

Montgomery County Public Schools Lead in Drinking Water Testing Report

Lynnbrook Center
8001 Lynnbrook Drive
Bethesda, MD 20814

Report Date: February 15th, 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	10/19/2021
# of Outlets Tested	12
# of Outlets \geq 5 ppb	3

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 Lynnbrook Center

Fixture Barcode	Fixture Location	Fixture Type	Initial Results (ppb)	Pass/Fail	Follow up Results (ppb)	Status
M26374	In hallway 17 across from	Drinking Fountain	<1	Pass	N/A	Testing Complete
LW10652	In hallway across from 17 in annex	Bottle Filler	<1	Pass	N/A	Testing Complete
LW03768	In hallway adjacent to room 12	Bottle Filler	<1	Pass	N/A	Testing Complete
LW06329	In hallway lower level	Drinking Fountain	<1	Pass	N/A	Testing Complete
LW06327	In hallway next to room 12	Drinking Fountain	<1	Pass	N/A	Testing Complete
M43270	In hallway right of Gen office in corridor	Drinking Fountain	3.4	Pass	N/A	Testing Complete
M26375	In kitchen 17 in annex	Kitchen Sink	6.4	Fail	5.0	Testing Complete
M26292	In office 1	Classroom Combination Sink	4.2	Pass	N/A	Testing Complete
M26293	In office 1	Classroom Combination Drinking Fountain	1.6	Pass	N/A	Testing Complete
M43278	In office 17 stage	Classroom Combination Drinking Fountain	15.4	Fail	3.0	Testing Complete
M43274	In office 18 stage	Classroom Combination Drinking Fountain	21.2	Fail	52.1	Testing Complete
LW06331	In office 2	Classroom Combination Drinking Fountain	4.6	Pass	N/A	Testing Complete



Montgomery County Public Schools Lead in Drinking Water Testing 2018

June 26, 2018

Executive Summary:

Lynnbrook Center

8001 Lynnbrook Drive

Bethesda, Maryland 20814

Round of Testing:	Initial
# of Outlets Tested:	12
# of Outlets ≥ 20 ppb:	0
Low Value (ppb):	<1.0
High Value (ppb):	19.4

Project Status:

Testing Complete: All results less than 20 ppb.



June 26, 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: Lynnbrook Center

8001 Lynnbrook Drive
Bethesda, Maryland 20814

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 Lynnbrook Center, located at 8001 Lynnbrook Drive in Bethesda, Maryland 20814.

SCOPE OF SERVICES

KCI conducted lead in water testing at Lynnbrook 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 12 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 5/4/2018 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 Lynnbrook Center

Barcode ID	Room #	Location	Location Notes	Equipment Type	Results (PPB)*	Pass/Fail	Status
LW06327	12	Hallway	Next To	Cooler	5.6	Pass	Testing Complete
LW06328		Work Room		Faucet	3.1	Pass	Testing Complete
LW06329		Hallway	Lower Level	Cooler	<1.0	Pass	Testing Complete
LW06330	2	Office		Faucet	19.4	Pass	Testing Complete
LW06331	2	Office		Bubbler - Indoor	4.9	Pass	Testing Complete
LW06332	7	Day Care		Faucet	5.6	Pass	Testing Complete
LW06333	8	Day Care		Faucet	6.6	Pass	Testing Complete
M26292	1	Office		Faucet	3.3	Pass	Testing Complete
M26293	1	Office		Bubbler - Indoor	<1.0	Pass	Testing Complete
M26375	17	Kitchen	in annex	Faucet	3.1	Pass	Testing Complete
M43270		Hallway	Right of Gen Office in Corridor	Cooler	2.4	Pass	Testing Complete
M43272		Work Room		Faucet	7.6	Pass	Testing Complete

*PPB = parts per billion