

Stacel, Lori

From: Klopsch, Norbert S.
Sent: Wednesday, July 28, 2021 12:30 PM
To: Jacques, Robert;Spitler, Doug;Loper, Scott
Subject: Annual Lead and Copper Testing
Attachments: History for 327 East Dr.pdf; General Information - Lead and Drinking Water - Final.docx

Doug, Scott and Rob: Below is an email that I plan to send to city council this afternoon and then forward to the Oakwood Board of Health tomorrow. Please read it carefully and then we will discuss it. Norb

We are in the process of completing our annual lead and copper water testing program, consistent with US and Ohio EPA requirements.

Yesterday we received the results from 15 water samples and had one (327 East Drive) that was above the 15 parts per billion (ppb) "action level". The table below shows the 15 results. As you see, the other 14 are well below 15 ppb. We have five more tests to run to complete the annual EPA requirement and are working with property owners to obtain the samples. So long as no more than one of the remaining five is above 15 ppb, there is no OEPA requirement for further action. The "action level" does not signify a health hazard, just a trigger for further action. The further action is required if the 90th percentile level for the 20 samples tested exceeds 15 ppb.

Below is an email from Water Superintendent Scott Loper... and attached are the results of the previous 15 tests from this East Drive property. As you see, all 15 previous tests were well below 15 ppb.

It is impossible to know what caused this one abnormally high reading, but it is likely a result of some disturbance to the interior plumbing, or corrosion that occurred somewhere in the piping/plumbing fixtures between the water main pipe out in the street and the kitchen sink. It may be that the property owner did some interior plumbing work that jarred loose some lead containing corrosion. Again, it is impossible to know.

In accordance with OEPA requirements, all 15 property owners are being sent a letter informing them of their individual test results... and Scott Loper is making personal contact with the property owner of 327 East Drive to discuss their result.

There is no detectable lead in the water leaving our water treatment plants. Any amount of lead found in water comes from the water piping and/or plumbing fixtures. Attached is a Q&A

paper that we put together in 2017. It provides some information about lead and drinking water. A key point is the Q&A below. The simplest way to avoid potential trace amounts of lead is to flush the water for a moment first thing in the morning in the kitchen and bathrooms where water is consumed... just as a safety precaution. I think that most people habitually do this anyway.

If there is an identified or suspected problem with lead, what can be done about it?

If a homeowner has concerns about lead in the plumbing system, they may want to have their water tested. If there is an identified or suspected problem with lead, a homeowner can consider taking the following steps:

- Install water treatment systems that are specifically designed to remove lead.
- Before using water, allow the cold water to run for at least a minute until the water runs very cold, particularly first thing in the morning or if the water has not been used for a long time. When water sits in pipes without being used for a long time, it becomes more likely that lead may leach into the water.
- Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and especially for making baby formula. Hot water can dissolve more lead from pipes and/or fixtures than cold water.
- Do not boil water in an attempt to remove lead. Boiling the water will not remove lead, but only concentrate it further if it is present.
- Periodically clean faucet screens by removing them and running the water for a few minutes. Sometimes lead containing particles can build up on the screens.

Property owners can also consider removing old plumbing fixtures and piping and replacing them with fixtures and piping that do not contain lead. This can be a very expensive undertaking, but can be considered.

Sample results greater than 15 µg/L:

Sample Number	Sample Type	Result	Sampling Point	Collection Address
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5273276004	RT	< 0.5 µg/L	LC209	LC 209 KITCHEN SINK
5273276005	RT	4.2 µg/L	LC218	LC218BATHROOM SINK FIRST FLOOR
5273276006	RT	1.2 µg/L	LC210	LC 210 KITCHEN SINK
5273276007	RT	2 µg/L	LC223	LC 223 KITCHEN SINK
5273276008	RT	3.5 µg/L	LC230	LC 230 KITCHEN SINK
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5273276015	RT	0.67 µg/L	LC205	LC 205 KITCHEN SINK

Norb

Norbert S. Klopsch
Oakwood City Manager
(937) 298-0600

From: Loper, Scott
Sent: Tuesday, July 27, 2021 3:19 PM
To: Klopsch, Norbert S. <Klopsch@oakwood.oh.us>
Cc: Spitler, Doug <spitler@oakwood.oh.us>
Subject: 327 East Dr

To Whom it may concern,
We recently performed our annual lead and copper sampling for 2021. We received an abnormally high result of 113 micrograms per liter for 327 East Drive.
We have been using this address since our lead and copper sampling started in 1992 and we have never had an issue. I have attached the history that we have for this address. A letter has been sent to the property owner and I will follow up with a phone call.

Scott Loper
Public Works
WTP Superintendent
Water/Sewer foreman
City of Oakwood
210 Shafor Blvd.
Oakwood Ohio 45419
937-298-0777 Ext. 5361
loper@oakwood.oh.us
To whom it may concern

History for 327 East Drive	
DATE	LEAD RESULTS (µg/L)
Nov-92	< 5.0
Apr-93	< 5.0
Nov-93	5.2
Oct-94	5.3
Sep-95	< 3.0
Oct-98	< 5.0
Sep-01	5.1
Sep-04	< 5.0
Sep-07	< 5.0
Aug-10	< 2
Aug-13	< 2
Jul-16	< 2
Sep-18	1.81
Aug-19	0.99
Jul-20	< 0.5
Jul-21	113

Lead and Drinking Water

April 4, 2017

This document was prepared by the City of Dayton, the City of Oakwood and Montgomery County in cooperation with other communities throughout the Miami Valley for the following two purposes:

- 1) To explain a new Ohio EPA (OEPA) requirement that all Public Water Systems prepare mapping information about the water piping infrastructure within their jurisdictions; and**
- 2) To provide information about lead and drinking water, and to address other questions that relate to water quality and safe drinking water.**

OEPA WATER SYSTEM MAPPING

What is the new Ohio EPA water pipe mapping requirement?

