






APPENDIX A


PRIMACY REVISION CROSSWALK

Appendix A: Primacy Revision Crosswalk for the Lead and Copper Rule Short Term Revisions


Federal Requirement	Federal Citation	State Citation <i>(title, page number, section/paragraph)</i>	Different from federal requirement?
			<i>If yes, explain on separate sheet</i>
<i>States have the option of adopting those provisions preceded with the symbol</i> 			
SUBPART I—CONTROL OF LEAD AND COPPER			
§141.80 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS			
 Deletes effective dates of the LCR that no longer apply.	§141.80(a)(2)	Hawaiï Administrative Rules (HAR), Title 11, Chapter 20, Section 48	
 The sample result with the highest concentration is the 90 th percentile level for those systems that collect fewer than 5 tap water samples, as allowed under §141.86(c).	§141.80(c)(3)(v)		
Systems must provide a consumer notice of lead tap water monitoring results to all individuals served by those tested taps.	§141.80(g)	HAR 11-20-48	
§141.81 APPLICABILITY OF CORROSION CONTROL TREATMENT STEPS TO SMALL, MEDIUM-SIZE AND LARGE WATER SYSTEMS			
 Limits the notification of a treatment change by water systems that are deemed to have optimized corrosion control to “upcoming long-term treatment changes.” These systems must also notify the State of source changes. <ul style="list-style-type: none">State must review and approve the addition of a new source or long-term change in treatment before the system can implement it. <i>Note: States are not required to adopt that portion of the new requirement that limits prior notification and approval to only treatment changes that are long-term in nature. However, they must adopt the requirement for prior review and approval of the treatment change or source addition.</i>	§141.81(b)(3)(iii)	HAR 11-20-48	
Systems exceeding an action level must recommend optimal corrosion control treatment within six months after the end of the monitoring period during which it exceeds an action level.	§141.81(e)(1)	HAR 11-20-48	



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The State must determine the need for a system to conduct a corrosion control study no later than 12 months after the end of the monitoring period during which the system exceeds an action level.	§141.81(e)(2)	HAR 11-20-48	
For medium-size systems that are not required to conduct corrosion control studies, the State must specify optimal corrosion control treatment within 18 months after the end of the monitoring period during which the system exceeds an action level.	§141.81(e)(2)(i)	HAR 11-20-48	
For small systems that are not required to conduct corrosion control studies, the State will specify optimal corrosion control treatment within 24 months after the end of the monitoring period during which the system exceeds an action level.	§141.81(e)(2)(ii)	HAR 11-20-48	
§141.82 DESCRIPTION OF CORROSION CONTROL TREATMENT REQUIREMENTS			
There were no revisions to this section.			
§141.83 SOURCE WATER TREATMENT REQUIREMENTS			
Systems must complete initial lead and copper source water monitoring and make a treatment recommendation to the State no later than 180 days after the end of the monitoring period during which an action level was exceeded.	§141.83(a)	HAR 11-20-48	
§141.84 LEAD SERVICE LINE REPLACEMENT			
<ul style="list-style-type: none">The first year of lead service line replacement begins on the first day following the end of the monitoring period in which the action was exceeded.The end of the monitoring period for systems on reduced lead and copper tap monitoring is September 30 of the calendar year in which the sampling occurs, or the last day of that period for systems on an alternate lead and copper tap monitoring period.	§141.84(b)(1)	HAR 11-20-48	






