

Montgomery County Public Schools Lead in Drinking Water Testing Report

**Newport Mill MS
11311 Newport Mill Rd
Kensington, MD 20895**

Report Date: May 24, 2026

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 State Action Level (AL) of 5 parts per billion (ppb). A summary of the lead in water initial samples collected by Environmental Consulting Services, LLC is presented in the table below.

Sampling Date	04/08/2026
# of Outlets Tested	33
# of Outlets \geq 5 ppb	7

NEXT STEPS

If an initial sample exceeds the AL (5 ppb), the outlet will be shut-down within 24 hours, 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 outlets, 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-Newport Mill Middle School

Outlet Barcode	Outlet Location	Outlet Type	Initial Results (ppb)	Pass/Fail	Status
LW02328	In health room 209	Faucet, Cold	5.9	Fail	Remediation Action Plan
LW02329	In hallway right of room 208	Drinking Water Fountain	<1.0	Pass	Testing Complete
LW02330	In hallway right of room 208	Bottle Filler/Drinking Fountain Combo Unit - Bottle Filler	<1.0	Pass	Testing Complete
LW02331	In hallway right of room 219	Drinking Water Fountain	<1.0	Pass	Testing Complete
LW02332	In media center office	Faucet, Cold	7.9	Fail	Remediation Action Plan
LW02333	In hallway left of room 302	Bottle Filler/Drinking Fountain Combo Unit - Bottle Filler	<1.0	Pass	Testing Complete
LW02334	In hallway left of room 302	Drinking Water Fountain	<1.0	Pass	Testing Complete
LW02337	In hallway across from 414	Bottle Filler/Drinking Fountain Combo Unit - Bottle Filler	<1.0	Pass	Testing Complete
LW02338	In kitchen	Faucet, Cold	1.4	Pass	Testing Complete
LW02340	In kitchen	Faucet, Cold	<1.0	Pass	Testing Complete
LW02341	In kitchen	Faucet, Cold	1.3	Pass	Testing Complete
LW02342	In kitchen	Faucet, Cold	1.7	Pass	Testing Complete
LW02343	In kitchen	Faucet, Cold	<1.0	Pass	Testing Complete
LW02344	In kitchen	Faucet, Cold	2.1	Pass	Testing Complete
LW02345	In kitchen	Faucet, Cold	2.1	Pass	Testing Complete
LW02348	In girl's locker room	Drinking Water Fountain	<1.0	Pass	Testing Complete
LW02349	In girl's locker room	Drinking Water Fountain	<1.0	Pass	Testing Complete

Outlet Barcode	Outlet Location	Outlet Type	Initial Results (ppb)	Pass/Fail	Status
LW02350	In team room 1200	Faucet, Cold	1.0	Pass	Testing Complete
LW02351	In room 1217	Faucet, Cold	<1.0	Pass	Testing Complete
LW11716	In hallway next to girl's locker room	Bottle Filler/Drinking Fountain Combo Unit Bottle Filler	<1.0	Pass	Testing Complete
LW11717	In hallway across room 414	Drinking Water Fountain	<1.0	Pass	Testing Complete
LW11718	In hallway across room 414	Drinking Water Fountain	<1.0	Pass	Testing Complete
LW12892	In hallway next to room 1207	Bottle Filler/Drinking Fountain Combo Unit Bottle Filler	<1.0	Pass	Testing Complete
LW14248	In office 304	Faucet, Cold	20.7	Fail	Remediation Action Plan
LW14249	In kitchen	Faucet, Cold	5.5	Fail	Remediation Action Plan
LW14250	In office 304	Faucet, Cold	4.4	Pass	Testing Complete
M02335	In room 307	Faucet, Cold	15.5	Fail	Remediation Action Plan
M41125	In office 304	Faucet, Cold	7.0	Fail	Remediation Action Plan
M41128	In office 304	Faucet, Cold	17.3	Fail	Remediation Action Plan
M41252	In break room 207	Faucet, Cold	2.6	Pass	Testing Complete
M41275	In hallway next to CR 1206	Drinking Water Fountain	<1.0	Pass	Testing Complete
M41280	In team room 1202	Faucet, Cold	4.3	Pass	Testing Complete
M41282	In hallway next to the gym	Drinking Water Fountain	<1.0	Pass	Testing Complete

Montgomery County Public Schools Lead in Drinking Water Testing Report

Newport Mill Middle School
11311 Newport Mill Road
Kensington, MD 20895

Report Date: June 16th, 2023

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 State Action Level (AL) of 5 parts per billion (ppb). A summary of the lead in water initial samples collected by Inspection Experts Inc is presented in the table below.

