



September 25, 2018

Ann Arbor Public Schools Lead Drinking Water Program:

Lead is regulated in public drinking water supplies under a federal law known as the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). Ann Arbor Public Schools is served by a public water system¹ and is not regulated under the SDWA for sampling and treatment recommendations. In 2016, Ann Arbor Public Schools implemented a voluntary lead drinking water program. The drinking water program is investigative sampling, not compliance sampling.

As part of the drinking water program, representative samples are collected from high priority potable² drinking water outlets by accredited Michigan Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ) D5 Waterworks System Operators. Potable outlets include classroom faucets, classroom bubblers, water coolers, and kitchen faucets. Other outlets, such as a mop sink in a utility closet, bathroom hand wash outlet, science room outlet and art room outlet are more rarely used for consumption. Outlets are prioritized based on potential use and exemptions from the "Lead Free"³ standards.

High priority locations include:

- Drinking fountains, both bubbler and water cooler style
- Kitchen sinks
- Classroom combination sinks and drinking fountains
- Home economic rooms sink
- Teacher's lounge sink, nurse's office sink
- Special education classrooms sink

All drinking water samples collected by AEG as part of a lead drinking water testing program are collected and interpreted with the Environmental Protection Agencies (EPA) guidance manual "*3Ts for Reducing Lead in Drinking Water in Schools Revised Technical Guidance, October 2006*" and the "*MDEQ Guidance on Drinking Water Sampling for Lead and Copper at Schools and Daycares on Community Water Supplies, Version 3.0, August 1, 2016*". All samples are delivered to Certified Laboratory, Brighton Analytical, L.L.C., for analysis.

The Lead and Copper Rule (LCR) is a treatment technique rule. Instead of setting a maximum contaminant level (MCL) for lead or copper, the rule requires public water systems to take certain actions to minimize lead and copper in drinking water. The Action Level for lead is 15 ug/L (15 ppb). Beginning January 1, 2025, the action level for lead in the State of Michigan will be lowered to 12 ug/L (12 ppb).

All water samples were collected utilizing 250 milliliters (mL) sample bottles as recommended in the August 1, 2016, Version 3.0 "*MDEQ Guidance on Drinking Water Sampling for Lead and Copper at Schools and Daycares on Community Water Supplies*". Primary first draw samples are collected after approximately 8-24 hours of inactivity (overnight), prior to the day's activity. If elevated lead is reported, an inventory of the outlet will be conducted to identify potential sources of lead and follow-up sampling shall occur to determine if the location is not frequently used and the water in the pipes had been stagnant for a significant period of time when sampled.

¹ Public water system is an entity that provides "water for human consumption through pipes or other constructed conveyances to at least 15 service connections or serves an average of at least 25 people for at least 60 days a year.

² Water that is safe to drink or to use for food preparation.

³ Section 1417 of the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) establishes the definition for "lead free" as a weighted average of 0.25% lead calculated across the wetted surfaces of a pipe, pipe fitting, plumbing fitting, and fixture and 0.2% lead for solder and flux.