how water utilities can work with emergency management agencies to increase coordination and better respond to emergencies.
- [Guidance for Responding to Drinking Water Contamination Incidents](#) - This document provides information to help drinking water utilities prepare for distribution system contamination incidents.

Risk Communication

Communicating with the public prior to and during an emergency can help to mitigate public health and economic impacts.



- [Water Utility Public Awareness Kit](#) – This kit includes customizable print, web and video materials that drinking water and wastewater utilities can use to inform customers about the value of water services, threats to water systems and actions that households can take to prepare for service disruptions.
- [Developing Risk Communication Plans for Drinking Water Contamination Incidents](#) This document helps utilities develop and implement an effective Risk Communication Plan (RCP) to respond to drinking water contamination incidents.
- [Community-Based Water Resiliency \(CBWR\) Tool](#) – This downloadable tool allows utilities and community members to assess the community's resilience to water service disruptions and describes tools and resources that can be used to enhance resilience.



Laboratory Support

Laboratories provide vital emergency response services during a contamination incident.



- [Analytical Preparedness Full Scale Exercise Toolkit](#) - Provides states, water utilities and laboratories the tools and training necessary to conduct an exercise that involves coordinating laboratory support during a contamination incident.
- [Analytical Preparedness Self-Assessment](#) - Designed to increase stakeholder preparedness to respond to analytical needs arising from water contamination events by enhancing awareness of EPA water security tools and resources.
- [WLA Response Plan](#) – This document outlines processes and procedures that can help individuals lead a coordinated laboratory response during water contamination incidents.
- [Water Laboratory Continuity of Operations Plan \(COOP\)](#) – Laboratories can prepare for continued service during an emergency by developing a Continuity of Operations Plan, using available templates and instructions.
- [Accessing Laboratory Support Tool](#) – An interactive guide that shows users how to obtain support at the local, state, regional and federal levels. It provides tips, references and a one-page summary resource.
- [Sampling Guidance for Unknown Contaminants in Drinking Water](#) – This document provides recommended procedures for the collection, storage, preservation and transportation of potentially contaminated water, as well as monitoring, detection and identification recommendations.
- The Water Laboratory Alliance also provides several free webinar trainings throughout the year covering these and many other resources. To learn what is currently available for registration, please visit this [WSD training page](#).
- [Guidance for Building Laboratory Capabilities to Respond to Drinking Water Contamination](#) – This document provides guidance for water utilities wishing to build laboratory capabilities for response to water contamination. It identifies contaminant classes of concern, lists analytical methods and provides information on the role of laboratory networks in responding to contamination.
- [Guidance for Building Field Capabilities to Respond to Drinking Water Contamination](#) – This document provides guidance to help water utilities plan for sample collection, water quality parameter testing and other field activities during the response to a contamination incident.

Mutual Aid and Assistance

During an emergency, “utilities helping utilities” can be an efficient way to access needed resources.

- [Water and Wastewater Agency Response Network \(WARN\) Resources](#) – WSD has developed videos, guidance documents and model agreements to help water and wastewater utilities build or strengthen their mutual aid and assistance networks. A newly released [WARN Promotional Video](#) highlights key aspects of the WARN program and can be played at conferences and meetings.



Training and Exercises

Training and exercises provide utilities with opportunities to learn more about resilience and practice response actions.



- [Water/Wastewater All Hazards Boot Camp Training: Emergency Planning, Response, and Recovery](#) – This interactive, computer-based training course provides users with the fundamentals of water sector resilience and resources for a comprehensive all-hazards program. The training is approved for operator continuing education credit in some states.
- [Tabletop Exercise \(TTX\) Tool for Water Systems](#) – This 2018 version of the TTX Tool provides users with the resources to plan, conduct and evaluate tabletop exercises that focus on water sector-related incidents and challenges.
- [SRS Exercise Development Toolbox \(EDT\)](#) – This downloadable tool guides users through the steps of designing exercises based on realistic contamination scenarios.
- [Incident Command System \(ICS\) Refresher Trainings](#) – Designed specifically for water and wastewater utility personnel, these recorded training webinars provide viewers with an overview of the ICS.

Emergency Response

Water and wastewater utilities can use these tools to improve response to an emergency.



- [Water Utility Response On-The-Go \(OTG\) App](#) – Utility personnel can download this app onto their smart phones. Response OTG enhances disaster response by providing easy access to severe weather information, key emergency contacts, emergency checklists, damage assessment forms and ICS resources.
- [Water Sector Incident Action Checklists](#) – These simple, concise checklists provide key actions to take before, during, and after a natural disaster, including drought, extreme heat and cold, tornadoes, wildfires, earthquakes, flooding, tsunamis, hurricanes, volcanic activity, cybersecurity and harmful algal blooms.
- [Water Contaminant Information Tool \(WCIT\)](#) – WCIT is a secure (registration required) database with information on over 800 drinking water and wastewater contaminants including pathogens, pesticides and toxic industrial chemicals. During a contamination incident, WCIT can aid in decision-making.

Recovery

Following an emergency, drinking water and wastewater utilities can use these resources to assist in recovery.