In June 2016, the Ohio General Assembly passed House Bill 512, establishing new requirements governing lead and copper testing for Public Water Systems. One part of the law mandated that all Public Water Systems maintain data and develop maps that reflect where potential and actual lead-containing components exist in the water distribution systems. This includes the public (city or county) and private (property owner) portions of the system. All Public Water Systems were required to submit the mapping information to the OEPA by March 9, 2017. This information is available on the OEPA website at <http://www.epa.ohio.gov/ddagw/pws/leadandcopper/map.aspx> and upon request from your public water utility.

What does the mapping information tell me?

The maps are intended to show: 1) areas of the water systems that are known or likely to contain lead service lines; and 2) the homes or other buildings served by the system that may contain lead piping, solder, or fixtures. The maps are based on the best information available for each respective water system. Depending on the age of a community and its water system infrastructure, the detail and accuracy of this information can vary. Regardless of the community, the information should be used to provide a general understanding of the water piping and fixtures. It is practically impossible to determine the actual lead content of an installed fixture, fitting or pipe, so the construction, manufacture and/or installation date is typically used as the primary indicator of possible lead content.

Who is responsible for regulating water quality in Ohio?

The OEPA has the responsibility and authority to regulate water quality and Public Water Systems in Ohio. This responsibility and authority is granted by the Ohio legislature and is included in the Ohio Revised Code. The OEPA regulates drinking water based on requirements and guidelines outlined in the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act. Among other things, this includes: 1) directing the annual testing required for each individual water system; 2) reviewing and analyzing the test results; and 3) directing any potential action that a water provider must take based on the results of the testing. The requirements also include compliance with the Federal Lead and Copper Rule.

Lead and Drinking Water

April 4, 2017

What is the Federal Lead and Copper Rule?

The Federal Lead and Copper Rule specifies how utilities must manage their water systems to ensure that lead and copper in drinking water is kept below thresholds beyond which may cause harm to human health. This includes water testing and, if warranted, corrosion control or other measures.

How long has the Federal Lead and Copper Rule been in place?

The United States EPA published the first Lead and Copper Rule in 1991. In compliance with the Rule, the OEPA established the Ohio Lead and Copper Monitoring Program. This program has been in place since 1992 and all Public Water Systems must comply with it.

What are the requirements of the Ohio Lead and Copper Monitoring Program?

The Ohio Lead and Copper Monitoring Program establishes routine intervals for water testing, specific "Action Levels" for lead and copper, and requirements for how the test results must be reported to the OEPA. The Action Levels are 15 parts per billion (ppb) for lead and 1,300 ppb for copper. If Action Levels exceed the prescribed limits in more than 10% of test samples, then the water system operator, under direction and oversight of the OEPA, must conduct additional water testing, and potentially take actions such as corrosion control measures. In the case of individual lead results above the Action Level, the operator must also: 1) inform the property owner about the steps that can be taken to protect health; and 2) inform the local board of health of the test result.

What are the responsibilities of a Public Water System?

All Public Water Systems in Ohio must comply with the rules and regulations imposed by the OEPA. This includes rules and regulations that govern all aspects of the production, treatment and distribution of public drinking water, including the Lead and Copper Monitoring Program. It also includes employing personnel holding OEPA licenses and certifications to operate Public Water Systems.

LEAD IN DRINKING WATER

What is lead?

Lead is a metal that is found naturally in the environment, but which can cause negative health consequences when ingested in any form. It can be found in old lead-based paint and sometimes in drinking water if it leaches from old pipes, solder, or fixtures.

Lead and Drinking Water

April 4, 2017

Why is it dangerous?

In children, ingesting lead can cause physical and mental impairment. In adults, it can cause increased blood pressure and other health problems. Lead poses a greater risk to children under the age of 6, and to pregnant women or women who may become pregnant.

How does lead get into drinking water?

Historically, lead was used throughout our nation as a component in water pipes and plumbing fixtures, and it was commonly used as solder for copper pipes. If a home was built prior to 1998, some of the plumbing components likely contain lead. Lead in drinking water is usually caused by older plumbing components used on private property, and not the public water system. Due to the strict treatment mandates by the OEPA and internal goals established by many Public Water Systems, lead leaching into the water through the public portion of the system is generally not a concern.

Where else is lead found?

The most common source of lead ingestion is exposure to lead paint, which is common in homes built before 1978. Children may also be exposed to lead if they play with toys manufactured in other countries with different manufacturing and environmental standards than the United States.

How do I know if I have lead containing pipes or fixtures in my home?

If your home was built prior to 1998, it may contain water pipes and plumbing fixtures that contain lead. This could include lead solder connecting copper plumbing lines, water fixtures containing lead, and/or some components of your water service line could be made of lead, or contain lead. *The statements above depend, of course, on the degree to which a plumbing system may have been upgraded since the home was built.* To determine whether your home has lead or lead containing piping, or lead plumbing fixtures, it is recommended that you hire a licensed plumber to conduct an inspection. If you want to examine the piping yourself, please exercise caution and wear protective gloves. Lead piping is generally a dull gray color and is very soft. It can be identified by *carefully* scratching it with a key or coin. If the pipe is made of lead, the area you scratched will turn a bright silver color. Do not use a knife or other sharp instrument to test your service line for lead because you may accidentally puncture the pipe.

How do I know if I have a lead service line?

