

Date of Hearing: April 29, 2025

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENTAL SAFETY AND TOXIC MATERIALS

Damon Connolly, Chair

AB 1096 (Connolly) – As Amended April 7, 2025

**SUBJECT:** Water: schoolsites: lead testing

**SUMMARY:** Requires the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) to publicly post on its website specified information, collected and submitted to the State Water Board by community water systems (CWSs) pursuant to federal Lead and Copper Rule Improvement (LCRI) requirements for lead testing in schools and child care facilities; requires the State Water Board to adopt regulations that are consistent with specified sections in the LCRI, and authorizes the State Water Board to adopt these as emergency regulations. Specifically, **this bill**:

- 1) Makes several findings and declarations, including the following:
  - a) The American Academy of Pediatrics states that there is no safe level of lead in children, and even blood lead levels too low to cause acute lead poisoning can result in lasting cognitive impairment in children;
  - b) The federal LCRI, finalized on October 8, 2024, strengthen nationwide requirements to protect children from lead in drinking water by, among other things, requiring CWSs to:
    - i) Notify elementary schools, secondary schools, and child care facilities that they are eligible to be sampled for lead by the CWS;
    - ii) Provide information to schools and child care facilities on the health risks associated with lead in drinking water;
    - iii) Provide sampling results and information about potential options for remediating lead in drinking water to schools and child care facilities; and,
    - iv) Report specified information to the State Water Board, including the number and names of schools and child care facilities sampled, sampling results, and the number and names of elementary schools and child care facilities that declined lead sampling or did not respond to outreach attempts; and,
  - c) It is the goal of the state to ensure public transparency, so that school and child care community members, including staff and the families of pupils, have access to lead sampling results collected under the LCRI.
- 2) Requires, on or before June 1, 2026, the State Water Board to adopt regulations that are consistent with Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) § 141.90(i) and 141.92—which specify lead testing, reporting, and public education requirements pertaining to lead in the drinking water of schools and child care facilities—as those sections existed on January 19, 2025; authorizes the State Water Board to adopt these regulations as emergency regulations,

deemed to be an emergency and necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health and safety, or general welfare, pursuant to existing state law.

- 3) Requires the State Water Board, on or before June 30, 2028, to make all of the following information submitted to it by CWSs, as required by the regulations adopted pursuant to this bill, publicly available on its internet website:
  - a) The number and names of:
    - A) Schools and child care facilities served by the CWS;
    - B) Schools and child care facilities sampled in the previous year;
    - C) Elementary schools and child care facilities that declined sampling; and,
    - D) Elementary schools and child care facilities that did not respond to outreach attempts for sampling;
  - b) Information pertaining to outreach attempts for sampling that were declined or not responded to by an elementary school or child care facility; and,
  - c) Lead sampling results from schools and child care facilities.
- 4) Requires CWSs—in making outreach attempts to elementary schools and child care facilities, as required by regulations adopted pursuant to AB 1096—to provide elementary schools and child care facilities that decline lead testing with an opportunity to indicate their reasons for declining, by allowing them to select from one or more reasons specified by the State Water Board; requires CWSs to submit this information to the State Water Board; requires the State Water Board to make this information publicly available on its internet website.

**EXISTING LAW:**

- 1) Establishes as policy of the state that every human being has the right to safe, clean, affordable, and accessible water adequate for human consumption, cooking, and sanitary purposes. (Water Code § 106.3)
- 2) Requires, pursuant to the California Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), the State Water Board to regulate drinking water and to enforce the federal SDWA and other regulations. (Health and Safety Code (HSC) § 116275, et seq.)
- 3) Defines, for the purposes of the Lead and Copper Rule (LCR) under the federal SDWA, a "school" to mean any building associated with public, private, or charter institutions that primarily provide teaching and learning for elementary or secondary students; defines "child care facility" to mean a location that houses a provider of child care, day care, or early learning services to children, as licensed by the state, local, or tribal licensing agency. (40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) § 141.2)
- 4) Establishes, under the federal LCR, multiple requirements for monitoring for lead in schools and child care facilities, including requirements that CWSs must:

- a) Conduct public education and lead monitoring at the schools and child care facilities they serve unless those schools or child care facilities:
  - i) Were constructed or had full plumbing replacement on or after January 1, 2014, or the date the state adopted standards that meet the definition of "lead free" under the federal SDWA; or,
  - ii) Are not served by a lead, galvanized-requiring-replacement, or unknown service line;
- b) Compile a list of schools and child care facilities they serve and submit the list to the state by November 1, 2027;
- c) At least once a year, beginning November 1, 2027, contact all schools and child care facilities identified on the list submitted to the state, to provide information about the health risks from lead in drinking water, as specified;
- d) Within the first five years following November 1, 2027, notify elementary schools and child care facilities that they are eligible to be sampled for lead by the CWS, as specified;
- e) Notify, at least once per year, all secondary schools that they are eligible to be sampled for lead by the CWS, upon request;
- f) Contact, starting with the sixth year after November 1, 2027, all elementary schools, secondary schools, and child care facilities, to notify them that they are eligible to be sampled for lead by the CWS upon request;
- g) Collect, within the first five years following November 1, 2027, lead test samples from at least 20% of the elementary schools served by the CWS per year, and at least 20% of the child care facilities served by the CWS per year, or according to a schedule approved by the state, until all elementary schools and child care facilities have been sampled once, or have declined to participate or are non-responsive;
- h) Provide documentation to the state if an elementary school or child care facility is non-responsive or otherwise declines to participate in the monitoring or education requirements established under the federal LCR; provides that a CWS may consider an elementary school or child care facility non-responsive after the CWS makes at least two separate outreach attempts to contact the facility to schedule sampling and does not receive any response on either attempt; authorizes a CWS to count a refusal or a non-response from an elementary school or child care facility as part of the minimum 20% of elementary schools and child care facilities sampled per year;
- i) Conduct lead sampling, starting November 1, 2027, when requested by a secondary school; provides that a CWS is not required to sample more than 20% of the secondary schools it serves in any given year, or more than once in any five-year period;
- j) When collecting lead samples, collect five samples per school and two samples per child care facility at outlets typically used to provide water for human consumption, as provided; requires, if any school or child care facility has fewer than the required number

of outlets, the CWS must sample all outlets used to provide water for human consumption; and,

- k) Provide lead sampling results as soon as practicable, but no later than 30 days after receipt of the results, to the sampled school or child care facility, along with information about potential remediation options; to the local and state health department; and to the state, as provided. (40 CFR § 141.92, et seq.)
- 5) Authorizes states to exempt one or more CWSs from lead sampling requirements under the federal LCR, if schools and child care facilities served by a CWS are sampled for lead in drinking water under a state or local law or program and sampling meets specified requirements. (40 CFR § 141.92(h)(1))
- 6) Establishes, under the federal LCR, multiple reporting requirements pertaining to a CWS's public education and lead sampling in schools and child care facilities, including requirements that CWSs must:
- a) Report lead sampling results for schools and child care facilities within 30 days of receipt of the results, as specified; and,
  - b) Send, annually by January 30, a report on the prior year's activity to the state beginning one year after November 1, 2027; requires that the report contain specified information, including the following:
    - i) The number and names of schools and child care facilities served by the CWS;
    - ii) The number and names of schools and child care facilities sampled in the previous year;
    - iii) The number and names of elementary schools and child care facilities that declined sampling;
    - iv) The number and names of elementary schools and child care facilities that did not respond to outreach attempts for sampling; and,
    - v) Information pertaining to outreach attempts for sampling that were declined or not responded to by the elementary school or child care facility. (40 CFR § 141.90)
- 7) Requires, under state law, a licensed child day care center that is located in a building constructed before January 1, 2010 to have its drinking water tested for lead contamination levels on or after January 1, 2020, but no later than January 1, 2023, and every five years after the date of the initial test. (HSC § 1597.16(a)(1))
- 8) Requires the State Water Board to post all lead test results received for licensed child day care centers on its internet website in a timely manner, and to make test results readily accessible to the public. (HSC § 1597.16(a)(2)(B)(ii))
- 9) Establishes the Lead-Safe Schools Protection Act and requires the California Department of Public Health (CDPH) to conduct a sample survey of schools, for the purpose of developing