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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water systems that resume a lead service line replacement program must update their lead service line inventory to include those sites that previously “tested out” of the replacement requirements. Systems must divide the updated number of remaining lead service lines by the number of remaining years in the replacement program to determine the number that must be replaced per year. If the system has completed a 15-year lead service line replacement program, the State will determine a schedule for replacing or retesting lines. 	§141.84(b)(2)	HAR 11-20-48	
Updates the paragraph to reference the newly added §141.84(b)(2). <i>Note: This revision is not more stringent than the previous regulation but may be needed to ensure that the rule language is correctly ordered.</i>	§141.84(f)	HAR 11-20-48	
§141.85 PUBLIC EDUCATION AND SUPPLEMENTAL MONITORING			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water systems must provide a consumer notice of the lead tap water monitoring results to all individuals served by the sites from which samples were collected. Water systems that exceed the lead action level must sample the tap water of any customer who requests it in accordance with paragraph (c). 	§141.85 Introductory Text	HAR 11-20-48	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CWSs and NTNCWSs must follow the same requirements regarding the content of written public education materials in paragraph (a)(1). Systems must include the mandatory language as written in paragraphs (a)(1)(i) (opening statement), (ii) (health effects of lead), and (vi) (contact information), and system-specific information for the text in brackets in these paragraphs. Non-mandatory language must be in plain language that can be understood by the general public and be consistent with the requirements in paragraphs (a)(1)(i) through (vi). Systems must submit written public education materials to the State prior to delivery and States may require approval of these materials prior to delivery. 	§141.85(a)(1)	HAR 11-20-48	
Replaces the “Introduction” with a mandatory opening statement that stresses the importance of reading the public education materials.	§141.85(a)(1)(i)	HAR 11-20-48	
Revises the mandatory health effects language to provide greater specificity on the health problems that can result from exposure to lead.	§141.85(a)(1)(ii)	HAR 11-20-48	

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Replaces the mandatory “Lead in drinking water” language with suggested topics in paragraphs (A) – (C) that explain sources of lead in drinking water.	§141.85(a)(1)(iii)	HAR 11-20-48	
Explain what lead is.	§141.85(a)(1)(iii)(A)	HAR 11-20-48	
Explain possible sources of lead in drinking water and how lead enters it. Include information on home/building plumbing materials and service lines that may contain lead.	§141.85(a)(1)(iii)(B)	HAR 11-20-48	
Explain other important sources of lead in addition to drinking water.	§141.85(a)(1)(iii)(C)	HAR 11-20-48	
Replaces the mandatory “Steps you can take to reduce your exposure to lead in drinking water” language with suggested topics in paragraphs (A) – (E) that explain these steps.	§141.85(a)(1)(iv)	HAR 11-20-48	
Encourage flushing the tap.	§141.85(a)(1)(iv)(A)	HAR 11-20-48	
Explain concerns about using hot water (especially for preparing baby formula).	§141.85(a)(1)(iv)(B)	HAR 11-20-48	
Explain that boiling water does not reduce lead levels.	§141.85(a)(1)(iv)(C)	HAR 11-20-48	
Discuss other options to reduce exposure to lead in drinking water (e.g., alternative sources or treatment of water).	§141.85(a)(1)(iv)(D)	HAR 11-20-48	
Suggest having parents test children’s blood lead levels.	§141.85(a)(1)(iv)(E)	HAR 11-20-48	
Public education materials must explain the reason for elevated levels of lead in the system’s drinking water (if known) and steps the water system is taking to reduce the lead levels in homes/buildings.	§141.85(a)(1)(v)	HAR 11-20-48	
Revises the mandatory contact information to be included in public education materials that was previously specified in paragraphs (a)(1)(iv)(D) and (a)(2)(iv)(D).	§141.85(a)(1)(vi)	HAR 11-20-48	
Deletes mandatory NTNCWS public education language and specifies additional language requirements in paragraphs (i) and (ii) to be included in CWS public education materials.	§141.85(a)(2)	HAR 11-20-48	




