



Assessing the Risk of Lead Exposure to Children from Drinking Water in Metro Vancouver Child Care Facilities

Thomas Quach

A grayscale background image showing a close-up of a water tap. Water is flowing from the tap, creating a spray of droplets. The tap handle and the faucet body are visible, though slightly out of focus. The overall tone is light and monochromatic.

Project Purpose

- Assess and characterize the risk of lead contamination
- Assess the effectiveness of flushing as a control measure



Presentation Overview

Background

Project Methodology

Project Findings

Recommended Future Projects

Background: Sources of Exposure

Pre-1970 - vehicle exhaust contained lead from leaded gasoline

- U.S. E.P.A. began phase-out in 1970's

- Canada *Gasoline Regulations* enacted 1990

Average daily lead exposure: 20% from drinking water sources

Background: Drinking Water Concerns

Flint, Michigan:

- Acidic drinking water with no corrosion inhibitor
- Lead distribution pipes corroded
- 100,000 residents exposed to lead

Metro Vancouver (2016):

- pH 6.5 (untreated)
- pH 7.2 (treated)
- Soda ash used for corrosion control

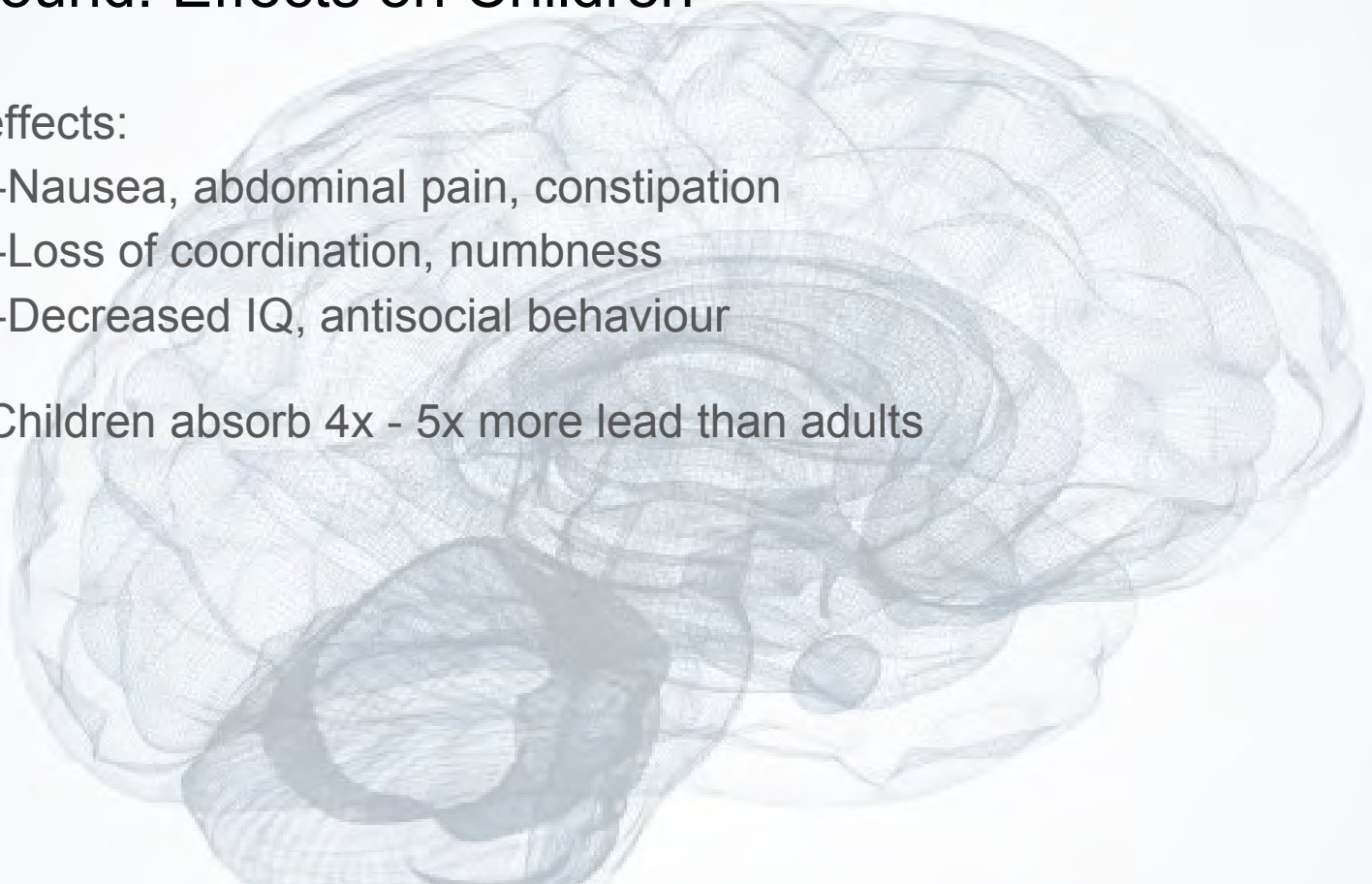
A person is holding a large white sign with the text "DON'T POISON OUR KIDS!" written in black marker. The sign is held up against a background of trees and a building. The text is arranged in four lines: "DON'T", "POISON", "OUR", and "KIDS!". There is a small logo in the bottom right corner of the sign.