- [Federal Funding for Utilities in National Disasters \(Fed FUNDS\)](#) – Fed FUNDS is a collection of resources and information for federal disaster funding programs intended for water and wastewater utilities.
- [Public Assistance for Water and Wastewater Utilities in Emergencies and Disasters](#) – This short document provides information about water and wastewater utilities' eligibility for disaster funds under the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA's) Public Assistance Grant Program.
- [Reimbursement Tips for Water Sector Emergency Response and Recovery](#) – This short document provides simple tips that drinking water and wastewater utilities can use to maximize reimbursement through local, state or federal level mechanisms.
- [Hazard Mitigation for Natural Disasters: A Starter Guide for Water and Wastewater Utilities](#) – This user-friendly guide assists water and wastewater utilities on how to mitigate against the impacts of natural disasters and encourages collaboration with local mitigation planners to implement priority projects using FEMA or other funding sources.

pursuant to a rule, order, or consent agreement promulgated under TSCA section 4 (15 U.S.C. 2603).

III. Docket Information

A docket, identified by the docket identification (ID) number EPA-HQ-OPPT-2013-0677, has been established for this **Federal Register** document, which announces the receipt of the information. Upon EPA's completion of its quality assurance review, the information received will be added to the docket identified in Unit IV., which represents the docket used for the TSCA section 4 rule, order, and/or consent agreement. In addition, once completed, EPA reviews of the information received will be added to the same docket. Use the docket ID number provided in Unit IV. to access the information received and any available EPA review.

EPA's dockets are available electronically at <http://www.regulations.gov> or in person at the Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics Docket (OPPT Docket), Environmental Protection Agency Docket Center (EPA/DC), West William Jefferson Clinton Bldg., Rm. 3334, 1301 Constitution Ave. NW, Washington, DC. The Public Reading Room is open from 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding legal holidays. The telephone number for the Public Reading Room is (202) 566-1744, and the telephone number for the OPPT Docket is (202) 566-0280. Please review the visitor instructions and additional information about the docket available at <http://www.epa.gov/dockets>.

IV. Information Received

As specified by TSCA section 4(d), this unit identifies the information received by EPA: 2-Butenedioic acid (2E)-, di-C8-18-alkyl esters (CASRN 68610-90-2).

1. *Chemical Use*: Industrial manufacturing lubricant.

2. *Applicable Rule, Order, or Consent Agreement*: Chemical testing requirements for third group of high production volume chemicals (HPV3), 40 CFR 799.5089.

3. *Information Received*: The following listing describes the nature of the information received. The information will be added to the docket for the applicable TSCA section 4 rule, order, or consent agreement and can be found by referencing the docket ID number provided. EPA reviews of information will be added to the same docket upon completion.

Water Solubility Analytical Report. The docket ID number assigned to this information is EPA-HQ-OPPT-2009-0112.

Authority: 15 U.S.C. 2601 *et seq.*

Dated: December 7, 2018.

Lynn Vendinello,

*Acting Director, Chemical Control Division,
Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics.*

[FR Doc. 2019-01547 Filed 2-7-19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[EPA-HQ-OECA-2018-0843; FRL-9988-78-OECA]

Public Comment on EPA's National Compliance Initiatives for Fiscal Years 2020-2023

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice of public comment period.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is soliciting public comment and recommendations on the National Compliance Initiatives (NCIs) to be undertaken in fiscal years 2020-2023. The EPA focuses enforcement and compliance resources on the most serious environmental violations by developing and implementing national program priorities, previously called National Enforcement Initiatives. The NCIs currently underway, as well as potential modifications to these NCIs under consideration, are described in the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** section of this document, with additional descriptions and data on the current NCIs available on our website: <http://www.epa.gov/enforcement/national-compliance-initiatives>.

DATES: Comments must be received on or before March 11, 2019.

ADDRESSES: You may send comments, identified by Docket ID No. EPA-HQ-OECA-2018-0843; to <https://www.regulations.gov>. Follow the online instructions for submitting comments.

Instructions: All submissions received must include the Docket ID No. for this notice. Comments received will be posted without change to <https://www.regulations.gov/>, including any personal information provided. For detailed instructions on sending comments and additional information on the notice process, see the "Written Comments" heading of the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** section of this document.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Michele McKeever, Chief, National Planning and Measures Branch, Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance, Mail Code: M2221A, Environmental Protection Agency, 1200

Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20460; telephone number: 202-564-3688; fax number: 202-564-0027; email address: mckeever.michele@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Throughout this document "we," "us," and "our" refer to the EPA.

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I. Written Comments

Submit your comments, identified by Docket ID No. EPA-HQ-OECA-2018-0843; at <https://www.regulations.gov>. Once submitted, comments cannot be edited or removed from *Regulations.gov*. The EPA may publish any comment received to its public docket. Do not submit electronically any information you consider to be Confidential Business Information (CBI) or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute. Multimedia submissions (audio, video, etc.) must be accompanied by a written comment. The written comment is considered the official comment and should include discussion of all points you wish to make. The EPA will generally not consider comments or comment contents located outside of the primary submission (*i.e.* on the web, cloud, or other file sharing system). For additional submission methods, the full EPA public comment policy, information about CBI or multimedia submissions, and general guidance on making effective comments, please visit <https://www.epa.gov/dockets/commenting-epa-dockets>.

