



MONTGOMERY COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS DRINKING WATER TESTING 2018

June 27, 2018

Executive Summary:
John Poole Middle School
17014 Tom Fox Avenue,
Poolesville, MD 20837

Round of Testing:	Initial
# of Outlets Tested:	29
# of Outlets \geq 20 ppb:	2
Low Value (ppb):	< 1.0
High Value (ppb):	20.3
Follow-Up Testing Required (Samples \geq 20 ppb):	Kitchen (20.2 ppb) Kitchen (20.3 ppb)

Round of Testing:	Follow-Up – 30 sec draw
# of Outlets Tested:	2

Project Status **Testing Complete: Remediation Plan**

Kitchen– Replace fixture (M05499), in addition to supply line and valve located under sink
Kitchen– Replace fixture (LW07200), in addition to supply line and valve located under sink



June 27, 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: John Poole Middle School
17014 Tom Fox Avenue,
Poolesville, MD 20837

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 initial lead in water testing at John Poole Middle School, located at 17014 Tom Fox Avenue, Poolesville, MD 20837.

Scope of Services:

PSI conducted lead in water testing at John Poole 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 4/18/18 and 4/19/18 to collect samples from 29 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. Two 30 second follow-up samples were collected on 5/24/18.

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 were two results 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)
M05499	Kitchen	4/19/18	20.2	5/24/18	ND
LW07200	Kitchen	4/19/18	20.3	5/24/18	1.7

The initial lead in water sample results (4/19/18) and 30 second follow up results (5/24/18) 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
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Attachments: A – Lead in Water Test Summary Table

ATTACHMENT A

John Poole Middle School Water Test Summary Table

Contractor: Professional Services Industries, Inc.

Certified Laboratory: Microbac Laboratories, Inc.

Initial Sample Results for John Poole Middle School (4/19/18)

Barcode ID	Room Number	Location	Location Notes	Equipment Type	Result (PPB)*	Pass/Fail	Status
LW02159		Hallway	In Front Of Main Gym	Cooler	1.1	Pass	Testing Complete
LW02160		Hallway	In Front Of Main Gym	Cooler	<1.0	Pass	Testing Complete
LW02161	308	Office Classroom		Faucet	3.1	Pass	Testing Complete
LW02162		Office	Across From Room 300	Faucet	2.1	Pass	Testing Complete
LW02163	205	Team Room		Faucet	8.9	Pass	Testing Complete
LW02164		Work Room Media Center		Faucet	7.3	Pass	Testing Complete
LW02165		Hallway	Across From Room 200	Cooler	<1.0	Pass	Testing Complete
LW02166		Hallway	Across From Room 200	Cooler	<1.0	Pass	Testing Complete
LW02167	104	Team Room		Faucet	6.3	Pass	Testing Complete
LW02168		Health Room		Faucet	3.0	Pass	Testing Complete
LW07197		Kitchen		Faucet	3.8	Pass	Testing Complete
LW07198		Kitchen		Faucet	3.3	Pass	Testing Complete
LW07199		Kitchen		Faucet	16.5	Pass	Testing Complete
LW07200		Kitchen		Faucet	20.3	Fail	Follow-Up Testing Needed
LW07201	502	Break Room		Faucet	2.1	Pass	Testing Complete
LW07202		Hallway	Across From Room 400	Cooler	<1.0	Pass	Testing Complete
LW07203		Hallway	Across From Room 400	Cooler	<1.0	Pass	Testing Complete
LW07204		Locker Room - Girls		Cooler	<1.0	Pass	Testing Complete
LW07205		Hallway	Right Of 405	Cooler	1.6	Pass	Testing Complete
LW07206	303	Team Room		Faucet	3.8	Pass	Testing Complete
LW07492		Kitchen		Ice Maker	<1.0	Pass	Testing Complete
M04454	501	Music Storage		Faucet	7.0	Pass	Testing Complete

Barcode ID	Room Number	Location	Location Notes	Equipment Type	Result (PPB)*	Pass/Fail	Status
M05493		Work Room Admin		Faucet	1.0	Pass	Testing Complete
M05499		Kitchen		Faucet	20.2	Fail	Follow-Up Testing Needed
M05500		Kitchen		Faucet	16.9	Pass	Testing Complete
M05501		Kitchen		Faucet	10.0	Pass	Testing Complete
M05552	300	Classroom		Faucet	4.1	Pass	Testing Complete
M05586		Locker Room - Boys		Cooler	<1.0	Pass	Testing Complete
M05587		Hallway	Right Of 405	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 John Poole Middle School (5/24/18)

Barcode ID	Room Number	Location	Equipment Type	Initial draw (2 nd) (PPB)	30 Second Draw (PPB)	Status
M05499		Kitchen	Faucet	19.1	ND	Remediation required – replace fixture, in addition to supply line and valve located under sink
LW07200		Kitchen	Faucet	20.3	1.7	Remediation required – replace fixture, in addition to supply line and valve located under sink

*ppb = parts per billion
ND = Non Detect

Note: Fixture(s) with elevated test results were immediately removed from service. Subsequent 2nd 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.