



**Disclaimer for Lead and Copper Services for the Village of Addyston Water Works** 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 have used plumbing material or solder manufactured before 1998. Such materials may have lead 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. Actual lead pipe services were generally assumed to be on buildings less than 1935. The Historic Area as highlighted indicates where possible lead pipes may have existed on the public and private side. However, the Village of Addyston replaced all the water services on the public side in 2006/2007 according to water records from the Village. The property and/or building owner should verify if any lead pipe exists on the private side. More information on lead in the public water systems can be obtained from the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency, Division of Drinking and Ground Water under the Lead and Copper in Public Systems web page.

The Village of Addyston is located in Hamilton County, Ohio along the Ohio River and US 50 River Road. The Village was founded by Matthew Addy in 1891. Addyston had its first Village Council meeting with about 1000 residents on September 2nd, 1891. In the 1900 census many southerners and immigrants from England, Germany and Ireland came to live and work at the US Pipe foundry in Addyston along the river. The Burr Oak School was built in 1875 for surrounding farm and Addyston children to attend. Addyston was the considered "Coal City" around 1870 from the large coal trading industry. "Coal City" became incorporated into the Village of Addyston in 1891.

The Village peaked in growth to about 1,700 by 1935 primarily in the Historic area as shown on this map. Some of the remaining buildings still exist and are shown on this map. The buildings and services indicated in the Historic area may have existing lead pipe and leaded pipe materials or components. Old records are not available to specifically determine which building or water service used lead pipe by 1935. A review of available Addyston water services have been identified and shown on this map. It is generally understood that the water services were replaced in 2006/2007 with copper pipe using reduced leaded solder components and materials.

Today, the Addyston Water Works provides water supply for primarily the Village incorporated area. Residents along the Village area are served water from the Greater Cincinnati Water Works. The Village owns and operates the water system with a 100 year old water treatment plant that was used originally by the pipe foundry. The Addyston water treatment plant provides water service to a population around 950. The current water service branches or taps within the Addyston water system are shown on this map. Since water services were replaced for the 300 water taps, any lead and leaded component items have been greatly reduced except for the private side of the water service branch or tap.




In summary, Addyston water services were replaced in the public streets and or right of way in 2006/2007. However, on the private property side, buildings with active water services may still contain lead pipe or leaded components and joint materials within the home or business (private side). The property owner should verify lead content issues on the private side.

Public and private water mains constructed from 1880 through 1960 in general were constructed of cast iron hub and spigot pipe generally in 18 foot sections joined together using lead joint materials. These cast iron pipes (used with water mains, fire hydrant piping, fire hydrants, and valves) are connected using yam or lead or leadite (Sulphur based additive for easier lead pour) for each pipe joint. These leaded joint water mains are being replaced but many of these pipes exist throughout the water system. Typically for Ohio water systems, Water mains generally installed in the late 1950's were installed using mechanical joint pipe with bolted connections. However, around 1960, compression joint pipe was introduced eliminating bolted and poured lead joint connections on pipe. These newer water main piping materials since about 1960 in the public water system did not use lead joints on water mains.