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Tell consumers how to get their water tested.	§141.85(a)(2)(i)	HAR 11-20-48	
Discuss lead in plumbing components and the difference between low-lead and lead-free materials.	§141.85(a)(2)(ii)	HAR 11-20-48	
Deletes mandatory language requirements for broadcast materials and replaces this language with revised public education delivery requirements that were previously specified in §141.85(c).	§141.85(b)	HAR 11-20-48	
Public education materials of CWSs and NTNCWSs that serve a large proportion of non-English speaking consumers, as determined by the State, must include information in the appropriate language(s) regarding the importance of the notice, or where they obtain a translated copy of the public education materials or request assistance.	§141.85(b)(1)	HAR 11-20-48	
CWSs that exceed the lead action level and are not already repeating public education tasks must deliver public education materials within 60 days after the end of the monitoring period in which the exceedance occurred.	§141.85(b)(2)	HAR 11-20-48	
CWSs must deliver public education materials to all bill-paying customers.	§141.85(b)(2)(i)	HAR 11-20-48	
Removes the requirement to provide newspaper notification from this section and adds the following requirements: <ul style="list-style-type: none">CWSs must expand delivery to local public health agencies (including those outside of the CWS’s service area).CWSs must include the public education materials and an informational notice that encourages the agencies to distribute these materials to their potentially affected customers or the CWS’s users.CWSs must contact these agencies in person or by phone to request a specific list of additional community-based organizations serving target populations, which may include organizations outside the service area of the water system.If a list is provided, CWSs must deliver public education materials to all organizations on this list.	§141.85(b)(2)(ii)(A)	HAR 11-20-48	



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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ CWSs must contact customers who most at risk by delivering materials to the following organizations within their service area: 1) public and private schools or school boards; 2) Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) and Head Start programs; 3) public and private hospitals and medical clinics; 4) pediatricians; 5) family planning clinics; and 6) local welfare agencies. ▪ CWSs must also provide an informational notice that encourages distribution to all the organization's potentially affected customers or CWS's users. 	§141.85(b)(2)(ii)(B)	HAR 11-20-48	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ CWSs must make a “good faith effort” to locate and to deliver materials to licensed childcare centers; public and private preschools; and obstetricians-gynecologists; and midwives. A “good faith effort” may include requesting a contact list of these organizations from the local public health agencies. ▪ CWSs must provide an informational notice that encourages distribution to all the organization's potentially affected customers or CWS's users. 	§141.85(b)(2)(ii)(C)	HAR 11-20-48	
CWSs must provide mandatory language on or in its water bill that notifies consumers that high lead levels were found at some homes and how to obtain more information. The information must be provided at least quarterly for as long as the system continues to exceed the lead action level. The water system must contact the State to modify the message or delivery mechanism.	§141.85(b)(2)(iii)	HAR 11-20-48	
CWSs that serve a population of more than 100,000 must post public education materials on a publicly accessible Web site.	§141.85(b)(2)(iv)	HAR 11-20-48	
Replaces requirement for CWSs to provide public service announcements (PSAs) to radio and television stations and replaces it with a requirement for CWSs to submit a press release to newspaper, television, and radio stations.	§141.85(b)(2)(v)	HAR 11-20-48	



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Requires CWSs to implement at least 3 activities from the following 9 categories: 1) PSAs, 2) paid advertisements; 3) exhibit informational displays; 4) emails to customers; 5) public meetings; 6) household deliveries; 7) targeted individual customer contact; 8) direct material distribution to all multi-family homes and institutions; 9) other methods approved by the State. Requires CWS to consult with the State on the educational content and selection of these activities.	§141.85(b)(2)(vi)	HAR 11-20-48	
For the purposes of public education delivery, defines the end of the monitoring period for CWSs that exceeded the lead action level during reduced lead and copper tap monitoring as September 30 of the calendar year in which the sampling occurs, or, if the State has established an alternate monitoring period, the last day of that period.	§141.85(b)(2)(vii)	HAR 11-20-48	
CWSs must repeat the requirements in paragraphs (b)(3)(i) through (iv) for as long as the system continues to exceed the lead action level.	§141.85(b)(3)	HAR 11-20-48	
CWSs must repeat the tasks in paragraphs (b)(2)(i), (ii) and (vi) every 12 months.	§141.85(b)(3)(i)	HAR 11-20-48	
CWSs must repeat the tasks in paragraph (b)(2)(iii) with each billing cycle.	§141.85(b)(3)(ii)	HAR 11-20-48	
CWSs that serve a population of more than 100,000 must post and retain material on a publicly accessible Web site as required in paragraph (b)(2)(iv).	§141.85(b)(3)(iii)	HAR 11-20-48	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ CWSs must repeat the task in paragraph (b)(2)(v) twice every 12 months on a schedule agreed upon with the State.  State can extend the activities in paragraph (b)(2) beyond the 60-day requirement if the extension is approved in writing by the State in advance of the 60-day deadline. <i>Note: This extension is only appropriate if the system has initiated public education activities prior to the end of the 60-day deadline.</i>	§141.85(b)(3)(iv)	HAR 11-20-48	
NTNCWSs that exceed the lead action level and are not already repeating public education tasks must deliver public education materials within 60 days after the end of the monitoring period in which the exceedance occurred.	§141.85(b)(4)	HAR 11-20-48	
Moves the requirements for NTNCWSs to post informational posters on lead in drinking water from §141.85(c)(4)(i). <i>Note: This revision is not more stringent than the previous regulation but may be needed to ensure that the rule language is correctly ordered.</i>	§141.85(b)(4)(i)	HAR 11-20-48	


