CONTENT OF PUBLIC EDUCATION MATERIALS FOR THE WARREN WATER SYSTEM

Community water systems that fail to meet the lead action level must issue an alert on each water bill in large print within 60 days. In addition, a notice or bill stuffer with mandatory language must be sent with each bill.

MANDATORY WRITTEN LANGUAGE

The following text must be included in all printed materials distributed. Any additional information presented must be consistent with the information below and be written clearly and simply so that it can be understood by laypersons. US Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and AWWA plans to develop reprinted brochures using the mandatory written language. Utilities also may develop their own materials.

I. INTRODUCTION

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the City of Warren Water Filtration Plant are concerned about lead in your drinking water. Although most homes have very low levels of lead in their drinking water, some homes in the community have lead levels above the USEPA action level of 15 parts per billion (ppb), or 0.015 milligrams of lead per liter of water (mg/L). Under Federal law we are required to have a program in place to minimize lead in your drinking water by March 31, 2010. This program includes corrosion control treatment, source water treatment, and public education. We are also required to replace each lead service line that we control if the line contributes lead concentrations of 15 ppb or more after we have completed the comprehensive treatment program. If you have any questions about how we are carrying out the requirements of the lead regulation, please give us a call at (330) 841-2578. This brochure explains the simple steps you can take to protect yourself by reducing your exposure to lead in drinking water.

II. HEALTH EFFECTS OF LEAD

Lead is a common, natural and often useful metal found throughout the environment in lead based paint, air, soil, household dust, food, certain types of pottery porcelain and pewter, and water. Lead can pose a significant risk to your health if too much of it enters your body. Lead builds up in the body over many years and can cause damage to the brain, red blood cells and kidneys. The greatest risk is to young children and pregnant women. Amounts of lead that would not hurt adults can slow down normal mental and physical development in growing bodies. In addition, a child at play often comes into contact with sources of lead contamination, like dirt and dust that rarely affect an adult. It is important to wash children's hands and toys often, and to try to make sure they only put food in their mouths.

III LEAD IN DRINKING WATER

(a) Lead in drinking water, although rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning can significantly increase a person's total lead exposure, particularly the exposure of infants who drink baby formulas and concentrated juices that are mixed with water. The EPA estimates that drinking water can make up 20 percent or more of a person's total exposure to lead.

(b) Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of the corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the water distribution system and household plumbing. These materials include lead based solder used to join copper pipe, brass and chrome plated brass faucets, and in some cases, pipes made of lead that connect your house to the water main (service lines). In 1986, Congress banned the use of lead solder containing greater than 0.2% lead, and restricted the lead content of faucets, pipes and other plumbing materials to 8.0 percent.

(c) When water stands in lead pipes or plumbing systems containing lead for several hours or more, the lead may dissolve into your drinking water. This means the first water drawn from the tap in the morning, or later in the afternoon after returning from work or school, can contain fairly high levels of lead.

IV STEPS YOU CAN TAKE TO REDUCE EXPOSURE TO LEAD IN DRINKING WATER

(a) Despite our best efforts mentioned earlier to control water corrosivity and remove lead from the water supply, lead levels in some homes or buildings can be high. To find out whether you need to take action in your home, have your drinking water tested to determine if it contains excessive concentrations of lead. Testing the water is essential because you cannot see, taste or smell lead in drinking water. For more information on having your water tested, please call (330) 841-2578.

(b) If a water test indicates that the drinking water drawn from a tap in your home contains lead above 15 ppb, then you should take the following precautions:

(i.) Let the water run from the tap before using it for drinking or cooking any time the water in a faucet has gone unused from more than six hours. The longer water resides in your home's plumbing the more lead it may contain. Flushing the tap means running the cold water faucet until the water gets noticeably colder, usually about 15-30 seconds. If your house has a lead service line to the water main, you may have to flush the water for a longer time, perhaps one minute, before drinking. Although toilet flushing or showering flushes water through a portion of the plumbing system, you still need to flush the water in each faucet before using if for drinking or cooking. Flushing tap water is a simple and inexpensive measure you can take to protect your health. It usually uses less than one or two gallons of water and costs less than twenty cents per month. To conserve water, fill a couple bottles for drinking water after flushing the tap, and whenever possible use the first flush water to wash dishes or water plants. If you live in a high rise building, letting the water flow before using it may not work to lessen your risk from lead. The plumbing systems have more and sometimes larger pipes than smaller buildings. Ask your landlord for help in locating the source of the lead and for advice on reducing the lead level.

