

Montgomery County Public Schools Lead in Drinking Water Testing Report

**Poolesville High School
17501 W Willard Rd
Poolesville, MD 20837**

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	3/12/2020
# of Outlets Tested	26
# 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. 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 Poolesville HS

Fixture Barcode	Fixture Location	Fixture Type	Initial Results (ppb)	Pass/Fail	Follow up Results (ppb)	Status
LW03774	In corridor 53 left of 53	Drinking Fountain	<1	Pass	N/A	Testing Complete
LW11506	In hallway across from box office	Drinking Fountain	2.7	Pass	N/A	Testing Complete
LW11507	In hallway across from box office	Drinking Fountain	<1	Pass	N/A	Testing Complete
LW11508	In hallway across from box office	Drinking Fountain	<1	Pass	N/A	Testing Complete
LW11509	In health room 59	Nurses Office Sink	9.6	Fail	NC	Remediation Action Plan
LW11510	In hallway left of CR 53	Drinking Fountain	<1	Pass	N/A	Testing Complete
LW11515	In hallway right of CR 11	Drinking Fountain	1.2	Pass	N/A	Testing Complete
LW11516	In hallway right of CR 4	Drinking Fountain	1.4	Pass	N/A	Testing Complete
LW11517	In hallway across from CR 22	Drinking Fountain	<1	Pass	N/A	Testing Complete
LW11518	In hallway across from CR 23	Drinking Fountain	<1	Pass	N/A	Testing Complete
LW11519	In hallway across from CR 26	Drinking Fountain	2.3	Pass	N/A	Testing Complete
LW11520	In computer lab 28	Classroom Sink	10.0	Fail	NC	Remediation Action Plan
LW11523	In kitchen	Kitchen Sink	1.2	Pass	N/A	Testing Complete
LW11524	In kitchen	Kitchen Sink	1.3	Pass	N/A	Testing Complete
LW11525	In kitchen	Kitchen Sink	67.9	Fail	NC	Remediation Action Plan
LW11528	In hallway left of 196	Drinking Fountain	<1	Pass	N/A	Testing Complete
LW11529	In hallway left of 196	Drinking Fountain	<1	Pass	N/A	Testing Complete
LW11530	In hallway across from 291	Drinking Fountain	<1	Pass	N/A	Testing Complete
LW11531	In hallway across from 291	Drinking Fountain	<1	Pass	N/A	Testing Complete
LW11532	In office 299	Classroom Sink	1.7	Pass	N/A	Testing Complete
M04470	In hallway left of 53	Drinking Fountain	<1	Pass	N/A	Testing Complete
Lw08267	In hallway adjacent to Classroom 53 2of2 LTR	Drinking Fountain	<1	Pass	N/A	Testing Complete
Lw08266	In hallway adjacent to Classroom 22 2of2 LTR	Drinking Fountain	<1	Pass	N/A	Testing Complete

Lw08265	In weights room 30	Classroom Sink	<1	Pass	N/A	Testing Complete
Lw08263	In hallway adjacent to gym	Drinking Fountain	<1	Pass	N/A	Testing Complete
Lw08264	In hallway adjacent to gym	Drinking Fountain	<1	Pass	N/A	Testing Complete

NC - Not Collected (No follow-up sample collected due to COVID-19 (Coronavirus) Stay-at-Home Order.)



**MONTGOMERY COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS LEAD IN DRINKING WATER
POST-REMEDIATION FOLLOW-UP TESTING 2019**

November 13, 2019

Executive Summary:
Poolesville High School
17501 W. Willard Road,
Poolesville, MD 20837

Round of Testing:	Post-Remediation Follow-up
Sample Date	01/23/2019
# of Outlets Tested:	8
# of Outlets \geq 5 ppb:	7
Low Value (ppb):	2.1
High Value (ppb):	1750.0

Project Status

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

- Kitchen – Outlet (LW11523) will be placed back in service.
- Kitchen – Outlet (LW11522) will have signage affixed.
- Computer Lab 28 – Outlet (LW11520) will have signage affixed.
- Office Math 37 – Outlet (LW11527) will be removed from service.
- Classroom 61 – Outlet (LW11505) will be removed from service.
- Dressing – Outlet (M20994) will be removed from service.
- Kitchen – Outlet (LW11525) will have signage affixed.
- Classroom 24 – Outlet (M04374) will be removed from service.



November 13, 2019

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 Post-Remediation Follow-up Testing Service

Location: Poolesville High School
17501 W. Willard Road,
Poolesville, MD 20837

Dear Mr. Mullikin:

Intertek-PSI, Inc. is pleased to submit the following report to the Montgomery County Public Schools (MCPS) for completion of post-remediation lead in water testing at Poolesville High School, located at 17501 W. Willard Road, Poolesville, MD 20837.

