Information From The Safe Drinking Water Act

In 1986, the SDWA was amended to ban the use of lead solders which contain more than .2% lead. The lead ban provisions of the act became effective in the plumbing code on March 30, 1989.

The SDWA amendments also require the use of lead-free flux,pipes and fittings in new installations and repairs of public water systems, or any plumbing within a residential or nonresidencial facility which provides water for human consumption. Lead-free was defined at the time as having no more than 8.0% lead (note this 8% was lowered to .25% in 2014) As a result of these amendments, buildings constructed after 2014 are least likly to have plumbing containing lead materials, so these consumers are at the lowest risk of exposure to lead from drinking water.

Because it is practically impossible to determine the lead content of a 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 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 .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 occured after the prohibtions became effective.

Buildings Built Before March 30, 1998

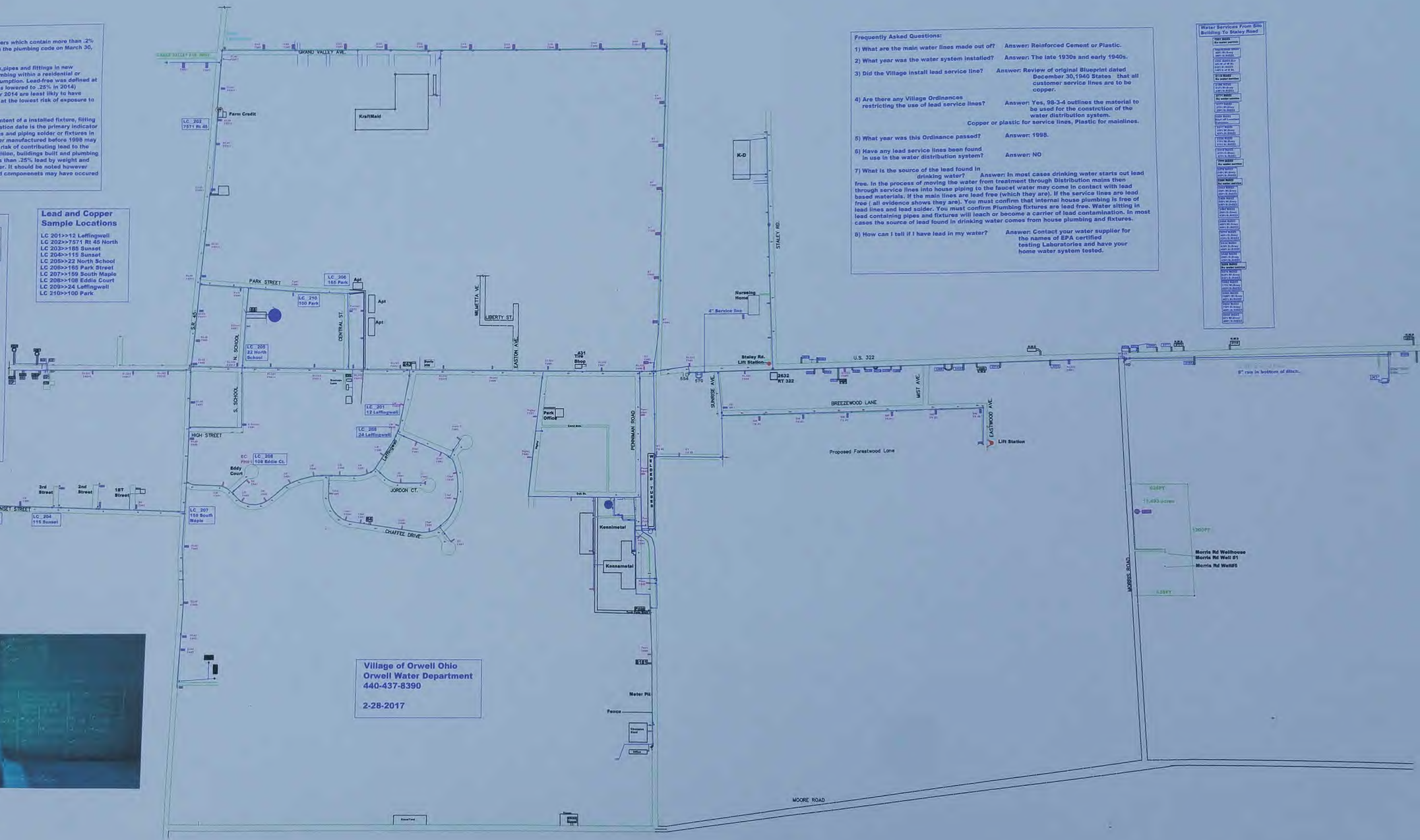
- Anderson Ave.
- Bachey Lane
- Central Street
- East Main Street
- Grand Valley Ave. East
- High Street
- Higley Ave.
- North Maple
- Oak Street
- Park Street
- Pennimen Road
- South School
- Staley Road
- Sunrise Ave.
- Sunset Street
- West Main Street

Buildings Built After March 30, 1998

- Old Street: 130
- 3 rd Street: 136
- Chaffee: 33, 81, 101, 56
- Eastwood: 48, 57, 71
- Breezewood: 618, 624, 625, 630, 631, 634, 635, 639, 641, 644, 648, 647, 653, 654, 660, 664, 670, 674, 675, 680, 681, 684, 685, 691, 694, 695, 704, 705, 713, 719, 723, 740, 750
- Grand Valley Ave. West: High School, Middle School, Elementry School
- Jordan Court: 100, 112
- Leffingwell: 80, 105, 117, 64
- North School: 22
- South Maple: 90

Lead and Copper Sample Locations

LC 201>>12 Leffingwell
LC 202>>7571 Rt 45 North
LC 203>>185 Sunset
LC 204>>115 Sunset
LC 205>>22 North School
LC 206>>165 Park Street
LC 207>>159 South Maple
LC 208>>108 Eddie Court
LC 209>>24 Leffingwell
LC 210>>100 Park



Frequently Asked Questions:

1) What are the main water lines made out of? Answer: Reinforced Cement or Plastic.

2) What year was the water system installed? Answer: The late 1930s and early 1940s.

3) Did the Village install lead service line? Answer: Review of original Blueprint dated December 30,1940 States that all customer service lines are to be copper.

4) Are there any Village Ordinances restricting the use of lead service lines? Answer: Yes, 98-3-4 outlines the material to be used for the constriction of the water distribution system. Copper or plastic for service lines, Plastic for mainlines.

5) What year was this Ordinance passed? Answer: 1998.

6) Have any lead service lines been found in use in the water distribution system? Answer: NO

7) What is the source of the lead found in drinking water? Answer: In most cases drinking water starts out lead free. In the process of moving the water from treatment through Distribution mains then through service lines into house piping to the faucet water may come in contact with lead based materials. If the main lines are lead free (which they are). If the service lines are lead free (all evidence shows they are). You must confirm that internal house plumbing is free of lead lines and lead solder. You must confirm Plumbing fixtures are lead free. Water sitting in lead containing pipes and fixtures will leach or become a carrier of lead contamination. In most cases the source of lead found in drinking water comes from house plumbing and fixtures.

8) How can I tell if I have lead in my water? Answer: Contact your water supplier for the names of EPA certified testing Laboratories and have your home water system tested.

Water Services From Site Building To Staley Road

Village of Orwell Ohio
Orwell Water Department
440-437-8390

2-28-2017

This information came off the original Blueprint Dated December 30, 1940.
Section E Copper pipe house service connections, showing 15,500 L.F. of 3/4 and 800L.F. of one inch copper pipe to be used during construction for connecting homes to the new water distribution system.