March 2017

2017

**ADDYSTON, OHIO  
PUBLIC SIDE / PRIVATE SIDE**


-  HISTORIC SERVICES CONTAINING LEAD COMPONENTS
-  POSSIBLE LEAD CONTAINING LEAD COMPONENTS
-  HISTORIC DISTRICT







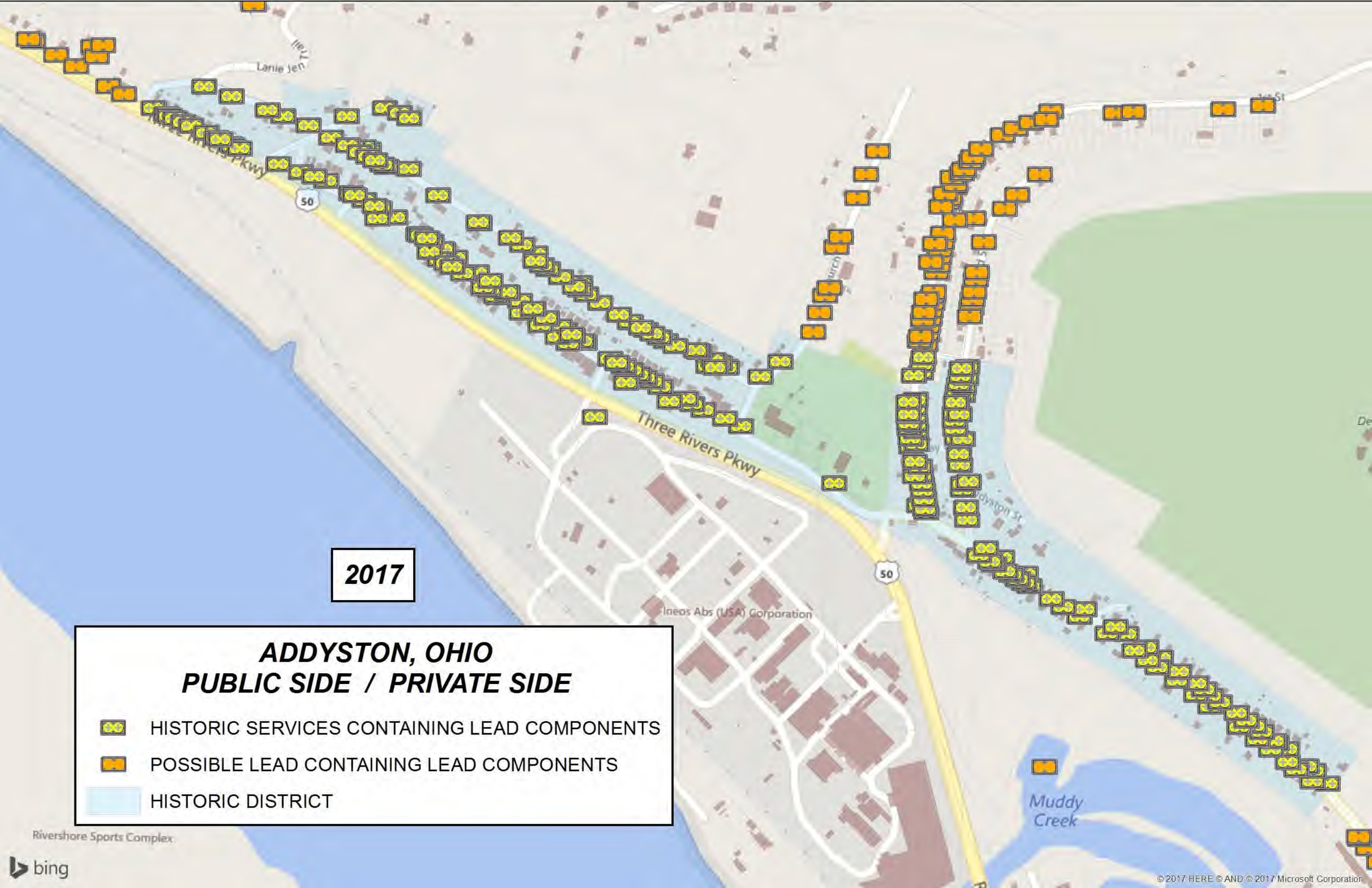
2017

**ADDYSTON, OHIO**  
**PUBLIC SIDE / PRIVATE SIDE**

 HISTORIC SERVICES CONTAINING LEAD COMPONENTS

 POSSIBLE LEAD CONTAINING LEAD COMPONENTS

 HISTORIC DISTRICT







March 5<sup>th</sup>, 2017

Ohio Environmental Protection Agency (OEPA)  
Division of Drinking and Ground Waters  
401 E. Fifth Street  
Dayton, Ohio 45402

Re: Village of Addyston, Ohio  
PWS ID No. OH3100012  
Lead and Copper Mapping of Water Services on a GIS Based Distribution Map

In June 2016 State House Bill 512 was passed with the resulting regulation, Ohio Revised Code 6109.121 requesting that community public water systems comply with lead and copper mapping of water services within their distribution system. The Village of Ripley water operator and engineer submits this lead and copper report, lead and copper sampling plan locations and GIS distribution water map identifying lead and copper services with an OEPA requested disclaimer for your review and acceptance.

Mr. Dan Schaefer met with the OEPA Southwest District Office on Friday March 3<sup>rd</sup>, 2017 to perform a checklist review of the necessary documents to insure that requirements for the lead and copper per this regulation are met. We were advised to proceed and given strong support of our efforts to date. We understand that violation letters could be mailed out on Tuesday, March 7<sup>th</sup>, 2017 to any PWS not submitting a mapping plan and report so this report and plan is being submitted at this time to eliminate any potential violation letter sent to the Village.

The comments below describe the Village's best effort on the location, identification as to material type and status of lead and copper service branches in the Village's water system. This below information and disclaimer has been placed on the Lead and Copper Map of Water Services for the Village.

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Today, the Addyston Water Works provides water supply for primarily the Village incorporated area. Residents along the hilltop area are served water from the Greater Cincinnati Water Works. The Village owns and operates this water system with a 100 year old water treatment plant that was used originally by the pipe foundry. The Addyston water treatment plant provides water service to a population around 950. The current water service branches or taps within the Addyston water system are shown on this map. Since water services were replaced for the 300 water taps, any lead and leaded component items have been greatly reduced except for the private side of the water service branch or tap.

In summary, Addyston water services were replaced in the public streets and or right of way in 2006/2007. However, on the private property side, buildings with active water services may still contain lead pipe or leaded components and joint materials within the home or business (private side). The property owner should verify lead content issues on the private side.

Public and private water mains constructed from 1880 through 1960 in general were constructed of cast iron hub and spigot pipe generally in 18 foot sections joined together using lead joint materials. These cast iron pipes (used with water mains, fire hydrant piping, fire hydrants, and valves) are connected using yarn and lead or leadite (Sulphur based additive for easier lead pour) for each pipe joint. These leaded joint water mains are being replaced but many of these pipes exist throughout the water system, typically for Ohio water systems. Water mains generally installed in the late 1950's were installed using mechanical joint pipe with bolted connections. However, around 1960, compression joint pipe was introduced eliminating bolted and poured lead joint connections on pipe. These newer water main piping materials including PVC since about 1960 in the public water system did not use lead joints on water mains.

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If the OEPA should have any questions or require any follow up information or corrections, please do not hesitate to contact this below team.

Sincerely,

Eric Winhusen, Water Operator  
Dan Schaefer P.E., Water Engineer, Brandstetter Carroll Inc.