
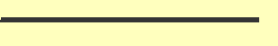



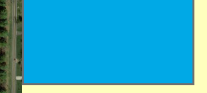



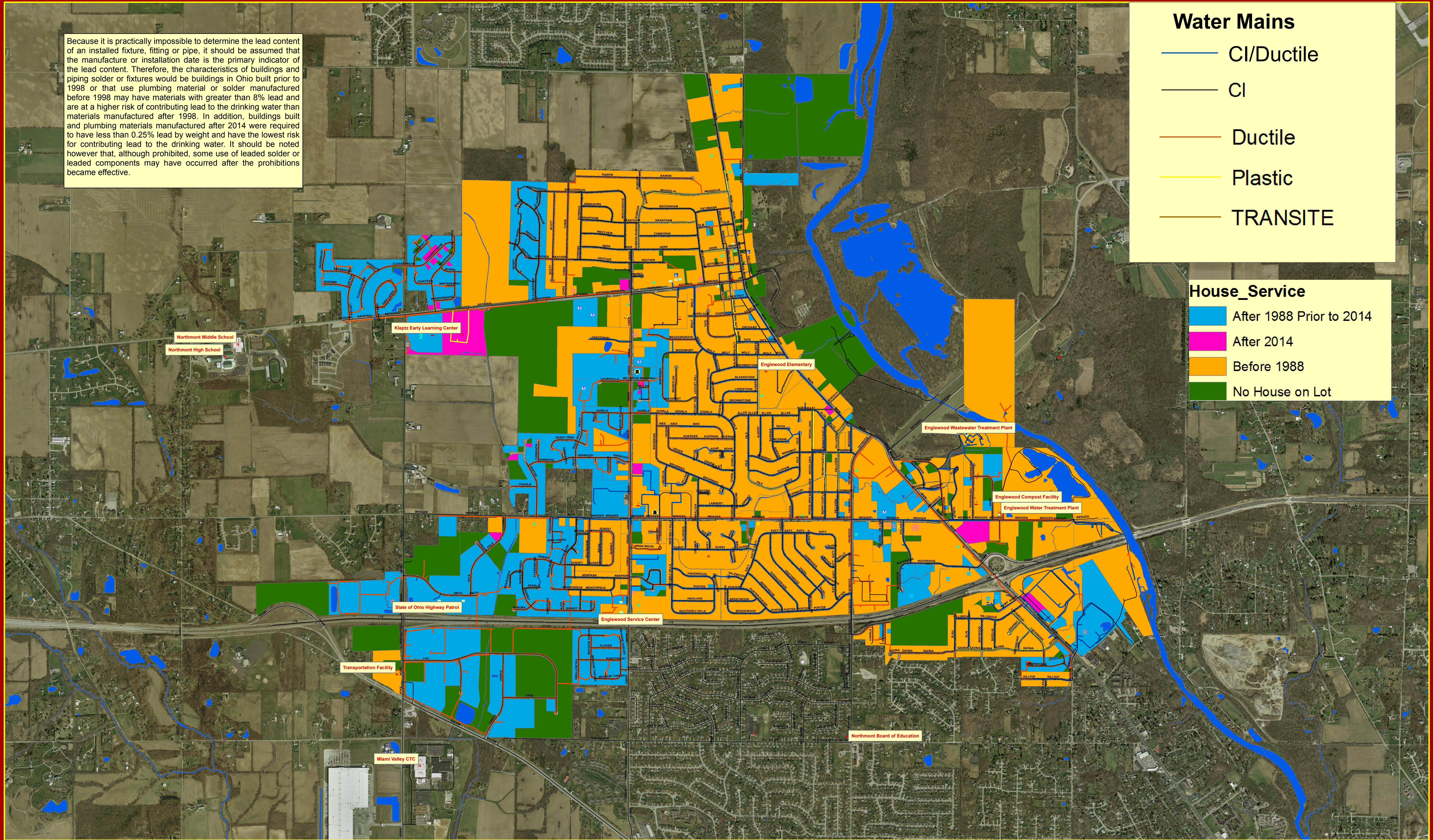


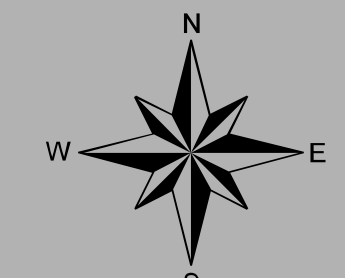
Because it is practically impossible to determine the lead content of an installed fixture, fitting or pipe, it should be assumed that the manufacture or installation date is the primary indicator of the lead content. Therefore, the characteristics of buildings and piping solder or fixtures would be 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.

