



Montgomery County Public Schools Lead in Drinking Water Testing 2018

April 27, 2018

Executive Summary:

Spring Mill Center

11721 Kemp Mill Road

Silver Spring, Maryland 20902

Round of Testing:	Initial
# of Outlets Tested:	2
# of Outlets ≥ 20 ppb:	1
Low Value (ppb):	<1.0
High Value (ppb):	31.0
Follow-Up Testing Required (Samples ≥ 20 ppb):	Lower Level Hallway (31.0 ppb)

Round of Testing:	Follow-Up - 30 sec draw
# of Outlets Tested:	1

Project Status:

Testing Complete: Remediation Plan

Lower Level Hallway - Replace cooler (M25626), in addition to supply line and valve



April 27, 2018

Mr. Brian Mullikin, MS
Environmental Team Leader
Montgomery County Public Schools
Division of Maintenance
Gaithersburg, Maryland 20879

Re: Drinking Water Testing

KCI Job #1214634186

Location: Spring Mill Center

11721 Kemp Mill Road
Silver Spring, Maryland 20902

Dear Mr. Mullikin:

KCI Technologies, Inc. (KCI) is pleased to submit the following report to the Montgomery County Public Schools (MCPS) for completion of initial and follow-up lead in water testing at Spring Mill Center, located at 11721 Kemp Mill Road in Silver Spring, Maryland 20902.

SCOPE OF SERVICES

KCI conducted lead in water testing at Spring Mill Center in accordance with the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Maryland House Bill (HB) 270. State regulation established an action level of 20 parts per billion (ppb) to evaluate lead levels in school buildings, a concentration EPA recommends that schools take action to reduce lead below this action level. Maryland requires periodic testing for the presence of lead in drinking water in occupied public and nonpublic school buildings. EPA developed the 3T's (Training, Testing, and Telling) to assist schools in reducing the lead concentrations in their drinking water. More information about 3T's can be found on the EPA website.

KCI visited the site on 1/30/2018 and 1/31/2018 to collect samples from 2 drinking water outlets in accordance with current criteria described by the Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE) Draft Lead in Drinking Water - Public and Nonpublic Schools, Title 26, Subtitle 16 Lead, Chapter 07. On 4/12/2018, one 30 second follow-up sample was collected.

Samples were submitted to a laboratory for lead in water analysis using current US EPA methodology. The laboratory has been certified by the Maryland Department of the Environment to analyze drinking water for lead.

RESULTS

There was one result of the lead in water analysis at or above 20 parts per billion (ppb) and subsequent follow up 30 second results are highlighted in the summary table below:

Barcode ID	Sample Location	Date Collected	Initial Sample Result (ppb)	Date Collected	30 Second Follow Up Sample Result (ppb)
M25626	Cooler - Lower Level Hallway	1/31/2018	31.0	4/12/2018	22.2

The initial lead in water sample results (1/31/2018) and 30 second follow up results (4/12/2018) are shown in Attachment A.

DISCUSSION

Lead is a naturally occurring element that can be harmful to humans when ingested or inhaled, particularly to children under the age of six. Lead can adversely affect the development of children's brain potentially leading to detrimental alterations in intelligence and behavior. Lead has been historically used in plumbing, paint and other building materials. Lead is released into the environment from industrial sources and fuel combustion. Lead may also be found in consumer products (imported candy, medicines, toys, dishes, etc.).

Most lead leaches into drinking water from contact with plumbing components such as faucets and valves made of brass or lead-containing solder. The physical and chemical interaction that occurs between the plumbing and water directly contributes to the amount of lead that is released into the water. Although plumbing components installed prior to the 1990's could contain more lead than newer materials, the amount of lead in the drinking water cannot be predicted by the age of building. The purpose of this regulation is to establish a program to minimize the risk of exposure to lead in drinking water outlets at schools.

Simple steps like keeping your home clean and well-maintained will go a long way in preventing lead exposure. These steps include inspecting and maintaining all painted surfaces to prevent paint deterioration, using only cold water to prepare food and drinks, flushing water outlets used for drinking or food preparation, and cleaning around painted areas where friction can generate dust, such as doors, windows, and drawers. Wipe these areas with a wet sponge or rag to remove paint chips or dust, and wash children's hands, bottles, pacifiers and toys often.

Respectfully Submitted,
KCI Technologies, Inc.



Kamau McAbee
MDE Certified Water Sampler #8281KM

Attachment:

A- Lead in Water Test Summary Table

ATTACHMENT A

Lead in Water Test Summary Table

ATTACHMENT A

Lead in Water Test Summary Table

Contractor: KCI Technologies, Inc.

Certified Laboratory: Microbac Laboratories, Inc.

Initial Sample Results for Spring Mill Center

Barcode ID	Room #	Location	Location Notes	Equipment Type	Results (PPB)*	Pass/Fail	Status
M25626		Hallway	Lower level Hall	Cooler	31.0	Fail	Follow Up Testing Needed
M25633		Hallway Classroom	Upper Level	Cooler	7.0	Pass	Testing Complete

*PPB = parts per billion

Contractor: KCI Technologies, Inc.
Certified Laboratory: Microbac Laboratories, Inc.

Follow Up Sample Result for Spring Mill Center

Barcode ID	Room #	Location	Equipment Type	Initial Draw (2nd) (PPB)	Initial Draw (3rd) (PPB)	30 Second Draw (PPB)*	Status
M25626		Hallway	Cooler	23.0	16.6	22.2	Remediation required – replace cooler in addition to supply line and valve

*PPB = parts per billion

Note: Fixture(s) with elevated test results were immediately removed from service. Subsequent 2nd and 3rd round testing was performed on these fixture(s) for further diagnostics for remediation. Because the fixture was shut off after the first test, the subsequent test results may not be representative of an in-use fixture because of stagnant water in the supply line and the operation of shut off valves prior to the tests. All fixtures with elevated test results are to be remediated. After remediation, post remediation testing will be conducted before the fixture is returned to service.