risk factors to predict lead contamination in public schools. (Education Code (EC) § 32240-32245)

- 10) Requires, pursuant to the Lead-Safe Schools Protection Act, that the CDPH work with the California Department of Education to develop voluntary guidelines for distribution to schools, to ensure that lead hazards are minimized in the course of school repair and maintenance programs and abatement procedures. (EC § 32242(g))
- 11) Prohibits, beginning January 1, 1994, the use of lead-based paint, lead plumbing and solders, or other potential sources of lead contamination in the construction of any new school facility or the modernization or renovation of any existing school facility. (EC § 32244)
- 12) Prohibits the use of any pipe, pipe or plumbing fitting or fixture, solder, or flux that is not "lead free" in the installation or repair of any public water system or any plumbing in a facility providing water for human consumption. (HSC § 116875(a))
- 13) Authorizes the State Water Board to adopt a regulation as an emergency regulation, provided that the emergency regulation does not establish maximum contaminant levels for primary and secondary drinking water standards and is not more stringent than, or materially different from, the requirements of a regulation promulgated pursuant to the federal SDWA. (HSC § 116365.03)

**FISCAL EFFECT:** Unknown.

**COMMENTS:**

*Need for the bill:* According to the author:

"Research shows that there is no safe level of lead in children, and even blood lead levels too low to cause acute poisoning can result in lasting cognitive impairment in children. Adopted in fall 2024, the federal LCRI build upon a previous round of federal rulemaking that, for the first time, requires CWSs to offer lead testing to the schools and child care facilities they serve. However, the federal requirements lack some basic public transparency measures. For example, the LCRI do not require that any of the information collected by CWSs be made publicly available. AB 1096 helps protect children from lead exposure by providing public transparency, so that information CWSs are already required to report to the State Water Board, including test results, are made available to the public. AB 1096 also preserves protections established in the LCRI, so that the lead testing, public education, and reporting requirements pertaining to schools and child care facilities are not lost if the federal LCRI are repealed. This is a common sense public transparency bill that will help ensure local communities and stakeholders have access to critical information about lead levels in drinking water in California's schools and child care facilities."

*Human right to water:* In 2012, the Legislature enacted AB 685 (Eng, Chapter 524, Statutes of 2012), making California the first state in the nation with a Human Right to Water law. AB 685 establishes a state policy that every human being has the right to safe, clean, affordable, and accessible water adequate for human consumption, cooking, and sanitation. However, water supply issues, climate change, contaminants, aging infrastructure, and failing and at-risk systems, especially in disadvantaged communities, are among the multiple factors that continue to challenge progress in implementing the Human Right to Water.

*Short- and long-term consequences of childhood lead exposure:* According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), research shows that there is no safe level of lead in drinking water and even very low levels can have negative and irreversible health effects, especially for children and pregnant persons. Because of lead's health impacts, the US EPA maintains a maximum contaminant level goal of zero, and some organizations, such as the American Association of Pediatrics, have called for national and state efforts to bring lead levels in drinking water closer to zero parts per billion (ppb). The CDC states that childhood lead exposure can seriously harm a child's health and cause well-documented adverse effects, including brain and nervous system damage, slowed growth and development, learning and behavior problems, and hearing and speech problems. These health impacts can in turn lead to decreased attention and underperformance in school among lead-exposed children. One study by Evens et al. (2015), published in *Environmental Health*, examined data for nearly 58,000 children attending Chicago public schools and found that increasing blood lead levels were associated with increasing failure rates on standardized reading and math tests. Among children with the lowest blood lead levels, even small increases in blood lead levels were associated with what the authors described as "steeper failure rates."

