

Summary: State and City Regulations and Programs Regarding Testing Drinking Water in Child Care Centers

State or City	Type	Facilities covered	Sampling Locations and Protocol	Frequency	Standard	Remediation	Parent/Staff Notification
Connecticut (Feb. 2017)	Mandatory	Licensed child care centers (12 children outside their own homes on a regular basis) and group child care homes (7 to 12 children on a regular basis or is a family child care home that does not operate in a private family home).	All water supplies. Submit samples to local and state health departments.	With licensing application and every two years thereafter.	None.	None.	None.
Illinois (rules due by 1/1/2018)	Mandatory	Licensed facilities constructed before 2000 serving children under 6 years of age.	Under development.	Under development.	Under development.	Under development.	Under development.
New Jersey (March 2017)	Mandatory	Licensed child care centers that are maintained for the care, development, or supervision of six or more children under 13 years of age for less than 24 hours a day.	All faucets used for drinking water or food preparation and 50% of other indoor faucets used by center. Test must be run by NJDEP certified lab.	Initial or renewal application, relocation of center, as requested by state.	Elevated level defined by NJDEP to pose risk of harm to children (currently 15 ppb).	Immediately discontinue use of drinking water sources. Provide bottled water for drinking and food preparation.	Results posted in building. Notify parents if elevated level found.
Rhode Island (Nov. 2013)	Mandatory	Licensed child care program.	Not explained.	Prior to licensing and after renovations or property alterations.	Lead-safe (5-15 ppb in a first draw sample or less than 15ppb in a flushed sample) or lead-free (less than 5 ppb in first sample draw).	Water source must be lead-free or lead-safe.	None.

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Washington (May 2017)	Mandatory	Licensed early learning providers.	Fixtures used to obtain water for preparing food or infant formula, drinking or cooking. Tests must be analyzed at state accredited water lab.	Prior to licensing and every 6 years thereafter.	Levels above EPA Lead Action Level (90 th percentile above 15 ppb).	Close the program or supply bottled water and consult with WADOH, notify state licensing agency.	Notify parents if above action level and again when levels below action level.
New York City (Sept. 2016)	Mandatory	Permitted child care service (any program providing child care for 5 or more hours/week, for more than 30 days in a 12-month period, to 3 or more children under 6 years of age).	Faucets and fountains.	Within 60 days of opening and every 5 years thereafter.	15 ppb.	Provide bottled water until remedial actions in corrective action plan completed.	Results posted by city at Child Care Connect.
Oregon (June 2016)	Voluntary	Childcare facilities.	All taps used for drinking or food prepared. Follow EPA's 3Ts guidelines . Use state accredited lab to analyze samples.	Not specified.	20 ppb.	Prevent access by shutting off taps, covering fountains and providing bottled water. Mitigate and correct by replacing sources of lead in building plumbing.	Communicate as quickly as possible.
Cincinnati (Jan. 2017)	Voluntary	Child care centers and family child care homes.	Each drinking and cooking outlet. City will help with sampling plan and analyze samples free of charge.	Not specified.	Follow EPA's 3Ts guidelines .	Follow EPA's 3Ts guidelines .	Follow EPA's 3Ts guidelines .