



[Click here to view MAP](#)

City of Mount Vernon Lead Mapping

Passage of House Bill 512 requires community water systems, to “identify and map areas of the system that are known or are likely to contain lead service lines and identify characteristics of buildings served by the system that may contain lead piping, solder, or fixtures.” The City has no knowledge of lead service lines remaining in service. The map identifies areas that have the characteristics of buildings described in the guidance below that may contain lead solder, plumbing or fixtures. Areas of Mount Vernon’s lead map in **grey hash lines** would be of primary concern for residents who should check their service line and plumbing fixtures. These areas have the oldest buildings and are of the earliest part of the distribution system prior to 1931. You can follow the links that are attached at the end of this narrative to help check your service line. Lines in **light orange** were installed between 1932 and 1971 and should be the next priority. From 1972 to 1979 the lines are **light blue** and are of slight concern followed by **dark blue** lines between 1980 and 1987. Lines in **purple** were installed between 1988 and 2013. Lines installed after 2014 are in **green**. Any consumer finding and replacing a lead service line (consumer side) should inform the City of Mount Vernon Water Department office at 740-393-9504. For further information on test results of your water please view the current consumer confidence report that can be found elsewhere on this site.

Link to U.S.E.P.A. information to lead in drinking water:

<https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/basic-information-about-lead-drinking-water>

Link to testing your homes service line:

<https://www.epa.gov/il/advice-chicago-residents-about-lead-drinking-water>

IDENTIFYING CHARACTERISTICS OF BUILDINGS WITH LEAD PIPING, SOLDER OR FIXTURES

In 1986, the SDWA was amended to ban the use of lead solders which contain more than 0.2% lead. The lead ban provisions of the act became effective in Ohio Plumbing Code on March 30, 1998. The SDWA amendments also required the use of lead-free flux, pipes and fittings in new installations and repairs of public water systems, or any plumbing within a residential or nonresidential facility which provides water for human consumption. Lead-free was defined at the time as having no more than 8.0% lead (note this 8.0% was lowered to 0.25% in 2014). In 1996, the SDWA was further amended to state the following is unlawful: 1. For any person to introduce into commerce any pipe, pipe fitting, plumbing fitting or plumbing fixture, that is not lead free, except for a pipe that is used in manufacturing or

industrial processing; or 2. Any person engaged in the business of selling plumbing supplies; except manufacturers, to sell solder or flux that is not lead free; or 3. Any person to introduce into commerce any solder or flux that is not lead free unless the solder or flux bears a prominent label stating that it is illegal to use the solder or flux in the installation or repair of any plumbing providing water for human consumption. In 2011, SDWA Section 1417 was amended for the prohibition on use and introduction into commerce of lead pipes, solder and flux. These new requirements became effective on January 1, 2014. The amendments specifically modified the applicability of the prohibitions by creating exemptions for certain non-potable applications, changed the definition of “lead-free” by reducing lead content from 8% to a weighted average of not more than 0.25% in the wetted surface material (primarily affects brass/bronze), eliminated the provision that required certain products to comply with “voluntary” standards for lead leaching, and established a statutory requirement for calculating lead content. The exemptions to the SDWA Section 1417 are pipes, pipe fittings, plumbing fittings or fixtures, including backflow preventers, which are used exclusively for non-potable services, such as manufacturing, industrial processing, irrigation, outdoor watering, or any other uses where the water is not anticipated to be used for human consumption. The exemption also applies to toilets, bidets, urinals, fill valves, flushometer valves, tub fillers, shower valves, service saddles, or water distribution main gate valves that are 2 inches in diameter or larger. In addition to the SDWA, the Community Fire Safety Act of 2013 exempted fire hydrants from this requirement. As a result of these amendments, buildings constructed after 2014 are the least likely to have plumbing containing lead materials, so these consumers are at the lowest risk of exposure to lead from drinking water. 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 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 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.**

The above “IDENTIFYING CHARACTERISTICS OF BUILDINGS WITH LEAD PIPING, SOLDER OR FIXTURES” was copied from the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency’s *Guidelines for Lead Mapping in Distribution Systems*.

[Click here to view MAP](#)