If your home was built prior to 1960, your service line could be made of lead. The service line from the water main pipe typically consists of two sections – a short section from the water main to the shutoff valve (city or county portion) and a longer section from the shutoff valve to the home or building (private section). In many older homes, the service line is often a combination of lead and galvanized pipe. The water supplier may be able to tell you if your home has a lead or galvanized service line, or you may need to consult with a licensed plumber.

Lead and Drinking Water

April 4, 2017

How can I get my water tested?

There are local laboratories that can test your water. Also, some Public Water Systems have their own labs. Please contact your water provider for more information.

If there is an identified or suspected problem with lead, what can be done about it?

If a homeowner has concerns about lead in the plumbing system, they may want to have their water tested. If there is an identified or suspected problem with lead, a homeowner can consider taking the following steps:

- Install water treatment systems that are specifically designed to remove lead.
- Before using water, allow the cold water to run for at least a minute until the water runs very cold, particularly first thing in the morning or if the water has not been used for a long time. When water sits in pipes without being used for a long time, it becomes more likely that lead may leach into the water.
- Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and especially for making baby formula. Hot water can dissolve more lead from pipes and/or fixtures than cold water.
- Do not boil water in an attempt to remove lead. Boiling the water will not remove lead, but only concentrate it further if it is present.
- Periodically clean faucet screens by removing them and running the water for a few minutes. Sometimes lead containing particles can build up on the screens.

Property owners can also consider removing old plumbing fixtures and piping and replacing them with fixtures and piping that do not contain lead. This can be a very expensive undertaking, but can be considered.

Where can I get additional information on this topic?

Contact your local water provider or the following:

- Ohio EPA at: <http://www.epa.state.oh.us/>
- USEPA at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>
- Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791

Stacel, Lori

From: Klopsch, Norbert S.
Sent: Wednesday, July 28, 2021 12:32 PM
To: Hilton, Anne;Turben, Leigh;Duncan, William;Stephens, Rob;Byington, Steve
Subject: FW: Recognition of State Champs

Anne, At this point, I plan to have him attend the September 20 meeting. Norb

Norbert S. Klopsch
Oakwood City Manager
(937) 298-0600

From: Anne Hilton <annelhilton@yahoo.com>
Sent: Wednesday, July 28, 2021 11:59 AM
To: Klopsch, Norbert S. <Klopsch@oakwood.oh.us>; Hilton, Anne <hilton@oakwood.oh.us>; Turben, Leigh <turben@oakwood.oh.us>; Duncan, William <duncan@oakwood.oh.us>; Stephens, Rob <stephens@oakwood.oh.us>; Byington, Steve <byington@oakwood.oh.us>
Subject: Re: Recognition of State Champs

Norb and Bill -

Thank you! This aggressive Delta variant situation totally stinks, but good for us for making accommodations to keep everyone safe.

I think many of our honorees are still in high school, so they should be around on 9/20.

Will we get to meet Chris Kuzma on Monday?

Thanks!

Anne

Sent from Yahoo for iPhone

On Wednesday, July 28, 2021, 11:42 AM, Klopsch, Norbert S. <Klopsch@oakwood.oh.us> wrote:

Bill and I spoke and decided not to recognize the Oakwood HS students in person next Monday evening as originally planned. Assuming the COVID-19 situation improves over the next six or so weeks, we will look to reschedule this event for the September 20 council meeting.

Norb

Norbert S. Klopsch

Oakwood City Manager

(937) 298-0600

Stacel, Lori

From: Klopsch, Norbert S.
Sent: Wednesday, July 28, 2021 12:32 PM
To: Collins, Carol D.
Subject: RE: Camera at Shafor Park

Thanks

Norbert S. Klopsch
Oakwood City Manager
(937) 298-0600

From: Collins, Carol D.
Sent: Wednesday, July 28, 2021 11:58 AM
To: Klopsch, Norbert S. <Klopsch@oakwood.oh.us>
Subject: RE: Camera at Shafor Park

Norb,

They will be here about 12:30/12:45 at the Park.

CC

From: Klopsch, Norbert S.
Sent: Wednesday, July 28, 2021 11:23 AM
To: Collins, Carol D. <Collins@oakwood.oh.us>
Subject: RE: Camera at Shafor Park

Thanks Carol.

Norb

Norbert S. Klopsch
Oakwood City Manager
(937) 298-0600

From: Collins, Carol D.
Sent: Wednesday, July 28, 2021 11:11 AM
To: Klopsch, Norbert S. <Klopsch@oakwood.oh.us>
Subject: Camera at Shafor Park

Norb,

I talked with Dave Shuey about when Drain Tech will be out here. Dave told me they were on another job and when they were done they would be heading to Oakwood. Dave indicated that if he had not heard from them by noon, he was going to contact them again to see when they would be coming to Oakwood and he would let me know.

Thanks.

Carol

Stacel, Lori

From: Klopsch, Norbert S.
Sent: Wednesday, July 28, 2021 1:54 PM
To: Hilton, Anne;Turben, Leigh;Duncan, William;Stephens, Rob;Byington, Steve
Subject: Annual Lead and Copper Testing
Attachments: History for 327 East Dr.pdf; General Information - Lead and Drinking Water - Final.docx

We are in the process of completing our annual lead and copper water testing program, consistent with US and Ohio EPA requirements. I will send this email to our Board of Health later today, in accordance with OEPA requirements.

Yesterday we received the results from 15 water samples and had one (327 East Drive) that was above the 15 parts per billion (ppb) "action level". The table below shows the 15 results. As you see, the other 14 are well below 15 ppb. We have five more tests to run to complete the annual EPA requirement and are working with property owners to obtain the samples. So long as no more than one of the remaining five is above 15 ppb, there is no EPA requirement for further action. The "action level" does not signify a health hazard, just a trigger for further action. The further action is only required if the 90th percentile level for the 20 samples tested exceeds 15 ppb.