While children, pregnant persons, and developing fetuses are particularly susceptible to the harmful effects of lead, lead in blood can also result in an increased risk of cardiovascular disease, high blood pressure, and kidney and nervous system problems for adults. Because the human body can store lead in bone, even temporary environmental exposures in childhood can result in many years to decades of recurring or ongoing elevations in blood lead levels. One study by Nie et al. (2009), published in the *Journal of Occupational and Environmental Medicine*, reports that lead stored in bone can release back into the blood, resulting in elevated blood lead levels during periods of illness (e.g., with skeletal or dental disease) and during multiple life stages, including childhood, pregnancy, lactation, and menopause.

*Inequities in childhood lead exposure:* According to the CDC, people with low incomes and people of color are more likely to live in neighborhoods with outdated infrastructure, and are thus more likely to be exposed to lead-based paint and pipes, faucets, and plumbing fixtures containing lead. Evens et al. (2015) found that among nearly 58,000 children attending Chicago public schools, blood lead levels were highest in black children (relative to Hispanic and white children) and higher in low-income children.

Children from low-income families and communities of color can also be further disadvantaged through the cumulative impacts of lead and other challenges they may face, including higher rates of poverty, malnutrition, exposure to multiple pollutants, and enrollment in under-resourced schools. A 2020 study published in *Nature Medicine* (Marshall et al.) reported that the combination of lead exposure and being from a low-income family can result in worse impacts for children, when compared to children who have only one of these risk factors. Specifically, children from low-income families and with the highest risk levels for lead exposure showed reduced cognitive performance and changes in parts of the brain that regulate the capacity for problem solving, planning, critical thinking, and memory.

*Sources of childhood exposure to lead:* The US EPA states that children can be exposed to lead in paint, dust, soil, air, and food, as well as drinking water, and that drinking water can make up 20% or more of a person's total lead exposure. According to a 2012 article published in the CDC's *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* (Brown and Margolis), lead is unlikely to be present in source water, unless a specific source of contamination exists. More commonly, lead

enters drinking water through the corrosion of plumbing materials and solder that contain lead. Lead can enter a building's drinking water by leaching from lead service lines, lead solder used in copper piping, and from brass fixtures. The amount of lead in tap water can depend on several factors, including the age and material of the pipes and fixtures, concentration of lead in water delivered by the public utility, and corrosiveness of the water. More corrosive water can cause greater leaching from pipes.

State and federal laws regulate the lead content of fixtures. Beginning January 1, 2010, California law (AB 1953, Chan, Chapter 853, Statutes of 2006) banned for sale and use any pipe, pipe or plumbing fitting, or fixture intended to convey or dispense water for human consumption through drinking or cooking that is not "lead free." "Lead free" is defined as not more than 0.2% lead when used with respect to solder and flux; not more than a weighted average of 0.25% when used with respect to the wetted surfaces of pipes and pipe fittings, plumbing fittings, and fixtures; and not more than 8% when used with respect to pipes and pipe fittings. This definition applies to kitchen faucets, bathroom faucets, and any other endpoint device intended to convey or dispense water for human consumption through drinking or cooking.

A federal law similar to AB 1953 went into effect on January 1, 2014. The federal LCR require CWSs to conduct public education and lead monitoring at the schools and child care facilities they serve, unless those schools or child care facilities were constructed or had full plumbing replacement on or after January 1, 2014, or the date the state adopted standards that meet the federal standard for "lead free." In California, that date would presumably be January 1, 2010, when AB 1953 went into effect.