Background: Effects on Children

Chronic effects:

- Nausea, abdominal pain, constipation
- Loss of coordination, numbness
- Decreased IQ, antisocial behaviour

W.H.O.: Children absorb 4x - 5x more lead than adults



Background: Involved Agencies

BCCDC:



Dr. Reza Afshari, Senior Scientist

BC Centre for Disease Control

An agency of the Provincial Health Services Authority



Fraser Health Authority:

Annette Dellinger, Child Care Licensing Manager



fraserhealth

Better health. Best in health care

Methods: Sample & Data Collection

Candidate list provided by Fraser Health Authority

Initial Contact:

- Telephone, e-mail, site visit

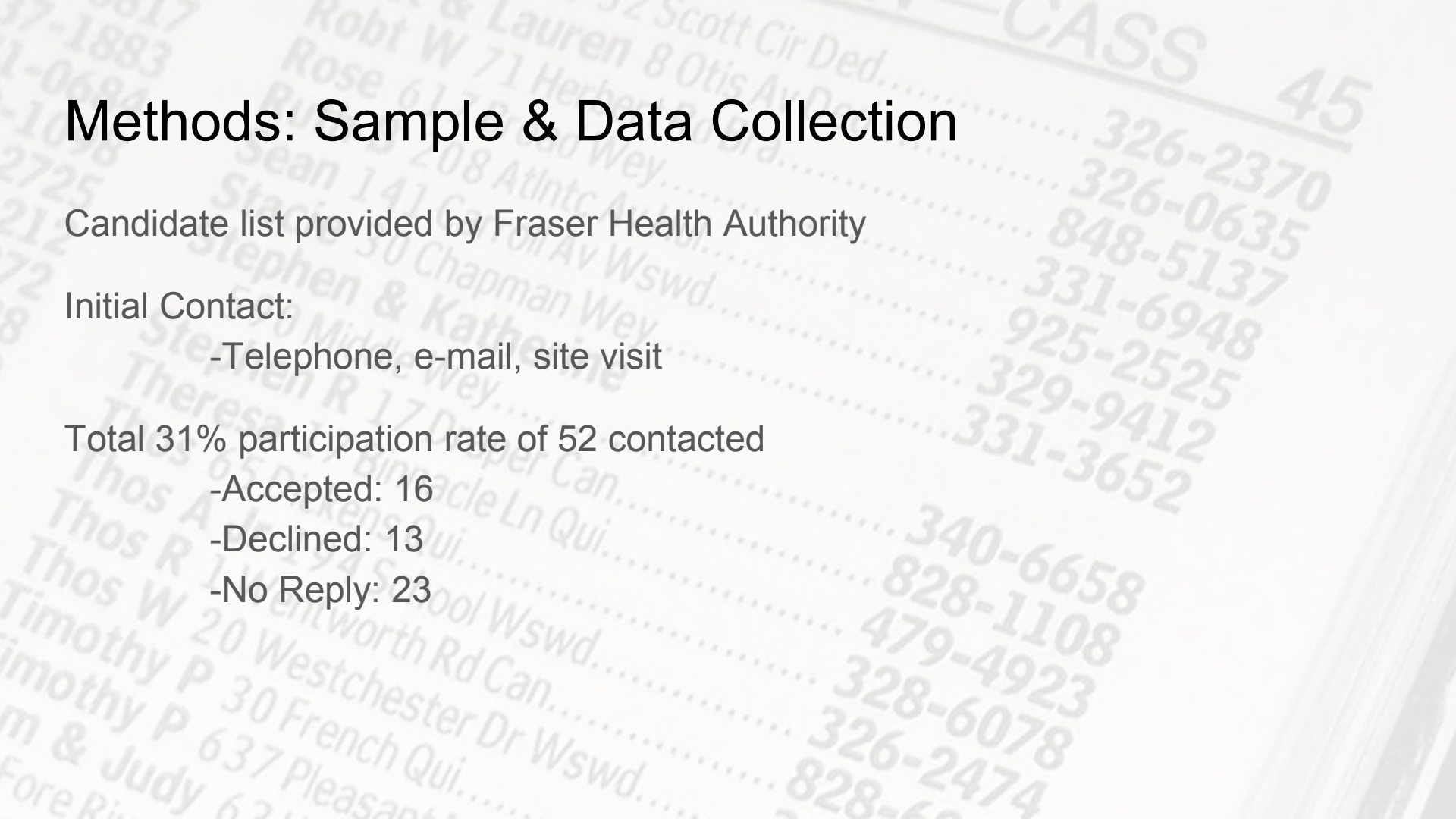
Total 31% participation rate of 52 contacted

- Accepted: 16

- Declined: 13

- No Reply: 23

CASS 45



Methods: Sample & Data Collection

A background image showing a person's hands holding a clear plastic bottle under a chrome faucet in a kitchen sink. The person is wearing a ring on their left hand. The scene is brightly lit, and the background is slightly blurred.