Sampling Date	3/15/23
# of Outlets Tested	26
# of Outlets \geq 5 ppb	12

NEXT STEPS

If an initial sample exceeds the AL (5 ppb), the outlet will be shut-down within 24 hours, 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 outlets, food, cosmetics, exposure in the workplace 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 Newport Mills MS

Outlet Barcode	Outlet Location	Outlet Type	Initial Results (ppb)	Pass/Fail	Status
LW02328	In health room 209	Nurses Office Sink	1.1	Pass	Testing Complete
LW02329	In hallway right of room 208	Drinking Fountain	4.8	Pass	Testing Complete
LW02330	In hallway right of room 208	Drinking Fountain	< 1.0	Pass	Testing Complete
LW02331	In hallway right of room 219	Drinking Fountain	2.7	Pass	Testing Complete
LW02333	In hallway left of room 302	Drinking Fountain	6.7	Fail	Remediation Action Plan
LW02334	In hallway left of room 302	Drinking Fountain	< 1.0	Pass	Testing Complete
LW02337	in hallway across from 414	Drinking Fountain	8.6	Fail	Remediation Action Plan
LW02338	In kitchen 104B by cafeteria	Kitchen Sink	6.2	Fail	Remediation Action Plan
LW02340	In kitchen 104B by cafeteria	Kitchen Sink	7.5	Fail	Remediation Action Plan
LW02341	In kitchen 104B by cafeteria	Kitchen Sink	3.7	Pass	Testing Complete
LW02342	In kitchen 104B by cafeteria	Kitchen Sink	6.9	Fail	Remediation Action Plan
LW02343	In kitchen 104B by cafeteria	Kitchen Sink	13.4	Fail	Remediation Action Plan
LW02344	In kitchen 104B by cafeteria	Kitchen Sink	6.6	Fail	Remediation Action Plan
LW02345	In kitchen 104B by cafeteria	Kitchen Sink	12.1	Fail	Remediation Action Plan
LW02346	In kitchen 104B by cafeteria	Ice Machine	< 1.0	Pass	Testing Complete
LW02348	In locker room - girls 107	Drinking Fountain	5.5	Fail	Remediation Action Plan

Outlet Barcode	Outlet Location	Outlet Type	Initial Results (ppb)	Pass/Fail	Status
LW02349	In locker room - girls 107	Drinking Fountain	< 1.0	Pass	Testing Complete
LW02350	In team room 1200	Teachers Lounge Sink	< 1.0	Pass	Testing Complete
LW02352	In break room 104A by cafeteria	Teachers Lounge Sink	7.1	Fail	Remediation Action Plan
M41155	In classroom 412	Drinking Fountain	< 1.0	Pass	Testing Complete
M41252	In break room 207	Teachers Lounge Sink	8.2	Fail	Remediation Action Plan
M41275	In hallway next to CR 1206	Drinking Fountain	5.0	Fail	Remediation Action Plan
M41280	In team room 1202	Teachers Lounge Sink	<1.0	Pass	Testing Complete
LW12982	In hallway next to CR 1206	Drinking Fountain	< 1.0	Pass	Testing Complete
LW02336	In hallway next to CR 414	Drinking Fountain	< 1.0	Pass	Testing Complete
LW02351	Room 1217	Teachers Lounge Sink	< 1.0	Pass	Testing Complete

Montgomery County Public Schools Lead in Drinking Water Testing Report

**Newport Mill Middle School
11311 Newport Mill Road
Kensington, MD 20895**

Report Date: March 30th, 2020

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	2/13/2020
# of Outlets Tested	30
# of Outlets \geq 5 ppb	4

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. Due to the Stay-at-Home Order to combat the spread of COVID-19 (coronavirus), no follow-up samples were collected. 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 Newport Mill MS

