



## MONTGOMERY COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS DRINKING WATER TESTING 2018

July 23, 2018

### Executive Summary:

#### Tilden Center

6300 Tilden Lane,  
Rockville, MD 20852

Round of Testing:	Initial
# of Outlets Tested:	30
# of Outlets $\geq$ 20 ppb:	9
Low Value (ppb):	< 1.0
High Value (ppb):	182.0
Follow-Up Testing Required (Samples $\geq$ 20 ppb):	Kitchen (54.1 ppb) Hallway (42.9 ppb) Classroom A108 (22.1 ppb) Classroom A108 (52.0 ppb) Music Storage (51.9 ppb) Kitchen (26.9 ppb) Break Room (93.0 ppb) Classroom 202 (101.0 ppb) Classroom 224 (182.0 ppb)

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

### Project Status

**Testing Complete: Remediation Plan\***

**\*PSI did not perform follow-up sampling at Tilden Center due to the building being scheduled for complete demolition.**



July 23, 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: Tilden Center  
6300 Tilden Lane,  
Rockville, MD 20852

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 Tilden Center, located 6300 Tilden Lane, Rockville, MD 20852.

**Scope of Services:**

PSI conducted lead in water testing at Tilden 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 4/24/18 and 4/25/18 to collect samples from 30 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. Follow-up samples were arranged for collection, however due to the scheduled demolition of the property follow-up samples will no longer be required.

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 nine 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)
LW12174	Kitchen B107	4/25/18	54.1
LW12496	Hallway	4/25/18	42.9
LW12499	Classroom A108	4/25/18	22.1
LW12500	Classroom A108	4/25/18	52.0
M44930	Storage Music B101A	4/25/18	51.9
M44951	Kitchen B107	4/25/18	26.9
M44983	Break Room 218	4/25/18	93.0
M44993	Classroom 202	4/25/18	101.0
M44999	Classroom 224	4/25/18	182.0

\*ppb = parts per billion

The initial lead in water sample results (4/25/18) 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](mailto:Nand.Kaushik@psiusa.com)

Attachments:            A – Lead in Water Test Summary Table

# ATTACHMENT A

## Tilden Center Water Test Summary Table

**Contractor:** Professional Services Industries, Inc.

**Certified Laboratory:** Microbac Laboratories, Inc.

Initial Sample Results for Tilden Center (4/25/18)

Barcode ID	Room Number	Location	Location Notes	Equipment Type	Result (PPB)*	Pass/Fail	Status
LW12168		Hallway	Next To Media Center	Cooler	9.3	Pass	F Testing Complete
LW12169		Hallway	Across From C220	Cooler	2.6	Pass	Testing Complete
LW12170		Hallway	Between C129 And C130	Cooler	16.1	Pass	Testing Complete
LW12171		Hallway	Left Of C131	Cooler	6.3	Pass	Testing Complete
LW12172	B107	Kitchen		Faucet	5.3	Pass	Testing Complete
LW12174	B107	Kitchen		Faucet	54.1	Fail	Follow-Up Testing Needed
LW12175	B107	Kitchen		Faucet	18.7	Pass	Testing Complete
LW12176		Hallway	Next To A107	Cooler	4.0	Pass	Testing Complete
LW12480	C110	Classroom		Faucet	14.8	Pass	Testing Complete
LW12481	C111	Classroom		Faucet	4.4	Pass	Testing Complete
LW12482	C111	Classroom		Faucet	14.3	Pass	Testing Complete
LW12496		Hallway	Next To C134	Cooler	42.9	Fail	Follow-Up Testing Needed
LW12497		Hallway	Across From C126	Cooler	6.5	Pass	Testing Complete
LW12498	C110	Classroom		Faucet	3.0	Pass	Testing Complete
LW12499	A108	Classroom		Faucet	22.1	Fail	Follow-Up Testing Needed
LW12500	A108	Classroom		Faucet	52.0	Fail	Follow-Up Testing Needed
M05971	C126G	Admin		Faucet	3.2	Pass	Testing Complete
M44869	C133	Health Room		Faucet	5.5	Pass	Testing Complete
M44930	B101A	Storage Music		Faucet	51.9	Fail	Follow-Up Testing Needed
M44951	B107	Kitchen		Faucet	26.9	Fail	Follow-Up Testing Needed
M44963	C 111	Classroom		Faucet	4.3	Pass	Testing Complete

Barcode ID	Room Number	Location	Location Notes	Equipment Type	Result (PPB)*	Pass/Fail	Status
M44964	C 111	Classroom		Faucet	11.2	Pass	Testing Complete
M44966	C 110	Classroom		Faucet	12.7	Pass	Testing Complete
M44968	C110	Classroom		Faucet	1.6	Pass	Testing Complete
M44983	218	Break Room		Faucet	93.0	Fail	Follow-Up Testing Needed
M44989	207	Break Room		Faucet	18.3	Pass	Testing Complete
M44991		Break Room Media Center		Faucet	7.9	Pass	Testing Complete
M44992	C245	Break Room Media Center		Faucet	12.2	Pass	Testing Complete
M44993	202	Classroom		Faucet	101.0	Fail	Follow-Up Testing Needed
M44999	224	Classroom		Faucet	182.0	Fail	Follow-Up Testing Needed

\*ppb = parts per billion

**Contractor:** Professional Services Industries, Inc.

**Certified Laboratory:** Microbac Laboratories, Inc.

Follow Up Sample Results for Tilden Center\* (6/7/18)

**\*PSI did not perform follow-up sampling at Tilden Center due to the building being scheduled for complete demolition.**