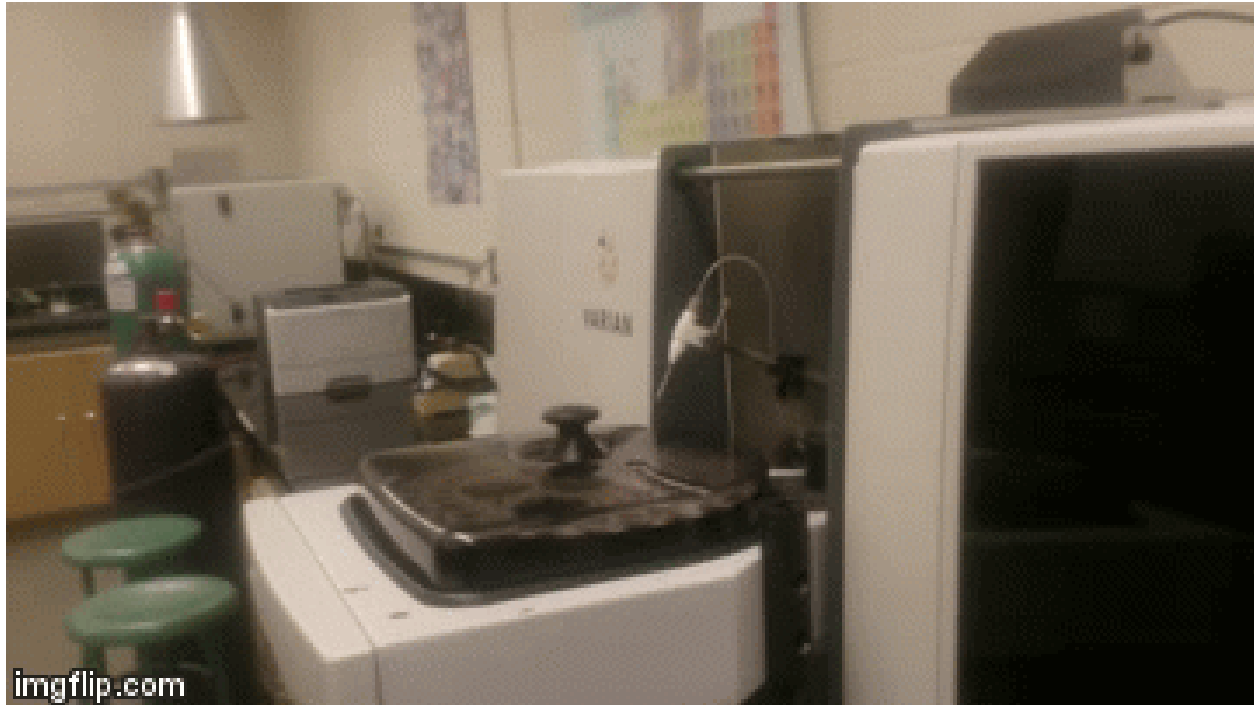
Interview Data:

- Facility Age, Facility Type (In-Home vs. Institutional), Fixture Types

Water Samples:

- 3x 250 mL flush portions at zero minutes, 1 minute, 5 minutes
- 1x 250 mL re-stagnation portion at 2 hours

Methods: Analysis via AAS



Project Findings

Table 1: Facility type & age

Facility Number	Facility Type	Facility Age (years)
000	In-Home	c. 20
001	In-Home	c. 30
002	In-Home	c. 30
003	Institution	c. 50
004	Institution	c. 60
005	Institution	c. 40
006	Institution	92
007	Institution	Unknown
008	Institution	Unknown
009	Institution	Unknown
010	In-Home	c. 15
011	Institution	c. 10
012	Institution	c. 5
013	Institution	c. 10
014	Institution	21
015	Institution	Unknown