Fixture Barcode	Fixture Location	Fixture Type	Initial Results (ppb)	Pass/Fail	Follow up Results (ppb)	Status
LW02328	In health room 209	Nurses Office Sink	1.8	Pass	N/A	Testing complete
LW02329	In hallway right of room 208	Drinking Fountain	<1	Pass	N/A	Testing complete
LW02330	In hallway right of room 208	Drinking Fountain	<1	Pass	N/A	Testing complete
LW02331	In hallway right of room 219	Drinking Fountain	<1	Pass	N/A	Testing complete
LW02332	In work room 301C lmc workroom	Classroom Sink	<1	Pass	N/A	Testing complete
LW02333	In hallway left of room 302	Drinking Fountain	<1	Pass	N/A	Testing complete
LW02334	In hallway left of room 302	Drinking Fountain	<1	Pass	N/A	Testing complete
LW02335	In classroom 307 special education	Classroom Sink	95.6	Fail	NC	Remediation Action Plan
LW02338	In kitchen 104B by cafeteria	Kitchen Sink	7.4	Fail	NC	Remediation Action Plan
LW02339	In kitchen 104B by cafeteria	Kitchen Sink	<1	Pass	N/A	Testing complete
LW02340	In kitchen 104B by cafeteria	Kitchen Sink	1.2	Pass	N/A	Testing complete
LW02341	In kitchen 104B by cafeteria	Kitchen Sink	<1	Pass	N/A	Testing complete
LW02342	In kitchen 104B by cafeteria	Kitchen Sink	1.2	Pass	N/A	Testing complete
LW02343	In kitchen 104B by cafeteria	Kitchen Sink	<1	Pass	N/A	Testing complete
LW02344	In kitchen 104B by cafeteria	Kitchen Sink	1.7	Pass	N/A	Testing complete
LW02345	In kitchen 104B by cafeteria	Kitchen Sink	<1	Pass	N/A	Testing complete
LW02346	In kitchen 104B by cafeteria	Ice Machine	<1	Pass	N/A	Testing complete
LW02348	In locker room - girls 107	Drinking Fountain	<1	Pass	N/A	Testing complete
LW02349	In locker room - girls 107	Drinking Fountain	<1	Pass	N/A	Testing complete
LW02350	In team room 1200	Faucet (Classroom Combination Sink or Classroom Sink)	<1	Pass	N/A	Testing complete
LW02351	In team room 1217	Faucet (Classroom Combination Sink or Classroom Sink)	<1	Pass	N/A	Testing complete

LW02352	In break room 104A by cafeteria	Teachers Lounge Sink	<1	Pass	N/A	Testing complete
M41125	In classroom 304 special education	Classroom Sink	246	Fail	NC	Remediation Action Plan
M41128	In classroom 304 special education	Classroom Sink	6.7	Fail	NC	Remediation Action Plan
M41155	In classroom 412	Drinking Fountain	<1	Pass	N/A	Testing complete
M41252	In break room 207	Teachers Lounge Sink	1.1	Pass	N/A	Testing complete
M41275	In hallway next to CR 1206	Drinking Fountain	<1	Pass	N/A	Testing complete
M41280	In team room 1202	Teachers Lounge Sink	<1	Pass	N/A	Testing complete
M41282	In hallway across from 214	Drinking Fountain	<1	Pass	N/A	Testing complete
M41283	In hallway	Drinking Fountain	<1	Pass	N/A	Testing complete

NC - Not Collected (No follow-up sample collected due to COVID (Coronavirus) Stay-at-Home Order.)



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

August 30, 2019

Executive Summary:

Newport Mill Middle School

11311 Newport Mill Road

Kensington, Maryland 20902

Round of Testing:	Post-Remediation Follow-up
Sample Date	1/29/19
# of Outlets Tested:	1
# of Outlets ≥ 5 ppb:	0
Low Value (ppb):	4.9
High Value (ppb):	4.9

Project Status

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

Classroom Special Education 304 - Outlet (M41122) 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: Newport Mill Middle School

11311 Newport Mill Road
Kensington, 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 the post-remediation follow-up lead in water testing at Newport Mill Middle School, located at 11311 Newport Mill Road in Kensington, Maryland 20902.

SCOPE OF SERVICES

One drinking water outlet was remediated at Newport Mill Middle School 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 1/29/19 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
M41122	304	Classroom Special Education		Faucet	55	3.8	4.9	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 DRINKING WATER TESTING 2018

April 24, 2018

Executive Summary:
Newport Mill Middle School
11311 Newport Mill Road
Kensington, MD 20895

Round of Testing:	Initial
# of Outlets Tested:	34
# of Outlets \geq 20 ppb:	1
Low Value (ppb):	< 1.0
High Value (ppb):	55.0
Follow-Up Testing Required (Samples \geq 20 ppb):	Room 304 (55.0 ppb)

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

Project Status
Testing Complete: Remediation Plan

Room 304 – Replace fixture (M41122), in addition to supply line and valve located under sink



April 24, 2018

Mr. Brian Mullikin
Environmental Team Leader
Montgomery County Public Schools
8301 Turkey Thicket Drive
Building A, First Floor
Gaithersburg, Maryland 20879

Re: Lead in Water Testing Service

Location: Newport Mill Middle School
11311 Newport Mill Road
Kensington, MD 20895

Dear Mr. Mullikin:

Professional Services Industries (PSI), Inc. is pleased to submit the following report to the Montgomery County Public Schools (MCPS) for completion of the initial and follow-up lead in water testing at Newport Mill Middle School, located at 11311 Newport Mill Road, Kensington, MD 20895.

Scope of Services:

PSI conducted lead in water testing at Newport Mill Middle School 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.

PSI visited the site on 02/15/18 and 02/16/18 to collect samples from 34 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. One 30 second follow-up sample was collected on 4/12/18.