Below is an email from Water Superintendent Scott Loper... and attached are the results of the previous 15 tests from this East Drive property. As you see, all 15 previous tests were well below 15 ppb.

For perspective, in the 15 previous rounds of sampling dating back to 1992, we tested a total of 379 water samples, of which 17 exceeded the 15 ppb "action level"... but we never exceeded the 90th percentile level for a given round and have never been required to take further action.

It is impossible to know what caused this one abnormally high reading on East Drive, but it is likely a result of some disturbance to the interior plumbing, or corrosion that occurred somewhere in the piping/plumbing fixtures between the water main pipe out in the street and the kitchen sink. It may be that the property owner did some interior plumbing work that jarred loose some lead containing corrosion. Again, it is impossible to know.

In accordance with OEPA requirements, all 15 property owners are being sent a letter informing them of their individual test results... and Scott Loper made personal contact with the property owner of 327 East Drive to discuss their result. They had a good discussion. The property owner stated that he plans to have a second test conducted through the

Montgomery County lab. Scott is contacting our lab to have them verify the accuracy of the first test.

There is no detectable lead in the water leaving our water treatment plants. Any amount of lead found in water comes from the water piping and/or plumbing fixtures. Attached is a Q&A paper that we put together in 2017. It provides some information about lead and drinking water. A key excerpt from the Q&A is below. The simplest way to avoid potential trace amounts of lead is to flush the water for a moment first thing in the morning in the kitchen and bathrooms where water is consumed... just as a safety precaution. I think that many people habitually do this.

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Please let me know if you have any questions about this matter.

Norb

Norbert S. Klopsch
Oakwood City Manager
(937) 298-0600

From: Loper, Scott
Sent: Tuesday, July 27, 2021 3:19 PM
To: Klopsch, Norbert S. <Klopsch@oakwood.oh.us>
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Public Works
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Lead and Drinking Water

April 4, 2017

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How long has the Federal Lead and Copper Rule been in place?

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What are the requirements of the Ohio Lead and Copper Monitoring Program?

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LEAD IN DRINKING WATER

What is lead?

Lead is a metal that is found naturally in the environment, but which can cause negative health consequences when ingested in any form. It can be found in old lead-based paint and sometimes in drinking water if it leaches from old pipes, solder, or fixtures.

Lead and Drinking Water

April 4, 2017

Why is it dangerous?

In children, ingesting lead can cause physical and mental impairment. In adults, it can cause increased blood pressure and other health problems. Lead poses a greater risk to children under the age of 6, and to pregnant women or women who may become pregnant.

How does lead get into drinking water?

Historically, lead was used throughout our nation as a component in water pipes and plumbing fixtures, and it was commonly used as solder for copper pipes. If a home was built prior to 1998, some of the plumbing components likely contain lead. Lead in drinking water is usually caused by older plumbing components used on private property, and not the public water system. Due to the strict treatment mandates by the OEPA and internal goals established by many Public Water Systems, lead leaching into the water through the public portion of the system is generally not a concern.

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The most common source of lead ingestion is exposure to lead paint, which is common in homes built before 1978. Children may also be exposed to lead if they play with toys manufactured in other countries with different manufacturing and environmental standards than the United States.

How do I know if I have lead containing pipes or fixtures in my home?

If your home was built prior to 1998, it may contain water pipes and plumbing fixtures that contain lead. This could include lead solder connecting copper plumbing lines, water fixtures containing lead, and/or some components of your water service line could be made of lead, or contain lead. *The statements above depend, of course, on the degree to which a plumbing system may have been upgraded since the home was built.* To determine whether your home has lead or lead containing piping, or lead plumbing fixtures, it is recommended that you hire a licensed plumber to conduct an inspection. If you want to examine the piping yourself, please exercise caution and wear protective gloves. Lead piping is generally a dull gray color and is very soft. It can be identified by *carefully* scratching it with a key or coin. If the pipe is made of lead, the area you scratched will turn a bright silver color. Do not use a knife or other sharp instrument to test your service line for lead because you may accidentally puncture the pipe.

How do I know if I have a lead service line?

If your home was built prior to 1960, your service line could be made of lead. The service line from the water main pipe typically consists of two sections – a short section from the water main to the shutoff valve (city or county portion) and a longer section from the shutoff valve to the home or building (private section). In many older homes, the service line is often a combination of lead and galvanized pipe. The water supplier may be able to tell you if your home has a lead or galvanized service line, or you may need to consult with a licensed plumber.

Lead and Drinking Water

April 4, 2017

How can I get my water tested?

There are local laboratories that can test your water. Also, some Public Water Systems have their own labs. Please contact your water provider for more information.

If there is an identified or suspected problem with lead, what can be done about it?

If a homeowner has concerns about lead in the plumbing system, they may want to have their water tested. If there is an identified or suspected problem with lead, a homeowner can consider taking the following steps:

- Install water treatment systems that are specifically designed to remove lead.
- Before using water, allow the cold water to run for at least a minute until the water runs very cold, particularly first thing in the morning or if the water has not been used for a long time. When water sits in pipes without being used for a long time, it becomes more likely that lead may leach into the water.
- Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and especially for making baby formula. Hot water can dissolve more lead from pipes and/or fixtures than cold water.
- Do not boil water in an attempt to remove lead. Boiling the water will not remove lead, but only concentrate it further if it is present.
- Periodically clean faucet screens by removing them and running the water for a few minutes. Sometimes lead containing particles can build up on the screens.

