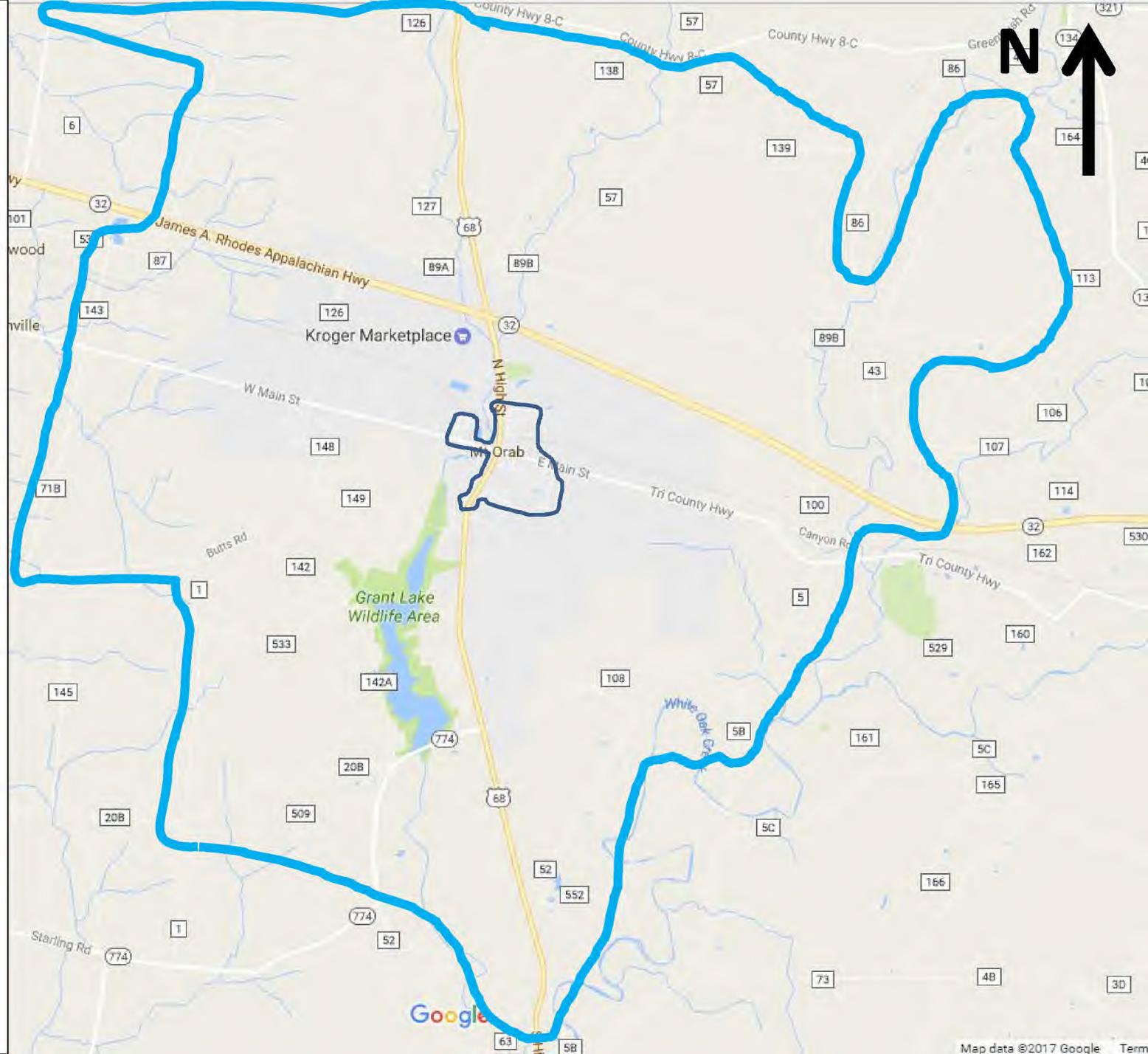


# Village of Mt. Orab Water Distribution Area 2017

  
Border of system

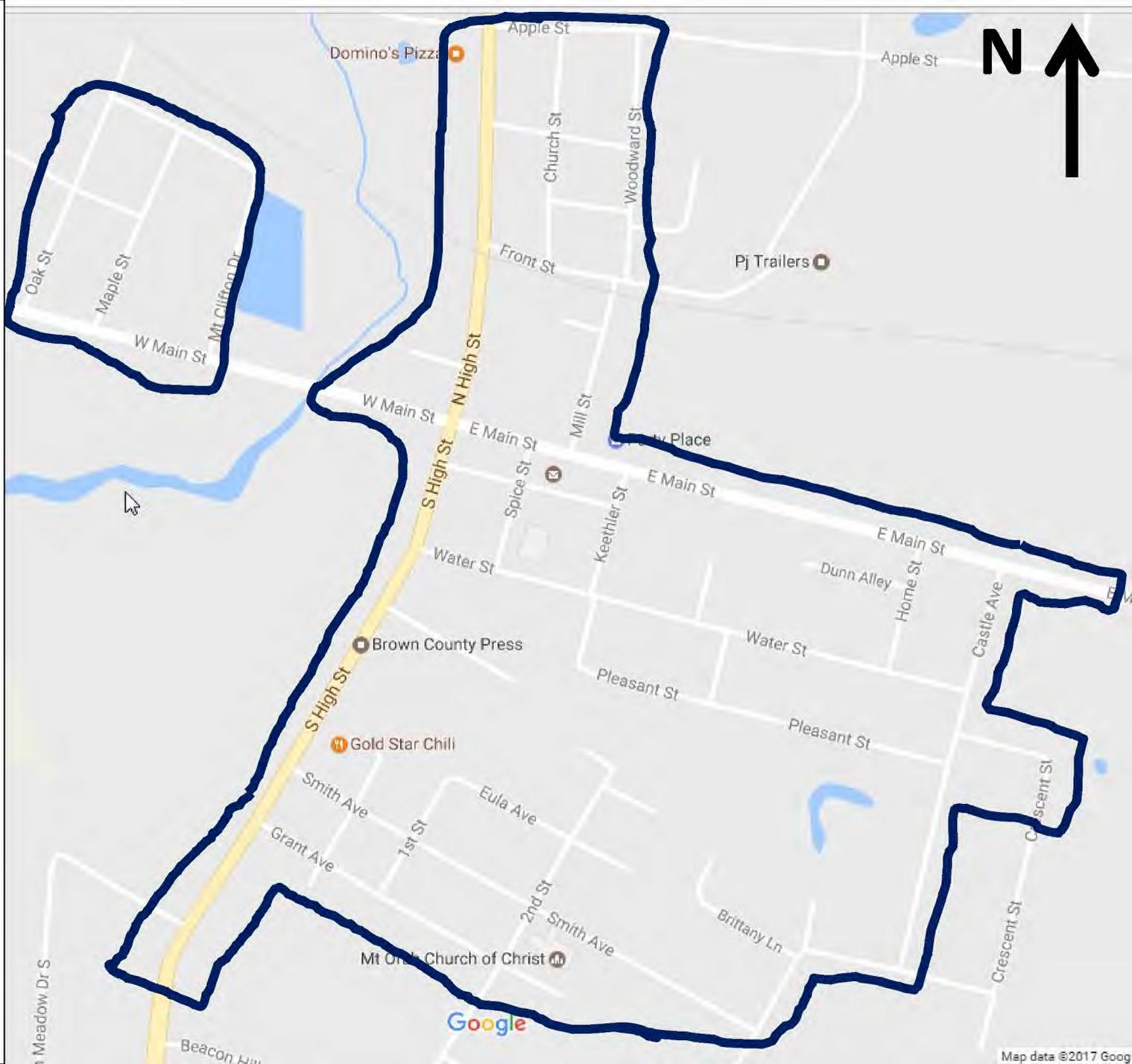
  
Possible lead service lines  
inside the outlined area.  
See Slide 2



# Village of Mt. Orab Water Possible Lead Service Lines 2017

20 known lead service lines listed on the Spreadsheet lead and copper sample sites.

  
Possible lead service lines inside the outlined area.



# VILLAGE OF MT. ORAB UTILITIES

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P.O. Box 466, Mt. Orab, OH 45154  
116 W. Main St., Mt. Orab, OH 45154  
Water Treatment Plant: 937-444-2657  
Water Treatment Plant Fax: 937-444-4088  
Wastewater Treatment Plant: 937-444-6125

A narrative description of buildings served by the water system likely to contain lead solder, plumbing or fixtures. Where possible, areas of the community where buildings meeting these characteristics are most likely located should be described and may be identified on a map of the community.

In 1986, the SDWA was amended to ban the use of lead solders which contain 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 1996, the SDWA was further amended to state the following is unlawful:

1. For any person to introduce into commerce any pipe, pipe fitting, plumbing fitting or plumbing fixture, that is not lead free, except for a pipe that is used in manufacturing or industrial processing; or
2. Any person engaged in the business of selling plumbing supplies; except manufacturers, to sell solder or flux that is not lead free; or
