

Lead in Drinking Water – Public and Nonpublic Schools

IMPORTANT NOTICE: ELEVATED WATER SAMPLE RESULT **Joppatowne High 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 January 19, 2019, two hundred and six (206) lead water samples were collected from Joppatowne High School. Of these lead water samples, **thirty** 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 Joppatowne High School were as follows:

20.1 parts per billion (ppb) Sink in Room 150A
31.0 parts per billion (ppb) Sink in Room 154, left
31.7 parts per billion (ppb) Sink in Room 155, right
27.9 parts per billion (ppb) Outdoor men’s restroom sink, right
34.4 parts per billion (ppb) Sink in Principal’s office restroom
118 parts per billion (ppb) Sink in teacher’s lounge 12
102 parts per billion (ppb) Foods sink in Room 101, right wall, left
43.1 parts per billion (ppb) Foods sink in Room 101, right wall, right
32.1 parts per billion (ppb) Sink in Room 103, left, right
54.1 parts per billion (ppb) Women’s restroom sink, across from 101, left
138 parts per billion (ppb) Men’s restroom sink, across from 108, left
104 parts per billion (ppb) Men’s restroom sink, across from 108, second left
135 parts per billion (ppb) Men’s restroom sink, across from 108, third left
166 parts per billion (ppb) Men’s restroom sink, across from 108, right
20.1 parts per billion (ppb) Sink in Room 204, front wall
23.9 parts per billion (ppb) Sink in Room 205, back second left, left
187 parts per billion (ppb) Sink in Room 205, back second left, right
36.4 parts per billion (ppb) Sink in Room 205, back third left, left
116 parts per billion (ppb) Sink in Room 205, back fifth left, left
70 parts per billion (ppb) Sink in Room 205, back fifth left, right
28.1 parts per billion (ppb) Storage room 205/206 sink
41.2 parts per billion (ppb) Sink in Room 206, third left, single
37.6 parts per billion (ppb) Sink in Room 206, fifth right, left
32.4 parts per billion (ppb) Sink in Room 206, right, right
49.2 parts per billion (ppb) Sink in Room 211, left wall, first left
26.7 parts per billion (ppb) Sink in Room 211, left wall, fourth left, left
28.6 parts per billion (ppb) Sink in Room 211, right wall, left, right
69.3 parts per billion (ppb) Sink in Room 211, right wall, second left, right
29.4 parts per billion (ppb) Sink in Room 211, right wall, right, right
26.1 parts per billion (ppb) Room in 212, chemistry 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 3, 2019. Handwash only signs were placed at the sinks.

NEXT STEPS

At this time our remedial action is to use these sinks for hand washing only.

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. 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.