

Montgomery County Public Schools Lead in Drinking Water Testing Report

Concord School
7210 Hidden Creek Road
Bethesda, MD 20817

Report Date: March 22nd, 2022

LEAD IN DRINKING WATER SAMPLE RESULTS SUMMARY

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 (COMAR). Montgomery County Public Schools (MCPS) is required to remediate outlets where lead in drinking water concentrations exceed the Montgomery County Action Level (AL) of 5 parts per billion (ppb). A summary of the lead in water initial samples collected by SaLUT are presented in the table below.

Sampling Date	12/14/2021
# of Outlets Tested	15
# of Outlets \geq 5 ppb	6

NEXT STEPS

If an initial sample exceeds the AL (5 ppb), the outlet will be immediately shut-down, a follow-up sample collected, and a remedial plan of action developed for this outlet. No additional sampling or remedial actions are required for schools where all initial samples are below the AL.

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 mother's 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 include: lead-based paint, lead-contaminated dust or soil, some plumbing materials, certain types of pottery, pewter, brass fixtures, food, cosmetics, exposure in the work place and from certain hobbies. 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.

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 15 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

1. For additional information, please contact Brian Mullikin, Environmental Team Leader, at 240.740.2324 or brian_a_mullikin@mcpsmd.org.
2. For additional information on reducing lead exposure around your home/building and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's website at www.epa.gov/lead.
3. 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.

Please refer to the attachment(s) for additional water sampling information.

Attachment(s) A – Lead in Water Sample Results Table

ATTACHMENT A

Lead in Water Sample Results Table

Sampling Results for Concord School

Fixture Barcode	Fixture Location	Fixture Type	Initial Results (ppb)	Pass/Fail	Follow up Results (ppb)	Status
LW03515	In hallway adjacent to classroom 5	Drinking Fountain	2.1	Pass	N/A	Testing Complete
LW03517	In classroom 2	Classroom Sink	57.6	Fail	8.7	Testing Complete
LW03518	In classroom 3	Classroom Sink	28.8	Fail	11.5	Testing Complete
Lw03519	In hallway adjacent to classroom 6	Drinking Fountain	<1.0	Pass	N/A	Testing Complete
LW03520	In hallway adjacent to classroom 6	Drinking Fountain	<1.0	Pass	N/A	Testing Complete
LW03523	In classroom 6	Classroom Sink	3.4	Pass	N/A	Testing Complete
LW03525	In classroom 8	Classroom Sink	15.4	Fail	1.9	Testing Complete
LW03527	In classroom 9	Classroom Sink	3.7	Pass	N/A	Testing Complete
LW05595	In hallway adjacent to classroom 10	Drinking Fountain	3.5	Pass	N/A	Testing Complete
LW05596	In classroom 10	Classroom Sink	5.6	Fail	1.8	Testing Complete
LW05598	In classroom 11	Classroom Sink	15.9	Fail	4.6	Testing Complete
Lw10120	In hallway adjacent to classroom 6	Bottle Filler	<1.0	Pass	N/A	Testing Complete
Lw10122	In workroom	Classroom Sink	1.9	Pass	N/A	Testing Complete
Lw10123	In kitchen	Kitchen Sink	1.7	Pass	N/A	Testing Complete
M31163	In hallway adjacent to classroom 10	Drinking Fountain	5.9	Fail	8.7	Testing Complete



Montgomery County Public Schools Lead in Drinking Water Post-Remediation Follow-Up Testing 2019

August 30, 2019

Executive Summary:

Concord Center

7210 Hidden Creek Road

Bethesda, Maryland 20817

Round of Testing:	Post-Remediation Follow-up
Sample Date	2/1/19
# of Outlets Tested:	1
# of Outlets ≥ 5 ppb:	0
Low Value (ppb):	2.9
High Value (ppb):	2.9

Project Status

Testing Complete: Post-remediation follow-up testing completed for following rooms:

Administration Classroom 10 - Outlet (LW05596) will be placed back into service



August 30, 2019

Mr. Brian Mullikin, MS
Environmental Team Leader
Montgomery County Public Schools
8301 Turkey Thicket Dr., Bldg A, 1st Floor
Gaithersburg, Maryland 20879

Re: Lead in Water Post-Remediation Follow-up Testing Service

Location: Concord Center

7210 Hidden Creek Road
Bethesda, Maryland 20817

Dear Mr. Mullikin:

KCI Technologies, Inc. (KCI) is pleased to submit the following report to the Montgomery County Public Schools (MCPS) for completion of the post-remediation follow-up lead in water testing at Concord Center, located at 7210 Hidden Creek Road in Bethesda, Maryland 20817.

