



## 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)** **Bayside Elementary 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 **December 1, 2021, 40** lead water samples were collected from **Bayside Elementary School**. Of these lead water samples, **8** 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 sample(s) collected at **Bayside Elementary School** were:

Tap location	Type	parts per billion (ppb)
Media Office	CR=Classroom sink	13
Art #1	CR=Classroom sink	21.5
Art Storage	CR=Classroom sink	9.3
2A	CS=Clstrm comb sink (sink outlet)	25.9
9A	CS=Clstrm comb sink (sink outlet)	9.6
11A	CS=Clstrm comb sink (sink outlet)	20.2
12A	CS=Clstrm comb sink (sink outlet)	26.6
C-7	CR=Classroom sink	142

#### **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,



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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

Signage will be posted indicating non-consumable water and follow up samples will be collected the week of January 17<sup>th</sup>.

## NEXT STEPS

The next steps will be determined by the new results received which may be a fixture replacement, a filter installed and/or capping off the fixture.

## 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 the **Board of Education at 410.758.2403 x 140**. 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.



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## 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)** **Centreville Elementary 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 **November 16, 2021, 48** lead water samples were collected from **Centreville Elementary School**. Of these lead water samples, **1** 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 sample(s) collected at **Centreville Elementary School** were:

Tap location	Type	parts per billion (ppb)
HW btw 314/316	CS=Clstrm comb sink (sink outlet)	7.8

#### **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**

Follow up samples will be collected on Friday, December 17, 2021 and signage will be posted indicating non-consumable water.



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## NEXT STEPS

The next steps will be determined by the new results received which may be a fixture replacement, a filter installed and/or capping off the fixture.

## 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 the **Board of Education at 410.758.2403 x 140**. 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.



## 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)** **Church Hill Elementary 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 **November 11, 2021, 42** lead water samples were collected from **Church Hill Elementary School**. Of these lead water samples, **4** 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 sample(s) collected at **Church Hill Elementary School** were:

<b>Tap location</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>parts per billion (ppb)</b>
Faculty Lounge	TL=Teachers' lounge sink	7.0
Kitchen Back Wall Pot Sink #1	KS=Kitchen Sink	9.9
<i>Kitchen Back Wall Pot Sink #1</i>	<i>KS=Kitchen Sink/flushed</i>	<i>&lt;5.0</i>
Rm 112	CS=Clstrm comb sink (sink outlet)	20.1
Rm 120	CS=Clstrm comb sink (sink outlet)	17.9

#### **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.



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## IMMEDIATE ACTIONS TAKEN

Follow up samples will be collected on Friday, December 17, 2021 and signage will be posted indicating non-consumable water.

## NEXT STEPS

The next steps will be determined by the new results received which may be a fixture replacement, a filter installed and/or capping off the fixture.

## 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 the **Board of Education at 410.758.2403 x 140**. 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.



## 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)** **Centreville Middle 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 **December 2, 2021**, **40** lead water samples were collected from **Centreville Middle School**. Of these lead water samples, **24** 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 sample(s) collected at **Centreville Middle School** were:

Tap location	Type	parts per billion (ppb)
Nurse's Office	NO=Nurse's office sink	11.1
Office WR Sink	OT=Other	12.3
Art Work Room	CR=Classroom sink	10.8
Art Office	CR=Classroom sink	22.6
Home Ec/Life Skills	CR=Classroom sink	6.1
IA-1	CR=Classroom sink	14.5
IA-2	CR=Classroom sink	6.2
C-9 Planning	CR=Classroom sink	14.6
C-12 Testing	CR=Classroom sink	19.8
C-8	CR=Classroom sink	10.4
C-6	CR=Classroom sink	10.5
C-3	CR=Classroom sink	10.7
C-1	CR=Classroom sink	5.5
B-6	CR=Classroom sink	12.7
B-8 Math Specialist	CR=Classroom sink	14.2
B-7	CR=Classroom sink	16.1
A-9 Guidance Planning	CR=Classroom sink	7.1
A-8	CR=Classroom sink	6.8
A-6	CR=Classroom sink	6.4
A-5 Storage	CR=Classroom sink	36.6
A-4	CR=Classroom sink	6.3
A-3	CR=Classroom sink	6.3
A-1	CR=Classroom sink	6.6
A-12	CR=Classroom sink	14.3



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## **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**

Signage will be posted indicating non-consumable water and follow up samples will be collected the week of January 17<sup>th</sup>.