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Moves the requirements for NTNCWSs to distribute informational pamphlets/brochures on lead in drinking water to each person they serve and/or to use email if allowed by the State §141.85(c)(4)(ii). <i>Note: This revision is not more stringent than the previous regulation but may be needed to ensure that the rule language is correctly ordered.</i>	§141.85(b)(4)(ii)	HAR 11-20-48	
For the purposes of public education delivery, defines the end of the monitoring period for NTNCWSs on reduced lead and copper tap monitoring as September 30 of the calendar year in which the sampling occurs, or, if the State has established an alternate monitoring period, the last day of that period.	§141.85(b)(4)(iii)	HAR 11-20-48	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">NTNCWSs must repeat the task in paragraph (b)(4) at least once during each calendar year in which it exceeds the lead action level.  State may extend the activities in paragraph (b)(4) beyond the 60-day requirement if the extension is approved in writing by the State in advance of the 60-day deadline. <i>Note: This extension is only appropriate if the system has initiated public education activities prior to the end of the 60-day deadline.</i>	§141.85(b)(5)	HAR 11-20-48	
Moves the specifications for when a PWS can discontinue or recommence the delivery of public education materials from §141.85(c)(5). <i>Note: This revision is not more stringent than the previous regulation but may be needed to ensure that the rule language is correctly ordered.</i>	§141.85(b)(6)	HAR 11-20-48	
 CWSs meeting specific criteria may apply to the State (unless the State has waived this requirement) to limit public education activities to include only the text in paragraph (a)(1) and the delivery requirements in paragraphs (b)(4) and (b)(5). These CWSs must serve a population that is unable to make plumbing improvements or install point-of-use devices; and do not charge separately for water consumption.	§141.85(b)(7)	HAR 11-20-48	
 CWSs that serves 3,300 or fewer people can limit their public education program to the requirements in paragraphs (b)(8)(i) through (iii).	§141.85(b)(8)	HAR 11-20-48	
 These CWSs must implement at least 1 activity from the 9 categories in paragraph (b)(2)(vi).	§141.85(b)(8)(i)	HAR 11-20-48	


