



Maryland Chapter

7338 Baltimore Avenue, Suite 102
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Committee: Education, Health, and Environmental Affairs

Testimony on: SB992 – “School Buildings - Drinking Water Outlets - Elevated Level of Lead (Safe School Drinking Water Act)”

Position: Support

Hearing Date: February 11, 2020

The Maryland Sierra Club urges a favorable report on this bill. The bill would aid the efforts of local school systems in Maryland to address the pernicious presence of lead in school drinking water – a substantial threat to the health of Maryland’s children – by defining “an elevated level of lead” in drinking water as a level that exceeds five parts per billion.

This legislation complements and furthers the intent of legislation enacted last year by the General Assembly (Chapter 557) to reduce the presence of lead in school drinking water. In that legislation, the General Assembly declared that “any exposure to lead in drinking water is dangerous to the health and development of children,” and that “[i]t is the intent of the General Assembly that schools work proactively to reduce the concentration of lead in drinking water outlets below 5 parts per billion.” (MD Environment Article, Section 6-1501.1.) The five parts-per-billion standard is in accord with the standard used by the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) that public health actions should be initiated for children with a lead level in their blood of 5 µg/dl.

Lead is a neurotoxin that adversely affects humans and virtually every other form of life. Lead exposure in young children can result in lowered intelligence, reading and learning disabilities, impaired hearing, reduced attention span, hyperactivity, delayed puberty, reduced postnatal growth, and reduced earning potential. It also is associated with reduced impulse control; there have been associations between childhood lead exposure and proclivity to violence and crime in adulthood. Furthermore, lead exposure is often insidious – while acute poisoning can result in dramatic health failures, the more common chronic exposures have no distinct symptoms and are therefore sometimes overlooked or misinterpreted, leading to possibly-permanent brain damage.

Since the General Assembly has told schools that they should “work proactively to reduce the concentration of lead in drinking water outlets below 5 parts per billion,” it is fully appropriate to define “an elevated level of lead” in drinking water using this standard. The threat posed to the health of Maryland’s children by lead is grave, and there should not be any ambiguity as to the obligation of schools to act in accord with a clear 5 parts-per-billion standard.

For these reasons, the Maryland Sierra Club urges a favorable report on this bill.

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