Scope of Services:

Eight (8) drinking water outlets were remediated at Poolesville High School due to initial levels that exceeded the lead action level of 5 parts per billion (ppb). Intertek-PSI 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.

Intertek-PSI visited the site on 01/23/2019 to collect post-remediation follow-up samples from 8 of the outlets that have been replaced.

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:

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
LW11523		Kitchen		Faucet	23.1	2.1	2.1	Pass	Post-remediation follow-up testing complete. Outlet will be placed back in service
LW11522		Kitchen		Faucet	25.1	1.7	7.5	Fail	Post-remediation follow-up testing complete. Outlet will have signage affixed
LW11520	28	Computer Lab		Faucet	21.7	3.4	18.4	Fail	Post-remediation follow-up testing complete. Outlet will have signage affixed
LW11527	37	Office Math		Faucet	77.8	9.7	21.9	Fail	Post-remediation follow-up testing complete. Outlet will be removed from service
LW11505	61	Classroom		Faucet	30.0	8.7	24.0	Fail	Post-remediation follow-up testing complete. Outlet will be removed from service
M20994		Dressing		Faucet	28.5	13.1	27.1	Fail	Post-remediation follow-up testing complete. Outlet will be removed from service
LW11525		Kitchen		Faucet	90.4	7.4	87.8	Fail	Post-remediation follow-up testing complete. Outlet will have signage affixed
M04374	24	Classroom		Faucet	195.0	13.7	1750.0	Fail	Post-remediation follow-up testing complete. Outlet will be removed from service

*ppb = parts per billion

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.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Nan Lin'.

Nan Lin
Department Manager, Environmental Services
Nan.Lin@intertek.com



MONTGOMERY COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS DRINKING WATER TESTING 2018

June 26, 2018

Executive Summary:

Poolesville High School

17501 West Willard Road,

Poolesville, MD 20837

Round of Testing:	Initial
# of Outlets Tested:	33
# of Outlets \geq 20 ppb:	8
Low Value (ppb):	< 1.0
High Value (ppb):	195.0
Follow-Up Testing Required (Samples \geq 20 ppb):	Classroom 61 (30.0 ppb) Classroom 28 (21.7 ppb) Kitchen (25.1 ppb) Kitchen (23.1 ppb) Kitchen (90.4 ppb) Math Office Room 37 (77.8 ppb) Classroom 24 (195.0 ppb) Dressing Room (28.5 ppb)

Round of Testing:	Follow-Up – 30 sec draw
# of Outlets Tested:	8

Project Status

Testing Complete: Remediation Plan

Classroom 61 – Replace fixture (LW11505), in addition to supply line and valve located under sink

Classroom 28 – Replace fixture (LW11520), in addition to supply line and valve located under sink

Kitchen – Replace fixture (LW11522), in addition to supply line and valve located under sink

Kitchen – Replace fixture (LW11523), in addition to supply line and valve located under sink

Kitchen – Replace fixture (LW11525), in addition to supply line and valve located under sink

Math Office Room 37 – Replace fixture (LW11527), in addition to supply line and valve located under sink

Classroom 24 – Replace fixture (M04374), in addition to supply line and valve located under sink

Dressing Room – Replace fixture (M20994), in addition to supply line and valve located under sink



June 26, 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: Poolesville High School
17501 West Willard Road,
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 Poolesville High School, located 17501 West Willard Road, Poolesville, MD 20837.

Scope of Services:

PSI conducted lead in water testing at Poolesville High 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, 4/19/18 and 4/20/18 to collect samples from 33 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. Eight 30 second follow-up sample were collected on 6/7/18.

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 eight 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)
LW11505	Classroom 61	4/19/18	30.0	6/7/18	8.7
LW11520	Classroom 28	4/19/18	21.7	6/7/18	3.4
LW11522	Kitchen	4/19/18	25.1	6/7/18	1.7
LW11523	Kitchen	4/19/18	23.1	6/7/18	2.1
LW11525	Kitchen	4/19/18	90.4	6/7/18	7.4
LW11527	Math Office – Room 37	4/19/18	77.8	6/7/18	9.7
M04374	Classroom 24	4/19/18	195.0	6/7/18	13.7
M20994	Dressing Room	4/19/18	28.5	6/7/18	13.1

*ppb = parts per billion

The initial lead in water sample results (4/19/18 and 4/20/18) and 30 second follow up results (6/7/18) 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 – Lead in Water Test Summary Table

ATTACHMENT A

Poolesville High School Water Test Summary Table

Contractor: Professional Services Industries, Inc.