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🌟 These CWSs may limit the distribution of public education materials required under paragraph (b)(2)(ii) to facilities and organizations served by the system that are most likely to be visited regularly by pregnant women and children.	§141.85(b)(8)(ii)	HAR 11-20-48	
🌟 States may waive the requirement in paragraph (b)(2)(v) for these CWSs to provide press releases if they distribute notices to every household they serve.	§141.85(b)(8)(iii)	HAR 11-20-48	
Moves the “Supplemental monitoring and notification of results” provision from §141.85(d). <i>Note: This revision is not more stringent than the previous regulation but may be needed to ensure that the rule language is correctly ordered.</i>	§141.85(c)	HAR 11-20-48	
Notification of results.	§141.85(d) Introductory text	HAR 11-20-48	
All PWSs must provide individual lead tap results to people who receive water from sites which were sampled.	§141.85(d)(1)	HAR 11-20-48	
The consumer notice must be delivered no later than 30 days after the water system learns of the tap monitoring results.	§141.85(d)(2)	HAR 11-20-48	
The consumer notice must include: the lead tap water monitoring results; an explanation of the health effects of lead; steps consumers can take to reduce exposure to lead in drinking water; water utility contact information; the maximum contaminant level goal and the action level for lead; the definitions for these two terms from the Consumer Confidence Report Rule.	§141.85(d)(3)	HAR 11-20-48	
The consumer notice must be delivered by mail or by another State-approved method (e.g., posting by NTNCWSs) to people served by the test tap, including consumers who do not receive water bills.	§141.85(d)(4)	HAR 11-20-48	
§141.86 MONITORING REQUIREMENTS FOR LEAD AND COPPER IN TAP WATER			


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<ul style="list-style-type: none">PWSs with fewer than five drinking water taps that can be used for human consumption must collect at least one sample from each tap and collect additional samples from those taps on different days during the monitoring period.  Alternatively, the State can provide written approval for these systems to collect fewer than five samples if all taps that can be used for human consumption are sampled.	§141.86(c)	HAR 11-20-48	
 Small or medium systems that collect fewer than five samples (as allowed under §141.86(c)) and meet the lead and copper action level for two consecutive six-month monitoring periods can monitor annually. The number of samples may not be reduced to less than one sample per available tap. <i>[Note: If the State adopts this provision, they should also adopt changed to §141.86(c).]</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Reduced monitoring will begin during the calendar year immediately following the second consecutive six-month monitoring period in which the system is at or below both action levels.	§141.86(d)(4)(i)	HAR 11-20-48	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Systems that meet the lead action level and State-approved water quality parameter (WQP) ranges and values (i.e., optimal WQPs or OWQPs) during two, consecutive six-month monitoring periods qualify for reduced annual lead and copper tap monitoring if approved in writing by the State.Reduced monitoring will begin during the calendar year immediately following the end of the second consecutive six-month monitoring period.	§141.86(d)(4)(ii)	HAR 11-20-48	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Systems that meet the lead action level and their OWQP ranges and values during three-consecutive years of annual monitoring qualify for reduced lead and copper tap triennial monitoring if approved in writing by the State.Triennial samples must be collected no later than every third calendar year. <i>[Note: Although the Revisions do not include specific language allowing systems that monitor triennially to collect fewer than five samples but at least one sample per tap that can be used for human consumption, EPA interprets the rules to allow this.]</i>	§141.86(d)(4)(iii)	HAR 11-20-48	

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For systems on a State-specified alternate reduced monitoring period, the monitoring must begin during the State-specified period: in the calendar year immediately following the end of the second consecutive six-month monitoring period for systems initiating annual monitoring; and during the three-year period following the end of the third consecutive calendar year of annual monitoring for systems initiating triennial monitoring.	§141.86(d)(4)(iv)(A)	HAR 11-20-48	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Systems on reduced monitoring must return to standard monitoring if they fails to meet the lead action level during any four-month monitoring period or their OWQP requirements for more than nine days in any six-month period. Standard tap water sampling must start begin no later than the six-month period beginning January 1 of the calendar year following the lead action level exceedance or WQP excursion. 	§141.86(d)(4)(vi)(B)	HAR 11-20-48	
Water systems that qualify to resume annual monitoring by meeting the criteria in paragraph (b)(4)(ii) must begin monitoring during the calendar year immediately following the end of the second consecutive six-month monitoring period.	§141.86(d)(4)(vi)(B)(1)	HAR 11-20-48	
 Limits the notification of a treatment change by water systems that are on reduced lead and copper tap monitoring to “upcoming long-term treatment changes.” These systems must also notify the State of source changes. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> State must review and approve the addition of a new source or long-term change in treatment before the system can implement it. <p><i>Note: States are not required to adopt that portion of the new requirement that limits prior notification and approval to only treatment changes that are long-term in nature. However, they must adopt the requirement for prior review and approval of the treatment change or source addition.</i></p>	§141.86(d)(4)(vii)	HAR 11-20-48	
<p>Systems on a full lead and copper tap monitoring waivers must collect samples no later than every ninth calendar year.</p> <p><i>Note: This paragraph only applies to States that adopted the monitoring waiver provisions in §141.86(g) into their regulations. In addition, this clarification was not added to §141.86(g)(4)(ii), which allows systems on partial waivers to conduct reduced lead and copper tap monitoring every nine years for the waived contaminant. However, the addition of language to (g)(4)(i) defining “every nine years” to mean that these samples must be collected by the ninth calendar year is an interpretation which applies to the entire section.</i></p>	§141.86(g)(4)(i)	HAR 11-20-48	