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 initial 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)
M41122	Faucet– Classroom 304 Special Education	2/16/2018	55.0	4/12/18	3.8

The initial lead in water sample results (02/08/18) and 30 second follow up results (4/11/18) 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,

PROFESSIONAL SERVICE INDUSTRIES, INC.

Nand Kaushik, P.E.
Department Manager, Environmental Services
Nand.Kaushik@psiusa.com

Attachments: A – Initial Lead in Water Test Summary Table

ATTACHMENT A

Newport Mill MS Water Test Summary Table

Contractor: Professional Services Industries, Inc.

Certified Laboratory: Microbac Laboratories, Inc.

Initial Sample Results for Newport Mill MS (2/16/18)

Barcode ID	Room Number	Location	Location Notes	Equipment Type	Result (PPB)*	Pass/Fail	Status
LW02328	209	Health Room		Faucet	4.7	Pass	Testing Complete
LW02329		Hallway	Right Of Room 208	Cooler	<1.0	Pass	Testing Complete
LW02330		Hallway	Right Of Room 208	Cooler	<1.0	Pass	Testing Complete
LW02331		Hallway	Right Of Room 219	Cooler	2.1	Pass	Testing Complete
LW02332	301C	Work Room	IMC Workroom	Faucet	3.1	Pass	Testing Complete
LW02333		Hallway	Left Of Room 302	Cooler	<1.0	Pass	Testing Complete
LW02334		Hallway	Left Of Room 302	Cooler	<1.0	Pass	Testing Complete
LW02336		Hallway	Across From 414	Cooler	1.4	Pass	Testing Complete
LW02337		Hallway	Across From 414	Cooler	1.5	Pass	Testing Complete
LW02338	104B	Kitchen Cafeteria		Faucet	1.7	Pass	Testing Complete
LW02339	104B	Kitchen Cafeteria		Faucet	1.3	Pass	Testing Complete
LW02340	104B	Kitchen Cafeteria		Faucet	1.2	Pass	Testing Complete
LW02341	104B	Kitchen Cafeteria		Faucet	1.1	Pass	Testing Complete
LW02342	104B	Kitchen Cafeteria		Faucet	<1.0	Pass	Testing Complete
LW02343	104B	Kitchen Cafeteria		Faucet	1.1	Pass	Testing Complete
LW02344	104B	Kitchen Cafeteria		Faucet	4.0	Pass	Testing Complete
LW02345	104B	Kitchen Cafeteria		Faucet	<1.0	Pass	Testing Complete
LW02347		Hallway	Right Of CR 107	Cooler	<1.0	Pass	Testing Complete
LW02348	107	Locker Room - Girls		Cooler	<1.0	Pass	Testing Complete
LW02349	107	Locker Room - Girls		Cooler	<1.0	Pass	Testing Complete
LW02350	1200	Team Room		Faucet	2.0	Pass	Testing Complete
LW02351	1217	Team Room		Faucet	<1.0	Pass	Testing Complete

Barcode ID	Room Number	Location	Location Notes	Equipment Type	Result (PPB)*	Pass/Fail	Status
LW02352	104A	Break Room Cafeteria		Faucet	<1.0	Pass	Testing Complete
M41121	304	Laundry	Special Education	Faucet	17.4	Pass	Testing Complete
M41122	304	Classroom	Special Education	Faucet	55.0	Fail	Follow-Up Testing Needed
M41123	304	Classroom	Special Education	Faucet	6.5	Pass	Testing Complete
M41124	304	Classroom	Special Education	Faucet	6.1	Pass	Testing Complete
M41155	412	Classroom		Cooler	<1.0	Pass	Testing Complete
M41252	207	Break Room		Faucet	2.9	Pass	Testing Complete
M41267	1219	Team Room		Faucet	6.6	Pass	Testing Complete
M41275		Hallway	Next to CR 1206	Cooler	<1.0	Pass	Testing Complete
M41280	1202	Team Room		Faucet	1.1	Pass	Testing Complete
M41282		Hallway	Across from CR 214	Cooler	<1.0	Pass	Testing Complete
M41283		Hallway		Cooler	<1.0	Pass	Testing Complete

*ppb = parts per billion

Contractor: Professional Services Industries, Inc.
Certified Laboratory: Microbac Laboratories, Inc.

Follow Up Sample Results for Newport Mill MS (4/12/18)

Barcode ID	Room Number	Location	Equipment Type	Initial draw (2 nd) (PPB)	Initial draw (3 rd) (PPB)	30 Second Draw (PPB)	Status
M41122	304	Classroom-Special Education	Faucet	56.6	28.0	3.80	Remediation required – replace fixture, in addition to supply line and valve located under sink

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.