

MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT
WATER SUPPLY PROGRAM

1800 Washington Boulevard • Baltimore, Maryland 21230
410-537-3729 • (800) 633-6101 ext. 3729 • <http://www.mde.state.md.us>

CERTIFICATION OF LEAD SAMPLE RESULT NOTICE
For Community Water Systems

Lead/Copper Sample Collection Date (Month and Year): 6-6-24
Name of Laboratory: WASHINGTON COUNTY DIVISION OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

AFTER NOTIFYING ALL WATER CUSTOMERS OF THEIR LEAD SAMPLE RESULTS, SEND*
THE WATER SUPPLY PROGRAM A COPY OF:

- A. The notice distributed (one example);
- B. This form with the Certification portion below completed.

CERTIFICATION

I certify that (check items completed):

- All customers who had a lead sample collected from their home/building received a notice of their lead tap water monitoring results either by mail or other methods (please specify):
EMAILED TO CEDAR RIDGE - CEDAR RIDGE STAFF DISTRIBUTES TO STAFF AND RESIDENCE OF CHILDREN'S HOME + SCHOOL
- All customers received the notice no later than 30 days after the water system learned of the lead tap monitoring results.
- The notice included the following information:
 - Result of lead tap water monitoring
 - Explanation of the health effects of lead using EPA mandatory language
 - List of steps consumers can take to reduce their exposure to lead in drinking water
 - The Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) and the Action Level (AL) for lead and the EPA definitions.
 - Utility contact information

Patrick Hoffmaster
SIGNATURE

8-17-24
DATE

PATRICK M. HOFFMASTER
NAME (printed or typed)

240-399-8207
PHONE NUMBER

CEDAR RIDGE CHILDREN'S HOME + SCHOOL
WATER SYSTEM NAME

021-0020 WASHINGTON
PWSID COUNTY

* This completed form and a copy of one notice distributed must be received by the MDE Water Supply Program no later than three months following the end of the monitoring period in which the lead/copper samples were collected:

- September 30 for the January – June semi-annual period
- March 31 for the July – December semi-annual period
- December 31 for the June – September reduced (annual or triennial) period.

MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT
WATER SUPPLY PROGRAM

1800 Washington Blvd. Ste. 450 Baltimore Maryland 21230-1708
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LEAD AND COPPER MONITORING REPORT FORM
For Community Water Systems

System Name: CEAR RIDGE CHILDRENS HOME & SCHOOL WATER PWSID #: 021-0020
County: WASHINGTON Population: _____
Laboratory: WASH CO. LABS Laboratory Certification ID#: 6-1025
Monitoring Record for: Year 2024 Period January - June
(CIRCLE ONE) July - December
June - September (REDUCED)

This report must be submitted within 10 days following the end of the monitoring period.

THE RESULTS OF THE LEAD AND COPPER WATER SAMPLES, INCLUDING LOCATIONS AND DATES OF COLLECTION AND ANALYSES, MUST BE ATTACHED TO THIS DOCUMENT AND RETURNED TO THE ABOVE ADDRESS

of Samples Required 5 # of Samples Analyzed 5

Calculating the 90th percentile:

For lead and copper, list samples from the highest recorded value to the lowest recorded value. Starting from the bottom (lowest value) count up until the calculated number (# of samples analyzed x 0.9) is reached. The sample value in this number position is the 90th percentile.

90th Percentile Value Lead: 0.002 mg/L 90th Percentile Value Copper: 0.34 mg/L

TARGETING CRITERIA (Community Water Systems):

Tier 1 Sites

_____ # of single-family structures that are served by lead service lines and/or contain lead pipes or copper pipes with lead solder installed after 1982

_____ # of multiple-family structures that are served by lead service lines and/or contain lead pipes or copper pipes with lead solder installed after 1982 (only counted as Tier 1 when constitute at least 20% of the service connections)

Tier 2 Sites

_____ # of multiple-family structures that are served by lead service lines and/or contain lead pipes or copper pipes with lead solder installed after 1982

Tier 3 Sites

5 _____ # of single-family structures that contain copper pipes with lead solder installed before 1983

Exceptional Sites (other than classifications listed)

_____ Describe: _____

5 _____ **TOTAL** (should equal # samples analyzed)

Lead Service Lines

Are lead service lines present within the distribution system? Yes or No (circle one) If no, skip this section.

- A. # of samples required to be collected from lead service line sites _____
- B. # of samples collected from lead service line sites _____
- C. Difference (A-B). Explain if other than zero. _____

Methods used to identify lead service line sites: (attach additional pages if necessary)

CERTIFICATION OF COLLECTION METHODS:

I certify that:

1. Each first-draw tap sample for lead and copper is one liter in volume and to the best of my knowledge, has stood motionless in the plumbing system of each sampling site for at least six hours.
2. Each first-draw sample collected from a residential building has been collected from the cold water kitchen tap or bathroom sink tap.
3. Each first-draw sample collected from a non-residential building has been collected at an interior tap from which water is typically drawn for consumption.
4. Each first-draw sample collected during a reduced monitoring period (annual or triennial) has been collected in the months of June, July, August, or September.
5. Each resident who volunteered to collect tap water samples from his or her home has been properly instructed by this water system in the proper methods for collecting lead and copper samples. I do not challenge the accuracy of those sampling results. Enclosed is a copy of the material distributed to residents explaining the proper collection methods, and a list of the residents who performed sampling.