(ii.) Try not to cook with or drink water from the hot water tap. Hot water can dissolve more lead more quickly than cold water. If you need hot water, draw water from the cold tap and heat it on the stove.

(iii.) Remove loose lead solder and debris from the plumbing materials installed in newly constructed homes, or homes in which the plumbing has recently been replaced, by removing the faucet strainers from all taps and running the water from 3 to 5 minutes. Thereafter, periodically remove the strainers and flush out any debris that has accumulated over time.

(iv.) If your copper pipes are joined with lead solder that has been installed illegally since it was banned in 1986, notify the plumber who did the work and request that he or she replace the lead solder with lead free solder. Lead solder looks dull gray, and when scratched with a key looks shiny. In addition, notify the Ohio EPA, Division of Drinking and Ground Waters at (614) 644-2752 about the violation.

(v) *Please note that the City of Warren water plant and distribution pipes do NOT contain lead*. Some older homes, however, may have lead service lines which connect the home to the distribution main. You should determine whether or not the service line that connects your home or apartment to the water main is made of lead. The best way to determine this is by either hiring a licensed plumber to inspect the line, or by contacting the plumbing contractor who installed the line. You can identify the plumbing contractor by checking the city's record of building permits which are maintained in the City of Warren's Engineering Planning and Building Department. A licensed plumber can at the same time check to see if your home's plumbing contains lead solder, lead pipes, or pipe fittings that contain lead.

If the service line that connects your dwelling to the water main contributes more than 15 ppb lead to drinking water after our comprehensive treatment program is in place, we are required to provide you with information on how to replace your portion of the service line, and offer to replace that portion of the line at your expense, and take a follow up tap water sample within 14 days of the replacement. Acceptable replacement alternatives include copper, steel, iron or plastic pipes.

(vi) Have an electrician check your wiring. If grounding wires from the electrical system are attached to your pipes, corrosion may be greater. Check with a licensed electrician or your local electrical code to determine if your wiring can be grounded elsewhere. DO NOT attempt to change the wiring yourself because improper grounding can cause electrical shock and fire hazards.

(c) The steps described above will reduce the lead concentrations in your drinking water. However, if a water test indicates that the drinking water coming from your tap contains lead concentrations in excess of 15 ppb after flushing, or after we have completed our actions to minimize lead levels, then you may want to take the following measures:

(i.) Purchase or lease a home treatment device. Home treatment devices are limited in that each unit treats only the water that flows from the faucet to which is connected, and all of the devices require periodic maintenance and replacement. Devices such as reverse osmosis systems or distillers can effectively remove lead from your drinking water. Some activated carbon filter *may* reduce lead levels at the tap; however, all lead reduction claims should be investigated. Be sure to check the actual performance of a specific home treatment device before or after installing the unit.

(ii.) You also have the option of purchasing bottled water for drinking and cooking.

(d) You can consult a variety of sources for additional information. Your family doctor or pediatrician can perform a blood test for lead and provide you with information about the health effects of lead. State and local government agencies that can be contacted include:

(i.) City of Warren Public Utilities Department can provide you with information about your community's water supply, and a list of local laboratories that have been certified by EPA for testing water quality;

(ii.) City of Warren Engineering, Planning and Building Department at (330) 841-2617 can provide you with information about building permit records that should contain the names of plumbing contractors that plumbed your home.

(iii.) Trumbull County Health Department (330-675-2489) can provide you with information about the health effects of lead and how you can have your child's blood tested.

(e) The following is a list of some State approved laboratories in your area that you can call to have your water tested for lead.

Cardinal Laboratory Inc. (330-797-8844)
Adams Water Laboratory, Inc. (330-633-3991)

(f) A copy of these educational materials on the consumption of lead will also be sent in the 2008 Consumer Confidence Report.

