IMPORTANT INFORMATION FROM YOUR DRINKING WATER PROVIDER

Buckeye Water District PWSID OH1502911

WATER SERVICE LINE NOTIFICATION

Dear Water Customer, **Salineville Residents** **12/30/2025**

The Buckeye Water District, a public water system (PWS), is responsible for providing drinking water to this location. You are receiving this notification regarding your water service line, which is the pipe that connects the water main to the building. This notice contains important information about your drinking water. **Please share this information with anyone who drinks and/or cooks using water at this property.** This includes people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, businesses, as well as parents served by childcare at this property.

We have determined that a portion or the entire water service line that connects your home, building or other structure to the water main is **.**

What does this mean?

We are required to provide this notice to water consumers who are served by a 'lead status unknown' service line. This means the service line material is not known to be lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or a non-lead service line, and there is no documented evidence supporting the material classification. If your service line material is unknown, potentially some or all of the service line could be made of lead or galvanized pipe that was previously connected to lead. People living in a home with a lead, or a galvanized pipe previously connected to a lead service line, have an increased risk of exposure to lead from their drinking water.

Understand the Risks Associated with Lead Plumbing, Paint and Other Sources

There is no safe level of lead in drinking water. Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Some of the health effects to infants and children include decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can also result in new or worsened learning and behavior problems. The children of persons who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy may be at increased risk of these harmful health effects. Adults have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, and kidney or nervous system problems. Contact your health care provider for more information about your risks.

What can I do to reduce any risk of exposure to lead in drinking water?

Do not boil water to remove lead. Boiling water will not reduce lead.

Flush your tap if it has been unused for 6 or more hours. Lead levels increase over time as water sits in lead-containing plumbing materials. Regular water usage in your home or building can reduce lead levels in drinking water. When water has not been used for 6 hours or more, homes and buildings served by lead or galvanized requiring replacement service lines should be flushed until you note a temperature change, then flush for one more minute.

Use cold water for cooking, drinking, and preparing baby formula. Do not cook with, drink, or make baby formula from your hot water tap. Lead dissolves more easily in hot water. Always use cold water and heat if needed.

Use an ANSI certified lead filter. Filters certified to the ANSI/NSF 53 standard for lead removal can be effective at reducing lead levels in water.

Regularly clean your faucet aerators. Over time, particles containing lead can build up on the inside of aerator screens. Cleaning aerators regularly will help eliminate this source of lead.

For pregnant persons, infants, and young children. Some populations such as pregnant persons, infants, and young children may be more at risk from the harmful effects of lead. These populations may consider taking extra precautions if their home is served by a lead or galvanized requiring replacement service line. These extra precautions may include having their drinking water analyzed for lead, using an alternative source of water (such as bottled water), or utilizing a filter certified to ANSI/NSF 53 standard for lead removal.

Replace lead containing plumbing fixtures. Many old faucets, valves, and other plumbing fixtures may contain lead. Investigate whether or not your building's plumbing fixtures contain lead and replace them when appropriate.

You may wish to have your child's blood tested for lead. Your local county health department can be reached for additional assistance.

You may wish to test your water for lead. To request a lead test, contact us for more information.

For more information on reducing lead exposure from your drinking water and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's website at epa.gov/lead.

What is (PWS name) doing?

Our water system successfully applied to Ohio EPA to obtain free assistance from a professional engineering firm to further investigate service line materials connected to our distribution system and reduce the number of Unknown service lines. In addition to those efforts and continuing to work with our customers to improve our service line inventory.

What should I do about my service line?

If your service line is 'Unknown', you may be able to help! If you can access the pipe where it first enters your building, test it with a magnet. If the magnet sticks, you probably have a galvanized steel line. Magnets do not stick to lead. Use a key or tool to scratch away grime or paint if needed to look at the underlying material. You may see that your pipe is copper or plastic. If it is gray metal, and a magnet doesn't stick, the pipe could be made of lead. If you haven't done so in the past, **please complete our survey form to report your customer-side service line material** and contact us if you need help. **Your response is very important so that we can update our inventory**.

For more information, please contact John Gentile at 330-532-1247 or email jgentilebwd@yahoo.com. You can also visit www.epa.gov/lead or visit Ohio EPA's Learn about Lead webpage. For information about lead paint and other household potential sources of lead exposure, visit the Ohio Department of Health's Childhood Lead Poisoning website.