Property owners can also consider removing old plumbing fixtures and piping and replacing them with fixtures and piping that do not contain lead. This can be a very expensive undertaking, but can be considered.

Where can I get additional information on this topic?

Contact your local water provider or the following:

- Ohio EPA at: <http://www.epa.state.oh.us/>
- USEPA at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>
- Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791

Stacel, Lori

From: Klopsch, Norbert S.
Sent: Wednesday, July 28, 2021 1:55 PM
To: Spitler, Doug;Loper, Scott;Jacques, Robert;Paul Scaglione, RS
Subject: FW: Annual Lead and Copper Testing
Attachments: History for 327 East Dr.pdf; General Information - Lead and Drinking Water - Final.docx

Below is the email I sent to city council. I will send this email to the Oakwood Board of Health later today.

Norb

Norbert S. Klopsch
Oakwood City Manager
(937) 298-0600

From: Klopsch, Norbert S.
Sent: Wednesday, July 28, 2021 1:54 PM
To: Anne Hilton (hilton@oakwood.oh.us) <hilton@oakwood.oh.us>; Leigh Turben (turben@oakwood.oh.us) <turben@oakwood.oh.us>; William Duncan (duncan@oakwood.oh.us) <duncan@oakwood.oh.us>; Rob Stephens (stephens@oakwood.oh.us) <stephens@oakwood.oh.us>; Steve Byington - Oakwood (byington@oakwood.oh.us) <byington@oakwood.oh.us>
Subject: Annual Lead and Copper Testing

We are in the process of completing our annual lead and copper water testing program, consistent with US and Ohio EPA requirements. I will send this email to our Board of Health later today, in accordance with OEPA requirements.

Yesterday we received the results from 15 water samples and had one (327 East Drive) that was above the 15 parts per billion (ppb) "action level". The table below shows the 15 results. As you see, the other 14 are well below 15 ppb. We have five more tests to run to complete the annual EPA requirement and are working with property owners to obtain the samples. So long as no more than one of the remaining five is above 15 ppb, there is no EPA requirement for further action. The "action level" does not signify a health hazard, just a trigger for further action. The further action is only required if the 90th percentile level for the 20 samples tested exceeds 15 ppb.

Below is an email from Water Superintendent Scott Loper... and attached are the results of the previous 15 tests from this East Drive property. As you see, all 15 previous tests were well below 15 ppb.

For perspective, in the 15 previous rounds of sampling dating back to 1992, we tested a total of 379 water samples, of which 17 exceeded the 15 ppb “action level” ... but we never exceeded the 90th percentile level for a given round and have never been required to take further action.

It is impossible to know what caused this one abnormally high reading on East Drive, but it is likely a result of some disturbance to the interior plumbing, or corrosion that occurred somewhere in the piping/plumbing fixtures between the water main pipe out in the street and the kitchen sink. It may be that the property owner did some interior plumbing work that jarred loose some lead containing corrosion. Again, it is impossible to know.

In accordance with OEPA requirements, all 15 property owners are being sent a letter informing them of their individual test results... and Scott Loper made personal contact with the property owner of 327 East Drive to discuss their result. They had a good discussion. The property owner stated that he plans to have a second test conducted through the Montgomery County lab. Scott is contacting our lab to have them verify the accuracy of the first test.

There is no detectable lead in the water leaving our water treatment plants. Any amount of lead found in water comes from the water piping and/or plumbing fixtures. Attached is a Q&A paper that we put together in 2017. It provides some information about lead and drinking water. A key excerpt from the Q&A is below. The simplest way to avoid potential trace amounts of lead is to flush the water for a moment first thing in the morning in the kitchen and bathrooms where water is consumed... just as a safety precaution. I think that many people habitually do this.

If there is an identified or suspected problem with lead, what can be done about it?

If a homeowner has concerns about lead in the plumbing system, they may want to have their water tested. If there is an identified or suspected problem with lead, a homeowner can consider taking the following steps:

- Install water treatment systems that are specifically designed to remove lead.
- Before using water, allow the cold water to run for at least a minute until the water runs very cold, particularly first thing in the morning or if the water has not been used for a long time. When water sits in pipes without being used for a long time, it becomes more likely that lead may leach into the water.
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- Do not boil water in an attempt to remove lead. Boiling the water will not remove lead, but only concentrate it further if it is present.
- Periodically clean faucet screens by removing them and running the water for a few minutes. Sometimes lead containing particles can build up on the screens.

Property owners can also consider removing old plumbing fixtures and piping and replacing them with fixtures and piping that do not contain lead. This can be a very expensive undertaking, but can be considered.

Sample results greater than 15 µg/L:

Sample Number	Sample Type	Result	Sampling Point	Collection Address
5273276010	RT	113 µg/L	LC214	LC 214 KITCHEN SINK

Sample results less than 15 µg/L:

Sample Number	Sample Type	Result	Sampling Point	Collection Address
5273276001	RT	1.9 µg/L	LC203	LC 203 KITCHEN SINK
5273276002	RT	0.62 µg/L	LC225	LC 205 BATHROOM SINK 2ND FLOOR
5273276003	RT	0.71 µg/L	LC226	LC 226 KITCHEN SINK
5273276004	RT	< 0.5 µg/L	LC209	LC 209 KITCHEN SINK
5273276005	RT	4.2 µg/L	LC218	LC218BATHROOM SINK FIRST FLOOR
5273276006	RT	1.2 µg/L	LC210	LC 210 KITCHEN SINK
5273276007	RT	2 µg/L	LC223	LC 223 KITCHEN SINK
5273276008	RT	3.5 µg/L	LC230	LC 230 KITCHEN SINK
5273276009	RT	3.9 µg/L	LC222	LC 222 KITCHEN SINK
5273276011	RT	3.2 µg/L	LC227	LC 227 KITCHEN SINK
5273276012	RT	0.54 µg/L	LC201	LC 201 KITCHEN SINK
5273276013	RT	< 0.5 µg/L	LC228	LC 228 KITCHEN SINK
5273276014	RT	0.87 µg/L	LC224	LC 224 BATHROOM SINK
5273276015	RT	0.67 µg/L	LC205	LC 205 KITCHEN SINK

Please let me know if you have any questions about this matter.