Certified Laboratory: Microbac Laboratories, Inc.

Initial Sample Results for Poolesville High School (4/19/18 and 4/20/18)

Barcode ID	Room Number	Location	Location Notes	Equipment Type	Result (PPB)*	Pass/Fail	Status
LW11505	61	Classroom		Faucet	30.0	Fail	Follow-Up Testing Needed
LW11506		Hallway	Across From Box Office	Cooler	3.5	Pass	Testing Complete
LW11507		Hallway	Across From Box Office	Cooler	<1.0	Pass	Testing Complete
LW11508		Hallway	Across From Box Office	Cooler	<1.0	Pass	Testing Complete
LW11509	59	Health Room		Faucet	3.5	Pass	Testing Complete
LW11510		Hallway	Left Of Cr 53	Cooler	<1.0	Pass	Testing Complete
LW11511	53	Break Room		Faucet	7.5	Pass	Testing Complete
LW11512	45	Break Room Science		Faucet	5.2	Pass	Testing Complete
LW11513		Work Room Administration		Faucet	6.8	Pass	Testing Complete
LW11514	58A	Office		Faucet	5.9	Pass	Testing Complete
LW11515		Hallway	Right Of Cr 11	Cooler	1.1	Pass	Testing Complete
LW11516		Hallway	Right Of Cr 4	Cooler	1.0	Pass	Testing Complete
LW11517		Hallway	Across From Cr 22	Cooler	<1.0	Pass	Testing Complete
LW11518		Hallway	Across From Cr 23	Cooler	<1.0	Pass	Testing Complete
LW11519		Hallway	Across From Cr 26	Cooler	3.1	Pass	Testing Complete
LW11520	28	Computer Lab		Faucet	21.7	Fail	Follow-Up Testing Needed
LW11521		Kitchen		Faucet	18.4	Pass	Testing Complete
LW11522		Kitchen		Faucet	25.1	Fail	Follow-Up Testing Needed
LW11523		Kitchen		Faucet	23.1	Fail	Follow-Up Testing Needed
LW11524		Kitchen		Faucet	3.7	Pass	Testing Complete
LW11525		Kitchen		Faucet	90.4	Fail	Follow-Up Testing Needed
LW11526		Kitchen		Ice Maker	<1.0	Pass	Testing Complete

Barcode ID	Room Number	Location	Location Notes	Equipment Type	Result (PPB)*	Pass/Fail	Status
LW11527	37	Office Math		Faucet	77.8	Fail	Follow-Up Testing Needed
LW11528		Hallway	Left Of 196	Cooler	1.2	Pass	Testing Complete
LW11529		Hallway	Left Of 196	Cooler	<1.0	Pass	Testing Complete
LW11530		Hallway	Across From 291	Cooler	<1.0	Pass	Testing Complete
LW11531		Hallway	Across From 291	Cooler	1.4	Pass	Testing Complete
LW11532	299	Office		Faucet	2.4	Pass	Testing Complete
M04374	24	Classroom		Faucet	195.0	Fail	Follow-Up Testing Needed
M04470		Hallway	Left Of 53	Cooler	6.5	Pass	Testing Complete
M20903	3	Office		Faucet	13.8	Pass	Testing Complete
M20938		Girls Locker Room		Cooler	1.2	Pass	Testing Complete
M20994		Dressing		Faucet	28.5	Fail	Follow-Up Testing Needed

*ppb = parts per billion

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

Follow Up Sample Results for Poolesville High School (6/7/18)

Barcode ID	Room Number	Location	Equipment Type	Initial draw (2 nd) (PPB)	30 Second Draw (PPB)	Status
LW11505	61	Classroom	Faucet	36.4	8.7	Remediation required – replace fixture, in addition to supply line and valve located under sink
LW11520	28	Classroom	Faucet	28.1	3.4	Remediation required – replace fixture, in addition to supply line and valve located under sink
LW11522		Kitchen	Faucet	2.6	1.7	Remediation required – replace fixture, in addition to supply line and valve located under sink
LW11523		Kitchen	Faucet	3.4	2.1	Remediation required – replace fixture, in addition to supply line and valve located under sink
LW11525		Kitchen	Faucet	108.0	7.4	Remediation required – replace fixture, in addition to supply line and valve located under sink
LW11527	37	Math Office	Faucet	42.1	9.7	Remediation required – replace fixture, in addition to supply line and valve located under sink
M04374	24	Classroom	Faucet	209.0	13.7	Remediation required – replace fixture, in addition to supply line and valve located under sink
M20994		Dressing Room	Faucet	46.2	13.1	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 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.