II. What are EPA's National Compliance Initiatives?

The EPA is soliciting public comment and recommendations on the NCIs to be undertaken by EPA over the four-year period of fiscal years 2020-2023. This notice is an agency planning document and does not impose any legally binding requirements on any outside parties.

The EPA focuses enforcement and compliance resources on the most serious environmental violations by developing and implementing national

enforcement and compliance program priorities, previously called National Enforcement Initiatives (NEIs). As part of EPA's ongoing efforts to increase the environmental law compliance rate and reduce the average time from violation identification to correction, EPA recently has adjusted and renamed the NEIs program to the NCIs program to better convey the overarching goal of increased compliance and the use of not only enforcement actions, but the full range of compliance assurance tools. These tools include helping regulated entities understand their compliance obligations, helping facilities return to compliance through informal actions, building state capacity, supporting state actions, bringing Federal civil administrative actions, and bringing Federal civil or criminal judicial enforcement actions.

III. On what is the EPA requesting comment?

The EPA's Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance is collecting comment on which of the current national initiatives should continue, be modified, or returned to the standard ("core") enforcement program. Current initiatives may be carried forward into the FY 2020–2023 NCI cycle, as is or modified, or an NCI may be concluded at the end of FY 2019. The public also is invited to propose other areas for consideration as an NCI, keeping in mind resource constraints.

For this upcoming NCI cycle, the EPA has provided new opportunities for early and meaningful input from the states and federally-recognized Indian tribes regarding the identification and development of the NCIs. In Fall 2018, EPA Regional offices solicited input from the states and federally-recognized Indian tribes. The EPA also reached out to a number of state and tribal associations for early input into the NCI program. EPA looks forward to considering the state and tribal input on the current initiatives—such as whether to continue, modify, or conclude them—as well as suggestions for new NCIs. The EPA welcomes active state and tribal participation in implementing the NCI if the state or tribe is authorized for the particular program.

IV. What are the current FY 2017–2019 National Compliance Initiatives?

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance, has seven initiatives underway from the FY 2017–2019 cycle (with modified

implementation in FY 2019, described below).¹ These initiatives are:

1. Cutting Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs)
2. Reducing Toxic Air Emissions from Hazardous Waste Facilities
3. Reducing Risks of Accidental Releases at Industrial and Chemical Facilities
4. Keeping Industrial Pollutants Out of the Nation's Waters
5. Ensuring Energy Extraction Activities Comply with Environmental Laws
6. Keeping Raw Sewage and Contaminated Stormwater Out of Our Nation's Waters
7. Reducing Air Pollution from the Largest Sources

Additional descriptions and data on these initiatives are available online at: <http://www.epa.gov/enforcement/national-compliance-initiatives>.

V. What are the potential initiatives under consideration for FY 2020–2023?

For the seven active initiatives from the FY 2017–2019 cycle, EPA is soliciting input on whether we should continue, modify, or conclude the initiative and return it to the "core" or standard enforcement program. For all initiatives, EPA intends to focus on environmental and public health risks, not specific industry sectors.

A. Extensions of Initiatives

The EPA is seeking comment on plans to extend the following three current initiatives into the FY 2020–2023 cycle:

Cutting Hazardous Air Pollutants. Leaks, flares, and excess emissions from refineries, chemical plants and other industries emit hazardous air pollutants (HAPs), or air toxics, that are known or suspected to cause cancer, birth defects, and seriously impact the environment. Recent monitoring shows that facilities still often emit more HAP emissions than they actually report. Leaking equipment and improperly operated flares remain some of the largest sources of HAP emissions from petroleum refineries and chemical manufacturing facilities. Improper operation of an industrial flare can result in hundreds of tons of excess HAP emissions. The EPA has worked to identify and address illegal and excess emissions of toxic air pollutants from leaks and flares at facilities that have a significant impact on air quality and health in communities since this initiative began

in 2004. The Agency believes that continuing this NCI will help to achieve EPA Strategic Plan objectives of addressing vulnerable populations, addressing Clean Air Act (CAA) non-attainment areas. The Agency also believes that EPA expertise will help improve compliance and facilitate a timely return to compliance where noncompliance is found.

Reducing Toxic Air Emissions from Hazardous Waste Facilities. EPA has found that air emission violations associated with the improper management of hazardous waste remain widespread. The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act requires effective monitoring to identify and repair leaks from certain hazardous waste storage tanks, containers, pipes, valves, and other equipment. Releases from hazardous waste facilities can include releases of constituents known or suspected to cause cancer, birth defects, or that seriously impact the environment. The Agency began this initiative in 2017 and believes that continuing this initiative will help to achieve EPA Strategic Plan objectives of addressing vulnerable populations and reducing non-attainment areas. The Agency also believes that its expertise will help improve compliance rates and facilitate a timely return to compliance where noncompliance is found. Accordingly, we plan to continue our work, including efforts to build state capacity in this program.