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 Limits the notification of a treatment change by water systems that are on a full or partial tap monitoring waiver to “upcoming long-term treatment changes.” These systems must also notify the State of source changes. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> State must review and approve the addition of a new source or long-term change in treatment before the system can implement it. <p><i>Note: This paragraph only applies to States that adopted the monitoring waiver provisions in §141.86(g) into their regulations. In addition, States are not required to adopt that portion of the new requirement that limits prior notification and approval to only treatment changes that are long-term in nature. However, they must adopt the requirement for prior review and approval of the treatment change or source addition.</i></p>	§141.86(g)(4)(iii)	HAR 11-20-48	
§141.87 MONITORING REQUIREMENTS FOR WATER QUALITY PARAMETERS			
Clarifies when the first six-month compliance period begins after the State specifies OWQPs. For large systems (i.e., those serving more than 50,000 people), the first six-month period begins on either January 1 or July 1, whichever comes first, after the State specifies the optimal values. For small and medium-size systems that were on reduced lead and copper tap monitoring, the start of the first six-month monitoring period for WQPs coincides with the start of the applicable lead and copper tap monitoring period.	§141.87(d)	HAR 11-20-48	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual reduced WQP monitoring for qualifying systems begins during the calendar year immediately following the end of the monitoring period in which the third consecutive year of six-month monitoring occurred. Triennial reduced WQP monitoring for qualifying systems begins no later than the third calendar year following the end of the monitoring period in which the third consecutive year of monitoring occurs. 	§141.87(e)(2)(i)	HAR 11-20-48	
Triennial WQP tap monitoring must be completed no later than every third calendar year.	§141.87(e)(2)(ii)	HAR 11-20-48	

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§141.88 MONITORING REQUIREMENTS FOR LEAD AND COPPER IN SOURCE WATER			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The initial lead and copper source water monitoring must be conducted no later than six months after the end of the monitoring period during which the lead or copper action level was exceeded. If the exceedance occurred during reduced monitoring, the end of the monitoring period is September 30 of the calendar year in which the sampling occurs, or if the State has established an alternate monitoring period, the last day of that period. 	§141.88(b)	HAR 11-20-48	
Systems using ground water sources only must collect source water lead and copper samples once during the three-year compliance period (as that term is defined in §141.2) in effect when State specifies maximum permissible levels (MPLs) for lead and copper in source water or determines that no source water treatment is needed. Triennial source water samples must be collected every third calendar year.	§141.88(d)(1)(i)	HAR 11-20-48	
For systems using surface water or a combination of surface and ground water, the first annual source water monitoring period must begin during the year in which the State specifies MPLs or determine that no source water treatment is needed.	§141.88(d)(1)(ii)	HAR 11-20-48	
Systems using only ground water that qualify for source monitoring on a nine-year compliance cycle (as that term is defined in §141.2) must collect their samples no later than every ninth calendar year.	§141.88(e)(1)	HAR 11-20-48	
Systems using surface water (or a combination of surface water and ground water) that qualify for source monitoring on a nine-year compliance cycle (as that term is defined in §141.2) must collect their samples no later than every ninth calendar year.	§141.88(e)(2)	HAR 11-20-48	
§141.89 ANALYTICAL METHODS			
Provides the correct citation of §141.88(a)(1)(iv) for source water composite samples.	§141.89(a)(1)(iii)	HAR 11-20-48	
Provides the correct citation of paragraph (a)(1) of this section for analytical specifications that must be met by laboratories.	§141.89(a)(1)(iv)	HAR 11-20-48	

