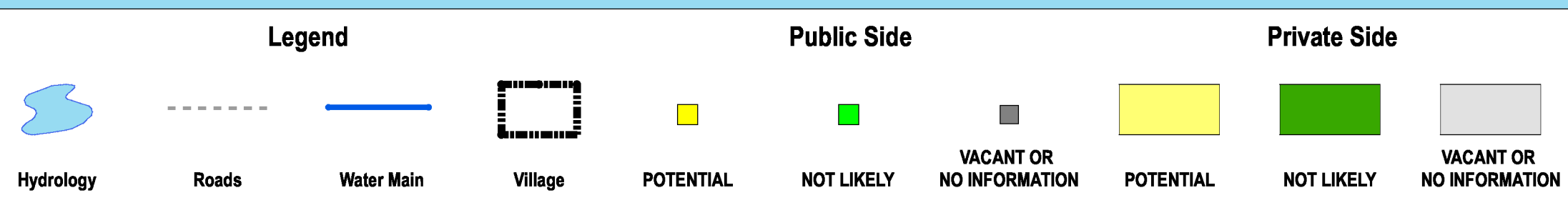
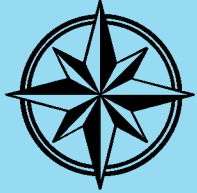


# Lead Assessment

## City of Conneaut



PWS ID# - OH0400411

IDENTIFYING CHARACTERISTICS OF BUILDINGS WITH LEAD PIPING, SOLDER OR FIXTURES

- In 1986, The Safe Water Drinking Act (SDWA) was amended to ban the use of lead solder which contains more than 0.2% lead. The lead ban provisions of the act became effective in Ohio Plumbing Code on March 30, 1998. The SDWA amendments also required 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 nonresidential facility which provides water for human consumption. Lead-free was defined at the time as having no more than 8.0% lead (note this 8.0% was lowered to 0.25% in 2014).

- In 2011, SDWA Section 1417 was amended for the prohibition on use and introduction into commerce of lead pipes, solder and flux. These new requirements became effective on January 1, 2014. The amendments specifically modified the applicability of the prohibitions by creating exemptions for certain non-potable applications, changed the definition of "lead-free" by reducing lead content from 8% to a weighted average of not more than 0.25% in the wetted surface material (primarily affects brass/bronze), eliminated the provision that required certain products to comply with "voluntary" standards for lead leaching, and established a statutory requirement for calculating lead content.

- 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.

NOTES/DISCLAIMER

Information contained in this Figure are not intended to identify specific water services, homes, and/or buildings, but rather are to identify general areas of potential for lead based on materials.

The materials in this map are provided "as-is" and without express or implied warranties of any kind as to accuracy.