Reducing Risks of Accidental Releases at Industrial and Chemical Facilities. Thousands of facilities nationwide, many of which are in low income or minority communities, make, use and store extremely hazardous substances. Catastrophic accidents at these facilities—historically about 150 each year—can result in fatalities and serious injuries, evacuations, and harm to human health and the environment. EPA regulates these facilities under section 112(r) of the CAA and through the Chemical Accident Prevention regulations, also known as the Risk Management Program (RMP). The regulations apply to stationary sources that have a listed chemical in a process at or above an established threshold quantity. A broader statutory obligation under CAA section 112(r)(1), the General Duty Clause (GDC), applies to all stationary sources with regulated substances or other extremely hazardous substances, regardless of the quantity of chemical involved. This has been an NCI since 2016, and EPA has found that many regulated facilities are not adequately managing the risks they pose or ensuring the safety of their facilities to protect surrounding communities.

¹ There were originally eight initiatives in the FY 2017–2019 cycle. The initiative to "Prevent Animal Waste from Contaminating Surface and Ground Water" was moved to the core program by the EPA Memorandum, "Transition from National Enforcement Initiatives to National Compliance Initiatives," August 21, 2018.

Therefore, the EPA plans to continue this NCI with a focus on the most serious situations of non-compliance and attention to the EPA Strategic Plan objective of addressing vulnerable populations. The Agency believes that its expertise will help improve compliance rates and facilitate a timely return to compliance where noncompliance is found. The EPA also plans to enhance the use of compliance assistance and expedited settlement agreements to address smaller sources.

B. Modifications of Initiatives

The EPA is seeking comment on plans to transition two current initiatives into new initiatives for FY 2020–2023. A brief description of the proposed changes is provided below.

Transitioning “Keeping Industrial Pollutants Out of the Nation’s Waters” NCI to “National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Significant Non-Compliance (SNC) Reduction”: In FY 2018, the EPA initiated a new NCI focused on achieving the goal established in EPA’s FY 2018–2022 Strategic Plan: “By September 30, 2022, increase the environmental law compliance rate.” As described in the Strategic Plan, this concept is first being piloted by focusing, through the new NCI, on reducing the rate of significant noncompliance in the Clean Water Act (CWA) NPDES program by 50 percent by the end of FY 2022. The NCI has incorporated the existing “Industrial Pollutants” NCI with a broader focus of increasing the percentage of all NPDES permittees in compliance with their permit (as measured by reducing the rate of permittees in SNC). This effort could establish a model for improving environmental program compliance rates that could be used in other programs. EPA is seeking comment on how to best pursue and achieve this goal of reducing NPDES SNC in the FY 2020–2023 NCI cycle.

Transitioning the “Ensuring Energy Extraction Activities Comply with Environmental Laws”: Beginning in 2011, this initiative focused on one industrial sector, natural gas extraction, implying that the EPA considers all problems in this sector—large or small—to be a priority. Rather than focus on any single sector, the EPA proposes to focus on significant public health and environmental problems without regard to sector. Specifically, for the FY 2020–2023 NCI cycle the EPA is proposing to transition this NCI to an initiative that will focus on significant sources of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) that have a substantial impact on air quality (without regard to sector), and that may adversely affect vulnerable

populations or an area’s CAA attainment status. We also will evaluate the idea of merging this work into the “Cutting Hazardous Air Pollutants” NCI.

C. Return of Initiatives to the Core Program

The EPA expects to return the following two current initiatives to the standard “core” enforcement program having largely achieved EPA’s goals for these NCIs:

Reducing Air Pollution from the Largest Sources. The New Source Review (NSR) and Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) requirements of the CAA require certain large industrial facilities to install state-of-the-art air pollution controls when they build new facilities or make significant modifications to existing facilities. The EPA began this initiative as it relates to the power sector in 1998, after EPA investigations revealed that many facilities had failed to install pollution controls after modifications, causing them to emit pollutants that can impact air quality and public health. The EPA and state regulatory approaches and enforcement efforts in this sector have resulted in a 90 percent reduction in sulfur dioxide emissions and an 83 percent reduction in nitrogen oxide emissions since 1997, while gross generation has increased by 10 percent. The EPA has required controls or commenced investigations at 91 percent, 96 percent, and 90 percent of facilities in the glass, cement, and acid manufacturing sectors, respectively. Accordingly, the Agency believes that this NCI no longer presents a significant opportunity to affect nonattainment areas or vulnerable populations nationwide. The EPA proposes to return work in these areas to the core program in FY 2020. EPA will continue to monitor the progress of existing settlement agreements to ensure actions required under those settlements are implemented and air pollution reduction targets are met.

Keeping Raw Sewage and Contaminated Stormwater Out of Our Nation’s Waters. Since this NCI began in 2000, the EPA, in conjunction with state co-plaintiffs, has taken enforcement actions at the largest municipal sewer systems with CWA violations to reduce pollution and to reduce unlawful discharges of raw sewage that degrade water quality in communities. The EPA has obtained significant improvement in compliance and major reductions in water pollution. Under this initiative, 97 percent of large combined sewer systems, 92 percent of large sanitary sewer systems and 79 percent of Phase

1 municipal separate stormwater systems are now either in compliance or are on an agreed-upon schedule to come into compliance. Accordingly, the Agency believes that this NCI no longer presents a significant opportunity to correct water quality impairment nationwide. The EPA proposes to return work in this area to the core program in FY 2020. EPA and states will continue to monitor implementation of these long-term agreements, and to adapt them to changing circumstances and new information, such as the increasing commitment of cities to implement green infrastructure, changes in financial capability, or technological advances.