SIGNATURE

Patrick Hoffmaster

PATRICK M. HOFFMASTER

NAME (printed or typed)

SUPERINTENDANT / OPERATOR

TITLE

8-12-24

DATE

240-379-0209

PHONE NUMBER

IMPORTANT NOTICE: Lead Water Sample Result

Cedar Ridge Children's Home and School Water

Sample Result-Faith Kitchen Sink

On June 6, 2024, a lead water sample was collected from 12146 Cedar Ridge Road, Williamsport, MD 21742. The Safe Drinking Water Act requires the Cedar Ridge Children's Home and School to provide each customer who had a lead sample collected from their residence the result of that sample. The lead result from the sample collected at the above address is ND (non detect) parts per million (ppm).

MAXIMUM CONTAMINATION LEVEL GOAL (MCLG) & ACTION LEVEL (AL)

The MCLG for lead is zero and the AL is 15 parts per billion (or 0.015 parts per million). The MCLG is 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. The AL is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment of other requirements which a water system must follow.

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. 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 received lead from the mother's bones, which may affect brain development.

STEPS YOU CAN TAKE 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.
3. Remove debris from faucet strainers: Remove the faucet strainers/screens from all taps, rinse off the strainer, and run the water for 3 to 5 minutes. Thereafter, periodically remove the strainers and flush out any debris that may have accumulated over time.
4. Identify and replace lead solder: Lead solder (which was commonly used to join copper pipes prior to 1998) appears dull gray and when scratched with a key becomes shiny. A licensed plumber should be able to help with lead solder identification and replacement (if applicable).
5. Have an electrician check the grounding in your home: Contact a licensed electrician to check if grounding wires from the electrical system are connected to your water pipes (which may increase corrosion of metals in the plumbing). If so, check if wires can be grounded elsewhere.
6. Look for alternative sources (e.g. bottled water) or treatment of water if lead levels are elevated: If purchasing a water filter, be sure that 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.
7. Get your child tested: Contact your local health department or healthcare provider to find out how you can get your child tested for lead, if you are concerned about exposure.

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

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

For additional information, please contact Cedar Ridge Children's Home and School at 301-582-0282 ext. 162. 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 or contact your health care provider.

PWSID: 021-0020

IMPORTANT NOTICE: Lead Water Sample Result

Cedar Ridge Children's Home and School Water

Sample Result-Immanuel Kitchen Sink

On June 6, 2024, a lead water sample was collected from 12146 Cedar Ridge Road, Williamsport, MD 21742. The Safe Drinking Water Act requires the Cedar Ridge Children's Home and School to provide each customer who had a lead sample collected from their residence the result of that sample. The lead result from the sample collected at the above address is 0.00352 parts per million (ppm).

MAXIMUM CONTAMINATION LEVEL GOAL (MCLG) & ACTION LEVEL (AL)

The MCLG for lead is zero and the AL is 15 parts per billion (or 0.015 parts per million). The MCLG is 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. The AL is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment of other requirements which a water system must follow.

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. 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 received lead from the mother's bones, which may affect brain development.

STEPS YOU CAN TAKE 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.
3. Remove debris from faucet strainers: Remove the faucet strainers/screens from all taps, rinse off the strainer, and run the water from 3 to 5 minutes. Thereafter, periodically remove the strainers and flush out any debris that may have accumulated over time.
4. Identify and replace lead solder: Lead solder (which was commonly used to join copper pipes prior to 1998) appears dull gray and when scratched with a key becomes shiny. A licensed plumber should be able to help with lead solder identification and replacement (if applicable).
5. Have an electrician check the grounding in your home: Contact a licensed electrician to check if grounding wires from the electrical system are connected to your water pipes (which may increase corrosion of metals in the plumbing). If so, check if wires can be grounded elsewhere.
6. Look for alternative sources (e.g. bottled water) or treatment of water if lead levels are elevated: If purchasing a water filter, be sure that 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.
7. Get your child tested: Contact your local health department or healthcare provider to find out how you can get your child tested for lead, if you are concerned about exposure.

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

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

For additional information, please contact Cedar Ridge Children's Home and School at 301-582-0282 ext. 162. 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 or contact your health care provider.

PWSID: 021-0020

IMPORTANT NOTICE: Lead Water Sample Result

Cedar Ridge Children's Home and School Water

Sample Result-Grace Kitchen Sink

On June 6, 2024, a lead water sample was collected from 12146 Cedar Ridge Road, Williamsport, MD 21742. The Safe Drinking Water Act requires the Cedar Ridge Children's Home and School to provide each customer who had a lead sample collected from their residence the result of that sample. The lead result from the sample collected at the above address is ND (non detect) parts per million (ppm).