*Lead in drinking water in educational settings:* In a 2021 report, *How States Are Handling Lead in School Drinking Water*, the National Association of State Boards of Education (NASBE) states: "Due in part to their frequent closures and uneven water use patterns during weekends, holidays, summer break, or extenuating circumstances like the pandemic, the topic of lead in drinking water is of special relevance to schools. Water is more likely to stagnate in school pipes and fixtures during closures, potentially making the water more corrosive and increasing the chances that lead leaches into the water." NASBE's report further states that because it is not possible to see, smell, or taste lead in drinking water, testing is the only way to identify its presence. The report recommends that schools test all cooking and drinking water sources, since lead levels can vary across taps, seasons, and with changes in water usage, temperature, the amount of time water sits in pipes, and the flow rate at the time of collection.

*The federal Lead and Copper Rule Improvements (LCRI):* On October 8, 2024, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA) adopted the federal LCRI, which update the federal LCR, the nation's regulations pertaining to the management of lead in drinking water. The LCRI build on a previous round of federal rulemaking (the Lead and Copper Rule Revisions) that, for the first time, required CWSs to offer lead testing to schools and child care facilities.

Among other things, the LCRI require CWSs to notify elementary schools, secondary schools, and child care facilities that they are eligible to be sampled by the CWS for lead in drinking water. The LCRI go a step farther for elementary schools and child care facilities, requiring that each year for five years, CWSs offer sampling to 20% of the elementary schools and 20% of the child care facilities they serve, until all elementary schools and child care facilities have been offered testing. After testing, CWSs must—within 30 days of receiving the lead test results—provide the results to the sampled school or child care facility and to the State Water Board. The

LCRI also require that CWSs submit other kinds of information to the State Water Board, including the numbers and names of schools and child care facilities that were tested, and the number and names of elementary schools and child care facilities that declined sampling or did not respond to the CWS's outreach attempts.

While the federal regulations establish first-of-their-kind nationwide requirements for CWSs to offer lead testing to schools and child care facilities, the LCRI lack some basic public transparency measures. For example, the LCRI do not require that any of the information collected by CWSs be made publicly available. This means that families, students, and educational staff may not know that their facilities were offered testing, or what the test results were. AB 1096 builds on the LCRI's protections by ensuring that the information collected by CWSs, including test results, are made publicly available on the State Water Board's website.

Since the regulations went into effect, several efforts have been mounted at the federal level to repeal the LCRI. This includes a court challenge, filed by the American Water Works Association, based on an argument that certain provisions in the LCRI—unrelated to the requirements for CWSs to conduct lead testing in schools and child care facilities—are infeasible and/or contrary to law. On January 14, 2025, California's Attorney General joined a multi-state coalition—comprised of the attorneys general of New York, Connecticut, Illinois, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, North Carolina, Wisconsin, and the District of Columbia—to participate as an *amicus curiae* (i.e., a "friend of the court," or someone who is not party to a case, but offers information that bears on the case) in the lawsuit filed against the LCRI. In a press release, the California Attorney General's office states that the LCRI "strengthens the original Lead and Copper Rule by implementing more stringent standards to ensure safe drinking water..." In addition to the lawsuit against the LCRI, a joint resolution introduced on February 12, 2025 in the Congressional House of Representatives would, if enacted, repeal the LCRI in their entirety, using authority granted to Congress under the Congressional Review Act to overturn federal regulations in certain circumstances.

To preserve the LCRI's protections for children, AB 1096 requires the State Water Board to adopt regulations that are consistent with the LCRI's requirements pertaining to public education, reporting, and lead testing in schools and child care facilities. The bill also authorizes the State Water Board to adopt these provisions as emergency regulations. This authorization is consistent with existing state law that allows the State Water Board to adopt emergency regulations, as long as the emergency regulations do not establish a drinking water standard, and they are not more stringent or materially different from the relevant regulation under the federal SDWA.