OhioEPA
Division of Drinking and Ground Waters

Verification of Lead Consumer Notice Issuance

Public Water System Name: WARREN, CITY OF

Public Water System ID Number: OH 7803811

Monitoring Period: 6-1-2015 - 9-30-2015

Submit to District Office within 90 days following end of monitoring period

System Type	Method of Delivery	Date(s) of Delivery
Community Systems	Mail or hand delivery to location where samples were collected.	Date(s) of (✓) mail (✓) hand delivery: ~~7-22-15, 7-23-15, 7-24-15~~ 8-6-2015
Nontransient Noncommunity (NTNC) or Certain Small Community Systems (e.g., Correctional Institutions or Nursing Homes)	Post near locations where samples were collected.	Date notices posted: _____
Additional Requirements for **Schools, Day Care Facilities, Nursing Homes, and Juvenile Correctional Institutions**	Notify parents, legal guardians or power of attorney of postings. (e.g., by newsletter, e-mail, or other method accepted by Ohio EPA)	( ) Newsletter ( ) e-mail ( ) Other Method: _____ Date(s): _____

I hereby certify that the Consumer Notice was issued to all locations that were sampled within 30 days of receiving sample results. Issuance was made by the method(s) indicated above in accordance with OAC Rule 3745-81-85 and the attached sample is representative of what was issued.

Valerie Meyers
Signature of Responsible Official

8/6/2015
Date

Valerie Meyers
Printed Name

Operations Supervisor
Title of Responsible Official

For OEPA use only

Consumer Notice Verification Received Date: AB 8/13/15

Consumer Notice Acceptable: ✓ Consumer Notice Not Acceptable: _____

(Rev. 10/09)

Resident
2272 Stewart Dr NW
Warren Oh 44485

Re: **Consumer Notice of Tap Water Result**

Dear Consumer,

The Warren Water Filtration Plant is a public water system (PWS) responsible for providing drinking water that meets state and federal standards. A drinking water sample for lead was collected at this location and the result is:

Amount of Lead in Water: <2.0 micrograms per liter (ug/L)
Action Level for Lead: 15 micrograms per liter (ug/L)
Location of sample: kitchen sink
Sample collection date: 6/24/2015
PWS's Lead 90th Percentile Value: 6.5 micrograms per liter (ug/L)

What Is Being Done?
"Our 90th percentile value for lead does not exceed the action level, therefore, there are no actions being implemented at this time other than sharing this consumer notice."

What Does This Mean?
Under the authority of the Safe Drinking Water Act, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) established the action level for lead in drinking water at 15 ug/L. This means PWSs must ensure that water from taps used for human consumption do not exceed this level in at least 90 percent of the sites sampled (90th percentile value). The action level is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a PWS must follow. Because lead may pose serious health risks, the EPA established a Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) of zero for lead. The MCLG is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

What Are The Health Effects of Lead?
Lead can cause serious health problems if too much enters your body from drinking water or other sources. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. The greatest risk of lead exposure is to infants, young children, and pregnant women. Scientists have linked the effects of lead on the brain with lowered IQ in children. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults. Lead is stored in the bones, and it can be released later in life. During pregnancy, the child receives lead from the mother's bones, which may affect brain development.

What Can I Do To Reduce Exposure to Lead if Found in My Drinking Water?
Run your water to flush out lead. If water has not been used for several hours, run water for thirty seconds to two minutes before using it for drinking or cooking. This helps flush any lead in the water that may have been leached from the plumbing.
Use cold water for cooking and preparing baby formula. Do not cook with, drink water,or make baby formula from the hot water tap. Lead dissolves more easily in hot water.
Do not boil water to remove lead. Boiling water will not reduce lead.
You may wish to test your water for lead at additional locations in your home. Identify if your plumbing fixtures contain lead and consider replacing them when appropriate.

What Are The Sources of Lead?
Lead is a common, natural, toxic, and often useful metal that was used for years in products found around the home. It can be found throughout the environment in lead-based paint, air, soil, household dust, and certain types of pottery, porcelain, and pewter. Although most lead exposure, especially in children, occurs when paint chips are ingested, dust inhaled, or absorbed from contaminated soil, the U.S. EPA estimates that 10 to 20 percent of human exposure of lead may come from lead in drinking water. Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the plumbing. Buildings built prior to 1986 are more likely to have lead pipes, fixtures, and solder. New buildings can also be at risk, since even legally 'lead-free' plumbing may contain up to 8 percent lead. The most common problem is with brass or chrome-plated brass fixtures which can leach significant amounts of lead into water, especially hot water.

