



City of Harrison

Lead Mapping

The type of buildings located within the city's water distribution system that may contain lead solder and/or lead fixtures are of many different types. To start with, many single family homes were built before the lead solder ban therefore more than likely contain lead solder and lead fixtures. Harrison also has a mix of commercial and industrial buildings that may contain similar components. These buildings include restaurants and food processing as well as light industry to manufacturing. Harrison has a few new residential subdivisions that should be free of most of the lead components. We have a mix of new and old multi-unit buildings that include apartment buildings, condos and townhouses. Some are new and some are old. It is unknown were these conditions may exist to be due to the fact that many buildings have been remodeled over the years and even some have been torn down and completely replaced.

The yellow zone on the map is the old part of town were buildings could be as old as 1850's and may contain lead service lines and lead fixtures and/or solder. In the green zone labeled Township zone these water mains and service lines were installed beginning in 1970's and was a rural system that used all plastic.

The green zone in the Harrison zone are copper services installed shortly after World War II and are installed around 1945 to present. We have never found anything other than copper in this area. This area in the green zone could be subject to lead fixtures and/or lead solder. The green zone that stands alone next to Crosby Township in the Northeastern part is a new subdivision that was built after 2014.

All water mains under the operation of the City of Harrison are cast iron, ductile iron, or PVC. When we come across a service that contains any lead pipe we replace it from the water main to curb stop with copper (type K) pipe

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 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.



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Southwest District

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