



New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection:

Division of Water Supply & Geoscience

Guidance for Developing a Lead Service Line Replacement Plan

Summary:

On July 22, 2021, the Governor signed legislation into law for mandatory lead service line (LSL) replacement, effective immediately upon signature. See N.J.S.A. 12A-40 through 47, ("State Act"). Public community water systems (PCWS) are required to inventory and replace all known lead service lines (with the possibility of an extension of up to 5 years, i.e., 2036) at an annual average replacement rate of at least 10% and identify all service lines of unknown materials in their service areas by July 22, 2031. The State Act also states that partial lead service line replacement will only be allowed in an emergency situations and will not be counted towards a PCWSs replacement requirement. See N.J.S.A. 58:12A-44(c)(1).

Please be aware that the State Act updates the definition of a lead service line and now includes galvanized service lines. See N.J.S.A. 58:12A-41.

To meet the requirements of the State Act, PCWSs must create a lead service line replacement plan, provide an updated service line inventory to the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (Department) and report on their annual replacement progress. The Department has prepared this guidance document to assist PCWSs in preparing a lead service line replacement plan, as well as meeting other requirements outlined in the State Act.



Table of Contents

| | |
|--|----|
| Background Information..... | 2 |
| Pre-Planning..... | 3 |
| Service Line Inventory Development and Maintenance..... | 3 |
| Replacement Schedule Development and Replacement Considerations..... | 5 |
| Funding | 8 |
| Notification Requirements | 10 |
| Reporting Requirements | 11 |
| Additional Considerations | 11 |
| Additional Information and Resources | 13 |

Background Information

Definitions. The following definitions are relative to this document. The full text of the State Act is available at: https://pub.njleg.state.nj.us/Bills/2020/PL21/183_.PDF

“Gooseneck, pigtail, or connector” means the short section of flexible piping, usually one to two feet long, which is used to connect rigid sections of service line piping.

“Government-owned public community water system” means a public community water system established, pursuant to law, by a political subdivision of this State or an agency or instrumentality of one or more thereof.

“Investor-owned public community water system” means a public community water system that is a public utility, as defined in R.S.48:2-13, and which is subject to the jurisdiction of the board pursuant to Title 48 of the Revised Statutes.

“Lead service line” means a water supply connection that is made of, or lined with, a material consisting of lead, and which connects a water main to a building inlet. A lead pigtail, lead gooseneck, or other lead fitting shall be considered to be a lead service line, regardless of the composition of the service line or other portions of piping to which such piece is attached. A galvanized service line shall be considered to be a lead service line. A lead service line may be owned by the public community water system, a property owner, or both.

“Partial replacement” means the act of replacing any service line component without replacing the entire lead service line or service line portion that contains lead.

“Service line” includes the property-owner side and the system side of a service line.

The State Act

An outline of the State Act’s requirements for lead service line replacement plans and other relevant requirements can be found below as a courtesy. The State Act’s requirements are not duplicated within this guidance document. PCWSs are required to meet the requirements of the State Act. The full text is available at https://pub.njleg.state.nj.us/Bills/2020/PL21/183_.PDF.

- No later than July 22, 2022, each PCWS shall submit an initial plan for replacing all lead service lines within its service area.
- This plan must be updated annually and must be updated each year until all lead service lines within the system’s service area are identified and replaced.
- Each annual submission must include:
 - The annual average replacement of all lead service lines (on average, should be 10% per year);
 - A plan for replacing all lead service lines within the system’s service area by July 2031 (unless applying for an extension of up to 5 additional years);
 - A plan for notifying consumers with lead service lines of health effects and steps they may take to reduce their exposure to lead before and after lead service line replacement; and
 - Any other information or certifications required by the Department;

- No later than July 22, 2022, and annually thereafter, PCWS must submit an updated inventory of their service lines and indicate strategy to identify unknowns.
- Each year, PCWS must submit a report detailing the system's progress in replacing lead service lines based on their latest annual report.
- All PCWSs are required to identify all service lines by 2031, regardless of material.