For More Information Please Contact: the Warren Water Filtration Plant or visit US EPA's Web site at www.epa.gov/lead, call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider.

Utility Services Department

City of Warren OH 7803811

580 Laird Ave., S.E. • Warren, Ohio 44483-4634
Phone: (330) 841-2531 • Fax: (330) 841-2790

William Douglas Franklin
Mayor

Enzo C. Cantalamessa
Director of Service-Safety

Robert L. Davis
Director

August 7, 2015

Mr. Chris Maslo
Ohio EPA
Northeast District Office

Dear Mr. Maslo:

The City of Warren has recently completed our third year of annually sampling lead and copper in our public water system. Due to the lead exceedance in 2008, the City and the OEPA worked together to implement and approve a corrosion control study and subsequent water quality control parameters for lead corrosion control. The City of Warren collected the 60 distribution samples in the July-December 2011 period and the January-June 2012 period. After successful completion, the City was granted annual monitoring status.

The City has sampled annually in 2013, 2014, and 2015 with both lead and copper values below the action levels set by the OEPA. We have also tested for and maintained water quality parameters as prescribed in the corrosion control study. We are asking that we be granted reduced triennial monitoring per Ohio Administrative Code 3745-81-86. We have included the aforementioned years of annual monitoring forms (EPA 5105) for review by yourself and the Director.

Please contact the City of Warren if there are any additional questions.

Thank you for your time in this matter.

Sincerely,

Valerie Meyers

Valerie Meyers
Operations Supervisor
City of Warren
2710 State Route 5
Cortland, OH 44410
(330)-841-2578
vmeyers@warren.org

Ohio Environmental Protection Agency
Division of Drinking and Ground Waters

EPA 5105

DRINKING WATER LEAD AND COPPER MONITORING REPORT

PWS Name:	PWSID:	County:	Population:
Warren, City of	OH7800311	Trumbull	<50,000
PWS Address: 2710 State Route 5 Cortland OH 44410	Phone: (330) 841-2578	Sampling begin date: 7/17/2013	Sampling end date: 7/19/2013
Monitoring Schedule: ☐ "6 month" or "optional"		☑ "annual" or "triennial"	

Return this completed form to Ohio EPA, DDAGW-Central Office, PO Box 1049, Columbus, OH 43216-1049 or Fax to (614) 644-2909 (receipt being no later than 10 days after the end of the monitoring period). Retain a copy of this report in your files with supporting documentation for a minimum of 12 years.

Lead and Copper Tap Monitoring (First-Draw Samples)

a.	Number of sampling sites required: 30	Number of samples analyzed: 30	
	If the number of samples analyzed is less than the standard number of sampling sites required for your water system, then explain why:		
b.	Were all sampling sites tier 1 sites? (✓) Yes ( ) No	If no, explain:	
c.	Were 50% of your lead samples from sites with Lead Service Lines? (✓) Yes ( ) No	If no, explain:	
d.	Have any of your sampling sites changed since the last monitoring period? ( ) Yes (X) No	If yes, state which sites and explain:	
e.	90th % Lead Level (mg/L): 0.014 mg/L	90th % Copper Level (mg/L): 0.018 mg/L	

RECEIVED
AUG 13 2015
OHIO EPA NEDO

When the 90th % Lead Level is 0.0155 mg/L (or higher) or the 90th % Copper Level is 1.350 mg/L (or higher), contact your Ohio EPA district office within three business days for additional requirements.

I certify that each first-draw lead and copper sample collected for our water system was one liter in volume, was taken from a kitchen or bathroom cold-water tap or a drinking fountain, and, to the best of my knowledge, had stood motionless in the service line and in the interior plumbing of the sampling site for at least six hours. I further certify that each tap sample collected by residents was taken after the water system informed them of proper sampling procedures.

