

Regulatory Update EPA Region 3

Joint Conference of SE District - PA
AWWA and the Eastern Section WWOAP

October 9, 2025

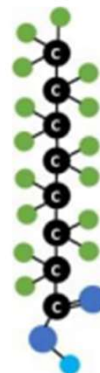
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What is EPA doing about PFAS?

- On May 14, 2025, EPA announced its intent to keep the existing (MCLs) for PFOA and PFOS, while extending their compliance deadlines. Expected Federal Register Notice - October for comment, final by April 2026
- And rescind the regulations and reconsider the regulatory determinations for PFHxS, PFNA, HFPO-DA (commonly known as GenX), and the hazard index mixture of these three plus PFBS, ***to ensure that the determinations and any resulting drinking water regulation follow the legal process laid out in the Safe Drinking Water Act.*** FR soon, final by February 2026



What Does This Mean?

- EPA plans to issue two proposed rules this fall and aims to finalize these rulemakings in Spring 2026.
- EPA is not predetermining the outcome of this review, and the agency could promulgate more stringent regulations addressing these PFAS in the future.

PFAS OUTreach

- EPA recently announced the new PFAS OUTreach Initiative (**PFAS OUT**).
- Through PFAS OUT, EPA will share resources, tools, funding, and technical assistance opportunities to help drinking water systems address PFAS and protect public health.
- The goal of PFAS OUT is to ensure that no community is left behind as we work to protect public health and position water systems for compliance with drinking water standards.
- EPA anticipates releasing first set of PFAS OUT materials soon.

Plans to promulgate other Rules

- Perchlorate: P November 2025, F May 2027
- Revisions to MDBP: P November 2025, F May 2028
- UCMR6: P November 2025, F December 2026
- Updated Methods: P January 2026, F August 2026

CCR content for July 2026 reports covering 2025 data due to LCR Revisions



Added for reports due 7/1/2025, same for 2026:

- A requirement for including the range of tap sample results; and
- A statement about the completed service line inventory and where/how to access it.

Revised for reports due 7/1/2025, same for 2026:

- the mandatory lead educational statement in 40 CFR §141.154(d)(1); and
- the health effects language in Appendix A of subpart O.

Be certain you have the correct text for your report!

Updates are also being made to the CCR iWriter. Factsheets coming



Consumer Confidence Report Rule (CCR) Revisions

- Final: May 24, 2024
- Effective: **2027** (covering 2026 data report)
- PFAS and LCRI CCR provisions effective in 2027

CCR Rule Revisions - Highlights for 2027



- Improve the readability, clarity, and understandability of CCRs, the accuracy of the information presented, improve risk communication in CCRs, incorporate electronic delivery options, provide supplemental information regarding lead levels and corrosion control efforts
- Each report must include a **summary** displayed prominently at the beginning of the report, including a brief description of the nature of the report.

CCR Rule Revisions - Highlights for 2027



- Systems serving **50,000 and greater population** must post report to the Internet
- Systems serving **10,000 or more** must provide CCRs to customers biannually (twice per year), deliver by July 1 and by December 31
 - 6-month update required with the second report
- Systems serving **100,000 or more** persons, must develop a **plan to assist consumers with limited English proficiency**. The first plan due to the state with first report in 2027. Plans evaluated annually, updated as necessary, reported with the CCR certification.



CCR Rule Revisions - Highlights for 2027

- Systems serving **10,000 or more** must provide CCRs to customers biannually (twice per year), deliver by **July 1 and by December 31**
 - 6-month update required with the second report
 - New violation or ALE
 - Recent UCMR data
- Selling water systems must provide data to buying systems required to produce 2nd report by **October 1**

CCR Rule Revisions – Lead Text for 2027



Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. ...



CCR Rule Revisions - Highlights for 2027

Certifications due **within 10 days**

(shortened from 90 days, similar to PN certifications)

July 10th and January 10th

Factsheets and Guidance planned



LCR Revisions

Tier 1 PN - required for a lead ALE no later than 24 hours after the system learns of an exceedance.
Use the template to assist with developing the notice.

Tier 1 Public Notification Template following a Lead Action Level Exceedance

The 2021 Lead and Copper Rule Revisions require water systems to issue a Tier 1 Public Notification (PN) when there is an exceedance of the lead action level no later than 24 hours after the system learns of an exceedance. This document provides a template that water systems can use to develop a Tier 1 PN for a lead action level exceedance.

- [Tier 1 Public Notification Template \(pdf\)](#) (578.1 KB, 4/11/2024, 816-F-24-001)

Lead Action Level Exceedance (ALE) Tier 1 Public Notice (PN) Factsheet

This fact sheet summarizes EPA's requirements following a lead action level exceedance for timing, content, and delivery of a Tier 1 Public Notice.

- [Tier 1 Public Notice Factsheet \(pdf\)](#) (179.6 KB, 4/11/2024, 816-F-24-003)






LCR Revisions

Tier 1 PN - PADEP also have Templates

Location: [eLibrary](#) - [FOLDERS](#) / [FORMS](#) / [SAFE DRINKING WATER](#) / [TIER 1 PN FOR LEAD ACTION LEVEL EXCEEDANCE](#) **3930-FM-BSDW0071** /

TIER 1 PN FOR LEAD ACTION LEVEL EXCEEDANCE **3930-FM-BSDW0071**

	Name
	TIER 1 PN FOR LEAD ACTION LEVEL EXCEEDANCE INSTRUCTIONS.PDF 3930-FM-BSDW0071
	TIER 1 PN FOR LEAD ACTION LEVEL EXCEEDANCE.DOCX 3930-FM-BSDW0071
	TIER 1 PN FOR LEAD ACTION LEVEL EXCEEDANCE.PDF 3930-FM-BSDW0071

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Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection

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Lead Action Level Exceedance Notice - Template

DRINKING WATER WARNING

Sampling shows elevated lead levels in some **[homes and/or buildings]**.

