



Lead in Drinking Water – Public and Nonpublic Schools

Updated in response to legislation effective as of June 1, 2021

IMPORTANT NOTICE: ELEVATED LEAD WATER SAMPLE RESULT(S) **Swan Creek School**

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 **March 10 and 11, 2022**, **forty-three** lead water samples were collected from **Swan Creek School**. Of these lead water samples, **twenty-seven** had levels of lead exceeding the State's revised action level of 5 parts per billion (ppb) (*formerly 20 ppb; 5 ppb effective June 1, 2021*) for lead in drinking water in school buildings. The elevated lead results from the samples collected at **Swan Creek High School** were as follows:

Kitchen, right side sink, right faucet	6.4 ppb
Kitchen, right side sink, middle faucet	16.0 ppb
Kitchen, right side sink, left faucet	11.6 ppb
Kitchen, left side sink, right faucet	18.6 ppb
Kitchen, left side sink, middle faucet	39.9 ppb
Kitchen, left sink, left faucet	15.1 ppb
Drinking fountain across from Room 118	65.3 ppb
Drinking fountain outside Room 141	18.1 ppb
Drinking fountain in girl's locker room	59.9 ppb
Drinking fountain in boy's locker room	6.9 ppb
FAPE, Room 115, front wall sink	16.0 ppb
FAPE, Room 115, first left sink	39.3 ppb
FAPE, Room 115, second left sink	88.3 ppb
FAPE, Room 115, third left sink	609.3 ppb
FAPE, Room 115, back wall sink	884.4 ppb
FAPE, Room 115, back right wall sink	170.3 ppb
FAPE, Room 115, right wall sink	43.2 ppb
Drinking fountain across from Room 132	44.4 ppb
Room 132 fountain	6.6 ppb
Room 130 fountain	46.5 ppb
Room 127A, Faculty lounge sink	23.7 ppb
Room 126 fountain	40.2 ppb
Health Suite, Room 117 sink	15.5 ppb
Health Suite, Room 116 sink	36.4 ppb
Annex, Room 144, right fountain	40.7 ppb
Annex, Room 144, left fountain	11.6 ppb
Drinking fountain outside main office	7.4 ppb

ACTION LEVEL (AL)

Effective June 1, 2021, the State's AL for lead in drinking water samples collected from outlets in school buildings has been lowered to 5 ppb. The AL is the concentration of lead which, if exceeded, triggers required remediation of drinking water outlets.

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 sources 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 workplace 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

Access to the drinking fountains was restricted. Signs were posted at kitchen sinks: "Run Water For 30 Seconds Before Use." Signs were posted at other sinks: "Handwash Only."

NEXT STEPS

The drinking fountains will be replaced or removed. Fixtures on the sinks will be replaced.

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

For additional information, please contact **Rich Hanzevack**, Harford County Public Schools Facilities Department 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. 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.