SCOPE OF SERVICES

One drinking water outlet was remediated at Concord Center due to initial lead levels that exceeded the lead action level of 5 parts per billion (ppb). KCI Technologies, Inc. conducted lead in water post-remediation follow-up testing in accordance with the Maryland Code of Regulations (COMAR) 26.16.07 - Lead in Drinking Water - Public and Nonpublic Schools.

KCI Technologies, Inc. visited the site on 2/1/19 to collect a post-remediation follow-up sample from 1 drinking water outlet that had been replaced. The sample was 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

The initial, flush, and post-remediation follow-up results are highlighted in the summary table below:

Barcode ID	Room Number	Location	Notes	Equipment Type	Initial (ppb)	Flush (ppb)	Post-Remediation Follow-up (ppb)	Post-Remediation Follow-up Pass/Fail	Status
LW05596	10	Administration Classroom		Faucet	238	<1.0	2.9	Pass	Post-remediation follow-up testing complete. Outlet will be placed back into service

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. The Environmental Protection Agency (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.

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
KCI Job #1214634186



Montgomery County Public Schools Lead in Drinking Water Testing 2018

June 11, 2018

Executive Summary:

Concord Center

7210 Hidden Creek Road
Bethesda, Maryland 20817

Round of Testing:	Initial
# of Outlets Tested:	18
# of Outlets ≥ 20 ppb:	1
Low Value (ppb):	<1.0
High Value (ppb):	238
Follow-Up Testing Required (Samples ≥ 20 ppb):	Administration Classroom 10 (238 ppb)

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

Project Status:

Testing Complete: Remediation Plan

Administration Classroom 10 - Replace fixture (LW05596), in addition to supply line and valve located under sink



June 11, 2018

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

Re: Drinking Water Testing

KCI Job #1214634193

Location: Concord Center

7210 Hidden Creek Road
Bethesda, Maryland 20817

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 Concord Center, located at 7210 Hidden Creek Road in Bethesda, Maryland 20817.

SCOPE OF SERVICES

KCI conducted lead in water testing at Concord 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 5/3/2018 and 5/4/2018 to collect samples from 18 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 6/5/2018, 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)
LW05596	Faucet - Administration Classroom 10	5/4/2018	238	6/5/2018	ND

The initial lead in water sample results (5/4/2018) and 30 second follow up result (6/5/2018) 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 Concord Center

Barcode ID	Room #	Location	Location Notes	Equipment Type	Results (PPB)*	Pass/Fail	Status
LW03515		Hallway Hallway	Between Rm 3 & 4	Bubbler - Indoor	1.3	Pass	Testing Complete
LW03517	2	Administration Classroom		Faucet	4.5	Pass	Testing Complete
LW03518	3	Administration Classroom		Faucet	2.2	Pass	Testing Complete
LW03519		Hallway Hallway	Next To Rm 6	Bubbler - Indoor	7.1	Pass	Testing Complete
LW03520		Hallway Hallway	Next To Rm 6	Bubbler - Indoor	3.4	Pass	Testing Complete
LW03521	6	Administration Classroom		Faucet	9.5	Pass	Testing Complete
LW03523	6	Administration Classroom		Bubbler - Indoor	2.9	Pass	Testing Complete
LW03524	7	Administration Classroom		Faucet	8.0	Pass	Testing Complete
LW03525	8	Administration Classroom		Faucet	4.5	Pass	Testing Complete
LW03526	8	Administration Classroom		Bubbler - Indoor	3.5	Pass	Testing Complete
LW03527	9	Administration Classroom		Faucet	1.5	Pass	Testing Complete
LW03536	1	Administration Classroom		Faucet	5.1	Pass	Testing Complete
LW05595		Hallway Hallway	Between Rm 9 & 10	Bubbler - Indoor	<1.0	Pass	Testing Complete
LW05596	10	Administration Classroom		Faucet	238	Fail	Follow Up Testing Needed
LW05597	10	Administration Classroom		Bubbler - Indoor	16.7	Pass	Testing Complete
LW05598	11	Administration Classroom		Faucet	2.7	Pass	Testing Complete
LW05599		Administration Hallway		Faucet	11.2	Pass	Testing Complete
M31163		Hallway Hallway	Between Rm 9 & 10	Bubbler - Indoor	<1.0	Pass	Testing Complete

*PPB = parts per billion

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

Follow Up Sample Result for Concord Center

Barcode ID	Room #	Location	Equipment Type	Initial Draw (2nd) (PPB)	Initial Draw (3rd) (PPB)	30 Second Draw (PPB)*	Status
LW05596	10	Administration Classroom	Faucet	N/A	6.2	ND	Remediation required – replace fixture, in addition to supply line and valve located under sink

*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.