State of Ohio Environmental Protection Agency

Northeast District Office

2110 East Aurora Rd.
Twinsburg, Ohio 44087

TELE: (330) 963-1200 FAX: (330) 487-0769
www.epa.state.oh.us

Ted Strickland, Governor
Lee Fisher, Lieutenant Governor
Chris Korleski, Director

December 3, 2008

RE: TRUMBULL COUNTY
CITY OF WARREN
COMMUNITY WATER SYSTEM
PWS ID. NO. OH7803811

Mr. Vincent Romeo, Water Superintendent
City of Warren
580 Laird Avenue S.E.
Warren, OH 44483-4634

Dear Mr. Romeo:

We have reviewed your lead and copper monitoring report.

A. SAMPLING SUMMARY

Monitoring Period:	June – September 2008
Date Due:	October 10, 2008
Date Received:	October 14, 2008

1. Lead and Copper Sampling:

Sample Sites Required: 30 based on a population of 46,832 people.
Sample Sites Reported: 90

	90th percentile concentration, ug/L	action level, ug/L	action level exceeded?
Lead	21	15	Yes
Copper	26	1300	No

2. Flushed Entry Point Samples:

By March 31, 2009, you must collect a flushed entry point lead and copper sample from each entry point.

By March 31, 2009, you must make a source water treatment recommendation to us based on the sample results of the flushed entry point samples taken. You may refer to the enclosed Table 3-5 which will be used to determine whether or not source water treatment will be required.

3. Further Tap Monitoring Not Required Now

Since an action level has already been exceeded, additional lead and copper tap monitoring is not required until corrosion control treatment is installed. However, you may want to continue lead and copper tap monitoring since meeting the action levels for two consecutive 6 month monitoring periods indicates that you have optimized corrosion control.

B. PUBLIC EDUCATION

By November 29, 2008, you should have delivered the public education materials by the following means:

a. Insert notices in bills.
b. Submit information to daily and weekly newspapers.
c. Deliver pamphlets or brochures to certain organizations.
d. Submit information radio and TV stations.
e. Repeat tasks "a", "b" and "c" every 12 months as long as you exceed the lead action level.
f. Repeat tasks "d" every 6 months as long as you exceed the lead action level.
g. Submit a letter to us by December 31 of each year reporting on your public education compliance.

Enclosed is information containing the required wording for these public education materials and a verification form. Please complete the verification form and return it to this office with a copy of the informational notice.

C. CORROSION CONTROL RECOMMENDATION AND DETAIL PLANS

1. By March 31, 2010, you must submit to this office a corrosion control study and detail plans for optimal corrosion control treatment. You may need to work with a consultant to help you develop the recommendation and detail plans. If you desire technical assistance, a meeting may be set up with your consultant and representatives of this office to discuss contents of your study.

Thank you for your cooperation and if you have any questions, feel free to contact Charlotte Hammar at (330) 963-1242.

Sincerely,

Daniel Underwood, P.E.
Environmental Supervisor
Division of Drinking and Ground Waters

DU:ds

enclosures: Public education information, 5108 Form, Table 3-5

cc: DDAGW/IMS, CO
Kim Etters, DDAGW, NEDO

From: Charlotte Hammar
To: gginnis@warren.org; Vromeo@warren.org
Subject: CCR Templet / Review/ and Lead Public Education comments

http://www.epa.state.oh.us/ddagw/Documents/ccrtemplate08.pdf

George,
I am not sure I got your email address right so I copied Vince on this one (Vince, if necessary please forward this to George). I'll also print this and fax it.

For the CCR - I discussed the lead "health effects language" during my visit, but I looked on the OHIO EPA templet on our web site, and I think the language you need to use is the one on the web site (see the link above). I gave you the language from the US EPA templet and apparently they don't match, so use the Ohio language from the web site. This language was also mailed to you but unfortunately I have no idea what Columbus sent you because I did not get a copy of it. Call me on Monday if you have questions.