*State action on lead in drinking water in schools and child care:* Lead has been listed under the Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 (Proposition 65) since 1987 as a substance that can cause reproductive damage and birth defects, and as a substance known to cause cancer since 1992. In 2009, the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment established a public health goal of 0.2 ppb for lead in drinking water. In addition, the State Water Board enforces the California Lead and Copper Rule (CA LCR), which is aligned with the federal LCR to protect the public's drinking water from metals that can adversely affect public health. The CA LCR requires water systems to monitor lead and copper levels at consumers' taps. If the action level for lead—which the federal LCRI lowered from 15 ppb to 10 ppb—is exceeded, state regulations require public notification and installation or modifications to corrosion control treatment.

Under the state's Lead-Safe Schools Protection Act, originally passed in the mid-1990s, the CDPH conducted a sample survey of schools to determine the likely extent and distribution of childhood lead exposure from paint, soil in play areas, drinking water, and other potential sources. The resulting report, based on data collected from 200 randomly selected schools between 1995 and 1997, was submitted to the Legislature in 1998. The report demonstrates that lead in drinking water in schools constitutes a long-standing concern in California, finding that an estimated 18.1% of California schools were, at that time, likely to have lead in drinking water at or above the federal action level (15 ppb). The report concluded that "in some situations drinking water from school water outlets could contribute to children's lead exposure, and demonstrate a need for monitoring lead from drinking water outlets in schools."

In 2017, the State Water Board required approximately 1,200 CWSs to test the drinking water for lead at any school that requested it. The same year, AB 746 (Gonzalez Fletcher, Chapter 746, Statutes of 2017) was enacted to require CWSs that serve a schoolsite built before January 1, 2010, to test for lead in the potable faucets of the schoolsite, on or before July 1, 2019.

In 2018, *EdSource* concluded after analyzing lead testing data from nearly 3,700 California schools that "gaps in [AB 746]...could leave children vulnerable to the toxic metal." The analysis found that 4% of schools tested—about 150 schools—recorded a lead level over the 15 ppb action level specified in AB 746. The analysis also showed that at 897 schools, at least one water outlet tested between 5 and 15 ppb, which required no remediation under AB 746. A 2020 study of AB 746 implementation in *Preventing Chronic Disease* (Umunna et al.) found that among 240 randomly selected California public schools, roughly 3% of schools that tested had at least one sample that exceeded 15 ppb. The authors also found a wide range in implementation among schools, stating that "although some schools tested only one tap, others tested as many as 76. Schools that test fewer taps may be less likely to adequately capture the risk of elevated lead in drinking water than schools that test a greater number of taps."

In 2018, the Legislature enacted AB 2370 (Holden, Chapter 676, Statutes of 2018), which requires licensed child day care centers operating in buildings constructed before January 1, 2010 to have their drinking water tested for lead by January 1, 2023, and every five years after the initial test. AB 2370 also requires the State Water Board to post all lead test results, received for child day care centers, on its internet website. Subsequent written directives from the California Department of Social Services (CDSS) specified an action level of 5 ppb, with a minimum reporting threshold of 1 ppb, for lead in water in child day care centers. Through SB 862 (Budget Committee, Chapter 449, Statutes of 2018), the Legislature appropriated \$5 million, which the State Water Board is using to assist child day care centers with the costs of lead testing and fixture replacement.

*This bill:* The Legislature has worked towards reducing children's exposure to toxic lead for more than decade. AB 1096 builds on these efforts by preserving recently adopted federal requirements for lead testing in the drinking water of schools and child care facilities, and by ensuring that these requirements are implemented with transparency, so that members of the public have access to lead test results and know which schools were offered and received testing from a CWS.

