

Montgomery County Public Schools Lead in Drinking Water Testing Report

**A. Mario Loiederman Middle School
12701 Goodhill Rd
Silver Spring, MD 20906**

Report Date: February 17th, 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	2/5/2020
# of Outlets Tested	27
# of Outlets \geq 5 ppb	0

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

Sample Results for A. Mario Loiederman MS

Fixture Barcode	Fixture Location	Fixture Type	Initial Results (ppb)	Pass/Fail	Follow up Results (ppb)	Status
LW02998	In hallway 230 across from	Drinking Fountain	<1	Pass	N/A	Testing Complete
LW02999	In hallway 218 across from	Drinking Fountain	<1	Pass	N/A	Testing Complete
LW03000	In hallway 201 across from	Drinking Fountain	<1	Pass	N/A	Testing Complete
LW03001	In hallway 201 across from	Drinking Fountain	<1	Pass	N/A	Testing Complete
LW03002	In health room 109 inside of	Nurses Office Sink	<1	Pass	N/A	Testing Complete
LW03003	In work room 100D	Teachers Lounge Sink	<1	Pass	N/A	Testing Complete
M06786	In kitchen 250	Kitchen Sink	1.1	Pass	N/A	Testing Complete
M06787	In kitchen 250	Kitchen Sink	1.9	Pass	N/A	Testing Complete
M06788	In kitchen 250	Kitchen Sink	<1	Pass	N/A	Testing Complete
M06789	In kitchen 250	Kitchen Sink	<1	Pass	N/A	Testing Complete
M06790	In kitchen 250	Kitchen Sink	<1	Pass	N/A	Testing Complete
M06791	In kitchen 250	Kitchen Sink	<1	Pass	N/A	Testing Complete
M06792	In kitchen 250	Kitchen Sink	<1	Pass	N/A	Testing Complete
M06793	In kitchen 250	Kitchen Sink	<1	Pass	N/A	Testing Complete
M06794	In kitchen 250	Kitchen Sink	<1	Pass	N/A	Testing Complete
M06795	In kitchen 250	Kitchen Sink	<1	Pass	N/A	Testing Complete
M06796	In kitchen 250	Ice Machine	<1	Pass	N/A	Testing Complete
M06835	In hallway 160 across from	Drinking Fountain	<1	Pass	N/A	Testing Complete
M06866	In hallway 131 left of GBR	Drinking Fountain	<1	Pass	N/A	Testing Complete
LW08050	In Boys Locker room	Drinking Fountain	<1	Pass	N/A	Testing Complete
LW08051	In Boys Locker room	Drinking Fountain	<1	Pass	N/A	Testing Complete

LW08052	In Girls Locker room	Drinking Fountain	<1	Pass	N/A	Testing Complete
LW08053	Next to Girls bathroom room 131	Drinking Fountain	<1	Pass	N/A	Testing Complete
LW08054	Next to Girls bathroom room 131	Drinking Fountain	<1	Pass	N/A	Testing Complete
LW08055	Across from room 116	Drinking Fountain	<1	Pass	N/A	Testing Complete
LW08056	Across from room 116	Drinking Fountain	<1	Pass	N/A	Testing Complete
LW08372	Next to Girls bathroom room 252	Drinking Fountain	<1	Pass	N/A	Testing Complete
LW08373	Next to Girls bathroom room 252	Drinking Fountain	<1	Pass	N/A	Testing Complete



Montgomery County Public Schools Lead in Drinking Water Testing 2018

Executive Summary:

A. Mario Loiederman Middle School

12701 Goodhill Road

Silver Spring, Maryland 20906

Date of Test Report:	3/13/2018
Round of Testing:	Initial
# of Outlets Tested:	21
# of Outlets ≥ 20 ppb:	0
Low Value (ppb):	<1.0
High Value (ppb):	1.2

Project Status:

Initial testing complete; All results less than 20 ppb.



3/13/2018

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: A. Mario Loiederman Middle School

12701 Goodhill Road
Silver Spring, Maryland 20906

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 lead in water testing at A. Mario Loiederman Middle School, located at 12701 Goodhill Road in Silver Spring, Maryland 20906.

SCOPE OF SERVICES

KCI conducted lead in water testing at A. Mario Loiederman 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.

KCI visited the site on 2/8/2018 and 2/9/2018 to collect samples from 21 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.

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 are no results of the lead in water analysis at or above 20 parts per billion (ppb). The lead in water sample results for sample collection date 2/9/2018 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.

Sample Results for Mario Loiederman MS

Barcode ID	Room #	Location	Location Notes	Equipment Type	Results (PPB)*	Pass/Fail	Status
LW02998	230	Hallway	Across From	Cooler	<1.0	Pass	Testing Complete
LW02999	218	Hallway	Across From	Cooler	<1.0	Pass	Testing Complete
LW03000	201	Hallway	Across From	Cooler	<1.0	Pass	Testing Complete
LW03001	201	Hallway	Across From	Cooler	<1.0	Pass	Testing Complete
LW03002	109	Health Room	Inside Of	Faucet	<1.0	Pass	Testing Complete
LW03003	100D	Work Room Administration	Inside Of	Faucet	1.2	Pass	Testing Complete
M06695	252	Hallway	Next to GBR 252	Cooler	<1.0	Pass	Testing Complete
M06696	252	Hallway	Next to GBR 252	Cooler	<1.0	Pass	Testing Complete
M06786	250	Kitchen Cafeteria	Inside Of	Faucet	<1.0	Pass	Testing Complete
M06787	250	Kitchen Cafeteria	Inside Of	Faucet	<1.0	Pass	Testing Complete
M06788	250	Kitchen Cafeteria	Inside Of	Faucet	<1.0	Pass	Testing Complete
M06789	250	Kitchen Cafeteria	Inside Of	Faucet	<1.0	Pass	Testing Complete
M06790	250	Kitchen Cafeteria	Inside Of	Faucet	<1.0	Pass	Testing Complete
M06791	250	Kitchen Cafeteria	Inside Of	Faucet	<1.0	Pass	Testing Complete
M06792	250	Kitchen Cafeteria	Inside Of	Faucet	<1.0	Pass	Testing Complete
M06793	250	Kitchen Cafeteria	Inside Of	Faucet	<1.0	Pass	Testing Complete
M06794	250	Kitchen Cafeteria	Inside Of	Faucet	<1.0	Pass	Testing Complete
M06795	250	Kitchen Cafeteria	Inside Of	Faucet	<1.0	Pass	Testing Complete
M06796	250	Kitchen Cafeteria	Inside Of	Ice Maker	<1.0	Pass	Testing Complete
M06835	160	Hallway	Across From	Cooler	<1.0	Pass	Testing Complete
M06866	131	Hallway	Left of GBR	Cooler	<1.0	Pass	Testing Complete

*PPB = parts per billion