Havenwood Church Preschool Center
100 E. Ridgely Road
Lutherville, Maryland 21093
410-252-5420

Elevated Leadwater samples in one area of Church IMPORTANT NOTICE: ELEVATED LEAD WATER SAMPLE RESULT.

Havenwood Presbyterian Church 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 September 10,2026 lead water samples were collected from Havenwood Church and Preschool Center Of these lead water samples, 1 had levels of lead exceeding the States revised action level of parts per billion (ppb) (formerly 20 ppb; ppb effective June 1, 2021) for lead in drinking water in school buildings. The elevated lead results from the sample(s) collected at Havenwood Church and Preschool Center were as follows:

19.6 parts per billion (ppb) church kitchen sink- this sink is never used by the preschool only by the church

ACTION LEVEL (AL)

Effective June 1, 2021, the States AL for lead in drinking water samples collected from outlets in school buildings has been lowered to 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 mothers' 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

Signs were posted by all areas with exceeded lead testing that they were closed/ no drinking from any of these faucets.

NEXT STEPS On September 17th, the water was turned off to place a new filter in the collection system and samples will again be collected and sent to the lab to acquire new results. This area will remain closed until those results are returned and proven to be under the parts per billion thresholds.

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 1 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 Susan Riegger {410-252- 5420} For additional information on reducing lead exposure around your home/building and the health effects of lead, visit EPAs 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.