D. New NCIs

The EPA specifically invites comment on two new NCIs under consideration:

a. *NCI to increase compliance with drinking water standards.* Each year thousands of community water systems (CWSs) violate one or more health-based drinking water standards promulgated under the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), which exposes millions of people to potential health risks. Thousands more CWSs repeatedly fail to collect water samples or report test results making difficult to know if the drinking water is safe. CWSs exceeding action levels or other regulatory triggers may not complete required follow-up actions. In addition to these known violations, significant deficiencies in the design, operation or maintenance of the CWS may go unreported and uncorrected. Recent events at a few large CWSs indicate that current practices and use of existing data, tools, and policies have not always proved sufficient to prevent CWSs from moving toward serious noncompliance that may threaten human health. This potential NCI would focus on EPA working jointly with states to identify how we can collaborate to use our resources more effectively and efficiently to focus efforts where they can make the biggest difference as we work together to increase compliance with primary drinking water standards thus improving public health protection at CWSs most at risk. This NCI would support the Agency’s Strategic Plan objective to reduce the number of community water systems out of compliance with health-based standards.

b. *NCI to reduce children’s exposure to lead.* A potential lead NCI would support various agency efforts to tackle lead contamination in all environmental media and could present an opportunity to use consumer education to increase compliance. This NCI would support

the Agency's Strategic Plan focus on vulnerable populations, as well as the interagency Federal Lead Action Plan.

Finally, the public is invited to propose any other areas for consideration as new NCIs.

E. Public Comments

The EPA will consider all comments to these proposals as it moves forward in the decision-making process. NCIs will be incorporated into the EPA Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance FY 2020–2021 National Program Guidance (NPG) that provides national program direction for all EPA regional offices. Information in support of this Notice of Public Comment is available online at: <http://www.epa.gov/enforcement/national-compliance-initiatives>.

VI. Can the deadline for comments be extended?

The EPA will include NCIs in the Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance (OECA) draft NPG that will be released for public comment to allow the EPA regions, as well as states and federally-recognized tribes with approved programs, to consider the guidance fully in their annual planning processes that direct the use of resources according to the fiscal calendar. As a result, EPA must receive public comments on potential NCIs by March 11, 2019 in order to complete consideration of NCIs before the NPG is released for public comment. However, the public will have a second opportunity to provide comments on the NCIs when commenting on OECA's draft NPG.

Dated: December 20, 2018.

Susan Parker Bodine,

Assistant Administrator, Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance.

[FR Doc. 2019–01548 Filed 2–7–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[EPA–HQ–OPPT–2019–0021; FRL–9989–21]

Extension of Review Periods Under the Toxic Substances Control Act; Certain Chemicals and Microorganisms; Premanufacture, Significant New Use, and Exemption Notices; Delay in Processing Due to Lack of Authorized Funding

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: Due to a partial Federal government shutdown related to the

lack of authorized funding (*i.e.*, a Fiscal Year 2019 Appropriations Bill or a Continuing Resolution), EPA is extending the review periods for all Premanufacture Notices (PMNs), Significant New Use Notices (SNUNs), Microbial Commercial Activity Notices (MCANs), and exemption notices submitted to the Agency under section 5 of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) received by EPA on or before December 29, 2018, and for which the review period had not expired as of December 29, 2018. Additionally, EPA did not receive notifications or process such submissions on or after December 29, 2018, and before the date on which the shutdown terminated on January 25, 2019, and the affected operations for the TSCA New Chemicals Program fully resumed on January 31, 2019. Also, during the shutdown, submissions made through e-PMN/CDX or other methods were not processed by EPA.

Consequently, the review period for any TSCA section 5 notice submitted during the shutdown did not begin until TSCA New Chemical operations fully resumed on January 31, 2019.

DATES: The duration of this extension period is equivalent to the time period from December 29, 2018 (*i.e.*, the date on which EPA operations shutdown) and the date on which EPA operations for the TSCA New Chemicals Program fully resumed (*i.e.*, January 31, 2019), or a total of 33 days.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

For technical information contact: Greg Schweer, Chemical Control Division (7405M), Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics, Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20460–0001; telephone number: (202) 564–8469; email address: schweer.greg@epa.gov.

For general information contact: The TSCA-Hotline, ABVI-Goodwill, 422 South Clinton Ave., Rochester, NY 14620; telephone number: (202) 554–1404; email address: TSCA-Hotline@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. General Information

A. Does this action apply to me?

You may be potentially affected by this action if you are a manufacturer (which includes importers) or processor of a chemical substance that requires submission under section 5 of TSCA (15 U.S.C. 2604) and applicable EPA regulations. The following list of North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) codes is not intended to be exhaustive, but rather provides a guide to help readers determine whether

this document applies to them. Potentially affected entities may include:

- Manufacturers or processors of one or more subject chemical substances (NAICS codes 325 and 324110), *e.g.*, chemical manufacturing and petroleum refineries.