Project Findings

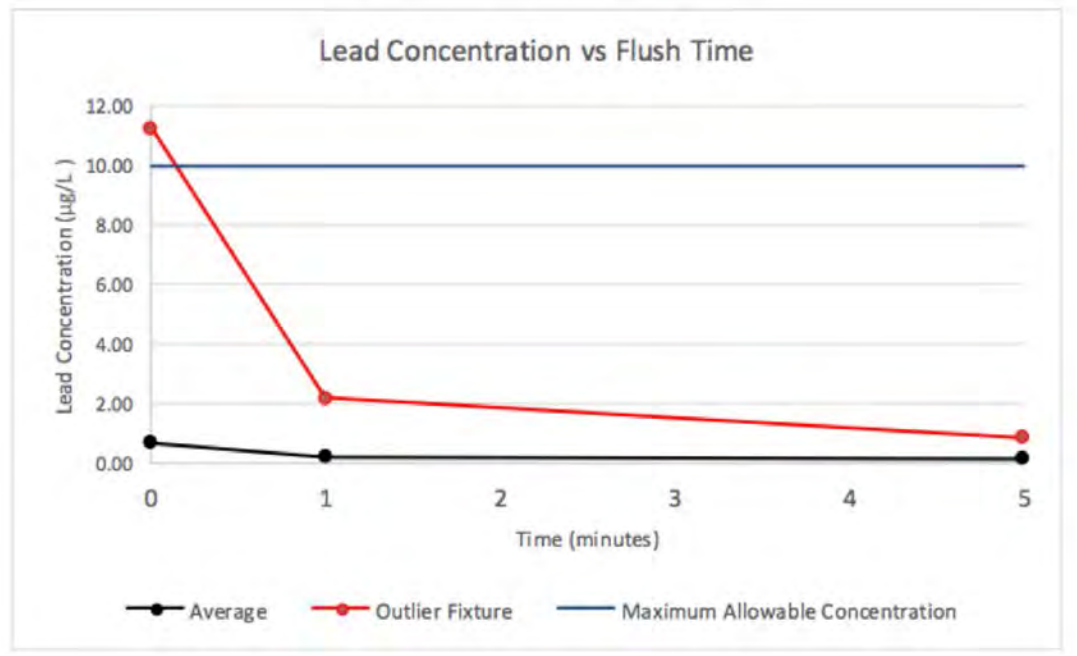
Table 2: Fixtures & Lead Concentrations

Facility Number	Fixture Number	Fixture Type	Lead Concentration (µg/L)			
			T=0	T=1	T=5	T=120
000	1	Kitchen Sink	<0.10U	<0.10U	<0.10U	<0.10U
000	2	Washroom Sink	<0.10U	<0.10U	<0.10U	<0.10U
001	3	Kitchen Sink	<0.10U	<0.10U	<0.10U	<0.10U
002	4	Kitchen Sink	<0.10U	<0.10U	<0.10U	<0.10U
003	5	Countertop Sink	<0.10U	<0.10U	<0.10U	<0.10U
004	6	Countertop Sink	1.17	0.5	0.37	0.64
004	7	Countertop Sink	11.27	2.19	0.87	n/a ²
004	8	Water Fountain	0.32	0.11	0.13	0.19
005	9	Kitchen Sink	0.81	<0.10U	<0.10U	0.51
006	10	Kitchen Sink	0.2	<0.10U	<0.10U	<0.10U
007	11	Kitchen Sink	0.21	<0.10U	<0.10U	0.34
008	12	Kitchen Sink	<0.10U	<0.10U	<0.10U	<0.10U
009	13	Kitchen Sink	0.11	<0.10U	<0.10U	0.64
009	14	Countertop Sink	<0.10U	<0.10U	<0.10U	<0.10U
010	15	Countertop Sink	<0.10U	<0.10U	0.21	<0.10U
011	16	Countertop Sink	0.15	0.11	0.12	<0.10U
012	17	Countertop Sink	0.16	0.13	<0.10U	<0.10U
013	18	Countertop Sink	<0.10U	<0.10U	<0.10U	<0.10U
014	19	Countertop Sink	<0.10U	<0.10U	<0.10U	<0.10U
014	20	Countertop Sink	<0.10U	<0.10U	<0.10U	<0.10U
014	21	Countertop Sink	<0.10U	<0.10U	<0.10U	<0.10U
015	22	Countertop Sink	<0.10U	<0.10U	<0.10U	<0.10U
015	23	Countertop Sink	<0.10U	<0.10U	<0.10U	<0.10U

¹Values below the detection limit are expressed as "<0.10U".

²Sample collection was not performed due to lack of sampling capacity.

Project Findings



Project Findings: Limitations

Participation:

- Low Participation Rate & Participation Bias

Scheduling:

- Time restrictions - limited to business hours


Operator Knowledge Gaps

A background image showing a hand holding a clear glass under a running faucet. Water is being poured into the glass, creating bubbles. The scene is brightly lit, and the faucet is a modern, curved chrome design.

Project Findings: Public Health Significance

- Lead contamination is present in certain facilities
 - Under normal circumstances, below Health Canada's 10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{L}$
- Flushing for 1 minute results in significant decrease in lead

Recommended Future Projects



Comparison of municipalities

Sampling & analysis of Vancouver, White Rock, etc.

In-depth assessment of institution sub-types & age

In-school daycares vs. commercial buildings

"SAFE
DRINKING
WATER
FROM ANY
SOURCE,
ANYWHERE"

Thank You