Submitting Plans and Forms

All PCWSs in New Jersey are required to submit a lead service line replacement plan, regardless of whether any lead service lines have been identified in their service area. If a PCWS believes that it does not have any lead service lines, it still must create a plan in case lead service lines are identified at a later time.

Lead service line replacement plans and accompanying forms are to be submitted to the Department electronically via EN Suite. The submission of the annual progress report and updated service line inventory must also be submitted electronically via EN Suite.

PCWSs should be aware that approved parties are not permitted to submit the lead service line replacement plans, nor the accompanying forms on behalf of the water system without permission and approval from the Department. Approved Party (AP) EN Suite users can complete but are unable to submit the lead service line replacement plan and associated forms. Upon completion, the AP must save the form, and a responsible official (RO) or licensed operator (LO) user from the PCWS must review and complete the Submission page. In the Review page, the AP may select the PCWS owner and the user who will submit the form (the RO or LO). Click on the blue “[eNotify](#)” button to send an email notification to the submitter that the lead service line replacement plan is ready for their review and submission.

Pre-Planning

Before the replacement plan is developed, it is important to identify key personnel and their responsibilities. PCWSs should consider who will oversee creating and maintaining the plan for annual updates. PCWSs should also identify the staff members that will be responsible for the various components of the lead service line replacement program including: leading the construction portion of the replacement effort, coordination of funding, and public outreach. These are all important considerations that should be made at the beginning of the planning process.

PCWSs should also consider who will be tasked with updating the inventory online. At a minimum, these updates must occur annually (see N.J.S.A. 58:12A-42(h)).

Service Line Inventory Development and Maintenance

Having an up-to-date inventory of service lines in a PCWS's service area is key in developing and executing a lead service line replacement plan. PCWSs were required to submit an initial service line inventory to the Department in January 2022 and detail the materials of all service lines in their respective service areas. For water systems with identified lead service lines, they may begin the planning and replacement process right away. However, for many water systems, their initial inventory likely included several unknown

service lines as many PCWSs have not consistently maintained their records, especially regarding water infrastructure owned by the property-owner. As all PCWSs are required to both identify the material of all service lines, and replace all lead service lines by July of 2031, PCWSs should establish a multi-layered approach. The Department recommends that a PCWS assume all unknown service lines are lead and base its 10% annual replacement rate on that number. For example, if a PCWS has 10 known lead service lines, and 90 unknown service lines, this water system should be replacing and identifying at least 10 service lines per year (10% of 100).

Many potential sources of service line data may exist, including water main repair records, water meter replacement records, old construction records, etc. However, the accuracy, accessibility, and reliability of these records may vary by record type and location. Replacements may have been completed over time that were not properly recorded or historical records may be inaccurate or incomplete. Some types of historical records, such as recent records, may be more accurate than others. For this reason, a PCWS may have to physically verify its service lines to confirm its materials.

The following methods can assist in identifying and prioritizing the materials of unknown service line.

- Distribution system maps and record drawings
- Building records
- Field/visual inspection with or without full excavation
 - Contractors can visually inspect and verify service lines when doing planned road work
- Sampling results and water quality information
- Sequential monitoring – <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC7350769/>
 - This process involves taking a series of successive drinking water samples to determine the location of lead containing materials
- Capital improvement plans and/or master plans for distribution system development
- Utility records including meter installation records, customer complaint investigations and all historical documentation which indicate and/or confirm the location of lead service connections
- Results from service line sampling where lead service lines are suspected to exist but their presence is not confirmed
- Photographs
- Swab test results
- Community survey
- County appraisal district records
- Contacts within the water system, municipal office, or other local officials
- County and municipal ordinances
- Survey results from area plumbers
- Documented interviews of residents- letters, phone survey, personal contact, etc.
- Documented interviews of local contractors, developers, and builders
- Statistical analysis such as predictive modeling
 - PCWS using predictive modeling must reevaluate annually. More information on predictive will be available on the Department's website.