[INSERT NAME OF WATER SYSTEM] found elevated levels, of lead in drinking water in some homes/buildings. **[INSERT NAME OF WATER SYSTEM]** may also have tested your home or building. If they did, you should receive or may have already received these results. These results are specific to your home/building and may be different from the results taken in other locations. Lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Please read this information closely to see what you can do to reduce lead in your drinking water.

What is an Action Level?

The lead action level is a measure of the effectiveness of the corrosion control treatment in water systems. The action level is not a standard for establishing a safe level of lead in a home. To check if corrosion control is working, EPA requires water systems to test for lead at the tap in certain homes, including those with lead service lines. Systems compare sample results from homes to EPA's action level of 0.015 mg/L (15 ppb). If 10 percent of the samples from these homes have water concentrations that are greater than the action level, then the system must perform actions such as public education, adjusting treatment, and lead service line replacement.

What Happened?

[Insert information about how and when the lead action level exceedance was discovered in your community and provide information on the source(s) of lead in the drinking water, if known. Below is some example text.]


Between **[Month/Year]** and **[Month/Year]**, we collected **[insert # of samples]** samples and analyzed them for lead. The results of more than 10 percent of our samples exceeded the action level for lead.

[WATER SYSTEM NAME] is focused on protecting the health of every household in our community; however, lead from service lines and lead plumbing and fixtures can dissolve or break off into water and end up at the faucet. [Describe any system specific sources of lead, if known.] We found that **[insert source(s) of lead e.g., lead service lines, lead in plumbing, etc.]** are **[potential]** sources of lead in your drinking water. This does not mean that every property that receives drinking water from **[WATER SYSTEM NAME]** has lead in the drinking water. It does mean that you should understand how to reduce your exposure to lead through water. Keep in mind that drinking water is not the only potential source of lead exposure, since lead can be found in air, soil, and paint. For more information on all sources of lead, visit <https://www.epa.gov/lead>.

Health Effects of Lead

Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups. Infants and children can have decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can lead to new learning and behavior problems or exacerbate existing learning and behavior problems. The children of women who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy can have increased risk of these adverse health effects. Adults can have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney, or nervous system problems.

PN Timing/Content/Delivery

- **Within 24 hours** of learning of lead ALE:
 - Consult with PADEP
 - Issue the PN to customers
 - Send copy to PADEP and **EPA**
(LeadALE@epa.gov) 
- Must include the required elements and mandatory health effects and statement to share the notice
- Use appropriate forms of delivery
- Consider non-English speaking customers

Important Reminder!

When a PWS has a lead ALE, and the system or state has not issued the Tier 1 PN, EPA will be issuing it.

LCRR/LCRI

- All lead service line replacements, unless an exception has been granted, need to be completed by December 31, 2037.
- In February 2025, the courts granted a request by the Department of Justice (DOJ), on behalf of EPA, to place the current litigation of the LCRI on hold (i.e., abeyance) in order to review the underlying rule.
- On August 27, 2025, EPA requested the courts lift the abeyance and resume the litigation against the LCRI.
- Following request to lift the abeyance, EPA released information to states to help them obtain primacy for the LCRI.

LCRR/LCRI

- EPA will continue to develop new tools and information to support practical implementation flexibilities and regulatory clarity. There is currently a joint EPA/State national LCRI workgroup where some of these materials are being developed.
- The Agency will announce next steps in the coming months.
- Additionally, EPA's free Water Technical Assistance program is available to help drinking water systems identify, plan for, and replace lead pipes in the communities they serve.
- EPA's funding and financing programs can help reduce the cost of lead pipe replacement projects and thereby reduce costs to families.

Reminders--AWIA aka **SDWA Section 1433** Deadlines

CWS Size	R&R Assessment Certification	ERP Certification
$\geq 100,000$	March 31, 2025	September 30, 2025
50,000 - 99,999	December 31, 2025	June 30, 2026
3,301 - 49,999	June 30, 2026	December 31, 2026

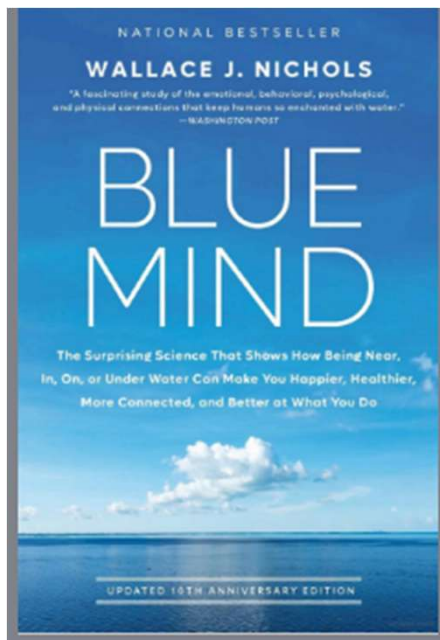
100%

<https://www.epa.gov/waterresilience/awia-section-2013>
www.epa.gov/waterresilience



Be Aware of Threats/Act

- Damage to electric grid impacting water and interdependencies
- Cybersecurity
- Mis-information (incorrect)
- Dis-information (intentional to mislead, China during US disasters to further disrupt, fear)
- Insider Threats / anything connected to your network
- Wildfires / climate change impacts
- CrowdStrike
- Physical Tampering



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