## **NEXT STEPS**

The next steps will be determined by the new results received which may be a fixture replacement, a filter installed and/or capping off the fixture.

## **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 the **Board of Education at 410.758.2403 x 140**. 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.



## 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)** **Grasonville Elementary 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 **November 18, 2021, 40** lead water samples were collected from **Grasonville Elementary School**. Of these lead water samples, **8** 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 sample(s) collected **Grasonville Elementary School** were:

<b>Tap location</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>parts per billion (ppb)</b>
Rm 115 Art	CS=Clstrm comb sink (sink outlet)	5.9
Rm 161	CS=Clstrm comb sink (sink outlet)	12.4
Rm 164	CS=Clstrm comb sink (sink outlet)	12.1
Rm 181	CS=Clstrm comb sink (sink outlet)	6.8
Rm 182	CS=Clstrm comb sink (sink outlet)	8.1
Rm 183	CS=Clstrm comb sink (sink outlet)	5.1
Kitchen Side Wall Pot Sink #1	KS=Kitchen Sink	8.7
Rm 176 Media Wk Rm	CR=Classroom sink	14.7

#### **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**

Follow up samples will be collected on Tuesday, January 4, 2022 and signage will be posted indicating non-consumable water on Wednesday, December 22, 2021.

#### **NEXT STEPS**

The next steps will be determined by the new results received which may be a fixture replacement, a filter installed and/or capping off the fixture.

#### **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 the **Board of Education at 410.758.2403 x 140**. 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.



## 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)** **Kennard Elementary 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 **November 17, 2021, 41** lead water samples were collected from **Kennard Elementary School**. Of these lead water samples, **5** 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 sample(s) collected at **Kennard Elementary School** were:

Tap location	Type	parts per billion (ppb)
138	CS=Clstrm comb sink (sink outlet)	12.9
134	CS=Clstrm comb sink (sink outlet)	7.1
131 Art #2	CR=Classroom sink	7.4
108	CS=Clstrm comb sink (sink outlet)	6.4
106	CS=Clstrm comb sink (sink outlet)	5.4

#### **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.



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## IMMEDIATE ACTIONS TAKEN

Follow up samples will be collected on Friday, December 17, 2021 and signage will be posted indicating non-consumable water.

## NEXT STEPS

The next steps will be determined by the new results received which may be a fixture replacement, a filter installed and/or capping off the fixture.

## 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 the **Board of Education at 410.758.2403 x 140**. 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.



## 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)** **Kent Island Elementary 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 **November 30, 2021**, **44** lead water samples were collected from **Kent Island Elementary School**. Of these lead water samples, **5** 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 sample(s) collected at **Kent Island Elementary School** were:

Tap location	Type	parts per billion (ppb)
Rm 500	CR – Classroom sink	9.0
Art Work Room	CR – Classroom sink	32.6
Rm 324	CS - Classroom combo sink outlet	34.1
Rm 309	CR – Classroom sink	7.9
Rm 308	CR – Classroom sink	7.7

#### **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.



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## **IMMEDIATE ACTIONS TAKEN**

Signage will be posted indicating non-consumable water and follow up samples will be collected the week of January 17<sup>th</sup>.

## **NEXT STEPS**

The next steps will be determined by the new results received which may be a fixture replacement, a filter installed and/or capping off the fixture.

## **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 the **Board of Education at 410.758.2403 x 140**. 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.



## 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)** **Kent Island High 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 **December 16, 2021**, **46** lead water samples were collected from **Kent Island High School**. Of these lead water samples, **5** 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 sample(s) collected at **Kent Island High School** were:

Tap location	Type	parts per billion (ppb)
SGA Office Sink	Other	7
Rm 508	Classroom sink	8.2
Pot Sink nr Office	Kitchen Sink	62.5
Prep Sink West wall	Kitchen Sink	6.1
Rm 264 Teacher Planning	Teachers' lounge sink	5.1

#### **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.



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## IMMEDIATE ACTIONS TAKEN

Signage was posted indicating non-consumable water and follow up samples will be collected the week of January 24<sup>th</sup>.

