



**TYPES OF PUBLIC INFORMATION CURRENTLY REQUIRED
UNDER THE LEAD AND COPPER PROVISIONS OF THE
MICHIGAN SAFE DRINKING WATER ACT AND ADMINISTRATIVE RULES**

Consumer Notice of Lead and Copper Results in Drinking Water (CNLC)

Applicability: All water supplies subject to lead and copper requirements.

Summary: Supplies must deliver the CNLC to the occupant(s) of the individual homes/buildings that were sampled. Notice must be provided within 30 days of the supply being notified of the result. The CNLC must include the sample results, health effects of lead and copper, steps consumers can take to reduce exposure, and water supply contact information.

Consumer Confidence Reports (CCR)

Applicability: All community water supplies.

Summary: CCRs are produced by all community water supplies and must be distributed to customers by July 1 of each year. The report must include, among other things, the most recent lead and copper 90th percentiles and standard language about lead in drinking water. The 2018 revised rule requirements include additional information about the 90th percentile and information about the number of lead service lines in the community.

Public Advisory (PA)

Applicability: All water supplies with a lead action level (AL) exceedance.

Summary: Beginning March 2017, a water supply that exceeds the lead AL must issue a PA within three business days of notification of the exceedance. This is designed to distribute information quickly to the public while the water supply completes the more time-consuming tasks associated with lead public education requirements.

Public Education (PE)

Applicability: All water supplies with a lead AL exceedance.

Summary: A water supply that exceeds the lead AL must issue PE to all residents within 60 days of notification of the exceedance or within 60 days of the end of the monitoring period, whichever is sooner. PE requirements are extensive and prescriptive as to content and delivery.

Public Notification (PN)

Applicability: All water supplies with a violation of Lead and Copper Rule requirements (does not include lead or copper AL exceedances).

Summary: For many drinking water rules (not just lead and copper), water supplies that fail to meet requirements are subject to PN requirements. PN requirements are dependent on the type and severity of the violation and are prescriptive as to content and delivery. For example, a water supply must issue a PN if they fail to sample as required.

Lead Service Line (LSL) Notification

Applicability: All water supplies with LSLs or service lines where material cannot be determined.

Summary: Within 30 days of determining a service line contains lead or is presumed to contain lead, a water supply must provide notice to owners/occupants of the premises. Notification must include language about home plumbing inspections and should include information about reducing exposure to lead in drinking water. Additionally, if a service line's material cannot be determined, notification of the potential for lead is required.