GRAYMONT DOLIME (OH) Report Drinking Water Program Ottawa County PWS ID: OH6254112 RE:

MAR 07 2017 DDAGW - NWDO

GRAYMONT DOLIME (OH) INC

21880 West State Route 163, PO Box 158, Genoa, Ottawa County, Ohio PWS #OH6254112

In June 2016, House Bill (HB) 512 was passed to enact section 6109.121 of the Ohio Revised Code to establish 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 law requires community water systems to identify and map areas of their distribution systems that are known or likely to contain lead service lines. These systems are also required to identify and provide a description of the characteristics of buildings served by the system that may contain lead solder, fixtures or pipes. Single building community water systems and non-transient non-community water systems are required to map areas of the system that have solder, fixtures and pipes containing lead.

In accordance with HB 512, Graymont Dolime (OH) Inc. PWS # OH6254112, worked with their engineering consultant to produce an overall water system map. The water system map includes approximate location of the distribution system with color coded lines that indicate type of main line material, approximate year of installation and other system features. Plumbing plans of the individual buildings at the facility are also being provided to show water distribution within each building.

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.

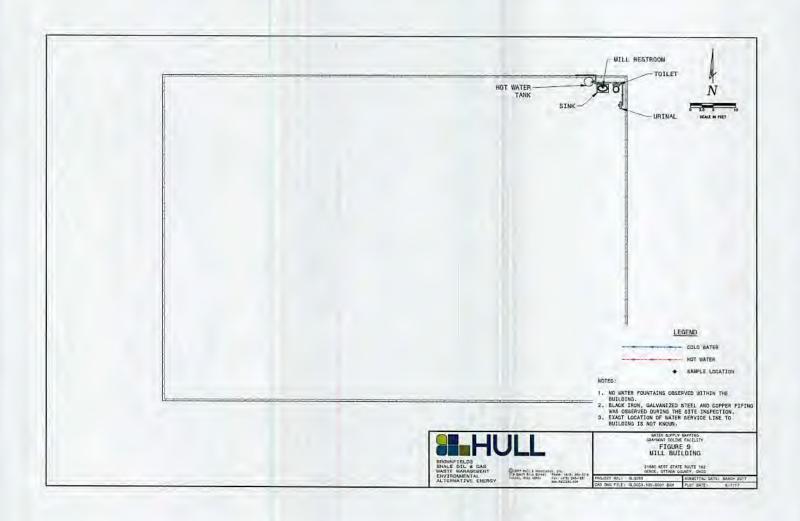
With that guidance in mind, it is likely that some plumbing materials within the Men's and Women's Locker Rooms, the Laboratory, and the Maintenance Shop, Packaging Building, and Mill Building Restrooms all constructed in the 1940s and 1950s contain components that exceed the 8% lead and are at a higher risk. Based on information from facility personnel, the distribution piping throughout the facility is black iron with screwed or bolted fittings/joints. The feed water line from the on-site well is comprised of galvanized steel pipe and fittings. The plumbing materials within the main office building (renovated in 2008 and galvanized and copper piping observed) and the engineering building (water added in 2014 and galvanized and pex piping observed) are thought to be at a lower risk based on construction date. No drinking water fountains were observed in any building throughout the facility. Several bottled water coolers were observed throughout the facility for personnel to use as a source of drinking water.