As these unknown lines are identified, it is important to remember that records should be updated to reflect this. A PCWS must make its updated inventory of service lines on its website. This inventory must be updated at minimum on an annual basis starting two years after the effective date of the State Act.

Additionally, an updated inventory form must be submitted to the Department on an annual basis detailing the materials of all service lines.

The State Act requires that all service lines in a PCWS's service area must be identified by 2031 (unless an extension is granted) regardless of material. The PCWS should develop an internal schedule for identifying their unknown service lines.

Replacement Schedule Development and Replacement Considerations

Plan Development Considerations

A PCWS does not need to identify the entirety of its service line inventory before beginning the replacement process. Once several lead service lines are identified, the PCWS can begin the replacement process. When developing a lead service line replacement plan, considerations need to be made to determine prioritization of replacements. The following criteria can be helpful in prioritizing areas for replacement however, the PCWS needs to evaluate the specific needs and dynamics of their service area:

Sensitive Populations: Lead has more severe health impacts on infants and children, as well as pregnant women and their fetuses. For these reasons, it is important for a PCWS to consider locations which serve these types of groups, such as schools, licensed childcare centers, obstetrician offices, pediatricians, and other areas with high density of children and pregnant women. The Department recommends the prioritization of these groups to the fullest extent possible during development of a lead service line replacement plan.

Confirmed Lead Service Lines- Areas where lead service lines are already identified is a good place to start for water systems who are still working on identifying the rest of their service area.

Previous Partial Replacements: Under the State Act, partial service line replacements are not allowed unless an emergency situation occurs. PCWSs should address service lines that were previously subject to partial replacement.

Overburdened Communities: Under the New Jersey Environmental Justice Law, overburdened communities are any census block group, as determined in accordance with the most recent United States Census, in which: (1) at least 35 percent of the households qualify as low-income households; (2) at least 40 percent of the residents identify as minority or as members of a State recognized tribal community; or (3) at least 40 percent of the households have limited English proficiency. See N.J.S.A. 13:1D-158. These communities are typically made up of low-income individuals and people of color, have been subject to a disproportionately high number of environmental and public health stressors. As a result, these communities suffer from increased adverse health effects. A list and map of these communities in New Jersey can be found at the Department's website: <https://www.nj.gov/dep/ej/communities.html>

Areas of High Blood Lead Levels in Children- As lead has more adverse effects on the development of children, it would be important to prioritize areas where children are already affected by high lead levels. PCWSs can contact the New Jersey Department of Health for more information.

Areas with Water Quality and CCT Issues: Areas within the distribution system that have trouble maintaining pH or WQPs, or a high number of water quality complaints.

Developing a Replacement Schedule

PCWSs are required to develop a replacement schedule for the next ten years. Under the State Act, water systems are required to replace on average at least 10% of their lead service lines annually in order to have all lead service lines replaced by July of 2031.

If a PCWS spends a portion of that 10-year period identifying unknown service lines, it will have to increase their rate of replacement in subsequent years in order to meet the deadline in 2031. For example, if a PCWS does not replace any service lines in their first year, it will have to replace at least 20% in year 2 in order to meet the annual average replacement rate of 10%.

In the template LSL Replacement Plan that the Department has developed, PCWS will outline their plan on prioritizing and implementing their LSL replacement schedule. This template plan is available here: <https://www.state.nj.us/dep/watersupply/dws-sampreg.html>. Listed below are some considerations PCWS should make when developing a replacement schedule.

Coordination with Property Owners

Ownership of the service line varies from system to system. Some PCWSs own the entire service line, and others only own the portion up to the curb. Some PCWSs may not even own any portion of the service line. Regardless of ownership, PCWS are charged with ensuring that all lead service lines are replaced. For PCWS who own a portion of the service line, coordination with the owner of the other side of the line is essential ensuring that full lead service line replacements occur.

