



TRUMBULL COUNTY

SANITARY ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT

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LEAD FACT SHEET

Dear Consumer,

The Trumbull County Sanitary Engineers Department is a public water system (PWS) responsible for providing drinking water that meets state and federal standards. Drinking water samples were collected and the results are as follows:

Trumbull County 2014-2015 Routine Lead Sample Results

District	Testing	90th Percentile Results	Number Tests	Year Tested	MCL Violation	Testing Due	MCL ug/l
Bazetta Champion	Tri- Annual	5.93 ug/l	20	2014	No	2017	15 ug/l
Howland Township	Tri- Annual	BDL	20	2014	No	2017	15 ug/l
Mineral Ridge	Tri- Annual	BDL	10	2014	No	2017	15 ug/l
Mosquito Creek	Tri- Annual	6.03 ug/l	10	2014	No	2017	15 ug/l
Southeast	Tri- Annual	6.5 ug/l	20	2014	No	2017	15 ug/l
Warren Township	Tri- Annual	BDL	10	2014	No	2017	15 ug/l
Braceville Twp	Annual	4.97 ug/l	5	2014	No	2015	15 ug/l
Braceville Twp	Annual	BDL	5	2015	No	2016	15 ug/l

BDL = Below Detectable Limits

MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level

ug/l = Micrograms Per Liter or Parts Per Billion

Due to the recent lead concerns in Flint, Michigan and Sebring, Ohio, the Trumbull County Sanitary Engineers performed the following special sampling as a proactive measure in late January 2016.

**Trumbull County
2016 Special Lead Sample Results**

District	Address	Results	Mcl ug/l	Sample Date
Bazetta/Champion	382 Earl Drive	BDL	15 ug/l	2/5/2016
Howland Township	2540 Forest Springs	BDL	15 ug/l	2/5/2016
Mosquito Creek	7895 Sutton Place	BDL	15 ug/l	2/5/2016
Southeast	359 Youngstown Kingsville	5.59 ug/l	15 ug/l	2/5/2016
Mineral Ridge	1441 Burnett Street	7.85 ug/l	15 ug/l	2/5/2016
Warren Township	251 Diehl South	BDL	15 ug/l	2/5/2016

BDL = Below Detectible Limits

MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level

ug/l = Micrograms Per Liter or Parts Per Billion

What Is Being Done?

Due to the fact that our 90th percentile value for lead did not exceed the action level, no further actions are necessary.

What Does This Mean?

Under the authority of the Safe Drinking Water Act, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) established the action level of 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 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 or 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.

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: 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.