B. How can I get copies of this document and other related information?

The docket for this action, identified by docket identification (ID) number EPA–HQ–OPPT–2019–0021, is available at <http://www.regulations.gov> or at the Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics Docket (OPPT Docket), Environmental Protection Agency Docket Center (EPA/DC), West William Jefferson Clinton Bldg., Rm. 3334, 1301 Constitution Ave. NW, Washington, DC. The Public Reading Room is open from 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding legal holidays. The telephone number for the Public Reading Room is (202) 566–1744, and the telephone number for the OPPT Docket is (202) 566–0280. Please review the visitor instructions and additional information about the docket available at <http://www.epa.gov/dockets>.

Information on the shutdown can be found at <http://www.opm.gov>. Information about the TSCA section 5 requirements can be found at <http://www.epa.gov/oppt/newchems/>.

C. What is the Agency's authority for taking this action?

Under TSCA section 5(c), 15 U.S.C. 2604(c), EPA may unilaterally extend the notice review period for PMNs, MCANs, and SNUNs, thereby extending the period before manufacturing or processing the subject chemical substances may begin. (See also 40 CFR 720.75(c) for PMNs and SNUNs, and 40 CFR 725.56 for MCANs.) Section 26(c) of TSCA (15 U.S.C. 2625(c)), authorizes EPA to take action with respect to a category of chemical substances; in this case, the category is all chemical substances that are the subject of the specified notices and exemption applications, for which the notice review period would otherwise expire on or after December 29, 2018. Under TSCA section 5(c), extensions of the review period for an individual TSCA section 5 notice shall not total more than 90 days. Because the extension described in this **Federal Register** notice (*i.e.*, 33 days) is less than 90 days, EPA reserves the right under TSCA section 5(c) to issue, for good cause, future additional extensions for individual cases up to a total of 90 days.

Section 5(h) of TSCA (15 U.S.C. 2604(h)) authorizes EPA to exempt

America's Water Infrastructure Act (AWIA)
Section on Needs Survey and LSLR Costs

(e) NEEDS SURVEY.—Section 1452(h) of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300j–12(h)) is amended—

(1) by striking “The Administrator” and inserting “(1) The Administrator”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(2) Any assessment conducted under paragraph (1) after the date of enactment of America's Water Infrastructure Act of 2018 shall include an assessment of costs to replace all lead service lines (as defined in section 1459B(a)(4)) of all eligible public water systems in the United States, and such assessment shall describe separately the costs associated with replacing the portions of such lead service lines that are owned by an eligible public water system and the costs associated with replacing any remaining portions of such lead service lines, to the extent practicable.”.

From New Hampshire DES report (01/2019) Table 1: Summary of MCL Derivation Factors for Initial Rulemaking Proposal

	<u>PFOA*</u>	<u>PFOS*</u>	<u>PFHxS</u>	<u>PFNA</u>
Health Effect Endpoint	Altered Liver Size/Function	Delayed Development	Impaired Reproduction	Altered Liver Size/Function
Animal Serum Dose (ng/mL)	4,351 ^a	6,260 ^b	27,200 ^c	4,900 ^d
Total Uncertainty Factor HUF x AUF x MF ^e	100 10 x 3 x 3	100 10 x 3 x 3	300 10 x 3 x 10	300 10 x 3 x 10
Target Serum Dose (ng/mL)	43.5	62.6	90.7	16.3
Human Half-life (years)	2.7 ^f	3.4 ^f	5.3 ^f	2.5 ^g
Dosimetric Adjustment Factor (L/kg/d)	1.20E ⁻⁰⁴	1.28E ⁻⁰⁴	1.03E ⁻⁰⁴	1.52E ⁻⁰⁴
Reference Dose (ng/kg/d)	5.2	8.0	9.3	2.5
Relative Source Contribution ^h	40%	50%	50%	50%
Water Ingestion Rate ⁱ	0.055 L/kg d	0.055 L/kg d	0.055 L/kg d	0.055 L/kg d
MCL/AGQS ppt (ng/L)	38	70^j	85	23

^a Loveless et al., 2006, NJ DWQI 2017, increased relative liver weight in mice;

^b Luebker et al., 2005a, EPA 2016b, reduced pup weight and developmental delays in rats;

^c Chang et al., 2018, reduced litter size in mice;

^d Das et al., 2015, NJ DWQI 2018, increased relative liver weight in mice;

^e HUF (Human-to-Human Uncertainty) x AUF (Animal-to-Human Uncertainty) x MF (Modifying Factor)

^f Li et al., 2017, serum-derived half-life estimates from men and women exposed to PFAS via drinking water;

^g Zhang et al., 2013, ATSDR 2018, urine-derived half-life from community exposure to PFNA;

^h The RSC was derived using NH-specific blood data from high-exposed populations of Pease and Southern NH. This was calculated using the subtraction method described in the EPA 2000 Methodology for Deriving Ambient Water Quality Criteria for the Protection of Human Health. Details about this approach are summarized in Appendices 4-7;

ⁱ EPA 2011 Exposure Factors Handbook, lactating women 95th percentile;

^j PFOS rounded down to 70 ppt from 73 ppt, per the current EPA Health Advisory for PFOS.

From ECOS News on March 1, 2019

Michigan Announces Results of First-of-its-Kind Statewide PFAS Sampling

The Michigan Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) this week announced the results of its 2018 statewide PFAS sampling of all 1,114 public water systems, 461 schools that operate their own wells, and 17 tribal water systems.

