

## Lead in Drinking Water – Public and Nonpublic Schools

### **IMPORTANT NOTICE: ELEVATED WATER SAMPLE RESULT(S)** **Carney Elementary School**

#### **ELEVATED LEAD WATER SAMPLE RESULT(S)**

All Maryland public and nonpublic schools are required to sample all drinking water sources for the presence of lead pursuant to the Code of Maryland Regulations. On December 11, 2021, 33 water samples were collected from Carney Elementary School. Of these water samples, (23) had levels of lead exceeding the action level of 5 parts per billion (ppb) for lead in drinking water in school buildings. The elevated lead results from the sample(s) collected Carney Elementary School were as follows:

6.11 parts per billion (ppb) Tap/Office/Workroom/Hand sink  
5.66 parts per billion (ppb) Tap/Health Suite/Exam Room/Hand sink  
10.9 parts per billion (ppb) Tap/Room 1/Hand sink  
13.5 parts per billion (ppb) Tap/Room 2/Hand sink  
9.31 parts per billion (ppb) Tap/Room K1/Hand sink  
15.4 parts per billion (ppb) Tap/Room K2/Hand sink  
17.5 parts per billion (ppb) Tap/Room 5/Hand sink  
9.78 parts per billion (ppb) Tap/Room 6/Hand sink  
7.92 parts per billion (ppb) Tap/Room 7/Hand sink  
6.78 parts per billion (ppb) Tap/Room 8/Hand sink  
12.6 parts per billion (ppb) Tap/Room 9/Hand sink  
15.4 parts per billion (ppb) Tap/Room 10/Hand sink  
19.9 parts per billion (ppb) Tap/Room 11/Hand sink  
13.5 parts per billion (ppb) Tap/Room 12/Hand sink  
15.4 parts per billion (ppb) Tap/Room 13/Hand sink  
17.2 parts per billion (ppb) Tap/Room 14/Hand sink  
8.13 parts per billion (ppb) Tap/Room 15/Hand sink  
8.46 parts per billion (ppb) Tap/Room 16/Hand sink  
18.8 parts per billion (ppb) Tap/Room 17/hand sink  
14.1 parts per billion (ppb) Tap/Library/Workroom/Hand sink  
11.6 parts per billion (ppb) Tap/Room 19/Hand sink  
7.34 parts per billion (ppb) Tap/Room 20/Hand sink  
13.1 parts per billion (ppb) Tap/Room 21/Hand sink

#### **IMMEDIATE ACTIONS TAKEN**

Fixtures with elevated levels were marked as handwash only. Kitchen fixtures above the AL were labeled with “Flush for 30 Seconds Before Use”. A work order was submitted to have these fixtures replaced. Bottled water will continue to be provided for drinking.

#### **NEXT STEPS**

The fixture will be remediated. It will not be returned to typical operation until it has been sampled and found to be below the action level. Upon completion of this action a notification will be sent to the school community. Bottled drinking water will continue to be provided until all drinking water fixtures are sampled and found to be below the action level.

### **ACTION LEVEL (AL)**

The AL is 5 ppb for lead in drinking water in school buildings. The AL is the concentration of lead which, if exceeded, triggers required remediation.

### **LOCAL AND FEDERAL DRINKING WATER STANDARDS**

Without being required to do so, BCPS has tested school drinking fountains for lead since 2016. There are no federal regulations for schools regarding drinking water. The federal Clean Drinking Water Act requires public water systems to test for lead. Nine of our schools have well systems, and those systems have tested for lead as required.

### **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 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.

### **HOW CONSUMERS CAN 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. If lead was present in the plumbing, it would dissolve more easily in hot water.

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

### **ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**

1. For additional information, please contact Brendan Richardson, Supervisor, Environmental Services at 443.887.6310 or [brichardson4@bcps.org](mailto:brichardson4@bcps.org).
2. For additional information about 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).
3. If you are concerned about exposure, contact your healthcare provider. If you do not have a healthcare provider, please contact the Baltimore County Department of Health at 410.887.3725.