

Lyon, Nick (DHHS)

From: Lyon, Nick (DCH)
Sent: Friday, July 31, 2015 10:57 AM
To: Muchmore, Dennis (GOV); Workman, Wayne (TREASURY); Wurfel, Brad (DEQ); Clement, Elizabeth (GOV); Hollins, Harvey (GOV)
Cc: Saxton, Thomas (Treasury); Wisniewski, Wendy (GOV); Grijalva, Nancy (DCH)
Subject: Re: Updated Memo on Water Coalition Questions - July 29
Attachments: Flint Testing and EBLs_2.xlsx

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Our Public Health staff followed up a bit more on the lead question. Below is their email update to me.

From: Grijalva, Nancy (DCH)
Sent: Wednesday, July 29, 2015 11:23 AM
To: Lyon, Nick (DCH)
Subject: FW: Director's Office Assignment -- Flint - need update asap
FYI.....

-----Original Message-----

From: Peeler, Nancy (DCH)
Sent: Tuesday, July 28, 2015 2:57 PM
To: Anderson, Paula (DCH); Miller, Corinne (DCH); Travis, Rashmi (DCH); Moran, Susan (DCH); Grijalva, Nancy (DCH); Fink, Brenda (DCH)
Cc: Priem, Wesley F. (DCH); Dykema, Linda D. (DCH); Bouters, Janese (DCH); Barr, Jacqui (DCH)

Subject: RE: Director's Office Assignment -- Flint - need update asap

I apologize for the delay in responding more specifically to this assignment, it took some time to review our Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention program data to see if it might contribute to the understanding of the situation in Flint with their water supply. Here is what we found:

We looked at lead testing results for May 2014-April 2015, which is the 12 month time frame just after Flint started drawing their water from the river (water source changed in April 2014).

We compared lead testing rates and lead testing results to the same time frame for the previous 3 years, to see if there were any patterns that suggested that there were increased rates of lead poisoning after the water supply was switched. Per the attached charts –

- Lead testing rates remained about the same from year to year (chart on the right).
- There was a spike in elevated blood lead tests from July-September 2014 (chart on the left, gold line).
- However that pattern was not terribly different from what we saw in the previous three years, especially in 2011-2012 (we are working with our Epidemiologist to statistically verify any significant differences).
- We commonly see a 'seasonal effect' with lead, related to people opening and closing windows more often in the summer, which disturbs old deteriorating paint on the windows, sills and sashes. Window fans frequently blow and spread the lead dust from the deteriorating paint to other parts of the room/house. We

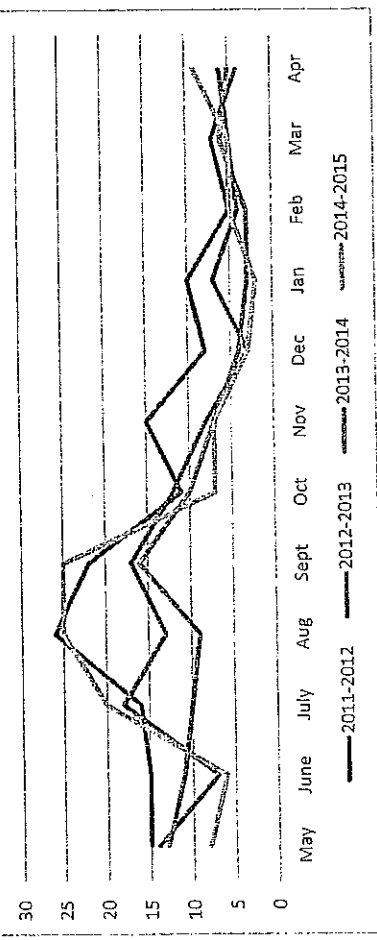
suspect that the summer data spike may be related to this effect.

- If the home water supply lines and/or river water were contributing to elevated blood lead tests, we expected that the increased rates would extend beyond the summer, but they drop quite a bit from September to October, stayed low over the winter, and are just starting to tail up again in the spring of 2015.

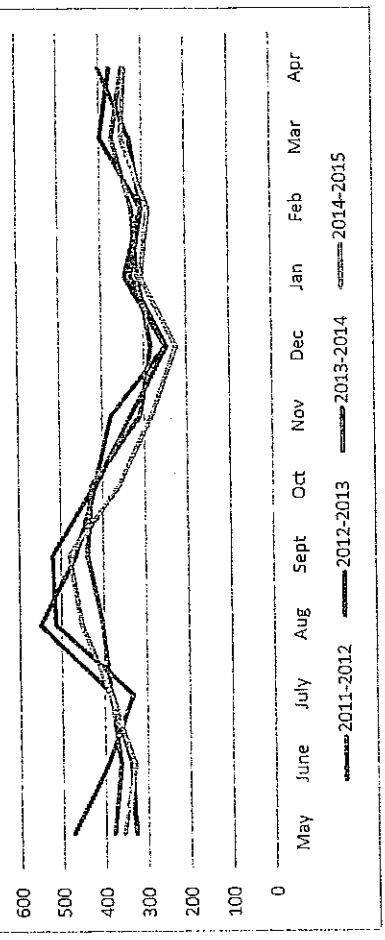
So upon review, we don't believe our data demonstrates an increase in lead poisoning rates that might be attributable to the change in water source for Flint. We recognize that lead exposure via the water is only a small piece of what may be happening for families in Flint, however, we hope the information is helpful.

Nancy Peeler

City of Flint, Children less than 16 years of age with First-Time Elevated Blood Lead Levels



City of Flint, Children less than 16 years of age Tested for Lead Poisoning



Year	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr
2011-2012	15	15	16	16	22	11	15	8	10	5	7	4
2012-2013	14	7	18	13	17	12	8	3	7	4	5	6
2013-2014	13	11	10	9	16	10	7	4	3	3	6	5
2014-2015	8	6	20	25	25	7	7	3	2	5	5	9

Year	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr
2011-2012	474	393	332	513	520	420	379	249	343	303	399	375
2012-2013	328	338	383	550	464	417	332	246	328	303	328	402
2013-2014	380	363	385	404	438	427	310	283	313	325	371	346
2014-2015	356	329	386	452	480	361	283	224	305	287	348	339