The State Act states that except during an emergency, such as a water main or service line break, or during a water main replacement, a PCWS shall not conduct partial replacement of service lines. To ensure that the entire line can be replaced, municipalities may pass city ordinances to mandate the replacement of lead service lines, regardless of ownership. (see <https://njleg.state.nj.us/bill-search/2018/S4110/bill-text?f=PL19&n=291>). The Department will be developing guidance for creating a municipal ordinance for water systems to enter private property to conduct lead service. This will be made available on the NJDEP website. PCWSs should make a good faith effort to work with the property owner to replace its portion of the service line. The Department recommends asking at least once annually after initially requesting to gain access to private property for replacement. Checking in annually is important because the property owner may change. If the property owner continues to refuse replacement, such refusal and any efforts to contact the property owner should be documented on the Customer Refusal Form. A PCWS should ensure that a public outreach program is in place and that property owners in its service area are being educated on opportunities to replace their lead service lines.

PCWSs should document instances where a property owner refuses to replace its portion of the lead service line. The Department is developing a Customer Refusal Form for the PCWS or property owner to complete, which will be available on the Sampling and Regulatory Forms website.

Coordination with Municipalities

For PCWSs that are not government-owned, or may span across multiple municipalities, it is important to coordinate with all municipalities involved to ensure that a lead service line replacement program can be seamlessly enacted. A PCWS that serves multiple municipalities may

need to acquire additional approvals from those municipalities before it can begin a lead service line replacement program. Coordination with municipalities can be helpful to spread the word about a lead service line replacement program and to enact local legislation to make lead service line replacement easier. N.J.S.A. 58:12A-38 authorizes municipalities to adopt ordinances to allow the PCWS to enter a property to perform an LSL replacement, even if the property is privately owned.

Road moratoriums: The State, some municipalities, counties, and other transportation authorities enact road moratoriums which prevent roads from being disturbed by construction if the road has received full-width pavement within the last few years (typically five). There are exceptions for road moratoriums which usually involve an appeal process. A PCWS can use the following steps to help develop a plan for locations affected by road moratoriums:

Step 1 – Develop a plan/list outlining recently paved roads in relation to how long the moratorium is in place.

- The PCWS should have already identified the streets on which identified or suspected LSLs are present; therefore, the PCWS should coordinate with local or state government who repaved the roads in their service area to determine how recent the work was done.

Step 2 – Focus on replacing LSLs on a road soon to lose its moratorium status and those that do not have a moratorium status.

- A PCWS should consider focusing on identified LSLs which are soon to no longer be under moratorium and work with utilities to replace LSLs on roads due to be repaved.

Step 3 – Review the road moratorium ordinance(s), if applicable, for any clauses that allow systems to open the road under certain conditions.

- There can be clauses that allow for the road to be opened after submitting a permit or requesting an exemption or separate approval to do so; however, additional fees may be incurred for doing so.
- PCWSs are not required to incur the costs of replacement for property-owned service lines; therefore, if the permit is being filed to only replace the property-owned side, the PCWS can recoup the costs of the additional fees from the property owner as part of the work.

Check with your local municipal and county office or the New Jersey Department of Transportation's (NJDOT) Traffic Operations System and Support or Capital Program Management programs to see if a road in your PCWS is or soon will be under a moratorium.

Coordination with NJDOT

The New Jersey Department of Transportation (NJDOT) regularly does road work throughout the State. When these projects occur within a municipality, the NJDOT will contact all utilities in the area to inform them of work that may impact their infrastructure. PCWS should coordinate replacement efforts when NJDOT is planning to do road work, to save on road re-pavement costs. Information on upcoming NJDOT projects can be found here:

<https://www.state.nj.us/transportation/capital/tcp22/sec5.shtm>

Disposal of Lead Service Lines

The Department recommends that contractors engaged in lead service line replacement projects send the lead lines to an authorized scrap yard for recycling and that copies of the sale ticket and payment for the lead lines are maintained. Any questions on proper disposal should be directed to the Department's Hazardous Waste Program. Additional information on disposal and receiving facilities can be found here: <https://www.nj.gov/dep/enforcement/hw.html>

Emergency Replacement

A PCWS should have a plan in place for emergency replacements. For example, if a water main break occurs and a lead service line is discovered in the process of fixing the break, PCWS should have a plan to replace the line at the time of the emergency. PCWS should try to have materials, staff resources, and procedures in place in case an emergency repair situation happens. PCWS should also be aware of water sampling and notification procedures that are necessary in the event of a partial replacement and include that in their plan as well.