*Arguments in support:* According to the Environmental Working Group (EWG):

"EWG has long advocated for stronger protections against lead exposure in drinking water, particularly in settings where children, who are most vulnerable to the toxic effects of lead, spend significant time...Although the federal [LCRI], adopted in late 2024, require [CWSs] to offer lead testing to the schools and child care facilities they serve, these rules fall short in a critical area: public transparency. Families and school communities may never be informed that testing was conducted or be granted access to the results, leaving them unaware of potential lead exposure risks. AB 1096 fills this gap by requiring the public disclosure of lead testing data that CWSs are already obligated to report to the [State Water Board], ensuring that students, parents, and school staff can make informed decisions; and preserving key requirements of the federal LCRI, including the mandate for water systems to offer lead testing to schools and child care facilities. This legislation empowers communities, protects children's health, and upholds California's leadership in environmental safety."

*Arguments in opposition:* None on file.

*Related legislation:*

- 1) AB 1851 (Holden, 2024). Would have required the State Superintendent of Public Instruction to establish a pilot program to test for and remediate lead in drinking water in the schools of 6-10 local educational agencies; and would have required a technical assistance provider to advise participating local educational agencies on meeting the requirements of the pilot program, analyze the pilot program's outcomes, and provide recommendations to the state on reducing lead in drinking water in schools across California. This bill was held on the suspense file in the Senate Appropriations Committee.
- 2) AB 2671 (Weber, 2024). Would have required licensed family day care homes (also known as family child care homes) to only serve children with water, or food prepared with water, that has been filtered using a point-of-use water filtration device certified to meet National Sanitation Foundation/American National Standards Institute standards for lead reduction; would have required CDSS to adopt regulations, as specified, to implement the requirements of AB 2671. This bill was held on the suspense file in the Assembly Appropriations Committee.
- 3) AB 249 (Holden, 2023). Would have required, on or before January 1, 2027, a community water system that serves a schoolsite receiving federal Title I funds to test for lead in each of the schoolsite's potable water system outlets and to perform specified actions, if lead levels exceeded 5 ppb. This bill was vetoed by Governor Gavin Newsom.
- 4) AB 100 (Holden, Chapter 692, Statutes of 2021). Requires, commencing January 1, 2023, manufacturer compliance with a specified lower lead leaching standard for faucets and other end point devices used for providing drinking water; prohibits sales of products that do not meet the new standard beginning July 1, 2023; and, requires labeling of products that comply with the definition of "lead free" to indicate compliance in an easily identifiable manner.
- 5) AB 2370 (Holden, Chapter 676, Statutes of 2018). Requires licensed child day care facilities to, upon enrolling any child, provide parents or guardians with certain written information related to the risks and effects of lead exposure and blood lead testing recommendations and requirements, and subjects certain child day care centers to requirements related to testing drinking water for lead.
- 6) SB 862 (Budget Committee, Chapter 449, Statutes of 2018). Appropriated \$5 million to the State Water Board to provide grants or contracts for drinking water testing for lead at

licensed child day care centers, remediation of lead in plumbing and drinking water fixtures, and technical assistance for licensed child day care providers to apply for testing and remediation.

- 7) AB 746 (Gonzalez Fletcher, Chapter 746, Statutes of 2017). Required a community water system that serves a schoolsite built before January 1, 2010 to test for lead in the potable water system of the schoolsite, on or before July 1, 2019.
- 8) AB 2124 (E. Garcia, Lackey, 2016). Would have required a public water system to include in its water analysis samples from schools, day care facilities, and health care facilities, to the extent those locations are within the public water system. This bill was held in the Senate Environmental Quality Committee.
- 9) AB 1953 (Chan, Chapter 853, Statutes of 2006). Banned for sale and use any pipe, pipe or plumbing fitting, or fixture intended to convey or dispense water for human consumption through drinking or cooking that is not "lead free."

**REGISTERED SUPPORT / OPPOSITION:****Support**

California State Council of Service Employees International Union  
Children Now  
Clean Water Action  
Environmental Working Group  
Facts Families Advocating for Chemical and Toxics Safety  
Green Science Policy Institute  
Natural Resources Defense Council

**Opposition**

None on file.

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