

Lead in Drinking Water – Public and Nonpublic Schools

IMPORTANT NOTICE: ELEVATED WATER SAMPLE RESULT(S)

Yeshiva of Greater Washington

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 5/29/18, 8 lead water samples were collected from *Yeshiva of Greater Washington 1216 Arcola Ave.* Of these lead water samples, 3 had levels of lead exceeding the action level of 20 parts per billion (ppb) for lead in drinking water in school buildings. The elevated lead results from the sample(s) collected at Boys Campus were as follows:

228 parts per billion (ppb) *cafeteria sink 1*

30.2 parts per billion (ppb) *cafeteria sink 2*

25.1 parts per billion (ppb) *cafeteria sink 3*

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 work place 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

Taps were shut off

NEXT STEPS

New samples were taken & sent to testing lab. The results on all three taps were < 1 ppb.

LAB RESULTS ARE ATTACHED AT PAGE 3

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 **Mr. Shim Kurtz** at **301-962-5111 extension 1560**. 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.



Project: 1216 Arcola Ave

Analytical Results

Project Number: [none]
Client Name: YESHIVA GREATER WASH
Project Manager: Shim Kurtz

Reported:
28-Jun-18 16:44

Method: EPA 200.8

Sample Name	ECL #	Sample Desc	Analyte	Result	Units	Analyzed Date	Analyst
YGW A KS1 104	E054568-01		Lead	< 1.0	ug/L	6/27/2018 8:57:13AM	MAP
YGW A KS2 104	E054568-02		Lead	< 1.0	ug/L	6/27/2018 9:00:01AM	MAP
YGW A KS3 104	E054568-03		Lead	< 1.0	ug/L	6/27/2018 9:02:50AM	MAP

Stephen Shelley, Laboratory Director

The results in this report apply to the samples analyzed in accordance with the chain of custody document. This analytical report must be reproduced in its entirety.



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Notes and Definitions

DET Analyte DETECTED
ND Analyte NOT DETECTED at or above the reporting limit
NR Not Reported
dry Sample results reported on a dry weight basis
RPD Relative Percent Difference

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Analytical Results

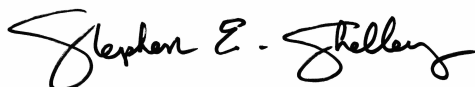
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