



**MONTGOMERY COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS
LEAD IN DRINKING WATER TESTING 2019**

Executive Summary:

Emory Grove Center

18100 Washington Grove Lane
Gaithersburg, MD 20877

Date of Testing Report:	03/26/2019
Round of Testing:	Initial
# of Outlets Tested:	40
# of Outlets \geq 20 ppb:	11
Low Value (ppb):	<1.0
High Value (ppb):	121.0

Project Status

Initial testing complete: Follow up testing required for 11 samples \geq 20 ppb.

Drinking Outlet results \geq 20 ppb:

Classroom 104 (56.4 ppb), Classroom 105 (112.0 ppb), Classroom 103 (31.0 ppb), Classroom 103 (27.5 ppb),
Classroom 101 (113.0 ppb), Classroom 101 (27.5 ppb), Classroom 141B (121.0 ppb), Classroom 140B (20.6 ppb),
Hallway (23.7 ppb), Classroom 134 (27.6 ppb), Classroom 131 (20.7 ppb)



March 26, 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 Testing Service

Location: Emory Grove Center
18100 Washington Grove Lane
Gaithersburg, MD 20877

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 Emory Grove Center, located at 18100 Washington Grove Lane, Gaithersburg, MD 20877.

Scope of Services:

PSI conducted lead in water testing at Emory Grove 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.

PSI visited the site on 2/27/19 and 2/28/19 to collect samples from 40 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 were eleven (11) results of the initial lead in water analysis at or above 20 parts per billion (ppb) and the results are highlighted in the summary table below:



Barcode ID	Sample Location	Date Collected	Initial Sample Result (ppb)
LW09754	Faucet-Classroom 104	2/28/19	56.4
LW09755	Faucet-Classroom 105	2/28/19	112.0
LW09758	Faucet-Classroom 103	2/28/19	31.0
LW09759	Bubbler-Classroom 103	2/28/19	27.5
LW09760	Faucet-Classroom 101	2/28/19	113.0
LW09761	Bubbler-Classroom 101	2/28/19	35.2
LW09763	Bubbler-Classroom 141B	2/28/19	121.0
LW09765	Faucet-Classroom 140B	2/28/19	20.6
LW09766	Cooler-Hallway	2/28/19	23.7
LW09768	Faucet-Classroom 134	2/28/19	27.6
LW09777	Bubbler-Classroom 131	2/28/19	20.7

*ppb = parts per billion

ND = Non Detect

The initial lead in water sample results (2/28/19) 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.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Nand Kaushik'. The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name 'Nand' being more prominent than the last name 'Kaushik'.

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

Attachments: A – Lead in Water Test Summary Table
 B – Laboratory Analytical Results and Chain of Custody

ATTACHMENT A

Emory Grove Center Water Test Summary Table

Contractor: Professional Services Industries, Inc.

Certified Laboratory: Microbac Laboratories, Inc.

Initial Sample Results for Emory Grove Center (2/28/19)

Barcode ID	Location	Location Notes	Equipment Type	Result (PPB)*	Pass/Fail	Status
LW09711	113	Staff Lounge	Faucet	2.1	Pass	Testing Complete
LW09712	115		Faucet	5.1	Pass	Testing Complete
LW09713	100G		Faucet	2.1	Pass	Testing Complete
LW09714	100H		Faucet	1.0	Pass	Testing Complete
LW09753	100F		Faucet	1.2	Pass	Testing Complete
LW09754	104		Faucet	56.4	Fail	Follow Up Test Needed
LW09755	105		Faucet	112.0	Fail	Follow Up Test Needed
LW09756	105		Bubbler-Indoor	1.6	Pass	Testing Complete
LW09757	102		Faucet	3.5	Pass	Testing Complete
LW09758	103		Faucet	31.0	Fail	Follow Up Test Needed
LW09759	103		Bubbler-Indoor	27.5	Fail	Follow Up Test Needed
LW09760	101		Faucet	113.0	Fail	Follow Up Test Needed
LW09761	101		Bubbler-Indoor	35.2	Fail	Follow Up Test Needed
LW09762	Hallway		Cooler	<1.0	Pass	Testing Complete
LW09763	141B		Bubbler-Faucet	121.0	Fail	Follow Up Test Needed
LW09764	140		Faucet	4.2	Pass	Testing Complete
LW09765	140B		Faucet	20.6	Fail	Follow Up Test Needed
LW09766	Hallway		Cooler	23.7	Fail	Follow Up Test Needed
LW09767	Hallway		Cooler	2.2	Pass	Testing Complete
LW09768	134		Faucet	27.6	Fail	Follow Up Test Needed
LW09769	132		Faucet	1.0	Pass	Testing Complete
LW09770	132		Faucet	1.1	Pass	Testing Complete

Barcode ID	Location	Location Notes	Equipment Type	Result (PPB)*	Pass/Fail	Status
LW09771	132		Faucet	2.9	Pass	Testing Complete
LW09772	Hallway		Cooler	11.8	Pass	Testing Complete
LW09773	Hallway		Cooler	2.6	Pass	Testing Complete
LW09774	124A		Faucet	17.3	Pass	Testing Complete
LW09775	124		Faucet	14.8	Pass	Testing Complete
LW09776	131		Faucet	10.3	Pass	Testing Complete
LW09777	131		Bubbler-Indoor	20.7	Fail	Follow Up Test Needed
LW09778	122		Faucet	9.7	Pass	Testing Complete
LW09779	122		Bubbler-Indoor	11.5	Pass	Testing Complete
LW09780	120		Faucet	2.4	Pass	Testing Complete
LW09781	125		Faucet	12.0	Pass	Testing Complete
LW09782	Hallway		Cooler	2.3	Pass	Testing Complete
LW09783	118		Faucet	7.8	Pass	Testing Complete
LW09784	Kitchen		Faucet	3.2	Pass	Testing Complete
LW09785	110		Faucet	8.2	Pass	Testing Complete
LW09786	110		Faucet	1.8	Pass	Testing Complete
LW09787	110		Faucet	3.4	Pass	Testing Complete
LW09788	Hallway		Cooler	<1.0	Pass	Testing Complete

*ppb = parts per billion