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**Le-Ax Regional Water District
Lead Mapping – February 2017
PWS ID OH0501111**

FEB 24 2017

**Ohio Environmental
Protection Agency
Southeast District**

Le-Ax Water District is a public water system (PWS) responsible for providing drinking water that meets state and federal standards.

Le-Ax Regional Water District's distribution system does not contain any lead service lines. Lead service lines were actively legislatively banned from 1930 to 1950. Construction began on Le-Ax in 1968 and continues through 2017. Le-Ax has and continues to use PVC pipe for connections from the distribution lines to the meter sets. It is the homeowner's responsibility to install and maintain their service line from the meter set to the interior of the home. In areas where Le-Ax has extended service, previously installed service lines would not have existed. The customer generally installs their service line at the time the meter is set by the District.

Because it is practically impossible to determine the lead content of an installed fixture, fitting or pipe, it should be assumed that the manufacture or installation date is the primary indicator of the lead content. Therefore, the characteristics of buildings and piping solder or fixtures would be buildings in Ohio built prior to 1998 or that use plumbing material or solder manufactured before 1998 may have materials with greater than 8% lead and are at a higher risk of contributing lead to the drinking water than materials manufactured after 1998. In addition, buildings built and plumbing materials manufactured after 2014 were required to have less than 0.25% lead by weight and have the lowest risk for contributing lead to the drinking water. It should be noted however that, although prohibited, some use of leaded solder or leaded components may have occurred after the prohibitions became effective.

The District operates under the direction of a five-member board of trustees. The District was established to provide an adequate and uncontaminated water supply for the consumption of the water district users and for industrial and business use. The District serves all or parts of the following political subdivisions:

Athens County

Alexander Township
Athens Township
Canaan Township
Lee Township
Waterloo Township
York Township
Village of Albany

Meigs County

Columbia Township
Scipio Township
Bedford Township

Hocking County

Green Township
Starr Township

Vinton County

Brown Township
Knox Township
Madison Township
Vinton Township

Source Water Information

The **Le-Ax Regional Water District** receives its drinking water from a pair of horizontal collector wells south of the Hocking River in the northwest corner of section 32 of Dover Township, Athens County, State of Ohio. It pulls its water from the Hocking River Aquifer. The treatment that this water requires is iron and manganese removal, filtration, and softening. Le-Ax also adds Fluoride for strengthening of teeth use Chlorine for disinfection, and blended phosphates to control corrosion, as regulated by the EPA.

Drinking water samples for lead were collected at the locations on the map and the results are as follows:

Amount of Lead in Water: <4* micrograms per liter (ug/L) (*below detectable limits)

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

Location of sample: Kitchen Sinks/or Bathroom Faucets

Sample collection date: June – Sept 2016

PWS's Lead 90th Percentile Value: <4 micrograms per liter (ug/L)

What Is Being Done?

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.

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: Lonny McCulloch, 740-593-7502, 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.

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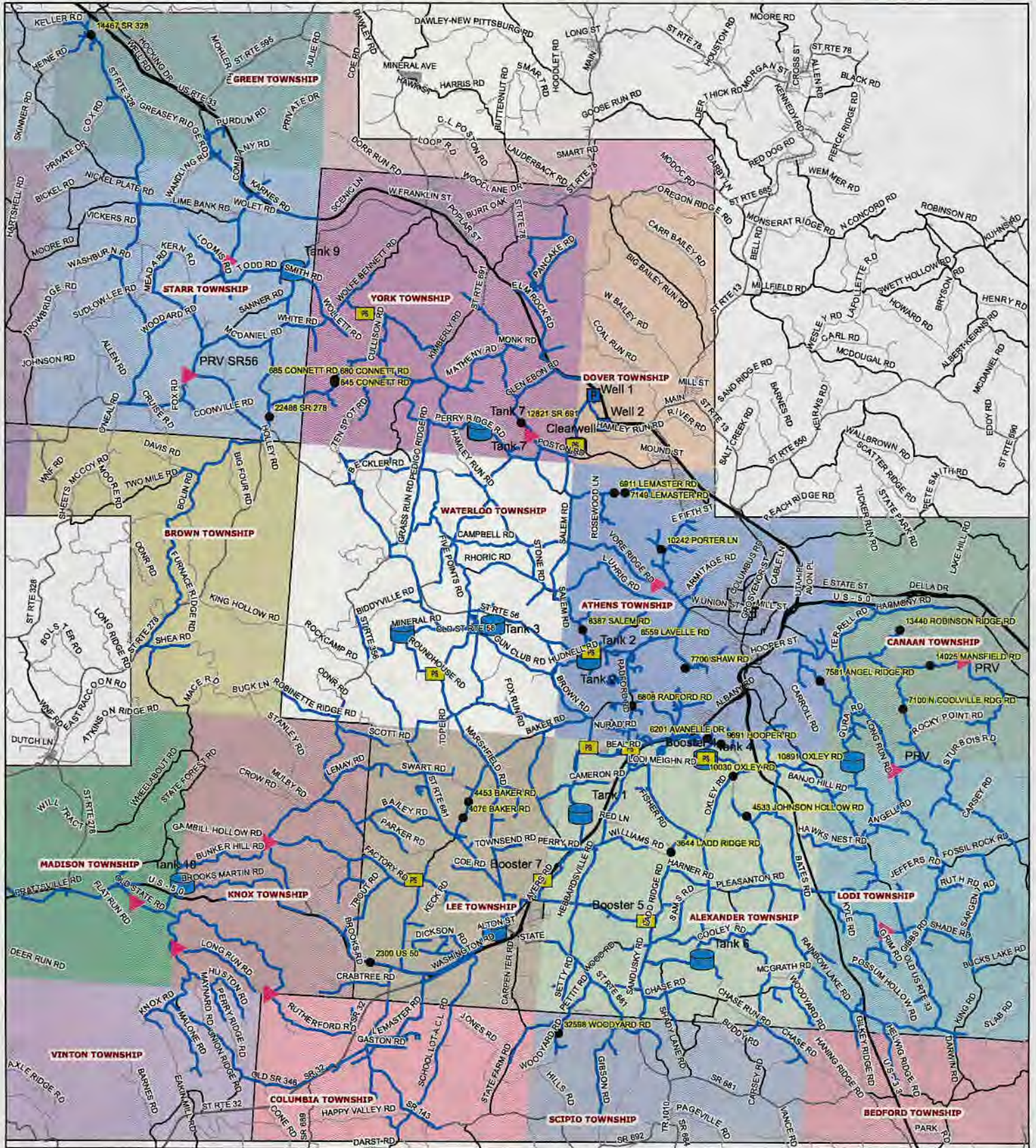
Le-Ax Water District

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Distribution Mapping ORC 6109.121

● EPA Lead Sample Locations
— Water Mains



Construction of the Le-Ax Regional Water District began in 1968 and continues through 2017. Le-Ax's distribution system does not contain any lead service lines. Lead service lines were actively legislatively banned from 1930 to 1950. Le-Ax has always, and continues to use PVC pipe for connections from the distribution lines to the meter sets. It is the homeowner's responsibility to install and maintain their service line from the meter set to the interior of the home. In areas where Le-Ax has extended service, previous installed service lines would not have existed. The customer generally installs their service line at the time the meter set by the District.

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