Partial Replacements

Except during an emergency, such as a water main or service line break, or during a water main replacement, a public community water system shall not conduct a partial replacement of a lead service line. In all instances, the public community water system shall make a good faith effort to replace the entire lead service line and shall conduct a partial replacement **only as a last resort**. A partial replacement of a lead service line will not count toward the public community water system's replacement requirements.

Under N.J.S.A. 58:12A-12.8, customers can request a lead test for the duration of a lead or copper action level exceedance (ALE) or if a PCWS performs a partial service line replacement. A PCWS that carries out a partial lead service line replacement must, upon receiving a request from a customer no later than 6 months after the replacement occurs, test the customer's drinking water for lead via a certified laboratory. The results must be provided to the customer. The customer will not incur a cost for this test. Additional information can be found here: https://pub.njleg.state.nj.us/Bills/2020/PL21/265_.PDF

Funding

Lead Service Line Replacement Funding

A PCWS should consider how it will address paying for lead service line replacements within their service area. Under the State Act, PCWSs are responsible for ensuring that all lead service lines within their service area are replaced. Water systems will be responsible for funding the water system owned portion of the service line, but they are not responsible for paying for the private side of the service line, if applicable. For PCWS that share ownership of the service line with the property owner, coordination needs to occur in order to ensure that the full service line can be replaced.

All water systems are required to demonstrate how they will pay for lead service line replacements in their plan. Under the State Act, certain types of water systems are permitted to recoup the cost of lead service line replacement. For an investor-owned PCWS, costs associated with undertaking and funding the replacement of lead service lines, excluding any portion funded by grants or other subsidies, shall be borne by all of the customers within the water system, and shall be included in the water system's rate base or otherwise be recoverable from the system's customers, in a manner determined by the NJ Board of Public Utilities. For government-owned community water systems, any costs incurred for assessment and replacement of lead lines, excluding any portion funded by grants or other subsidies, may be borne by all of the customers of the government-owned public water system OR may be assessed to a property of a property owner.

DWSRF Funding

Financial resources may be available to PCWSs and nonprofit noncommunity water systems with lead service lines through the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF) loan program. The Intended Use Plan (IUP) is a document updated annually to outline how the Department intends to prioritize and spend its federal funds on drinking water infrastructure projects. This plan is a public document that undergoes public comment and participation before it is finalized. More information on the IUP can be found here: <https://www.nj.gov/dep/wiip/project-lists.html>.

For SFY2023, the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL) provides \$49 million through the DWSRF loan program for projects to address lead in drinking water. At least 49% (or approximately \$25M) must be used as principal forgiveness to assist disadvantaged communities. In New Jersey, publicly-owned and privately (investor)-owned water systems are eligible for principal forgiveness for projects located in a municipality that meets New Jersey's Affordability Criteria, which is outlined in Appendix 2 of the Intended Use Plan at. <https://www.nj.gov/dep/wiip/project-lists.html>

Loans to eligible water systems will be offered as up to 50% of total project costs in principal forgiveness capped at \$5 million per applicant/per year. Up to \$10 million of allowable project costs above the project caps may be financed at the affordability rate (blended interest rate of 25% of the IBank's Market Rate) for disadvantaged communities that meet affordability criteria outlined in the IUP. The remainder of the project balance is eligible for financing by the I-Bank, as capacity allows.

Water systems that do not meet the Affordability Criteria are eligible for funding through the Base DWSRF loan programs. For State Fiscal Year 2023 (SFY2023), the base package consists of a blended interest rate for publicly-owned water systems of 50% of the New Jersey Infrastructure Bank's (I-Bank's) AAA Market Rate for eligible project costs, and a blended interest rate of 75% of I-Bank's AAA Market Rate for eligible privately-owned water systems. Eligible small systems serving 10,000 people or fewer may apply for a loan consisting of principal forgiveness financing for 50% of project costs and a loan with a Blended Interest Rate of 50% of I-Bank's AAA Market Interest Rate for 50% of project costs. Projects are capped at \$1 million with additional financing available at the applicable base rates for amounts greater than the \$1 million cap.

For more information on the Water Bank loan program, contact the Bureau of Water System Engineering at (609) 292-2957 or see https://www.state.nj.us/dep/dwq/mface_njeifp.htm. For more information on New Jersey's Intended Use Plan, see <https://www.nj.gov/dep/wiip/project-lists.html>.

Setting Aside Funds for Mailings and Other Future Costs

The State Act provides that water systems are required to send notification to any property owner who is served by a lead service line. Properties that are newly identified as having an LSL are required to have that notice be sent via certified mail. Properties identified as being served by a lead service line who were sent a certified letter previously must be annually notified of their material until the LSL is replaced via standard mail. The Department recommends that the PCWS put funds aside to cover the costs of these mailings.

Additionally, the Department recommends that PCWS put funds aside to cover other requirements of the State Act. N.J.S.A. 58:12A-12.8 requires a PCWS to collect drinking water samples from customers by request for the duration of a lead or copper ALE or if the PCWS performs a partial service line replacement.

Notification Requirements

New Lead Service Line Identification Notification

As PCWS identify unknown service lines, some of them may have lead containing materials. In accordance with N.J.S.A. 58:12A-43, PCWSs are required to send a certified letter to properties that are serviced by an LSL. A template for this notification letter has been developed and can be found on the Department's Sampling and Regulatory Forms website under the Lead and Copper heading and is named "Notice of Lead Service Line Template." The Department recommends sending this notification within 30 days of becoming aware of the lead service line.

A PCWS that serves a population with 10% or more of non-English speakers must send a letter in both English and the non-English language(s) spoken in the community. Instructions on determining if your community meets this requirement can be found here:

<https://www.state.nj.us/dep/watersupply/pdf/secondary-language-directions.pdf>.

Annual Notification of Lead Service Line Materials

PCWSs are required to notify consumers of lead service line materials on an annual basis. Property owners that have previously been notified of their service line materials must be notified annually by mail of their service line materials until the lead service line is removed. This annual notice should be distributed no later than 30 days after reporting the service line inventory to the Department. Certification that these notices is due to the Department 10 days after.

Reporting Requirements

Below is a table that outlines the reporting requirements.

| Required Submission | Due Date | Content | Online Resources |
|--|---|---|--|
| LSL Inventory N.J.S.A. 58:12A-42 | Updated: July 22, 2022 | Details the inventory of each service line material within the service area. Annual updates will include supporting information on why a line is determined to contain lead and steps taken to identify unknown lines | DEP_10-S_00014 Lead Service Line Inventory Form https://www.state.nj.us/dep/watersupply/dws-sampreg.html |
| | Annual: July 10 th of each year thereafter | | |
| LSL Replacement Progress Report N.J.S.A. 58:12A-46 | Initial: July 22, 2022 | Details the progress of replacing and identifying LSLs from the previous year (July 1-June 30) | DEP_10-S_00027 Annual Lead Service Line Replacement Progress Form https://www.state.nj.us/dep/watersupply/dws-sampreg.html |
| | Annual: July 10 th of each year thereafter | | |
| LSL Replacement Plan N.J.S.A. 58:12A-44 | Initial: July 22, 2022 | Details a PCWS plan to replace all LSLs in the service area | Lead Service Line Identification and Replacement Plan Template https://www.state.nj.us/dep/watersupply/dws-sampreg.html |
| | Annual: July 31 st of each year thereafter | | |
| Notice of LSL to Consumers Certification N.J.S.A. 58:12A-43 | Initial: September 1, 2022 | Certifies that notice of lead service lines and unknown service lines was provided to consumers served by LSLs and unknowns | DEP_10-S_00028 Certification of Lead Service Line Notification https://www.state.nj.us/dep/watersupply/dws-sampreg.html |
| | Annual: August 20 th of each year thereafter | | |