Valerie Meyers — Signature of Operator of Record
8/26/13 — Date
Valerie Meyers — Printed Name

For Ohio EPA use only:	Received Date:	Monitoring Period:	Approved: ( )Yes ( )No

Ohio Environmental Protection Agency
Division of Drinking and Ground Waters

EPA 5105

DRINKING WATER LEAD AND COPPER MONITORING REPORT

PWS Name:	PWSID:	County:	Population:
Warren, City of	OH7803811	Trumbull	<50,000
PWS Address:	**Phone:**	**Sampling begin date:**	**Sampling end date:**
2710 State Route 5 Cortland, Ohio 44410	(330) 841-2578	7-1-2014	7-9-2014
Monitoring Schedule: ☐ "6 month" or "optional"		☑ "annual" or "triennial"	

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c.	Were 50% of your lead samples from sites with Lead Service Lines? (✓) Yes ( ) No	If no, explain:	
d.	Have any of your sampling sites changed since the last monitoring period? (✓) Yes ( ) No	If yes, state which sites and explain: 715 Belvedere } VACANCY 1214 South Street } NO ONE HOME	
e.	90th % Lead Level (mg/L): 0.0068 mg/L		90th % Copper Level (mg/L): 0.012 mg/L

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When the 90th % Lead Level is 0.0155 mg/L (or higher) or the 90th % Copper Level is 1.350 mg/L (or higher), contact your Ohio EPA district office within three business days for additional requirements.

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Valerie Meyer — Signature of Operator of Record
8-14-14 — Date
Valerie Meyers — Printed Name

For Ohio EPA use only:	Received Date:	Monitoring Period:	Approved: ( )Yes ( ) No

Ohio Environmental Protection Agency
Division of Drinking and Ground Waters

EPA 5105

DRINKING WATER LEAD AND COPPER MONITORING REPORT

PWS Name:	PWSID:	County:	Population:
WARREN, CITY OF	OH 7803911	Trumbull	< 50,000
PWS Address: 2710 STATE RT 5. CORTLAND, OHIO 44410	Phone: (330) 841-2578	Sampling begin date: 6-20-2015	Sampling end date: 7-2-2015
Monitoring Schedule: ☐ "6 month" or "optional" ☒ "annual" or "triennial"			

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c.	Were 50% of your lead samples from sites with Lead Service Lines? (✓) Yes ( ) No	If no, explain:
d.	Have any of your sampling sites changed since the last monitoring period? (✓) Yes ( ) No	If yes, state which sites and explain: 1717 BONNIEBRAE - 1073 KINMORE } REFUSED TO SAMPLE; 4057 ADRIAN - 826 DANA } NO ONE HOME.
e.	90th % Lead Level (mg/L): 0.0065 mg/L.	90th % Copper Level (mg/L): 0.011 mg/L.

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Valerie Meyers — Printed Name

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(330)-841-2578
vmeyers@warren.org

Ohio Environmental Protection Agency
Division of Drinking and Ground Waters

EPA 5105

DRINKING WATER LEAD AND COPPER MONITORING REPORT

PWS Name:	PWSID:	County:	Population:
Warren, City of	OH7800311	Trumbull	<50,000
PWS Address: 2710 State Route 5 Cortland OH 44410	Phone: (330) 841-2578	Sampling begin date: 7/17/2013	Sampling end date: 7/19/2013
Monitoring Schedule: ☐ "6 month" or "optional"		☑ "annual" or "triennial"	

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Valerie Meyers — Signature of Operator of Record
8/26/13 — Date
Valerie Meyers — Printed Name

For Ohio EPA use only:	Received Date:	Monitoring Period:	Approved: ( )Yes ( )No

Ohio Environmental Protection Agency
Division of Drinking and Ground Waters

EPA 5105

DRINKING WATER LEAD AND COPPER MONITORING REPORT

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2710 State Route 5 Cortland, Ohio 44410	(330) 841-2578	7-1-2014	7-9-2014
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Monitoring Schedule: ☐ "6 month" or "optional" ☒ "annual" or "triennial"			

Return this completed form to Ohio EPA, DDAGW-Central Office, PO Box 1049, Columbus, OH 43216-1049 or Fax to (614) 644-2909 (receipt being no later than 10 days after the end of the monitoring period). Retain a copy of this report in your files with supporting documentation for a minimum of 12 years.