Norb

Norbert S. Klopsch
Oakwood City Manager
(937) 298-0600

From: Loper, Scott
Sent: Tuesday, July 27, 2021 3:19 PM
To: Klopsch, Norbert S. <Klopsch@oakwood.oh.us>
Cc: Spitler, Doug <spitler@oakwood.oh.us>
Subject: 327 East Dr

To Whom it may concern,
We recently performed our annual lead and copper sampling for 2021. We received an abnormally high result of 113 micrograms per liter for 327 East Drive. We have been using this address since our lead and copper sampling started in 1992 and we have never had an issue. I have attached the history that we have for this address. A letter has been sent to the property owner and I will follow up with a phone call.

Scott Loper
Public Works
WTP Superintendent

Water/Sewer Foreman
City of Oakwood
210 Shafor Blvd.
Oakwood Ohio 45419
937-298-0777 Ext. 5361
loper@oakwood.oh.us

History for 327 East Drive	
DATE	LEAD RESULTS (µg/L)
Nov-92	< 5.0
Apr-93	< 5.0
Nov-93	5.2
Oct-94	5.3
Sep-95	< 3.0
Oct-98	< 5.0
Sep-01	5.1
Sep-04	< 5.0
Sep-07	< 5.0
Aug-10	< 2
Aug-13	< 2
Jul-16	< 2
Sep-18	1.81
Aug-19	0.99
Jul-20	< 0.5
Jul-21	113

Lead and Drinking Water

April 4, 2017

This document was prepared by the City of Dayton, the City of Oakwood and Montgomery County in cooperation with other communities throughout the Miami Valley for the following two purposes:

- 1) To explain a new Ohio EPA (OEPA) requirement that all Public Water Systems prepare mapping information about the water piping infrastructure within their jurisdictions; and**
- 2) To provide information about lead and drinking water, and to address other questions that relate to water quality and safe drinking water.**

OEPA WATER SYSTEM MAPPING

What is the new Ohio EPA water pipe mapping requirement?

In June 2016, the Ohio General Assembly passed House Bill 512, establishing new requirements governing lead and copper testing for Public Water Systems. One part of the law mandated that all Public Water Systems maintain data and develop maps that reflect where potential and actual lead-containing components exist in the water distribution systems. This includes the public (city or county) and private (property owner) portions of the system. All Public Water Systems were required to submit the mapping information to the OEPA by March 9, 2017. This information is available on the OEPA website at <http://www.epa.ohio.gov/ddagw/pws/leadandcopper/map.aspx> and upon request from your public water utility.

What does the mapping information tell me?

The maps are intended to show: 1) areas of the water systems that are known or likely to contain lead service lines; and 2) the homes or other buildings served by the system that may contain lead piping, solder, or fixtures. The maps are based on the best information available for each respective water system. Depending on the age of a community and its water system infrastructure, the detail and accuracy of this information can vary. Regardless of the community, the information should be used to provide a general understanding of the water piping and fixtures. It is practically impossible to determine the actual lead content of an installed fixture, fitting or pipe, so the construction, manufacture and/or installation date is typically used as the primary indicator of possible lead content.

Who is responsible for regulating water quality in Ohio?

The OEPA has the responsibility and authority to regulate water quality and Public Water Systems in Ohio. This responsibility and authority is granted by the Ohio legislature and is included in the Ohio Revised Code. The OEPA regulates drinking water based on requirements and guidelines outlined in the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act. Among other things, this includes: 1) directing the annual testing required for each individual water system; 2) reviewing and analyzing the test results; and 3) directing any potential action that a water provider must take based on the results of the testing. The requirements also include compliance with the Federal Lead and Copper Rule.

Lead and Drinking Water

April 4, 2017

What is the Federal Lead and Copper Rule?

The Federal Lead and Copper Rule specifies how utilities must manage their water systems to ensure that lead and copper in drinking water is kept below thresholds beyond which may cause harm to human health. This includes water testing and, if warranted, corrosion control or other measures.

How long has the Federal Lead and Copper Rule been in place?

The United States EPA published the first Lead and Copper Rule in 1991. In compliance with the Rule, the OEPA established the Ohio Lead and Copper Monitoring Program. This program has been in place since 1992 and all Public Water Systems must comply with it.

What are the requirements of the Ohio Lead and Copper Monitoring Program?

The Ohio Lead and Copper Monitoring Program establishes routine intervals for water testing, specific "Action Levels" for lead and copper, and requirements for how the test results must be reported to the OEPA. The Action Levels are 15 parts per billion (ppb) for lead and 1,300 ppb for copper. If Action Levels exceed the prescribed limits in more than 10% of test samples, then the water system operator, under direction and oversight of the OEPA, must conduct additional water testing, and potentially take actions such as corrosion control measures. In the case of individual lead results above the Action Level, the operator must also: 1) inform the property owner about the steps that can be taken to protect health; and 2) inform the local board of health of the test result.

What are the responsibilities of a Public Water System?

All Public Water Systems in Ohio must comply with the rules and regulations imposed by the OEPA. This includes rules and regulations that govern all aspects of the production, treatment and distribution of public drinking water, including the Lead and Copper Monitoring Program. It also includes employing personnel holding OEPA licenses and certifications to operate Public Water Systems.

