



CITY OF ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN

Public Services Area/Water Treatment
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May 18, 2016

Jennifer Hein
 Interim Executive Director for Facilities and Operations
 Ann Arbor Public Schools
 2555 S. State Street
 Ann Arbor, MI 48104

Subject: Notice of Lead Sample Results

Dear Ms. Hein,
 The results of the samples collected at your schools are listed in the tables below.

Key to Table

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Parts per billion (ppb) or micrograms per liter (µg/L): corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Sample Location / Identification / Sample Date	AL (ppb)	MCLG (ppb)	Your Lead Result (ppb)
601 W. Stadium Blvd. / Pioneer Grounds – Girls Bathroom / 05-10-16	15	0	6
2552 N. Maple / Skyline – Drinking Fountain / 05-10-16	15	0	Not Detected
2727 Fuller Rd. / Huron Training Room – Sink in Training Room / 05-06-16	15	0	10
2727 Fuller Rd. / Huron Training Room – Training Room Sink / 05-10-16	15	0	9
2727 Fuller Rd. / Huron Concession Kitchen – Kitchen Sink / 05-10-16	15	0	Not Detected
2727 Fuller Rd. / Huron Concession Building – Training Room Sink / 05-10-16	15	0	Not Detected

Although your results are below established action levels, we would like to provide you with the following information about 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 it 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. 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. Lead is stored in the bones, and it can be released later in life. During pregnancy, the child receives lead from the mother's bones, which may affect brain development.

To reduce exposure to lead in drinking water:

- Run your water to flush out lead. Run the water until it becomes noticeably cold.
- Use cold water for cooking and preparing baby formula. Do not cook with or drink water from the hot water tap; lead dissolves more easily in hot water.
- Do not boil water to remove lead. Boiling water will not reduce lead levels.
- If your lead result is above 15 ppb, you may want to consider purchasing bottled water or a water filter. Read the package to be sure the filter is approved to reduce lead or contact NSF International at 800-NSF-8010, or www.nsf.org for information on performance standards for water filters.
- Identify if your plumbing fixtures contain lead. New faucets, fittings, and valves, may contain up to 0.2 percent lead including those advertised or labeled as “lead-free” and may contribute lead to drinking water. Consumers should be aware of this when choosing fixtures and take appropriate precautions.

Although the primary sources of lead exposure for most children are deteriorating lead-based paint, lead-contaminated dust, and lead-contaminated soil, the U.S. EPA estimates that 10 to 20 percent of human exposure to lead may come from drinking water.

To obtain more information on reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, visit the U.S. EPA's Web site at www.epa.gov/lead, call the **National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD**, or contact your health care provider.

If you have any questions about these results, please contact me at (734) 794-6426.

Sincerely,

Brian Steglitz, PE
Water Treatment Services Manager
City of Ann Arbor Water Treatment Plant, WSSN: 00220