Additional Considerations

Additional Requirements Regarding Lead Service Lines

- Lead ALE notification: https://pub.njleg.state.nj.us/Bills/2020/PL21/82_.PDF
 - Written notification provided by PCWS if it exceeds ALE
- Authorization of special assessments and bond issuance for LSLs: https://pub.njleg.state.nj.us/Bills/2018/PL18/114_.PDF
 - Allows Municipalities to conduct special assessments and issue bonds for LSL replacement
- Right of entry LSL Replacement: https://pub.njleg.state.nj.us/Bills/2018/PL19/291_.PDF

- Allows municipalities to adopt ordinances to allow entry onto private residences with 72-hour notice for LSL replacement
- Customer testing under ALEs, partial LSL Replacement: https://pub.njleg.state.nj.us/Bills/2020/PL21/265_.PDF
 - Requires PCWSs to perform consumer testing on demand during an ALE
 - Establishes testing and notification requirements if a Partial LSLR is conducted
- Seller disclosure of LSL: <https://njleg.state.nj.us/bill-search/2018/S2778>
 - Sellers of properties must disclose the presence of an LSL during property transactions.

LCR Sampling Pool Updates

As lead service lines are replaced, lead and copper sampling pools will need to be updated to ensure that the highest tier available is being sampled. A PCWS will have to review its sampling pool and replace sampling locations that no longer contain lead materials.

Record Keeping and Documentation

LSL replacement plans and service line inventories must be updated at least annually. Updated plans and inventories must be made available on the PCWS's website. The plan and inventory should be updated in conjunction to ensure that both are up to date and accurately depict the efforts that still need to be made.

Filter Distribution

A PCWS with high lead levels in drinking water can opt to offer filters for their consumers who are affected by lead in drinking water. This is an optional step that water systems can take to help reduce exposure at properties that are awaiting lead service line replacement. The Department recommends that a PCWS plan to implement this program. The PCWS should consider the following:

- When will filters be provided?
 - When an ALE occurs? When lead results come back high? When a partial or full replacement occurs?
- Who will these filters be provided to?
 - To all consumers served by the PCWS? Only those affected by known LSLs?
- What types of filters will be provided (i.e. faucet mounted/point of use, pitchers, etc.)
 - Will replacement filters be provided?
 - Will instructions on how to use the filters be provided?
- What tracking will be in place to track the properties who received filters and properties who were not provided filters?

Below are some helpful links for PCWS to use when developing a filter distribution program:

- <https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/leaders-reducing-lead-drinking-water>
- https://www.epa.gov/sites/default/files/2018-12/documents/consumer_tool_for_identifying_drinking_water_filters_certified_to_reduce_lead.pdf

- <https://www.newarkleadservice.com/filters>

Additional Information and Resources

<https://www.nj.gov/dep/assetmanagement/>

https://www.state.nj.us/dep/watersupply/g_reg-wqaa.html

https://pub.njleg.state.nj.us/Bills/2020/PL21/183_.PDF

<https://www.state.nj.us/dep/watersupply/dws-sampreg.html>

<https://www.state.nj.us/dep/watersupply/dwc-lead-public.html>

<https://www.epa.gov/dwreginfo/lead-and-copper-rule>

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

<https://www.jerseywaterworks.org/>

<https://engage.awwa.org/PersonifyEbusiness/Store/Product-Details/productId/65628258>

<https://city.milwaukee.gov/ImageLibrary/Groups/WaterWorks/Lead-Service-Lines/AWWAStandardReplacementandFlushingofLeadServiceLinesC81017.pdf>