IMPORTANT NOTICE: ELEVATED WATER SAMPLE RESULT
Magnolia Middle School

ELEVATED LEAD WATER SAMPLE RESULT
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 February 9 and 14, 2019 one hundred seventy-five (175) lead water samples were collected from Magnolia Middle School. Of these lead water samples, twenty-seven 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 samples collected at Magnolia Middle School were as follows:

65.2 parts per billion (ppb) Boy’s restroom sink by 121, right
23.6 parts per billion (ppb) Room 116 by AR 11, fourth left sink
24.9 parts per billion (ppb) Room 117 right sink
34.7 parts per billion (ppb) Room 117 third right sink
85.9 parts per billion (ppb) Room 117 fifth right sink
21.5 parts per billion (ppb) Room 117 backwall, right sink
44.6 parts per billion (ppb) Room 107 fifth left sink
226 parts per billion (ppb) Room 106 next to 105, fifth right sink
30.3 parts per billion (ppb) Room 106 next to 105, second right sink
97.5 parts per billion (ppb) Room 106 next to 105, right sink nearest door
254 parts per billion (ppb) Women’s restroom across from Gym 1, second left sink
27.8 parts per billion (ppb) Media center, material storage, right office sink
101 parts per billion (ppb) Girl’s restroom sink, pool locker room
244 parts per billion (ppb) Room 218 Ins. Computer lab, back wall, fourth left sink
20 parts per billion (ppb) Room 218 Ins. Computer lab, back wall right sink
75.3 parts per billion (ppb) Boy’s restroom across from 218, far left sink
26.5 parts per billion (ppb) Room 216, next to AR 21, fifth left sink
101 parts per billion (ppb) SR21 Storage room 216 sink
31.6 parts per billion (ppb) Room 208 drinking fountain PPW
50.8 parts per billion (ppb) Room 206, next to 205, left sink
45.9 parts per billion (ppb) Room 206, next to 205, second left sink
64.6 parts per billion (ppb) Room 206, next to 205, third left sink
42.1 parts per billion (ppb) Room 206, next to 205, fifth right sink
20.7 parts per billion (ppb) Room 206, next to 205, fourth right sink
38.1 parts per billion (ppb) Room 206, next to 205, third right sink
49.8 parts per billion (ppb) Room 206, next to 205, second right sink
45.6 parts per billion (ppb) Room 207, from hallway, back wall, left sink

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**
Results were received on July 30, 2019. Handwash only signs were placed at the sinks. The fountain was taken out of service.

**NEXT STEPS**
At this time our remedial action is to use these sinks for hand washing only and to permanently disconnect the drinking fountain.

**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 Patti Jo Beard, Harford County Public Schools, at 410-638-4088. 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](http://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.