LEAD IN DRINKING WATER

What is lead?

Lead is a metal that is found naturally in the environment, but which can cause negative health consequences when ingested in any form. It can be found in old lead-based paint and sometimes in drinking water if it leaches from old pipes, solder, or fixtures.

Lead and Drinking Water

April 4, 2017

Why is it dangerous?

In children, ingesting lead can cause physical and mental impairment. In adults, it can cause increased blood pressure and other health problems. Lead poses a greater risk to children under the age of 6, and to pregnant women or women who may become pregnant.

How does lead get into drinking water?

Historically, lead was used throughout our nation as a component in water pipes and plumbing fixtures, and it was commonly used as solder for copper pipes. If a home was built prior to 1998, some of the plumbing components likely contain lead. Lead in drinking water is usually caused by older plumbing components used on private property, and not the public water system. Due to the strict treatment mandates by the OEPA and internal goals established by many Public Water Systems, lead leaching into the water through the public portion of the system is generally not a concern.

Where else is lead found?

The most common source of lead ingestion is exposure to lead paint, which is common in homes built before 1978. Children may also be exposed to lead if they play with toys manufactured in other countries with different manufacturing and environmental standards than the United States.

How do I know if I have lead containing pipes or fixtures in my home?

If your home was built prior to 1998, it may contain water pipes and plumbing fixtures that contain lead. This could include lead solder connecting copper plumbing lines, water fixtures containing lead, and/or some components of your water service line could be made of lead, or contain lead. *The statements above depend, of course, on the degree to which a plumbing system may have been upgraded since the home was built.* To determine whether your home has lead or lead containing piping, or lead plumbing fixtures, it is recommended that you hire a licensed plumber to conduct an inspection. If you want to examine the piping yourself, please exercise caution and wear protective gloves. Lead piping is generally a dull gray color and is very soft. It can be identified by *carefully* scratching it with a key or coin. If the pipe is made of lead, the area you scratched will turn a bright silver color. Do not use a knife or other sharp instrument to test your service line for lead because you may accidentally puncture the pipe.

How do I know if I have a lead service line?

If your home was built prior to 1960, your service line could be made of lead. The service line from the water main pipe typically consists of two sections – a short section from the water main to the shutoff valve (city or county portion) and a longer section from the shutoff valve to the home or building (private section). In many older homes, the service line is often a combination of lead and galvanized pipe. The water supplier may be able to tell you if your home has a lead or galvanized service line, or you may need to consult with a licensed plumber.

Lead and Drinking Water

April 4, 2017

How can I get my water tested?

There are local laboratories that can test your water. Also, some Public Water Systems have their own labs. Please contact your water provider for more information.

If there is an identified or suspected problem with lead, what can be done about it?

If a homeowner has concerns about lead in the plumbing system, they may want to have their water tested. If there is an identified or suspected problem with lead, a homeowner can consider taking the following steps:

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Property owners can also consider removing old plumbing fixtures and piping and replacing them with fixtures and piping that do not contain lead. This can be a very expensive undertaking, but can be considered.

Where can I get additional information on this topic?

Contact your local water provider or the following:

- Ohio EPA at: <http://www.epa.state.oh.us/>
- USEPA at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>
- Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791

Stacel, Lori

From: Klopsch, Norbert S.
Sent: Wednesday, July 28, 2021 1:56 PM
To: Stacel, Lori
Subject: RE: Recognition of State Champs

Thanks

Norbert S. Klopsch
Oakwood City Manager
(937) 298-0600

From: Stacel, Lori
Sent: Wednesday, July 28, 2021 12:33 PM
To: Klopsch, Norbert S. <Klopsch@oakwood.oh.us>
Subject: RE: Recognition of State Champs

Norb,

Laura has been notified. I asked that she tentatively schedule this for our September 20 meeting. She was very understanding.

Thanks,
Lori

From: Klopsch, Norbert S.
Sent: Wednesday, July 28, 2021 11:44 AM
To: Stacel, Lori <stacel@oakwood.oh.us>
Subject: FW: Recognition of State Champs

Lori,

Please inform Laura Connor that we will not conduct the in-person recognition next Monday evening and ask her to pencil it in for the September 20 meeting.

Thanks, Norb

Norbert S. Klopsch
Oakwood City Manager
(937) 298-0600

From: Klopsch, Norbert S.

Sent: Wednesday, July 28, 2021 11:42 AM

To: Anne Hilton (hilton@oakwood.oh.us) <hilton@oakwood.oh.us>; Leigh Turben (turben@oakwood.oh.us) <turben@oakwood.oh.us>; William Duncan (duncan@oakwood.oh.us) <duncan@oakwood.oh.us>; Rob Stephens (stephens@oakwood.oh.us) <stephens@oakwood.oh.us>; Steve Byington - Oakwood (byington@oakwood.oh.us) <byington@oakwood.oh.us>

Subject: Recognition of State Champs

Bill and I spoke and decided not to recognize the Oakwood HS students in person next Monday evening as originally planned. Assuming the COVID-19 situation improves over the next six or so weeks, we will look to reschedule this event for the September 20 council meeting.

Norb

Norbert S. Klopsch
Oakwood City Manager
(937) 298-0600

Stacel, Lori

From: Klopsch, Norbert S.
Sent: Wednesday, July 28, 2021 4:04 PM
To: Stacel, Lori
Subject: Re: FW: Paving

Thanks, Norb

On Jul 28, 2021 3:12 PM, "Stacel, Lori" <stacel@oakwood.oh.us> wrote:
Norb,

I updated the asphalt repaving project article on our website with the info below: <https://oakwoodohio.gov/asphalt-repaving-project/>

The milling operation is complete. Beginning Tuesday, July 27, paving begins on Ridgewood Avenue, and will then move to Schenck Avenue, Runnymede Lane, Sweetwood Lane, Runnymede Road and Patterson Road. The paving work should be complete by the end of this week.

