

Community Fire Safety Act of 2013

[Public Law 113–64]

[This law has not been amended]

【Currency: This publication is a compilation of the text of Public Law 113-64. It was last amended by the public law listed in the As Amended Through note above and below at the bottom of each page of the pdf version and reflects current law through the date of the enactment of the public law listed at <https://www.govinfo.gov/app/collection/comps/>】

【Note: While this publication does not represent an official version of any Federal statute, substantial efforts have been made to ensure the accuracy of its contents. The official version of Federal law is found in the United States Statutes at Large and in the United States Code. The legal effect to be given to the Statutes at Large and the United States Code is established by statute (1 U.S.C. 112, 204).】

AN ACT To amend the Safe Drinking Water Act to exempt fire hydrants from the prohibition on the use of lead pipes, fittings, fixtures, solder, and flux.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. [42 U.S.C. 201] SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Community Fire Safety Act of 2013”.

SEC. 2. [42 U.S.C. 300g-6] EXEMPTING FIRE HYDRANTS FROM PROHIBITION ON USE OF LEAD.

Section 1417(a)(4)(B) of the Safe Drinking Water Act is amended by inserting “fire hydrants,” after “shower valves,”.

SEC. 3. [42 U.S.C. 300g-6 note] EVALUATION OF SOURCES OF LEAD IN WATER DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS AND ALTERNATE ROUTING SYSTEMS.

The Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency shall—

(1) consult with and seek the advice of the National Drinking Water Advisory Council on potential changes to the regulations pertaining to lead under the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300f et seq.); and

(2) request the Council to consider sources of lead throughout drinking water distribution systems, including through components used to reroute drinking water during distribution system repairs.