3. Any person to introduce into commerce any solder or flux that is not lead free unless the solder or flux bears a prominent label stating that it is illegal to use the solder or flux in the installation or repair of any plumbing providing water for human consumption.

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.

The exemptions to the SDWA Section 1417 are pipes, pipe fittings, plumbing fittings or fixtures, including backflow preventers, which are used exclusively for non-potable services, such as manufacturing, industrial processing, irrigation, outdoor watering, or any other uses where the water is not anticipated to be used for human consumption. The exemption also applies to toilets, bidets, urinals, fill valves, flushometer valves, tub fillers, shower valves, service saddles, or water distribution main gate valves that are 2 inches in diameter or larger. In addition to the SDWA, the Community Fire Safety Act of 2013 exempted fire hydrants from this requirement.

As a result of these amendments, buildings constructed after 2014 are the least likely 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 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.

### **Service Connections**

- 20 known lead service lines listed on the Spreadsheet lead and copper sample sites.
- 2593 water service connections on the Village of Mt. Orab's water system.
- 611 of the service connections were installed between 2000 and 2014. 24 percent of the service connections are possibly lead free, less than 8.0%.
- 57 of the service connections were installed after 2014. So 2 percent of the service connections are possibly lead free, less than 0.25%.
- The number of connections which have remodeled their plumbing is unknown. This would also likely reduce the amount of lead in their plumbing system.