- ### Water Mains
-  CI/Ductile
 -  CI
 -  Ductile
 -  Plastic
 -  TRANSITE

- ### House_Service
-  After 1988 Prior to 2014
 -  After 2014
 -  Before 1988
 -  No House on Lot



**City of Englewood
Water System Possible Lead Map**





LEAD AND COPPER MAPPING REQUIREMENTS

Last Updated

March 3, 2017

LEAD AND COPPER MAPING REQUIREMENTS

FOR THE

CITY OF ENGLEWOOD

PWS NUMBER OH5700812

MONTGOMERY COUNTY

POPULATION SERVED: 12,500

DATE: March 3, 2017

ORIGINAL DATE DRAFTED: March 3, 2017

REVISIONS: All copies of this map must be revised as the names, addresses, and telephone numbers of personnel, employees, and residents are changed, as well as changes in the water supply system, and at least every five years or per EPA requirements.

REPORTING AGENCIES:

Ohio EPA
Southwest District Office
401 East Fifth Street
Dayton, Ohio 45402-2911

Ohio Department of Health (ODH)
ATTN: Lead Program, 6th Floor
246 North High Street
Columbus, OH 43215

City of Englewood
Water Distribution Department
333 West National Road
Englewood, OH 45322

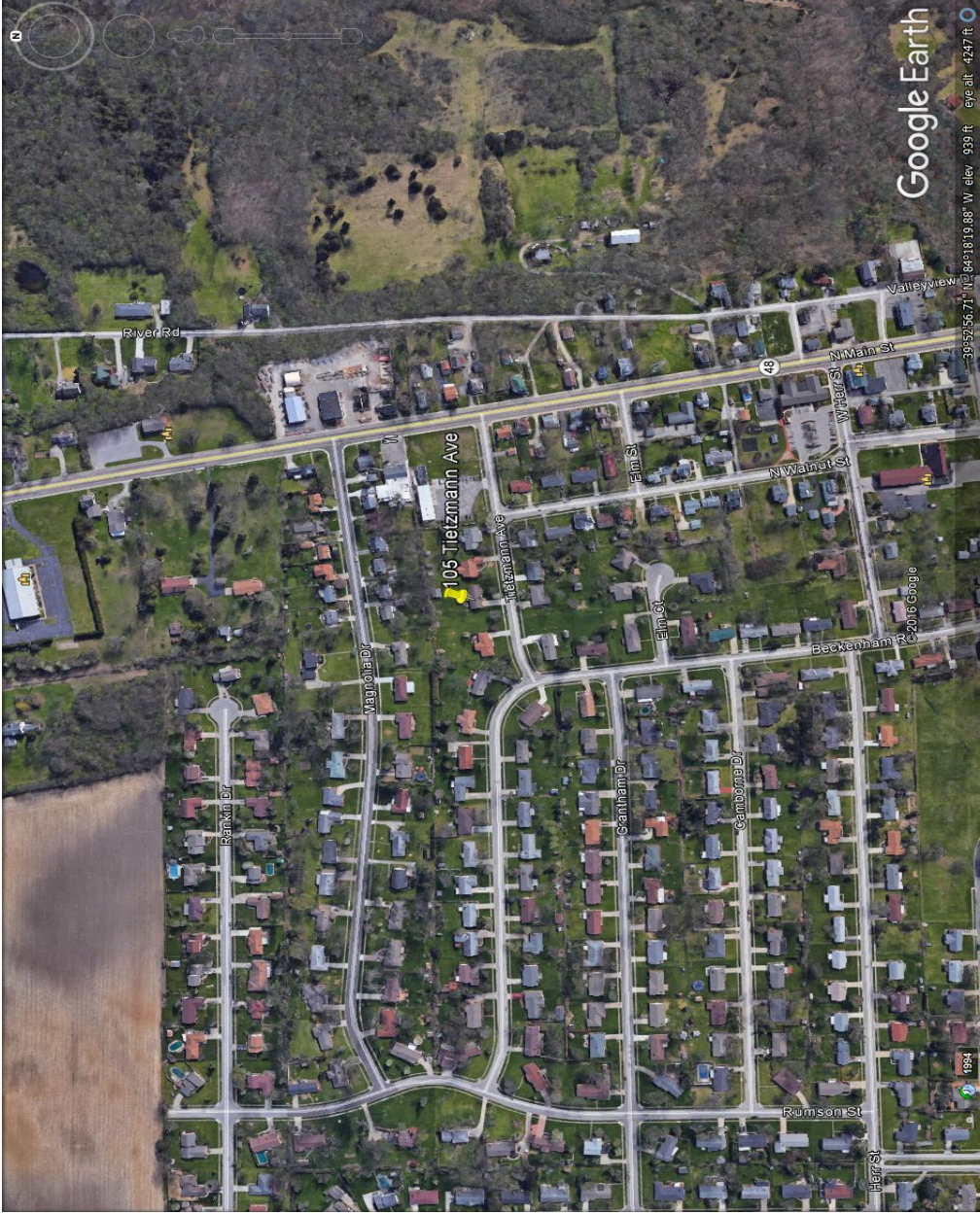
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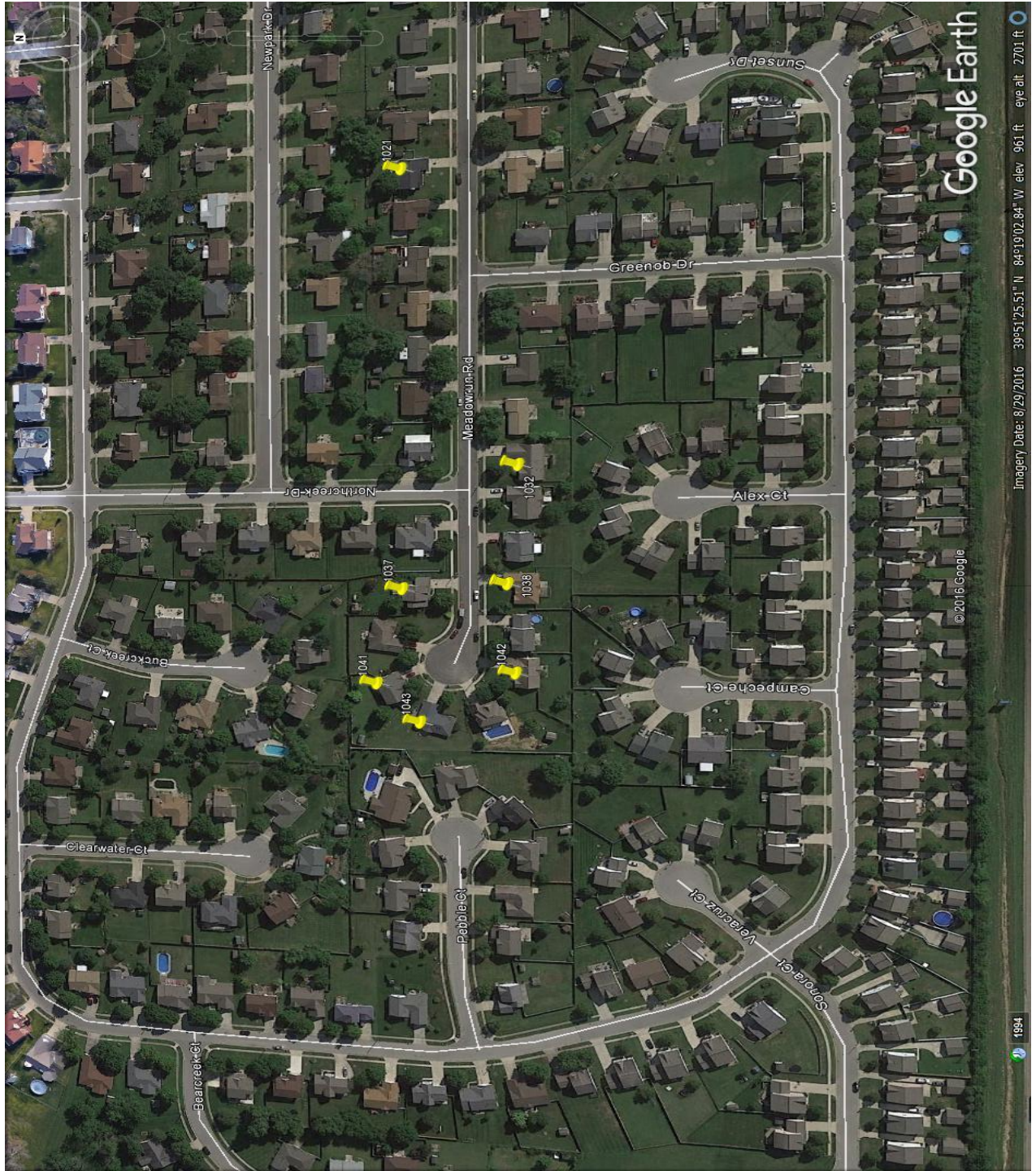
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LEAD AND COPPER MAPING REQUIREMENTS
FOR THE
CITY OF ENGLEWOOD

