# Lead in Drinking Water – Public and Nonpublic Schools

## IMPORTANT NOTICE: ELEVATED WATER SAMPLE RESULT(S)
## Center for Applied Technology-South

**ELEVATED LEAD WATER SAMPLE RESULT(S)**
All Maryland public and nonpublic schools are required to sample all drinking water outlets for the presence of lead pursuant to the Code of Maryland Regulations. On April 30, 2019**,** one (1) lead water sample was collected from **the Center of Applied Technology-South**. Of these lead water samples, none (0) had levels of lead exceeding the action level of 20 parts per billion (ppb) for lead in drinking water in school buildings.

**ACTION LEVEL (AL)**
The AL is 20 ppb for lead in drinking water in school buildings. The AL is the concentration of lead which, if exceeded, triggers required remediation.

**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 and 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. Lead is stored in the bones and it can be released later in life. During pregnancy, the fetus receives lead from the mother's bones, which may affect brain development. 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.

**SOURCES OF HUMAN EXPOSURE TO LEAD**
There are many different sources of human exposure to lead. These include lead-based paint, lead-contaminated dust or soil, some plumbing materials, certain types of pottery, pewter, brass fixtures, food, and cosmetics, exposure in the workplace and exposure from certain hobbies, brass faucets, fittings, and valves. According to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), 10 to 20 percent of a person's potential exposure to lead may come from drinking water, while for an infant consuming formula mixed with lead-containing water this may increase to 40 to 60 percent.

**IMMEDIATE ACTIONS TAKEN**

1. None

**NEXT STEPS**

1. All consumable water sources will be retested every three (3) years in accordance with the regulations.

**TO REDUCE EXPOSURE TO LEAD IN DRINKING WATER:**

1. Run your water to flush out lead**:** If water hasn't been used for several hours, run water for 15 to 30 seconds or until it becomes cold or reaches a steady temperature before using it for drinking or cooking.
2. Use cold water for cooking and preparing baby formula: Lead from the plumbing dissolves more easily into hot water.

*Please note that boiling the water will not reduce lead levels.*

**ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**

1. For additional information, please contact Chris Williams, Environmental Issues Program Manager, at 410-360-0138. For additional information on reducing lead exposure around your home/building and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's website at www.epa.gov/lead. If you are concerned about exposure; contact your local health department or healthcare provider to find out how you can get your child tested for lead.

MARTEL

**AACPS - Operations Division**
9034 Ft. Smallwood Road

Pasadena, MD 21122

Tuesday, May 28, 2019

***Certificate of Analysis***

**FINAL**

**Attention: Chris Williams; Brian Wells**

*Report for Lab No: 40126.*
*CAT South*
*Sampling by regulation to Maryland House Bill 270 - Lead in Drinking Water*
*P.O. Number: PO 9212*
*Sampling by Martel personnel on April 30, 2019*

| MARTEL NO. | | CLIENT SAMPLE IDENTIFICATION | Sample Date/Time |
|---|---|---|---|
| 40126 | 000098 | A-9 HVAC Drinking Fountain (see samples 72-74) Drinking | 04/30/2019 05:05 |

| Compound | Test Value | Test Unit | Method | Detection Limit | Analysis Date/Time/Initial |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lead | <2 | ug/l | EPA .200.8 | 2 | 05/23/2019 21:58 BJ |



1025 Cromwell Bridge Road - Baltimore, Maryland 21286
PH 410-825-7790 FAX 410-821-1054 EMAIL: martel@martellabs.com

stddl.frx

**Notes and references:**

SM="Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater", American Public Health Association, American Water Works Association, and Water Environment Federation. Year in method code is approved date. 40CFR141=U.S. "Code of Federal Regulations", Title 40, Protection of the Environment, Part 141, National Primary Drinking Water Regulations.

All samples tested were in acceptable condition, unless otherwise noted.
The results presented herein relate only to the samples or items tested.

Project Manager

# MARTEL Chain of Custody Record

Martel Laboratories JDS Inc., 1025 Cromwell Bridge Rd., Baltimore, MD 21286, (410) 825-7790, FAX (410) 821-1054, emal: martel@martellabs.com

## Anne Arundel County Public Schools Drinking Water Lead Testing

Bottle Type: 250 ml plastic, preserved with HNO3 Analysis: Lead (EPA 200.8)

Start Date/Time: 4-30-19 5:05AM End Date/Time: 4-30-19 5:05AM

Sampler/Relinguished By: [signature] Received at Martel by: [signature] Date/Time: 4-30-19 7:00AM

**Area 4: Failed Consumable Outlets - Kitchens, FAC's (Home ECC), Health Rooms& Winterized Concession Stands/Field Houses**

**School: CAT South**

**ALL OUTLET WERE FLUSHED THE NIGHT BEFORE SAMPLING BETWEEN THE HOURS OF 8PM AND 9PM**

Martel NO: 40126

| Sample # | Room # | Fixture Type (Sink, Bubbler, Water Fountain, Gooseneck, Ice | Outlet Key Codes | C or NC? | Time/notes |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 40126-98 | A-9 HVAC Drinking Fountain (see samples 72-74) | Drinking Fountain | DF | C | 5:05 |