

MASTER COPY 1-28-16 REV.

ALEXANDRIA, OH
 City of Alexandria
 Department of Public Works
 Water Utility Division
 12345 Main Street
 Alexandria, OH 45003
 Phone: (614) 555-1234
 Fax: (614) 555-5678
 Email: water@alexandriaoh.gov
 Website: www.alexandriaoh.gov

X - FIRE HYDRANT
 G - GATE VALVE
 GN - GATE VALVE (21)

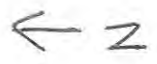


PVC water lines - no lead

Potential lead service lines

per Jack Siggitt 3/3/17

3/7/17



Village of Alexandria

Supporting documentation for Lead Plumbing

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The Village of Alexandria has a complete plastic system with C-900 PVC pipe main lines and plastic service lines running from the main to the house. We have also included supporting documentation of a letter sent to the residents of Alexandria in response to a letter from the Ohio EPA dated from 1988 stating that Alexandria had an all plastic system (main and services). An employee of over 20 years whom has overseen all main and service line repairs has never seen any material but plastic pipe

All the Village of Alexandria water system except for Kerr St. (built in 2001) is a high-level risk of lead in their internal plumbing. On the map Kerr St. has been denoted with a blue box.

Jack Trappett

1740-404-4315



VILLAGE OF ALEXANDRIA

Division of Water

Richard D. Hammond, Administrator

116 Granville Street, Box 96

Alexandria, Ohio 43001

Phone 924-2001

LEAD — DRINKING WATER — AND YOU!

To Customers of the Division of Water, Village of Alexandria:

The Safe Drinking Water Act passed by Congress in 1986 requires all water systems to notify their customers about possible lead contamination in drinking water. The water from the Alexandria Division of Water is currently well below the current EPA standards for lead in drinking water, and the Division of Water will continue to carefully monitor water quality. As part of your system's treatment process, the pH level and mineral content of the water are adjusted to deliver minimally corrosive water. The effect of this practice is to produce water that dissolves lead more slowly than corrosive water. However, concerned customers may want to check their water as it comes from the tap to make sure it is safe.

Lead in our environment is a public health issue about which we should all be concerned.

Lead is a soft metal which is now known to be harmful to human health if consumed or inhaled. Since lead accumulates in the body, its potential for harm depends upon the level of exposure from all sources.

There are three potential sources for lead to accumulate in the body. The major source is from food, and lead is also inhaled from the air. The other potential source is from your drinking water.

To protect the public's health, public drinking water supplies are governed by the Safe Drinking Water act under which the United States Environmental Protection Agency sets drinking water standards.

Although there is a high level of compliance with drinking water standards throughout the United States, there is still reason for some concern about certain contaminants which may get into drinking water supplies, including lead.

As your supplier of drinking water, we have prepared this information piece to help educate you on the issue.

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that lead is a health concern at certain levels of exposure. There is currently a standard of 0.050 parts per million (ppm). Based on new health information, EPA is likely to lower this standard significantly.

Part of the purpose of this notice is to inform you of the potential adverse health effects of lead. This is being done even though your water may not be in violation of the current standard.

EPA and others are concerned about lead in drinking water. Too much lead in the human body can cause serious damage to the brain, kidneys, nervous system, and red blood cells. The greatest risk, even with short-term exposure, is to young children and pregnant women.

Lead levels in your drinking water are likely to be highest:

1. if your home or water system has lead pipes, or
2. if your home has copper pipes with lead solder, and
3. if the home is less than five years old, or
4. if you have soft or acidic water, or
5. if water sits in the pipes for several hours.

Typically, if lead is present in the drinking water, it enters after the water leaves the local water treatment plant. The most likely source for lead contamination is in the home or residence. The most common cause of lead entering drinking water is corrosion, a reaction between the water and the lead pipes or the lead-based solder.

When water stands in the pipes of a residence for several hours without use, there is a potential for lead to leach, or dissolve, into the water if a lead source is present.

Soft water (water that makes soap suds easily) can be more corrosive and, therefore, has higher levels of dissolved lead. Some home water treatment devices may also make water more corrosive.

It was common practice in the United States through the early 1900s to use lead pipes for interior plumbing. Since the 1930s, copper pipe has been used for residential plumbing. Until 1986, however, lead-based solder was used widely to join copper pipes. Lead-free solder and lead-free materials are now required by federal law for use in new household plumbing and for plumbing repairs. To find out if the plumbing in a residence contains lead, try scratching the pipe with a key or screwdriver. Lead is a soft metal and is dull gray in color. If lead pipes are present, they will scratch easily and will be shiny when scratched.

Dissolved lead cannot be seen in water. Testing by a state-approved laboratory is the only way to determine if drinking water has high levels of dissolved lead. Contact us here at the Division of Water, PH: 924-2001, or the Licking County Health Department for the name of an approved laboratory. The lab will provide the correct procedures to be followed for a water test. The U.S. EPA estimates that a test should cost somewhere between \$20 and \$75.

If the drinking water is determined to have high levels of dissolved lead, or if there is an abiding suspicion of lead contamination because of the presence of soft water, lead pipes, lead solder, and other lead-based plumbing materials, there are ways to minimize exposure.

One way is to "flush" each cold-water faucet in a home when water stands more than a few hours. Flushing a cold-water faucet means allowing the water to run until it gets cold as it will get before each use. Normally this may take two or three minutes. Keep in mind that toilet and shower use or doing laundry with cold water will also move water through the plumbing system, and this will reduce the amount of time needed to flush the cold water faucets to five to thirty seconds.

Another way is one of avoidance: do not cook with or consume water from the hot water faucet. Hot water dissolves lead more quickly than cold water. Especially avoid using hot tap water for making baby formula. If hot water is needed for cooking or oral consumption, draw water from the cold water tap and heat it on the stove or in the microwave.

If plumbing repairs or other plumbing work is done, make certain that only lead-free solder and other lead-free materials are used. This is now a federal law.

There are other actions which can be taken by household users to reduce the risk of lead in drinking water. For additional information, please contact the Division of Water, the Licking County Health Department, or the U.S. EPA. The U.S. EPA has a toll-free hotline dedicated to this subject — 1-800-426-4791 — and has also prepared a booklet on this issue; a copy of which may be obtained at the Division of Water office on Granville Street.

To ensure our public water system was as lead-free as we could possibly make it, it was constructed with plastic piping and cast brass fittings of the compression type. No solder joints are in our system until it is inside of your residence.

If you would like to have your tap water tested, we have made arrangements with the company who does our water sampling, Class 6 Water in Galena, Ohio, to take samples for lead testing. The test will be run by MASI Environmental Laboratories in Plain City, Ohio, a State approved testing lab. The cost will be approximately thirty dollars per sample.

Once again, additional information is available from: U.S. EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline, in Washington, D.C. (1-800-426-4791) or from U.S. EPA's Region V in Chicago (1-800-621-8431) or from the Division of Water office on Granville Street.

Sincerely,
Richard D. Hammond
Richard D. Hammond,
Administrator,
Division of Water,
Village of Alexandria, Ohio

Entity: Alexandria

Doc Type: Report

Doc Subtype: -

Program: Drinking Water

County: Licking

Secondary ID: 044504203

Rec'd: 3/3/17