Contact Project Inspector/Engineering Technician Tom Long at (937) 298-0777 or long@oakwood.oh.us with any questions or concerns.

Thanks,
Lori

-----Original Message-----

From: Tom Long <tomnwanda80@outlook.com>
Sent: Tuesday, July 27, 2021 9:09 AM
To: !Command_Staff <CommandStaff@oakwood.oh.us>; !Dispatchers <!Dispatchers@oakwood.oh.us>; !Service Dept. <service-department@oakwood.oh.us>; Stacel, Lori <stacel@oakwood.oh.us>; Laidler, Sherri <Laidler@oakwood.oh.us>; Corn, Lyndsie <corn@oakwood.oh.us>
Subject: Re: Paving

Note. Today we will be milling the loops that control the traffic signals at Patterson and Far Hills. The repairs to the loops will be as soon as we restripe the road. Hopefully by Tuesday next week. If any concerns please direct my way.

Sent from my iPhone

> On Jul 27, 2021, at 9:06 AM, Tom Long <tomnwanda80@outlook.com> wrote:
>
> Paving has begun in Ridgewood, three to four days.
>
> Sent from my iPhone

Stacel, Lori

From: Klopsch, Norbert S.
Sent: Wednesday, July 28, 2021 5:04 PM
To: Stacel, Lori
Subject: RE: Rescheduled BOH

Thanks Lori.

Norb

Norbert S. Klopsch
Oakwood City Manager
(937) 298-0600

From: Stacel, Lori
Sent: Wednesday, July 28, 2021 4:26 PM
To: Klopsch, Norbert S. <Klopsch@oakwood.oh.us>
Subject: Rescheduled BOH

Norb,

I reached out to the BOH (including Leigh Ann Fulford) today asking to reschedule the 7/27 BOH meeting to Tuesday, August 31. So far, this date works for almost everyone so I blocked the time on your calendar. I am still waiting to hear from Mrs. Scott, Dr. Enseleit, Dr. Ewing and Mayor Duncan.

Thanks,
Lori

Lori Stacel | Secretary to City Manager/Clerk of Council
City of Oakwood | 30 Park Avenue | Oakwood, Ohio 45419
T: (937) 298-0600
F: (937) 297-2940
stacel@oakwood.oh.us | www.oakwoodohio.gov

Stacel, Lori

From: Klopsch, Norbert S.
Sent: Wednesday, July 28, 2021 5:05 PM
To: Stacel, Lori
Subject: RE: Rescheduled BOH

It does not matter with Dr. Ewing. He typically does not attend.

Norbert S. Klopsch
Oakwood City Manager
(937) 298-0600

From: Stacel, Lori
Sent: Wednesday, July 28, 2021 4:26 PM
To: Klopsch, Norbert S. <Klopsch@oakwood.oh.us>
Subject: Rescheduled BOH

Norb,

I reached out to the BOH (including Leigh Ann Fulford) today asking to reschedule the 7/27 BOH meeting to Tuesday, August 31. So far, this date works for almost everyone so I blocked the time on your calendar. I am still waiting to hear from Mrs. Scott, Dr. Enseleit, Dr. Ewing and Mayor Duncan.

Thanks,
Lori

Lori Stacel | Secretary to City Manager/Clerk of Council
City of Oakwood | 30 Park Avenue | Oakwood, Ohio 45419
T: (937) 298-0600
F: (937) 297-2940
stacel@oakwood.oh.us | www.oakwoodohio.gov

Stacel, Lori

From: Klopsch, Norbert S.
Sent: Wednesday, July 28, 2021 5:10 PM
To: Kroger, Ethan
Cc: Wilder, Jennifer
Subject: RE: Yard Debris

Thanks Ethan for handling this so well.

Norb

Norbert S. Klopsch
Oakwood City Manager
(937) 298-0600

From: Kroger, Ethan
Sent: Wednesday, July 28, 2021 4:59 PM
To: Klopsch, Norbert S. <Klopsch@oakwood.oh.us>
Subject: Yard Debris

Norb,

I met with Mr. and Mrs. Askins this afternoon and had a very productive conversation. As you know, the Askins have been long time Oakwood residents and take wonderful care of their property. Mr. and Mrs. Askins understood why placing debris in the street can be an hazardous and they typically never do so. I believe the Askins took issue with the blanket approach of notifying/reminding homeowners not to place debris in the roadway.

I told Mr. and Mrs. Askins I would revisit the wording of the letter to see if something can be changed in the future or personally met with homeowners to address this issue. Mr. and Mrs. Askins also had some suggestions on how our crews can better remove the debris from the yards which Doug will work with our troops to be more effective in the future. I encouraged Mr. and Mrs. Askins to reach out to me if they should ever need anything.

Thank you.
Ethan

Stacel, Lori

From: Klopsch, Norbert S.
Sent: Wednesday, July 28, 2021 5:11 PM
To: Hilton, Anne;Turben, Leigh;Duncan, William;Stephens, Rob;Byington, Steve
Subject: FW: Yard Debris

Fyi below.

Norb

Norbert S. Klopsch
Oakwood City Manager
(937) 298-0600

From: Kroger, Ethan
Sent: Wednesday, July 28, 2021 4:59 PM
To: Klopsch, Norbert S. <Klopsch@oakwood.oh.us>
Subject: Yard Debris

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Thank you.
Ethan