

## SAFE DRINKING WATER ACT, SECTION 1417:



Reduction of Lead in Drinking Water and the Installation  
of Emergency Eyewash, Eye/Face Wash and  
Combination Shower

## WHITE PAPER



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# Safe Drinking Water Act, Section 1417: Reduction of Lead in Drinking Water and the Installation of Emergency Eyewash, Eye/Face Wash and Combination Shower

## SAFE DRINKING WATER ACT SUMMARY

Since 1986, the Safe Drinking Water Act ("SDWA" or "the Act") has prohibited the use of certain items that are not lead free, and since 1996 the Act has made it unlawful for anyone to introduce into commerce items that are not lead free.

Section 1417(a)(1) prohibits the "use of any pipe, any pipe or plumbing fitting or fixture, any solder, or any flux, after June 1986, in the installation or repair of (i) any public water system; or (ii) any plumbing in a residential or non-residential facility providing water for human consumption, that is not lead free" as defined in Section 1417(d).

The 2011 Reduction of Lead in Drinking Water Act revised Section 1417 to:

(1) Redefine lead free in SDWA Section 1417(d) to:

- Lower the maximum lead content of the wetted surfaces of plumbing products such as pipes, pipe fittings, plumbing fittings and fixtures from 8.0% to a weighted average of 0.25%;
- Establish a statutory method for the calculation of lead content; and
- Eliminate the requirement that lead free products be in compliance with voluntary standards established in accordance with SDWA 1417(e) for leaching of lead from new plumbing fittings and fixtures.

(2) Create exemptions in SDWA Section 1417(a)(4) from the prohibitions on the use or introduction into commerce for:

- "pipes, pipe fittings, plumbing fittings or fixtures, including backflow preventers, that are used exclusively for nonpotable services such as manufacturing, industrial processing, irrigation, outdoor watering, or any other uses where the water is not anticipated to be used for human consumption;" (SDWA 1417(a)(4)(A))
- "toilets, bidets, urinals, fill valves, flushometer valves, tub fillers, shower valves, service saddles, or water distribution main gate valves that are 2 inches in diameter or larger." (SDWA 1417(a)(4)(B))

The amendments became effective on January 4, 2014.

## SDWA AND EMERGENCY EQUIPMENT EXEMPTION

- **Emergency eyewash devices or emergency drench showers are not subject to the prohibitions in Section 1417 of the Safe Drinking Water Act whether they are separate devices or single units that combine an emergency drench shower and emergency eyewash devices, either with or without dedicated piping.** Section 1417(a)(4)(A) exempts pipes, fittings, and fixtures used exclusively for nonpotable services. As explained in the EPA's *Summary of the Reduction of Lead in Drinking Water Act and Frequently Asked Questions*, the EPA interprets the phrase "potable services" in this context to be services or applications that provide water suitable for human ingestion, e.g. drinking, teeth brushing, food preparation, dishwashing, maintaining oral hygiene.

**An eyewash device and its dedicated piping would be exempt under Section 1417(a)(4)(A) because it is used exclusively for services that are considered nonpotable for purposes of Section 1417 of SDWA – eye washing. Similarly, showering is a nonpotable service for the purpose of interpreting Section 1417. In addition, "shower valves" are exempt under Section 1417 (a)(4)(B).** Therefore, an emergency drench shower and any dedicated piping would not be subject to the prohibitions in Section 1417 of SDWA.

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- Although emergency drench shower or eyewash devices could theoretically be misused to ingest water (like outdoor watering devices), **it is plainly not the purpose of the devices and therefore the mere possibility of misuse would not subject them to the new definition of lead free in Section 1417.** If, however, drench showers or eyewashes are often misused to ingest water, the EPA recommends using signage or other means to discourage people from drinking water from those devices.
- There is no basis for interpreting the phrase “shower valve” as broadly to include eyewashes. Also, while it may be reasonable to interpret the phrase “shower valves” in Section 1417 (a)(4)(B) to include the parts that make up the drench shower, there is no need to rely on 1417(a)(4)(B) alone to conclude that emergency drench showers as a whole are exempt from Section 1417.

*Source: Office of General Counsel, Environmental Protection Agency Office of Groundwater and Drinking Water.  
Dated September 21, 2015.*