- PFAS was not detected in 90 percent of these water supplies.
- Seven percent of systems tested detected very low levels of PFAS below 10 parts per trillion (ppt), and three percent of systems tested had PFAS levels between 10 and 70 ppt.
- Only the city of Parchment and one school had test results exceeding the U.S. EPA Lifetime Health Advisory of 70 ppt for PFOA and PFOS in drinking water.
- The Parchment system has since been connected to Kalamazoo's municipal water system, and the school is being supplied with bottled water until it installs a carbon filtration system later this year.

The \$1.7 million study is the first of its kind in the nation. DEQ intends to expand its PFAS testing to childcare providers and other programs that operate their own wells. The Michigan PFAS Action Response Team will also pay for quarterly monitoring this year of municipal systems, schools, and daycares with PFAS levels above 10 ppt.

For more on Michigan's efforts on PFAS, see - <https://www.michigan.gov/pfasresponse/>.

WATER REUSE:

Transforming Water, Sustaining Our Future

Communities across the country are incorporating water reuse into their water management strategies as a proven method for ensuring a safe, reliable, locally controlled water supply—essential for livable communities with healthy environments, robust economies and a high quality of life. By 2027, the volume of recycled water produced in the United States is projected to increase 37% from 4.8 billion gallons per day to 6.6 billion gallons per day, according to a recent survey by Bluefield Research.

What Is Water Reuse?

Water reuse, also known as water recycling, is the process of intentionally capturing wastewater, stormwater, saltwater or graywater and cleaning it as needed for a designated beneficial freshwater purpose such as drinking, industrial processes, surface or ground water replenishment, and watershed restoration.

Water Reuse Is Transforming Water Infrastructure



The nation's aging water infrastructure was built to protect public health, ensure access to clean water, and safely dispose of wastewater. Given the growing demand for freshwater and changing weather patterns, next-generation water infrastructure must address both water supply and water quality challenges.

Why Invest in Water Reuse?

Investment in water reuse builds communities that are modern, sustainable and stable—ready for families to flourish and businesses to grow. In some communities, recycled water can create a resilient and drought-proof water supply. In other communities, water recycling protects sensitive waterways and alleviates over-burdened centralized treatment facilities.

Across the country, communities and businesses investing in water reuse are ensuring that residents have safe drinking water supplies, industries have water to expand and create jobs, farmers have water to grow food, our environment is protected, and our economic future remains strong and secure.

Recycled Water Is:



Cost Effective: Reusing water can be more cost effective than developing other alternative supplies.



Environmentally Sound: Reusing water alleviates pressure on freshwater sources and natural systems.



Safe: Water is purified to meet stringent state and federal water quality standards.



Reliable: Because wastewater is renewable, water reuse is the only sustainable source of freshwater.



Locally Controlled: Communities are not beholden to nature or neighbors for their water supply.



www.watereuse.org

The WateReuse Association represents municipal water utilities, businesses, and institutions that undertake or support water reuse. WateReuse is the nation's only trade association solely dedicated to advancing laws, policy, funding, and public acceptance of recycled water. In addition to members throughout the country, WateReuse includes WateReuse Arizona, WateReuse California, WateReuse Colorado, WateReuse Florida, WateReuse Nevada, WateReuse Pacific Northwest, and WateReuse Texas.

RECYCLED WATER COAST-TO-COAST

6.5 Billion

Gallons of Recycled Water Used for Idaho Agriculture

92% of the recycled water Idaho produces is used to irrigate crops, a beneficial use that keeps **2000 tons of nitrogen** and **500 tons of phosphorus** out of Idaho rivers and streams.



GM Saves

\$2 Million

with Stormwater Reuse

General Motors captures and reuses stormwater for cooling towers at its Detroit-Hamtramck assembly plant, saving **\$2 million a year**.



It's Patriotic to Generate

\$4 Million

in Massachusetts

But for on-site, decentralized water recycling, Foxboro could not meet water demands for Gillette Stadium, home to the New England Patriots. This NFL team generates **\$4 million annually** for the local economy.



850,000 Taps

Served Daily in California

Orange County annually recycles enough to supply drinking water for **one-third** of its homes and businesses.



Driving

20,000 Jobs

in Nevada's Desert

A planned 13-mile pipeline will provide **1.3 billion gallons** of recycled water annually to Tahoe Reno Industrial Center, home of Tesla, Switch, and Google...and **20,000 new jobs**.



Supporting **70%** of Global Internet Traffic through Virginia

Recycled water cools Loudoun County's "Data Center Alley" which processes more than **two-thirds** of the world's Internet traffic.



\$35 Million

for Ski Slopes in Arizona

The Snowbowl, a ski resort in Arizona's San Francisco Peaks, uses recycled water for its slopes—sustaining a **\$35 million** tourism industry.



2,000 Acres

of Wetlands and Reuse in Texas

Recycled water replenishes the Upper Trinity River and man-made wetlands—restoring a natural habitat for migratory birds and **supplying drinking water for the Dallas/Ft. Worth area**.