MAXIMUM CONTAMINATION LEVEL GOAL (MCLG) & ACTION LEVEL (AL)

The MCLG for lead is zero and the AL is 15 parts per billion (or 0.015 parts per million). The MCLG is 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. The AL is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment of other requirements which a water system must follow.

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. 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 received lead from the mother's bones, which may affect brain development.

STEPS YOU CAN TAKE 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.
3. Remove debris from faucet strainers: Remove the faucet strainers/screens from all taps, rinse off the strainer, and run the water for 3 to 5 minutes. Thereafter, periodically remove the strainers and flush out any debris that may have accumulated over time.
4. Identify and replace lead solder: Lead solder (which was commonly used to join copper pipes prior to 1998) appears dull gray and when scratched with a key becomes shiny. A licensed plumber should be able to help with lead solder identification and replacement (if applicable).
5. Have an electrician check the grounding in your home: Contact a licensed electrician to check if grounding wires from the electrical system are connected to your water pipes (which may increase corrosion of metals in the plumbing). If so, check if wires can be grounded elsewhere.
6. Look for alternative sources (e.g. bottled water) or treatment of water if lead levels are elevated: If purchasing a water filter, be sure that 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.
7. Get your child tested: Contact your local health department or healthcare provider to find out how you can get your child tested for lead, if you are concerned about exposure.

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

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

For additional information, please contact Cedar Ridge Children's Home and School at 301-582-0282 ext. 162. 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 or contact your health care provider.

PWSID: 021-0020

IMPORTANT NOTICE: Lead Water Sample Result

Cedar Ridge Children's Home and School Water

Sample Result-Gym Water Fountain-1st in Building on Right

On June 6, 2024, a lead water sample was collected from 12146 Cedar Ridge Road, Williamsport, MD 21742. The Safe Drinking Water Act requires the Cedar Ridge Children's Home and School to provide each customer who had a lead sample collected from their residence the result of that sample. The lead result from the sample collected at the above address is ND (non detect) parts per million (ppm).

MAXIMUM CONTAMINATION LEVEL GOAL (MCLG) & ACTION LEVEL (AL)

The MCLG for lead is zero and the AL is 15 parts per billion (or 0.015 parts per million). The MCLG is 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. The AL is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment of other requirements which a water system must follow.

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. 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 received lead from the mother's bones, which may affect brain development.

STEPS YOU CAN TAKE 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.
3. Remove debris from faucet strainers: Remove the faucet strainers/screens from all taps, rinse off the strainer, and run the water for 3 to 5 minutes. Thereafter, periodically remove the strainers and flush out any debris that may have accumulated over time.
4. Identify and replace lead solder: Lead solder (which was commonly used to join copper pipes prior to 1998) appears dull gray and when scratched with a key becomes shiny. A licensed plumber should be able to help with lead solder identification and replacement (if applicable).
5. Have an electrician check the grounding in your home: Contact a licensed electrician to check if grounding wires from the electrical system are connected to your water pipes (which may increase corrosion of metals in the plumbing). If so, check if wires can be grounded elsewhere.
6. Look for alternative sources (e.g. bottled water) or treatment of water if lead levels are elevated: If purchasing a water filter, be sure that 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.
7. Get your child tested: Contact your local health department or healthcare provider to find out how you can get your child tested for lead, if you are concerned about exposure.

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

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

For additional information, please contact Cedar Ridge Children's Home and School at 301-582-0282 ext. 162. 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 or contact your health care provider.

PWSID: 021-0020

IMPORTANT NOTICE: Lead Water Sample Result

Cedar Ridge Children's Home and School Water

Sample Result-School Water Fountain-High School

On June 6, 2024, a lead water sample was collected from 12146 Cedar Ridge Road, Williamsport, MD 21742. The Safe Drinking Water Act requires the Cedar Ridge Children's Home and School to provide each customer who had a lead sample collected from their residence the result of that sample. The lead result from the sample collected at the above address is ND (non detect) parts per million (ppm).

MAXIMUM CONTAMINATION LEVEL GOAL (MCLG) & ACTION LEVEL (AL)

The MCLG for lead is zero and the AL is 15 parts per billion (or 0.015 parts per million). The MCLG is 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. The AL is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment of other requirements which a water system must follow.

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. 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 received lead from the mother's bones, which may affect brain development.

STEPS YOU CAN TAKE 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.
3. **Remove debris from faucet strainers:** Remove the faucet strainers/screens from all taps, rinse off the strainer, and run the water from 3 to 5 minutes. Thereafter, periodically remove the strainers and flush out any debris that may have accumulated over time.
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6. **Look for alternative sources (e.g. bottled water) or treatment of water if lead levels are elevated:** If purchasing a water filter, be sure that 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.
7. **Get your child tested:** Contact your local health department or healthcare provider to find out how you can get your child tested for lead, if you are concerned about exposure.

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

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

For additional information, please contact Cedar Ridge Children's Home and School at 301-582-0282 ext. 162. 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 or contact your health care provider.

PWSID: 021-0020