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§141.90 REPORTING REQUIREMENTS			
Retains the requirement for systems to report tap water monitoring for lead and copper and WQP information within the first 10 days following the end of each applicable monitoring period. Clarifies the meaning of the “end of the monitoring period” for monitoring periods that are less than six months to be the last date samples can be collected during that period.	§141.90(a)	HAR 11-20-48	
Updates the public education citation in this paragraph to be §141.85(b)(7). <i>Note: This revision is not more stringent than the previous regulation but may be needed to ensure that the rule language is correctly ordered.</i>	§141.90(a)(2)	HAR 11-20-48	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Systems that are monitoring less frequently than semi-annually must submit written documentation that describes the addition of a new source or long-term change in water treatment at a time specified by the State, or if no specific time is designated, then as early as possible prior to the addition of a new source or any long-term change in water. ▪ States must review and approve the addition of a new source or long-term change in treatment before it is implemented by the water system. ▪ Lists examples of long-term treatment changes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - switching secondary disinfectants; - switching coagulants (e.g., alum to ferric chloride), and switching corrosion inhibitor products (e.g., orthophosphate to blended phosphate); and - changing the dose of existing chemicals if the system is planning long-term changes to its finished water pH or residual inhibitor concentration. 	§141.90(a)(3)	HAR 11-20-48	
Within 12 months after the end of a monitoring period in which a system exceeds the lead action level, it must submit written documentation to the State of the material evaluation that identifies the initial number of lead service lines in the distribution system at the time the action level is exceeded. Systems must also submit their schedule for annually replacing at least 7 percent of lead service lines.	§141.90(c)(1)	HAR 11-20-48	

Federal Requirement	Federal Citation	State Citation <i>(title, page number, section/paragraph)</i>	Different from federal requirement? <i>If yes, explain on separate sheet</i>
States have the option of adopting those provisions preceded with the symbol 			
Systems must submit documentation in writing that they have met their replacement requirements no later than 12 months after the end of a monitoring period in which it exceeds the lead action level and every 12 months thereafter.	§141.90(e)(2)	HAR 11-20-48	
Updates the citation in this paragraph to correspond to the newly renumbered public education delivery requirements in §141.85(b). <i>Note: This revision is not more stringent than the previous regulation but may be needed to ensure that the rule language is correctly ordered.</i>	§141.90(f)(1)	HAR 11-20-48	
Updates the citation in this paragraph to correspond to the newly renumbered public education delivery requirements in §141.85(b). <i>Note: This revision is not more stringent than the previous regulation but may be needed to ensure that the rule language is correctly ordered.</i>	§§141.90(f)(1)(i)	HAR 11-20-48	
Requires systems to mail a sample copy of the consumer notification of tap results and a certification that they met the distribution requirements to the State no later than 3 months following the end of the monitoring period.	§141.90(f)(3)	HAR 11-20-48	
§141.91 RECORDKEEPING REQUIREMENTS			
There were no revisions to this section.			
§141.154 REQUIRED ADDITIONAL HEALTH INFORMATION			
Amends the lead information to be reported in the consumer confidence report.	§141.154(d)(1)	HAR 11-20-48.5	
PWSs may write their own educational statement in consultation with the State.	§141.154(d)(2)	HAR 11-20-48.5	
§142.14 RECORDS KEPT BY STATES			
Updates the public education citations in this paragraph to be §§141.85(b)(7)(i) and (ii). <i>Note: This revision is not more stringent than the previous regulation but may be needed to ensure that the rule language is correctly ordered.</i>	§142.14(d)(8)(xi)		