

## Lead in Drinking Water – Public and Nonpublic Schools

### **IMPORTANT NOTICE: ELEVATED WATER SAMPLE RESULT(S)** **Maryland School for the Deaf, Frederick Campus** **Second Round of Tests**

#### **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 October 8, 2018, **125** lead water samples were collected from Maryland School for the Deaf, Frederick Campus. Of these lead water samples, **30** 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 sample(s) collected at Maryland School for the Deaf, Frederick Campus were as follows:

- 36** parts per billion (ppb) Ijams-Vance Cafeteria, serving line sink, #IVD-SINK-8.
- 23** parts per billion (ppb) Ijams-Vance Cafeteria, kitchen small sink, #IVD-SINK-11.
- 940** parts per billion (ppb) Kent-McCanner, room F107 sink, #KENT-SINK-F107.
- 530** parts per billion (ppb) Kent-McCanner, room F107 icemaker, #KENT-REF-2.
- 74** parts per billion (ppb) Kent-McCanner, room F118 sink, #KENT-SINK-F118B.
- 174** parts per billion (ppb) Kent-McCanner, room F118 icemaker, #KENT-REF-1.
- 350** parts per billion (ppb) Kent-McCanner, room F124 sink, #KENT-SINK-F124.
- 920** parts per billion (ppb) Kent-McCanner, room E135 sink, #KENT-SINK-E135.
- 120** parts per billion (ppb) Kent-McCanner, room E135 icemaker, #KENT-REF-4.
- 850** parts per billion (ppb) Kent-McCanner, room E121 sink, #KENT-SINK-E121.
- 350** parts per billion (ppb) Kent-McCanner, kitchen sink, #KENT-SINK-K5.
- 1200** parts per billion (ppb) Kent-McCanner, kitchen sink, #KENT-SINK-K6.
- 640** parts per billion (ppb) Kent-McCanner, kitchen sink, #KENT-SINK-K7.
- 990** parts per billion (ppb) Kent-McCanner, room S145 sink, #KENT-SINK-S145.
- 1000** parts per billion (ppb) Kent-McCanner, room S137 sink, #KENT-SINK-S137.
- 250** parts per billion (ppb) Kent-McCanner, room S139 sink, #KENT-SINK-S139.
- 200** parts per billion (ppb) Kent-McCanner, room S142 sink, #KENT-SINK-S142.
- 390** parts per billion (ppb) Kent-McCanner, room S122 sink, #KENT-SINK-S122.
- 23** parts per billion (ppb) Klipp-Redmond Hall, 2<sup>nd</sup> floor bathroom sink, #KLIPP-SINK-2-6.
- 33** parts per billion (ppb) Foxwell-Moylan Hall, 3rd floor bathroom sink, #FOX-SINK-3-1.
- 24** parts per billion (ppb) Fauple Hall, 3rd floor bathroom sink, #FHD-SINK-3-4.
- 38** parts per billion (ppb) Fauple Hall, 3rd floor bathroom sink, #FHD-SINK-3-5.
- 33** parts per billion (ppb) Benson Gym snack bar sink, #BEN-SINK-21.
- 100** parts per billion (ppb) Benson Gym trainer's room sink, #BEN-SINK-19.
- 69** parts per billion (ppb) Benson Gym trainer's room icemaker, #BEN-ICE-1.
- 93** parts per billion (ppb) Behrens Concession Stand sink, #BB-SINK-1.
- 23** parts per billion (ppb) Shockley House kitchen sink, #SH-SINK-1.
- 540** parts per billion (ppb) Shockley House bathroom sink, #SH-SINK-2.
- 56** parts per billion (ppb) Shockley House bathroom sink, #SH-SINK-3.
- 47** parts per billion (ppb) Maintenance Building break room sink, #SSB-SINK-3.

## **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**

Maryland School for the Deaf shut down affected sinks and ice makers upon receipt of test results.

## **NEXT STEPS**

Maryland School for the Deaf will install point of service filters and/or replace the plumbing fixtures.

## **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 Ann Miller at 301-360-2010. 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.