TIER 1 SAMPLING LOCATIONS

MAP SOURCE: Google Earth

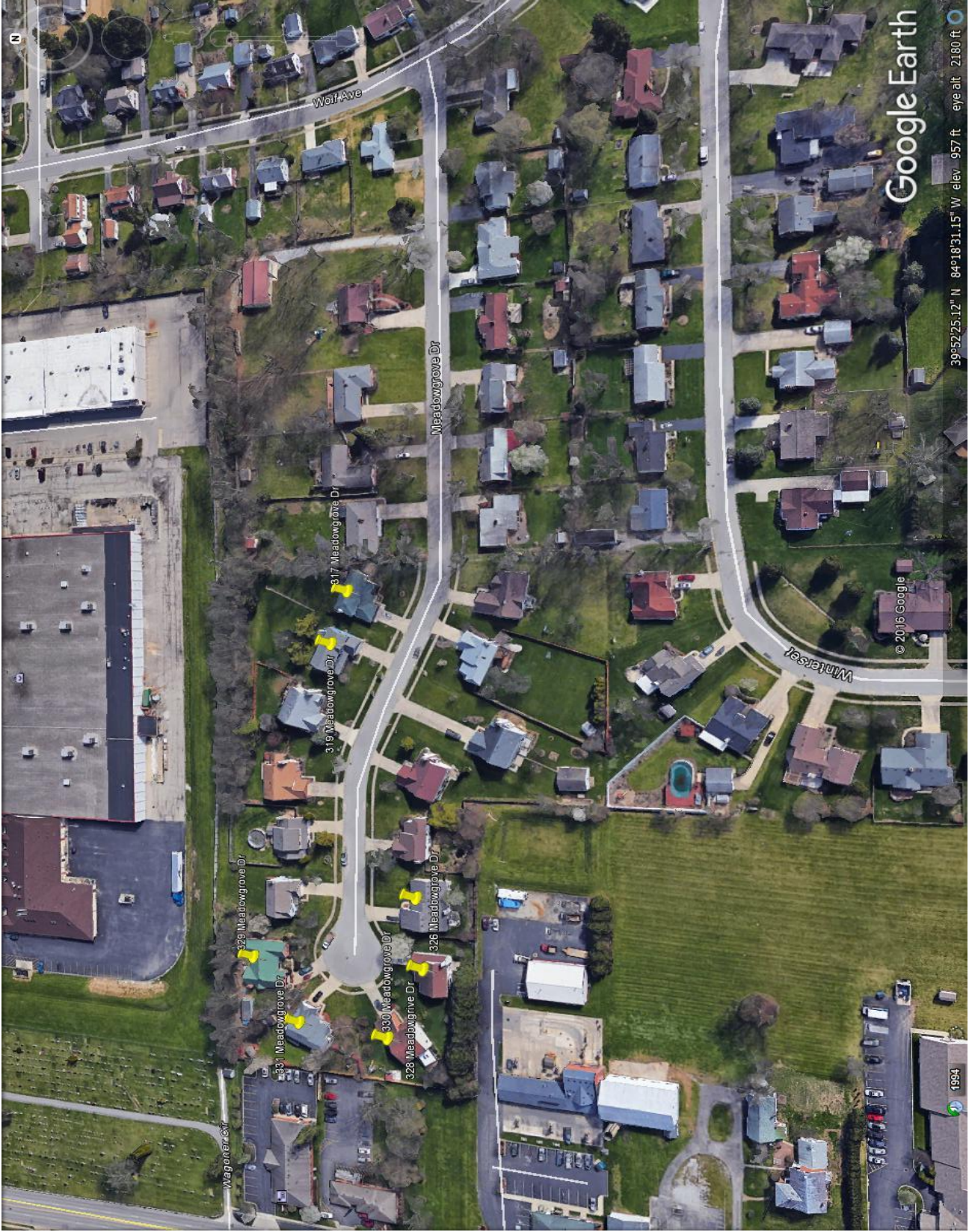




Imagery Date: 8/29/2016 39°51'25.51" N 84°19'02.84" W elev: 961 ft eps at: 2701 ft

1994





WATER DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM NARRATIVE

FOR THE

CITY OF ENGLEWOOD

DATE: March 3, 2017

DESCRIPTION:

The following information contains general notes for water mains and appurtenances as described on page 4 of the City of Englewood's Commercial Construction Information & Guidelines.

The full report is on file in the City of Englewood's Municipal Building located at 333 West National Road, Englewood Ohio, 45322.

The report was made available in August 2007.

NOTES:

1. Water mains and fittings shall be ductile iron pipe and shall conform to ANSI A 21.51 (AWWA C-151), Class 53, also ANSI A 22.11 (AWWA C-111) and ANSI A 21.4 (AWWA C-104) unless otherwise noted.
2. Water services shall be minimum 1" K-Copper. Larger services to be installed if required. The Curb stop is to be 1.5 feet behind curb and the meter is to be 3 feet from the curb stop in the lawn area.

The City of Englewood replaced all water meters beginning on May 10, 2006 and finishing in 2008. The following scan image depicts details of meters used during installation. No lead service lines were found at that time. 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.