## NEXT STEPS

The next steps will be determined by the new results received which may be a fixture replacement, a filter installed and/or capping off the fixture.

## 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 the **Board of Education at 410.758.2403 x 140**. 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.



## 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)** **Matapeake Elementary 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 **December 08, 2021, 49** lead water samples were collected from **Matapeake Elementary School**. Of these lead water samples, **8** 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 sample(s) collected at **Matapeake Elementary School** were:

Tap location	Type	parts per billion (ppb)
120 Music	Classroom sink	6.8
251	Classroom sink	8.6
Hallway btw 240 & 241	Other	47.8
240	Classroom sink	23.5
Hallway btw 231 & 234	Other	7.8
234	Classroom sink	21.3
232	Classroom sink	10.2
231	Classroom sink	8.2

#### **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.



# QUEEN ANNE'S COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS

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## **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**

Signage will be posted indicating non-consumable water and follow up samples will be collected the week of January 24<sup>th</sup>.

## **NEXT STEPS**

The next steps will be determined by the new results received which may be a fixture replacement, a filter installed and/or capping off the fixture.

## **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 the **Board of Education at 410.758.2403 x 140**. 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.



## 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)** **Matapeake Middle 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 **December 9, 2021**, **33** lead water samples were collected from **Matapeake Middle School**. Of these lead water samples, **1** 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 sample(s) collected at **Matapeake Middle School** were:

Tap location	Type	parts per billion (ppb)
Kitchen Table Sink	KS=Kitchen Sink	7.9

#### **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.



# QUEEN ANNE'S COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS

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## IMMEDIATE ACTIONS TAKEN

Signage will be posted indicating non-consumable water and a follow up sample will be collected on January 20, 2022.

## NEXT STEPS

The next steps will be determined by the new results received which may be a fixture replacement, a filter installed and/or capping off the fixture.

## 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 the **Board of Education at 410.758.2403 x 140**. 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.



## 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)**

#### **Queen Anne's County High 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 **December 14, 2021, 52** lead water samples were collected from **Queen Anne's County High School**. Of these lead water samples, **8** 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 sample(s) collected at **Queen Anne's County High School** were:

Tap location	Type	parts per billion (ppb)
Rm 104 Prep Rm	Classroom sink	501
btw 112/114 114B	Classroom sink	45.1
Rm 304 A Shop	Classroom sink	12.7
Rm 306	Classroom sink	7.8
Rm 314 A	Clstrm comb sink (sink outlet)	24.9
Rm 316 A	Classroom sink	11.9
Rm 318 Back Rm	Clstrm comb sink (sink outlet)	42.3
Rm 322	Classroom sink	7.1

#### **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.



# QUEEN ANNE'S COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS

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## **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**

Signage will be posted indicating non-consumable water and follow up samples will be collected the week of January 24<sup>th</sup>.

## **NEXT STEPS**

The next steps will be determined by the new results received which may be a fixture replacement, a filter installed and/or capping off the fixture.

## **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 the **Board of Education at 410.758.2403 x 140**. 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.



**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)**  
**Sudlersville Elementary 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 **November 9, 2021, 39** lead water samples were collected from **Sudlersville Elementary School**. Of these lead water samples, **25** 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 lead results from the sample(s) collected at **Sudlersville Elementary School** were as follows:

<b>Tap location</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>parts per billion (ppb)</b>
Nurse's Office	CR=Classroom sink	17.5
Rm 71	CS=Clstrm comb sink (sink outlet)	9.4
Rm 73	CS=Clstrm comb sink (sink outlet)	<5.0
Rm 76	CS=Clstrm comb sink (sink outlet)	23.6
Rm 68	CS=Clstrm comb sink (sink outlet)	30.2
DF Across from 66	DF=Drinking water fountain (bubbler & water cooler style)	<5.0
Media Workroom	CR=Classroom sink	34.7
Rm 66 Sink #2	CR=Classroom sink	19.9
Rm 66 Sink #3	CR=Classroom sink	11.8
Rm 131	CS=Clstrm comb sink (sink outlet)	31.4
Rm 92	CS=Clstrm comb sink (sink outlet)	27.1
Rm 115	CS=Clstrm comb sink (sink outlet)	28.0
Rm 94	CS=Clstrm comb sink (sink outlet)	18.9
Rm 114	CS=Clstrm comb sink (sink outlet)	<5.0
Rm 96	CS=Clstrm comb sink (sink outlet)	5.9
Rm 111	CS=Clstrm comb sink (sink outlet)	7.7
Rm 110	CS=Clstrm comb sink (sink outlet)	9.4
HW across Rm 110	DF=Drinking water fountain (bubbler & water cooler style)	<5.0
Rm 108	CS=Clstrm comb sink (sink outlet)	23.9
Rm 107	CS=Clstrm comb sink (sink outlet)	10.7
Rm 104	CS=Clstrm comb sink (sink outlet)	26.2
B4 Judy Ctr Office	CS=Clstrm comb sink (sink outlet)	<5.0
Art #1	CS=Clstrm comb sink (sink outlet)	35.5
Art #2	CS=Clstrm comb sink (sink outlet)	30.1
Rm 7	CS=Clstrm comb sink (sink outlet)	35.8
Rm 55	CS=Clstrm comb sink (sink outlet)	<5.0
Rm 51	CS=Clstrm comb sink (sink outlet)	23.1
Rm 47	CS=Clstrm comb sink (sink outlet)	21.7
Rm 10	CS=Clstrm comb sink (sink outlet)	26.8
Rm 13	CS=Clstrm comb sink (sink outlet)	32.7
HW across - Gym	DF=Drinking water fountain (bubbler & water cooler style)	<5.0
Kitchen left side Pot Sink #1	KS=Kitchen Sink	<5.0
Kitchen left side Pot Sink #2	KS=Kitchen Sink	<5.0
Kitchen back wall Pot Sink #1	KS=Kitchen Sink	<5.0
Kitchen	IM=Ice Machine	<5.0
Rm 35	CS=Clstrm comb sink (sink outlet)	30.1



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## **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**

Follow up samples will be collected on Wednesday, December 15, 2021 as the proper flushing procedures were not followed prior to collecting the original samples.

## **NEXT STEPS**

The next steps will be determined by the new results received; however, a sticker may be posted indicating non-consumable water, a fixture replacement, a filter installed and/or capping off the fixture.

## **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 the **Board of Education at 410.758.2403 x 140**. 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.



## 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)** **Sudlersville Middle 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 **November 23, 2021, 30** lead water samples were collected from **Sudlersville Middle School**. Of these lead water samples, **4** 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 sample(s) collected at **Sudlersville Middle School** were:

Tap location	Type	parts per billion (ppb)
101 Health Suite	NO – Nurse's sink	6.1
Rm 209 Kiln Rm	CR – Classroom sink	12.0
Rm 709	CS – classroom combo sink	5.5
306 Media Office	CR – Classroom sink	11.4

#### **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.



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## IMMEDIATE ACTIONS TAKEN

Signage was posted indicating non-consumable water on January 2, 2022 and follow up samples will be collected the week of January 10<sup>th</sup>.

## NEXT STEPS

The next steps will be determined by the new results received which may be a fixture replacement, a filter installed and/or capping off the fixture.

## 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 the **Board of Education at 410.758.2403 x 140**. 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.



# QUEEN ANNE'S COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS

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## 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)** **Stevensville Middle 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 **December 7, 2021**, **34** lead water samples were collected from **Stevensville Middle School**. Of these lead water samples, **1** 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 sample(s) collected at **Stevensville Middle School** were:

Tap location	Type	parts per billion (ppb)
Next to Stove Pot Fill	KS=Kitchen Sink	34.9

#### **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.



# QUEEN ANNE'S COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS

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## IMMEDIATE ACTIONS TAKEN

Signage will be posted indicating non-consumable water and follow up samples will be collected the week of January 17<sup>th</sup>.

## NEXT STEPS

The next steps will be determined by the new results received which may be a fixture replacement, a filter installed and/or capping off the fixture.

## 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 the **Board of Education at 410.758.2403 x 140**. 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.