The other thing is the definition of "AL" = action level. My suggestion is for Warren to give the US EPA definition of action level. It was in the US EPA templet I gave you. Otherwise, the public is not going to really know what "action level" means. They might think that it activates something in their body (?). The US EPA definition of action level (AL) is: "The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow". You do not have to use this definition, but I think it may explain the term better for the public. If I saw that my water system exceeded an "AL" which meant "action level" I would not know what that term meant, so I'm thinking it may explain it better. Less confusion means less fear (that's just my opinion). So you can call me on Monday on that one also.

For the lead education - typo paragraph IV (b)(i) - "you may have to **slush** the water". My eyes aren't that great but you may have to change that to "flush". You gotta watch spell check!
Also, in IV (d)(iii) - Put the Trumbull County Health Department phone number instead. You have "Mahoning" County, however, the phone number is correct. The other issue may be the font - it's awfully small. Maybe up the font a number or two?? Not required but just a suggestion.

Last but not least, I'm not sure if you can do this, or what the status of your distribution mains are, but to my knowledge the City of Warren has no main lines with lead in them. Please confirm this with Rob Davis and Dave Sferra. Let me talk with Dan on Monday about it. I think it's worth noting (perhaps in section IV (b)(iv), that the City of Warren does not, to their knowledge, have any lead service mains, but there may be lead service lines connecting older homes to the water main. I don't know how you will word this. Please also confirm this fact with your distribution department. Who knows, you could have a lead line or two out there if they had been installed in some past era. It's not in the mandatory language but it may be worth noting because service lines are usually not on the public property.

Okay, hope this info gets to you. Hopefully I will talk with you on Monday.

Charlotte Hammar
Ohio EPA, Division of Drinking and Ground Waters

780
330/841-2~~8788~~

OhioEPA
Ohio Environmental Protection Agency

Division of Drinking and Ground Waters

Drinking Water Facility Limited Scope Site Visit Report

Site Visit Date: [redacted] 12-22-08	
PWS ID: 0117803811	PWS Name: [redacted] City of Warren
Facilities Inspected: None / Discussed lead + Copper R.C.	
PWS Representative(s):	

Reason(s) for Limited Site Visit: (all that apply)

- ☐ Backflow Cross-Connection Control
- ☐ Construction Audit
- ☐ Enforcement
- ☐ MCL Investigation/Tech. Assist.
- ☐ Sample Collection
- ☒ Training
- ☒ Other (Explain): Tech Assistance
- ☐ Capability Assurance Planning
- ☐ Detail Plan/Design Tech. Assist.
- ☐ General Operational Tech. Assist
- ☐ Owner/Operator Change
- ☐ Survey Requirement Follow-up
- ☐ Well Investigation
- ☐ Complaint Investigation
- ☐ Emergency Assistance/Planning
- ☐ GPS/GIS Activities
- ☐ Rule Compliance Assist. (Non-MCL)
- ☐ SRF Activities
- ☐ Well Site Review

Findings/Topics Discussed:

Lead & Copper public education requirements, review timelines
Consumer Confidence Report

Recommendations/Requirements:

Continuing with developing the Public Education for lead & finishing CCR including all necessary language

- Email Draft to you with (Day after Christmas)
- Notify me when information goes out
- Technically Warren needs to conduct R.C. 30 days from notice aware of the exceedance.

Ohio EPA Inspector Name (print): CHARLOTTE HAMMAR	
Ohio EPA Inspector Signature: [signature]	Date: 12-22-08
Initials of PWS Representative Receiving Report (optional)	

RECEIVED

JAN – 8 2009

OHIO EPA NEDO

CERTIFICATION THAT THE CCR WAS DISTRIBUTED

I hereby certify that the attached CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT was distributed to all customers on the public water system and that the information is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the Ohio EPA.

	Required Methods of Distribution	Actual Methods of Distribution *Fill in all appropriate blank(s)*
1	Mail or hand deliver a copy of the CCR to each customer (service connection) and make the CCR available upon request.	Date(s)of mail delivery: 1/7, 1/14, 1/24 or Date(s) of hand delivery: _____
2	Keep CCRs on hand so they are available upon request.	Contact name: George Ginnis Contact phone no. of contact for requests: (330) 841-2578 Location(s) where CCRs are kept on hand: Warren Water Filtration Plant
3	Publish CCR on the Internet. (Systems with a population of 100,000 or more.)	Date ~~CCR~~ Lead Data posted on the Internet: 1/2/09 Web site address: www.warren.org/index.htm
4	Make "Good Faith " efforts to reach non-bill paying consumers. (Check all that apply.)	____ Post the CCR on the Internet @ _____ __✓__ Mail the CCR to postal patrons within the service area. (Attach zip codes used.) ____ Advertise availability of the CCR in news media. (Attach copy of the announcement.) ____ Publication of CCR in local newspaper (attach copy). __✓__ Post the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations). ____ Deliver multiple copies to single bill addresses serving many people i.e. apt. bldgs, businesses and lg. private employers. ____ Other _____
5	Wholesalers	Date information was delivered to each community master metered public water system 1/5/09

Signature of Responsible Official

Warren Water Dept
Name of Public Water System

Vincent D. Romeo, Plant Superintendent
Printed Name and Title of Responsible Official

7803811
PWS ID.

Trumbull
County

1-2-09
Date

For Calendar Year 2008

3/16/00

For OEPA Use Only

Date received _____

Date reviewed _____

INSTRUCTIONS FOR SUBMISSION OF CCR & CERTIFICATION TO OHIO EPA

1. Send a copy of the Consumer Confidence Report to your Ohio EPA District Office. The Consumer Confidence Report must be submitted to Ohio EPA by no later than July 1 of the year following report year (i.e. July 1, 2001 for the 2000 reports).

AND

2. In addition to the preparation and annual delivery of a Consumer Confidence Report, public water systems are required to certify that it was distributed to customers, the information is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the Ohio EPA and that the system made a good faith effort to reach consumers who do not get water bills.

AND

3. Send a copy of a completed CCR Certification to your Ohio EPA District Office. The CCR Certification must be submitted to Ohio EPA by no later than July 1 of the year following report year.

District Offices Addresses:

Northwest District Office
DDAGW
347 North Dunbridge Road
Bowling Green, Oh 43402

Northeast District Office
DDAGW
2110 East Aurora Road
Twinsburg, OH 44087

Central District Office
DDAGW
3232 Alum Creek Drive
Columbus, OH 43207-3461

Southwest District Office
DDAGW
401 East Fifth Street
Dayton, OH 45402-2911

Southeast District Office
DDAGW
2195 Front Street
Logan, OH 43138

2008 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

City of Warren Utility Services

This brochure explains the quality of drinking water provided by the City of Warren Utility Services. Included is a listing of results from water quality tests as well as an explanation of where our water comes from and tips on how to interpret the data. We're proud to share our results with you. Please read them carefully.

Water Source Protection
The City of Warren public water system uses surface water drawn from the Mosquito Creek Reservoir. For the purposes of source water assessments, in Ohio all surface waters are considered to be susceptible to contamination. By their nature, surface waters are readily accessible and can be contaminated by chemicals and pathogens which may rapidly arrive at the public drinking water intake with little warning or time to prepare.
The City of Warren's drinking water source protection area is susceptible to wastewater treatment discharges, home sewage disposal system discharges, runoff from construction sites, residential, agricultural and urban areas, oil and gas production and transportation, and accidental releases and spills from vehicular traffic as well as from recreational boating.
The City of Warren public water system treats the water to meet drinking water quality standards, but no single treatment technique can address all potential contaminants. The potential for water quality impacts can be further decreased by implementing measures to protect Mosquito Creek Reservoir and its watershed. More detailed information is provided in the City of Warren's Drinking Water Source Assessment report, which can be obtained by calling the Chemist at 330-841-2578.