Lead and Copper Tap Monitoring (First-Draw Samples)

a.	Number of sampling sites required: 30	Number of samples analyzed: 30
	If the number of samples analyzed is less than the standard number of sampling sites required for your water system, then explain why:	
b.	Were all sampling sites tier 1 sites? (✓)Yes ( )No	If no, explain:
c.	Were 50% of your lead samples from sites with Lead Service Lines? (✓) Yes ( ) No	If no, explain:
d.	Have any of your sampling sites changed since the last monitoring period? (✓)Yes ( ) No	If yes, state which sites and explain: 1717 BONNIEBRAE - 1073 KINMORE } REFUSED TO SAMPLE; 4057 ADRIAN - 826 DANA } NO ONE HOME.
e.	90th % Lead Level (mg/L): 0.0065 mg/L.	90th % Copper Level (mg/L): 0.011 mg/L.

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AUG 13 2015
OHIO EPA NEDO

When the 90th % Lead Level is 0.0155 mg/L (or higher) or the 90th % Copper Level is 1.350 mg/L (or higher), contact your Ohio EPA district office within three business days for additional requirements.

I certify that each first-draw lead and copper sample collected for our water system was one liter in volume, was taken from a kitchen or bathroom cold-water tap or a drinking fountain, and, to the best of my knowledge, had stood motionless in the service line and in the interior plumbing of the sampling site for at least six hours. I further certify that each tap sample collected by residents was taken after the water system informed them of proper sampling procedures.

Valerie Meyers — Signature of Operator of Record
8/6/15 — Date
Valerie Meyers — Printed Name

For Ohio EPA use only:	Received Date:	Monitoring Period:	Approved: ( )Yes ( ) No

Ohio Environmental Protection Agency
Division of Drinking and Ground Waters

EPA 5105

DRINKING WATER LEAD AND COPPER MONITORING REPORT

PWS Name:	PWSID:	County:	Population:
WARREN, CITY OF	OH 7803811	Trumbull	< 50,000
PWS Address:	**Phone:**	**Sampling begin date:**	**Sampling end date:**
2710 STATE RT 5 CORTLAND, OHIO 44410	(330) 841-2578	6-20-2015	7-2-2015
Monitoring Schedule: ☐ "6 month" or "optional"		☑ "annual" or "triennial"	

Return this completed form to Ohio EPA, DDAGW-Central Office, PO Box 1049, Columbus, OH 43216-1049 or Fax to (614) 644-2909 (receipt being no later than 10 days after the end of the monitoring period). Retain a copy of this report in your files with supporting documentation for a minimum of 12 years.

Lead and Copper Tap Monitoring (First-Draw Samples)

a.	Number of sampling sites required: 30	Number of samples analyzed: ~~30~~ 30 (KB 8/13/15)
	If the number of samples analyzed is less than the standard number of sampling sites required for your water system, then explain why:	
b.	Were all sampling sites tier 1 sites? (✓) Yes ( ) No	If no, explain:
c.	Were 50% of your lead samples from sites with Lead Service Lines? (✓) Yes ( ) No	If no, explain:
d.	Have any of your sampling sites changed since the last monitoring period? (✓) Yes ( ) No	If yes, state which sites and explain: 1717 BONNIEBRAE – 1673 KENMORE, 4057 ADRIAN – 826 DANA } REFUSED TO SAMPLE NO ONE HOME.
e.	90th % Lead Level (mg/L): 0.0065 mg/L	90th % Copper Level (mg/L): 0.011 mg/L.

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When the 90th % Lead Level is 0.0155 mg/L (or higher) or the 90th % Copper Level is 1.350 mg/L (or higher), contact your Ohio EPA district office within three business days for additional requirements.

I certify that each first-draw lead and copper sample collected for our water system was one liter in volume, was taken from a kitchen or bathroom cold-water tap or a drinking fountain, and, to the best of my knowledge, had stood motionless in the service line and in the interior plumbing of the sampling site for at least six hours. I further certify that each tap sample collected by residents was taken after the water system informed them of proper sampling procedures.