\$600 Million

Hole-In-One in South Carolina

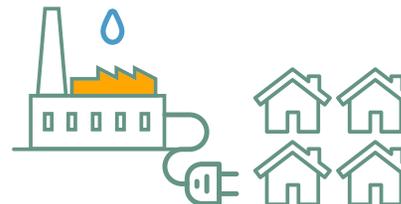
Hilton Head recycles water to irrigate eleven destination golf courses—sustaining **\$600 million annually** in recreational tourism.



100,000 Homes

Powered in Florida

Tampa Electric uses recycled water to cool a power plant and generate electricity for **100,000 homes**.



COLLABORATION CAN PROTECT SOURCES OF DRINKING WATER

TOGETHER

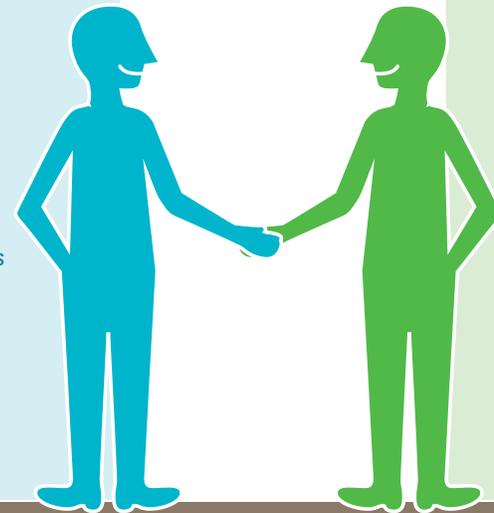
- Help NRCS direct 10 percent of conservation program spending to source water protection (2018 Farm Bill)
- Leverage funding
- Include multiple partners
- Measure progress
- Help producers and private landowners, agencies, and partners create a more sustainable future

STATE SOURCE WATER PROGRAM

- Share data and information on delineated source water protection areas, priority contaminants, sources of contamination, and water quality monitoring results
- Provide information and leverage potential funding sources
- Assist with implementation and help target USDA initiatives (e.g., identifying priority areas, potential to drinking water)
- Partner in conducting outreach to private landowners and operators
- Help engage drinking water utilities and other source water protection stakeholders
- Contact: asdwa.org/sourcewatercontacts

STATE CONSERVATIONIST

- Implement NRCS conservation programs – technical assistance and funding to private landowners and operators for conservation plans, and financial assistance for conservation practices
 - Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP)
 - National Water Quality Initiative (NWQI) Source Water Pilot
 - Regional Conservation Partnership Program (RCPP)
 - Joint Chiefs Landscape Restoration Partnership
 - Conservation practice standards
- Funding capacity, and discretion about what to fund
- Agreements with partners (e.g., conservation districts)
- Discretionary technical assistance (e.g. signup workshops for private landowners and operators)
- Contact: nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/national/contact/states/



OUR COMMON GROUND

- Voluntary (non-regulatory) programs for private landowners and operators
- Focus on protecting soil, water quality, and health
- Help assure overall health of communities
- Achieve and demonstrate water quality results in priority areas

Note: It's a good idea to find out who USDA NRCS work with in your state. We are using "private landowners and operators" as a general term in this infographic. NRCS may work with a variety of producers - farmers, ranchers, poultry and livestock producers, dairymen, forest landowners, including those who rent land.



The Source Water Collaborative, twenty-seven national entities representing federal, state, and local partners, works together to protect drinking water sources for generations to come.

2018 FARM BILL EMPHASIZES PROTECTION OF DRINKING WATER SOURCES

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(d) SOURCE WATER PROTECTION THROUGH TARGETING OF AGRICULTURAL PRACTICES - Section 1244 of the Food Security Act of 1985 (16 U.S.C. 3844) (as amended by subsection (b)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(n) SOURCE WATER PROTECTION THROUGH TARGETING OF AGRICULTURAL PRACTICES.

“(1) IN GENERAL.—In carrying out any conservation program administered by the Secretary, the Secretary shall encourage practices that relate to water quality and water quantity that protect source water for drinking water (including protecting against public health threats) while also benefitting agricultural producers.

“(2) COLLABORATION WITH WATER SYSTEMS AND INCREASED INCENTIVES.

“(A) IN GENERAL.—In encouraging practices under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall

“(i) work collaboratively with community water systems and State technical committees established under section 1261(a) to identify, in each State, local priority areas for the protection of source waters for drinking water; and

“(ii) subject to subparagraph (B), for practices described in paragraph (1), offer to producers increased incentives and higher payment rates than are otherwise statutorily authorized by the applicable conservation program administered by the Secretary.

“(B) LIMITATION.—An increased payment under subparagraph (A)(ii) shall not exceed 90 percent of practice costs associated with planning, design, materials, equipment, installation, labor, management, maintenance, or training.

“(3) RESERVATION OF FUNDS.

“(A) IN GENERAL.—In each of fiscal years 2019 through 2023, the Secretary shall use to carry out this subsection not less than 10 percent of any funds available for conservation programs administered by the Secretary under this title (other than the conservation reserve program established under subchapter B of chapter 1 of subtitle D).

“(B) LIMITATION.—Funds available for a specific conservation program shall not be transferred to fund a different conservation program under this title.”.