

VILLAGE OF PLEASANTVILLE

PWS #2301712
Fairfield County, Ohio

In June 2016, House Bill (HB) 512 was passed to enact section 6109.121 of the Ohio Revised Code to create requirements governing lead and copper testing for community and non-transient non-community public water systems and to revise law governing lead contamination from plumbing and fixtures. The new law also requires community water systems to identify and map areas of their distribution systems that are known or likely to contain lead service lines. The community water systems must also identify and provide a description of the characteristics of buildings served by the system that may contain lead solder, fixtures or pipes.

In accordance with HB 512, the Village of Pleasantville, PWS #2301712, worked with their engineering consultant to produce a water distribution map that identifies service line materials for each service, if known. The map also includes lead and copper sample site locations. Service line material information was gathered from the village administrator and the operator of record to the extent known. A vast majority of the village's water mains have been replaced since 1989 and consist of polyvinyl chloride (PVC) and high density polyethylene (HDPE) pipe. Service line material on the public (village) side up to the curb valve is roll copper¹ or polyethylene (PE). The service line materials on the private (customer) side are mostly unknown throughout the village. Due to the short timeframe between final EPA guidance being issued and the deadline for submission of the map, verification of all service line materials was not possible.

EPA guidance provides the following: Based on amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) and Ohio Plumbing Code, the age of a building or the age of a re-plumbing are indicators of the plumbing materials. **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 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.**

With that guidance in mind, it is likely that plumbing materials on the private (customer) side, contain components that exceed the 8% lead and are at a higher risk. Most of the buildings within the village's water system were constructed before the 1998 Ohio Plumbing Code amendment.

¹Roll copper which is often referred to as "K" copper. This material is connected by flaring the ends and utilizing a compression style fitting. No solder is used in the process of connecting roll copper.