Valerie Meyers — Signature of Operator of Record

8/6/15 — Date

Valerie Meyers — Printed Name

For Ohio EPA use only:	Received Date: 8/13/15	Monitoring Period: YR 15	Approved: (✓) Yes ( ) No

Ohio Environmental Protection Agency
Division of Drinking and Ground Waters

EPA 5105 Appendix

DRINKING WATER LEAD AND COPPER MONITORING REPORT

Submit with Form EPA 5105

PWS Name:	PWSID:	Analytical Laboratory Name:	Laboratory Certification No.:
WARREN, CITY OF	OH 7803811	ALLOWAY	4053

List samples sequentially by Laboratory Sample Number

Date of Sample	Time Sample Taken	Laboratory Sample Number	Address of Sample Site Example: 234 S Main St Town OH 40000	Tap Type* and Location Example: B 2nd floor	Structure Type SFR, MFR or BLDG	Interior Plumbing Material Pb, CuPb>82, CuPb<83, or other	Service Line Material Pb, Cu, or other	Tier 1, 2, 3, or other	Lead Concn (ug/L)	Copper Concn (ug/L)
6-23-15	7:50 AM	M-15-19012-01	1085 EASTLAND	K - 1ST FLOOR	SFR	CuPb?82	Cu	1	<2.0	<10
6-22-15	5:30 AM	M-15-19012-02	2861 DARTMOOR			CuPb<83	Cu		<2.0	<10
6-22-15	8:10 AM	M15-19012-03	4065 LONGHILL			CuPb<83	Cu		<2.0	<10
6-23-15	5:50 AM	M15-19012-04	618 WILAND			CuPb<83	Pb		6.5	<10
6-24-15	7:35 AM	M15-19012-05	2272 STEWART			CuPb?82	Cu		<2.0	<10
6-23-15	7:45 AM	M15-19012-06	814 PERKINSWOOD			CuPb<83	Pb		18	<10
6-23-15	8:10 AM	M15-19012-07	309 WILLOW			CuPb?82	Cu		<2.0	<10
6-23-15	8:00 AM	M15-19012-08	306 CLIFTON			CuPb?82	Cu		<2.0	<10
6-23-15	8:40 AM	M15-19012-09	524 BONNIEBRAE			CuPb?82	Cu		3.3	<10
6-23-15	8:20 AM	M15-19012-10	553 SCOTT			CuPb<83	Pb		3.4	<10

*Tap type codes: B – bathroom cold water tap; D – drinking fountain; K – kitchen sink cold water tap; R – restroom sink cold water tap; O – other (with prior Ohio EPA acceptance)

Note: 1 mg/L = 1000 ug/L

Ohio Environmental Protection Agency
Division of Drinking and Ground Waters

EPA 5105 Appendix

DRINKING WATER LEAD AND COPPER MONITORING REPORT

Submit with Form EPA 5105

PWS Name:	PWSID:	Analytical Laboratory Name:	Laboratory Certification No.:
WARREN, CITY OF	OH 7803811	ALLOWAY	4053

List samples sequentially by Laboratory Sample Number

Date of Sample	Time Sample Taken	Laboratory Sample Number	Address of Sample Site Example: 234 S Main St Town OH 40000	Tap Type* and Location Example: B 2nd floor	Structure Type SFR, MFR or BLDG	Interior Plumbing Material Pb, CuPb>82, CuPb<83, or other	Service Line Material Pb, Cu, or other	Tier 1, 2, 3, or other	Lead Concn (ug/L)	Copper Concn (ug/L)
6-23-15	6:46 AM	M15-19012-11	1104 BRUNSWICK	K 1ST FLOOR	SFR	CuPb<83	Pb	1	<2.0	<10
6-21-15	9:30 AM	M15-19012-12	1304 PARKMAN			CuPb<83	Pb		<2.0	<10
6-22-15	6:16 AM	M15-19012-13	2982 CARLTON			CuPb782	Cu		<2.0	<10
6-20-15	8:15 AM	M15-19012-14	1386 BRADFORD			CuPb<83	Cu.		<2.0	<10
622-15	6:34 AM	M15-19012-15	2039 N. PARK AVE			CuPb<83	Pb		3.5	<10
6-22-15	7:46 AM	M15-19012-16	2275 WEIR			CuPb782	Cu		<2.0	<10
6-22-15	7:15 AM	M15-19012-17	670 PENKINSWOOD			CuPb<83	Pb		<2.0	<10
6-22-15	10:34 AM	M15-19012-18	4459 WILLOWCREEK			CuPb782	Cu		<2.0	<10
6-22-15	9:04 AM	M15-19012-19	1214 SOUTH ST.			CuPb<83	Pb		14	<10
6-22-15	8:46 AM	M15-19012-20	1230 PARKMAN	↓	↓	CuPb<83	Pb	↓	5.2	<10