Important Health Information
Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:
(A) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
(B) Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
(C) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
(D) Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and also from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
(E) Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.
Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have under gone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

How to Read The Water Quality Table
The results of tests performed in 2008 are presented in the table. Terms used in the Water Quality Table and in other parts of this report are defined here.

Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG:
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.

Detected Level: The highest level detected of a contaminant for comparison against the acceptance levels for each parameter. These levels could be the highest single measurement, or an average of values depending on the contaminant.

Range: The lowest to the highest values for all samples tested for each contaminant. If only one sample is tested, or no range is required for this report, then no range is listed for that contaminant in the table.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

We encourage public interest and participation in our community's decisions affecting drinking water. Regular meetings are held twice monthly at Council Chambers at 7:30 pm. Please call 330-841-2578 for specific dates. The public is welcome.

PWSID #: 7803811

City of Warren Utility Services Water Quality Table

Inorganic Contaminants	Date Tested	Units	MCLG	MCL	Detected Level	Range	Violation	Major Sources
Barium	2008	ppm	2	2	0.015	na	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	2008	ppm	4	4	0.89	0.84-1.14	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate	2008	ppm	10	10	0.44	nd-0.48	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper	2008	ppb	0	AL=1300	24	na	No	Corrosion of household plumbing and leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	2008	ppb	0	AL=15	21	na	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems

Microbiological Contaminants	Date Tested	Units	MCLG	MCL	Detected Level	Range	Violation	Major Sources
Turbidity[1]	2008	NTU	na	TT	0.29	---	No	Soil runoff

Volatile Organic Contaminants	Date Tested	Units	MCLG	MCL	Detected Level	Range	Violation	Major Sources
TTHMs (Total trihalomethanes)	2008	ppb	na	80	78.5	18.7-101.6	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Bromodichloromethane	2008	ppb	na	na	12.8	4.3-16.6	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorodibromomethane	2008	ppb	na	na	1.4	nd-1.9	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chloroform	2008	ppb	na	na	64.3	13.8-88.8	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA (Total Haloacetic Acids)	2008	ppb	na	60	59	20.8-60.9	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Dichloroacetic Acid	2008	ppb	na	na	28.8	nd-29.8	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Trichloroacetic Acid	2008	ppb	na	na	27	8.4-29.8	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Synthetic Organic Contaminants	Date Tested	Units	MCLG	MCL	Detected Level	Range	Violation	Major Sources
TOC (Total Organic Carbon)[2]	2008	ratio	na	TT	1.1	0.88-1.38	No	Naturally present in the environment

Water Quality Table Footnotes

[1] Greater than 99% of the samples tested were below the treatment technique level of 0.3 NTU. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.

[2] The value reported under "Level Found" for Total Organic Carbon (TOC) is the lowest ratio between percentage of TOC actually removed to the percentage of TOC required to be removed. A value of greater than one indicates that the water system is in compliance with TOC removal requirements. A value of less than one indicates a violation of the TOC removal requirements.

Health Effects Language For Total Trihalomethanes

Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. The result represented in this table does not indicate a violation. For more information, call our Chemist with the City of Warren Utility Services at 330-841-2578.

Health Effects Language For Lead

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The Warren Water Department is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in you home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Key to Table

MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level
MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal
NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units
ppm = parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb = parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/L)
TT = Treatment Technique
na = not applicable
nd = none detected
AL = Action Level (the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow)

CONTENT OF PUBL[illegible]DUCATION MATERIALS FOR THE WAR[illegible]N 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 pracautions:

(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 tha 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 halp in locating the source of the lead and for advice on reducing the lead level.

(ii.) y not to cook with or drink water from the hot wate Hot water can dissolve more ead more quickly than cold water. If you need hot wa aw 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)