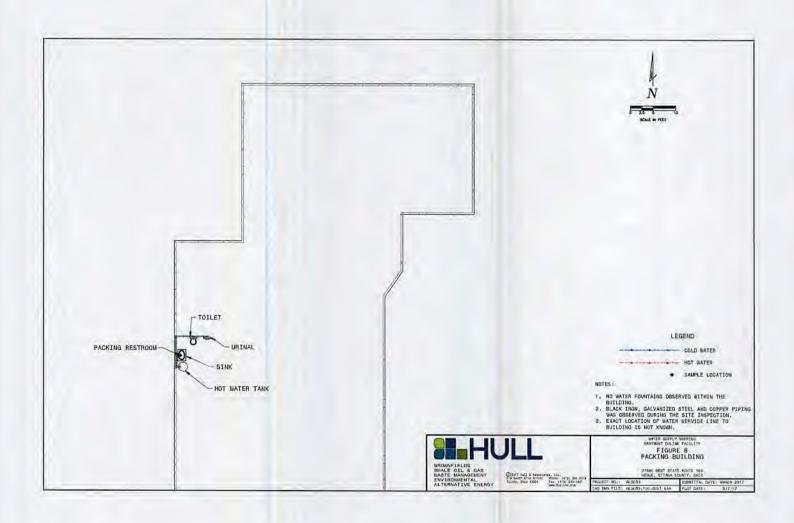
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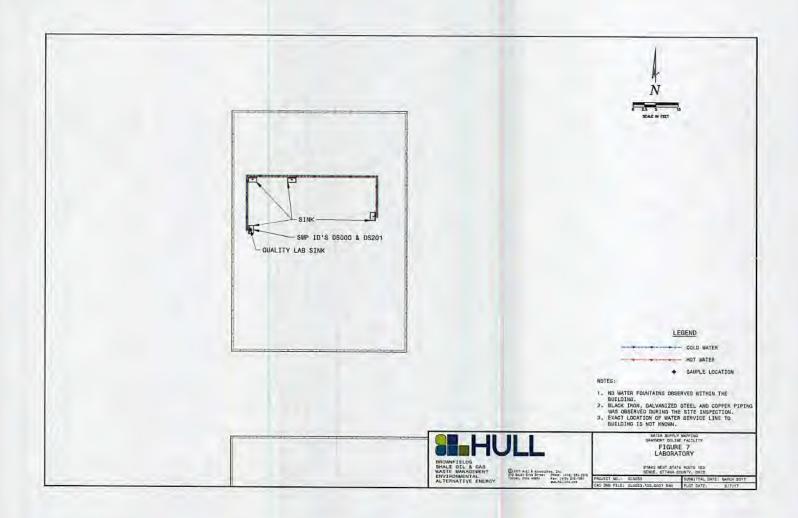
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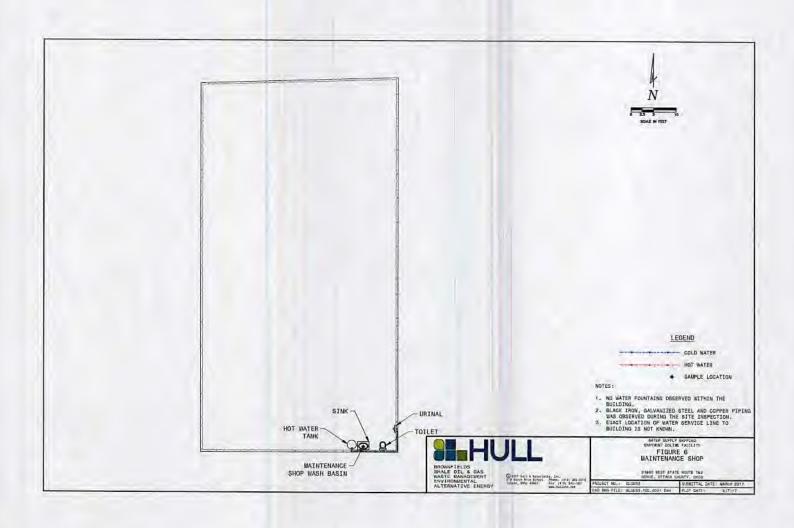


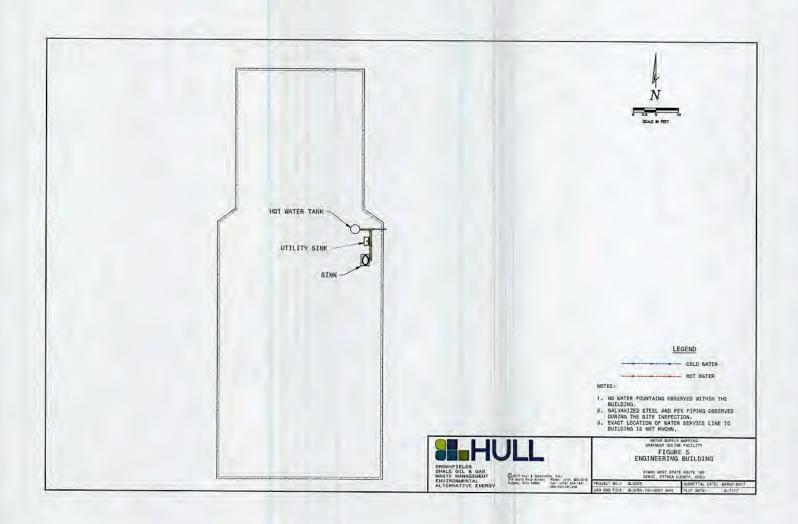












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