*Tap type codes: B – bathroom cold water tap; D – drinking fountain; K – kitchen sink cold water tap; R – restroom sink cold water tap; O – other (with prior Ohio EPA acceptance)

Note: 1 mg/L = 1000 ug/L

Ohio Environmental Protection Agency
Division of Drinking and Ground Waters

EPA 5105 Appendix

DRINKING WATER LEAD AND COPPER MONITORING REPORT

Submit with Form EPA 5105

PWS Name:	PWSID:	Analytical Laboratory Name:	Laboratory Certification No.:
WARREN, CITY OF	OH 7803811	ALLOWAY	4053

List samples sequentially by Laboratory Sample Number

Date of Sample	Time Sample Taken	Laboratory Sample Number	Address of Sample Site Example: 231 S Main St Town OH 40000	Tap Type* and Location Example: B 2nd floor	Structure Type SFR, MFR or BLDG	Interior Plumbing Material Pb, CuPb>82, CuPb<83, or other	Service Line Material Pb, Cu, or other	Tier 1, 2, 3, or other	Lead Concn (ug/L)	Copper Concn (ug/L)
6-22-15	7:20 AM	M15-19012-21	237 OAK KNOLL	K 1ST FLOOR	SFR	CuPb<83	Pb	1	<2.0	<10
6-22-15	10:30 AM	M15-19012-22	644 MEADOWBROOK			CuPb<83	Pb		<2.0	<10
6-20-15	8:30 AM	M15-19012-23	1396 BRADFORD			CuPb<83	Pb		<2.0	22
6-22-15	9:15 AM	M15-19012-24	2665 Schooley			CuPb 782	Cu		<2.0	25
6-22-15	8:06 AM	M15-19012-25	4043 ADRIAN			CuPb782	Cu		<2.0	<10
6-22-15	8:05 AM	M15-19012-26	3995 LONGHILL			CuPb<83	Cu		<2.0	<10
6-23-15	7:40 AM	M15-19012-27	6667 PEARLWOOD			CuPb<83	Pb		64	<10
6-22-15	7:30 AM	M15-19012-28	1649 SUNSET			CuPb<83	Pb		<2.0	<10
7-1-15	10:45 AM	M15-19017-29	PLANT TAP	PLANT TAP	MONR	—	—		<2.0	<10
7-1-15	12:20 PM	M15-19012-30	2118 EWALT	↓	↓	CuPb782	Cu	↓	<2.0	11

*Tap type codes: B – bathroom cold water tap; D – drinking fountain; K – kitchen sink cold water tap; R – restroom sink cold water tap; O – other (with prior Ohio EPA acceptance)

Note: 1 mg/L = 1000 ug/L

Ohio Environmental Protection Agency
Division of Drinking and Ground Waters

EPA 5105 Appendix

DRINKING WATER LEAD AND COPPER MONITORING REPORT

Submit with Form EPA 5105

PWS Name:	PWSID:	Analytical Laboratory Name:	Laboratory Certification No.:
WARREN, CITY OF	OH 7803811	ALLOWAY	4053

List samples sequentially by Laboratory Sample Number

Date of Sample	**Time Sample Taken**	**Laboratory Sample Number**	**Address of Sample Site** Example: 234 S Main St Town OH 40000	**Tap Type* and Location** Example: B 2nd floor	**Structure Type** SFR, MFR or BLDG	**Interior Plumbing Material** Pb, CuPb>82, CuPb<83, or other	**Service Line Material** Pb, Cu, or other	**Tier** 1, 2, 3, or other	**Lead Concn (ug/L)**	**Copper Concn (ug/L)**
7-2-15	6 AM	M15-1902-31	697 OAK KNOLL	K 1ST FLOOR	SFR	CuPb<83	Pb	1	<2.0	12

***Tap type codes: B – bathroom cold water tap; D – drinking fountain; K – kitchen sink cold water tap; R – restroom sink cold water tap; O – other (with prior Ohio EPA acceptance)**

Note: 1 mg/L = 1000 ug/L