



John R. Kasich, Governor
Mary Taylor, Lt. Governor
Craig W. Butler, Director

NOTICE OF VIOLATION – ACTION REQUIRED

February 9, 2016

RE: SEBRING, VILLAGE OF
NOV
DRINKING WATER PROGRAM
MAHONING COUNTY
PWS ID: OH5001911

VILLAGE OF SEBRING
RICHARD GIROUX, CITY MANAGER
135 EAST OHIO AVENUE
SEBRING, OH 44672

Subject: Notice of Violation (NOV) for failure to timely submit to Ohio EPA a complete verification that notification was distributed with a complete lead consumer notification and failure to submit water quality parameters.

On January 21, 2016 (January 21 Letter) you were issued an NOV that ordered you to take several actions. On January 24, 2016 (January 24 letter) you were ordered to complete follow up actions. In addition, emails from Michael Baker on February 5 and 7, 2016 further specified requirements.

1. The January 24 letter required Sebring to notify consumers of the results of lead samples taken at their location. In violation of Ohio Administrative Code (OAC) Rule 3745-81-85 and Ohio Revised Code (ORC) Section 6109.10(C), Sebring failed to provide the required content of the consumer notice. Pursuant to ORC 6109.10(C) and OAC Rule 3745-81-85, I am requiring Sebring to immediately use the attached template when providing results back to consumers and deliver corrected consumer notices by Friday, February 12, 2016. Attached is the template and verification form Sebring is required to use to meet this requirement.
2. Sebring failed to submit complete verification of consumer notification with all contact names and phone numbers by Monday, February 8, 2016 in violation of the requirements set forth in Michael Baker's February 7, 2016 email. Sebring submitted the information on February 9, 2016.
3. The January 21 letter required Sebring to conduct daily pH and alkalinity monitoring at the entry point in accordance with OAC Rule 3745-83-01. Additionally, you were ordered to, beginning February 1, 2016, submit the pH and alkalinity results weekly to

Ohio EPA. In violation of the January 21 letter and ORC Section 6109.12, Sebring has failed to submit results on February 1 and 8, 2016. Sebring must immediately submit water quality parameters to Ohio EPA.

Your prompt attention to this matter is greatly appreciated. Continued noncompliance may lead to enforcement actions. If you have any questions, please call me at (614) 644-2752.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Craig W. Butler". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

Craig W. Butler
Director, Ohio EPA

ec: Michael Baker, Chief, DDAGW
Stivo Di-Franco, DDAGW-NEDO
Chris Maslo, DDAGW-NEDO
David Maschak, DDAGW-NEDO



Verification of Lead Consumer Notice Issuance

Public Water System Name: _____

Public Water System ID Number: _____

Monitoring Period: _____

Return this completed form and a copy of a sent Lead Consumer Notice to Ohio EPA, DDAGW-Central Office, PO Box 1049, Columbus, OH 43216-1049 or Fax to (614) 644-2909 (receipt being no later than 90 days after the end of the monitoring period). Retain a copy of this report in your files with supporting documentation for a minimum of 12 years.

System Type	Method of Delivery	Date(s) of Delivery
Community Systems	Mail or hand delivery to location where samples were collected.	Date(s) of () mail () hand delivery: _____ _____ _____
Nontransient Noncommunity (NTNC) or Certain Small Community Systems (e.g., Correctional Institutions or Nursing Homes)	Post near locations where samples were collected. (Post a minimum of 7 days.)	Date notices posted: _____
Additional Requirements for Schools, Day Care Facilities, Nursing Homes, and Juvenile Correctional Institutions	Notify parents, legal guardians or power of attorney of postings. (e.g., by newsletter, e-mail, or other method accepted by Ohio EPA)	() Newsletter () e-mail () Other Method: _____ _____ Date(s): _____

I hereby certify that the Lead Consumer Notice was issued to all locations that were sampled within 30 days of receiving sample results. Issuance was made by the method(s) indicated above in accordance with OAC Rule 3745-81-85.

Additionally, the attached copy of a Lead Consumer Notice is representative of what was issued to all locations.

Signature of Responsible Official

Date

Printed Name

Title of Responsible Official

For OEPA use only

Consumer Notice Verification Received Date: _____

Consumer Notice Acceptable: _____ Consumer Notice Not Acceptable: _____

[Insert consumer name]
[Insert consumer address]

Re: Consumer Notice of Tap Water Result

Dear Consumer,

[Insert name of your facility] is a public water system (PWS) responsible for providing drinking water that meets state and federal standards. A drinking water sample for lead was collected at this location and the result is:

Amount of Lead in Water: *[Insert lead level result in ug/L]*

Action Level for Lead: 15 micrograms per liter (ug/L)

Location of sample: *[Insert specific location where lead sample collected, e.g., kitchen sink]*

Sample collection date: *[Insert date lead sample collected]*

PWS's Lead 90th Percentile Value: *[Insert lead 90th percentile value in ug/L]*

What Is Being Done?

[If PWS does not exceed the lead action level, then the following statement can be used. "Our 90th percentile value for lead does not exceed the action level, therefore, there are no actions being implemented at this time other than sharing this consumer notice."]

[If PWS exceeds the lead action level, then the PWS shall explain actions being implemented, such as providing public education, testing the water for corrosivity, developing and/or implementing corrosion treatment, or any other action being taken.]

What Does This Mean?

Under the authority of the Safe Drinking Water Act, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) established the action level for lead in drinking water at 15 ug/L. This means PWSs must ensure that water from taps used for human consumption do not exceed this level in at least 90 percent of the sites sampled (90th percentile value). The action level is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a PWS must follow. Because lead may pose serious health risks, the EPA established a Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) of zero for lead. The MCLG is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

What Are The Health Effects of Lead?

Lead can cause serious health problems if too much enters your body from drinking water or other sources. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. The greatest risk of lead exposure is to infants, young children, and pregnant women. Scientists have linked the effects of lead on the brain with lowered IQ in children. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults. Lead is stored in the bones, and it can be released later in life. During pregnancy, the child receives lead from the mother's bones, which may affect brain development.

What Can I Do To Reduce Exposure to Lead if Found in My Drinking Water?

- ***Run your water to flush out lead.*** If water has not been used for several hours, run water for thirty seconds to two minutes before using it for drinking or cooking. This helps flush any lead in the water that may have been leached from the plumbing.
- ***Use cold water for cooking and preparing baby formula.*** Do not cook with, drink water, or make baby formula from the hot water tap. Lead dissolves more easily in hot water.
- ***Do not boil water to remove lead.*** Boiling water will not reduce lead.
- ***You may wish to test your water for lead at additional locations in your home.***
- ***Identify if your plumbing fixtures contain lead and consider replacing them when appropriate.***

What Are The Sources of Lead?

Lead is a common, natural, toxic, and often useful metal that was used for years in products found around the home. It can be found throughout the environment in lead-based paint, air, soil, household dust, and certain types of pottery, porcelain, and pewter. Although most lead exposure, especially in children, occurs when paint chips are ingested, dust inhaled, or absorbed from contaminated soil, the U.S. EPA estimates that 10 to 20 percent of human exposure of lead may come from lead in drinking water.

Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the plumbing. Buildings built prior to 1986 are more likely to have lead pipes, fixtures, and solder. New buildings can also be at risk, since even legally 'lead-free' plumbing may contain up to 8 percent lead. The most common problem is with brass or chrome-plated brass fixtures which can leach significant amounts of lead into water, especially hot water.

For More Information Please Contact: *[Insert contact information for your PWS]*, visit US EPA's Web site at www.epa.gov/lead, call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider.