

Montgomery County Public Schools Lead in Drinking Water Testing Report

**Strathmore Elementary School
3200 Beaverwood Lane
Silver Spring, MD 20906**

Report Date: June 26, 2023

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 State Action Level (AL) of 5 parts per billion (ppb). A summary of the lead in water initial samples collected by Inspection Experts Inc is presented in the table below.

Sampling Date	5/4/23
# of Outlets Tested	28
# of Outlets \geq 5 ppb	2

NEXT STEPS

If an initial sample exceeds the AL (5 ppb), the outlet will be shut-down within 24 hours, 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 outlets, food, cosmetics, exposure in the workplace 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 Strathmore ES

Outlet Barcode	Outlet Location	Outlet Type	Initials Results (ppb)	Pass/Fail	Status
LW02813	In hallway adjacent room 142	Drinking Fountain	<1.0	Pass	Testing Complete
LW02814	In break room	Teachers Lounge Sink	1.2	Pass	Testing Complete
LW02820	In classroom 129	Classroom Combination Drinking Fountain	2.9	Pass	Testing Complete
LW02824	In classroom 130	Classroom Combination Drinking Fountain	<1.0	Pass	Testing Complete
LW03138	In classroom 132	Classroom Combination Drinking Fountain	<1.0	Pass	Testing Complete
LW03140	In classroom 134	Classroom Combination Drinking Fountain	<1.0	Pass	Testing Complete
LW03141	In hallway outside of CR 145	Drinking Fountain	<1.0	Pass	Testing Complete
LW03147	In classroom 151	Classroom Combination Drinking Fountain	<1.0	Pass	Testing Complete
LW03149	In classroom 140	Classroom Combination Drinking Fountain	<1.0	Pass	Testing Complete
LW03151	In classroom 138	Classroom Combination Drinking Fountain	<1.0	Pass	Testing Complete

Outlet Barcode	Outlet Location	Outlet Type	Initials Results (ppb)	Pass/Fail	Status
LW03159	In classroom 120	Classroom Combination Drinking Fountain	1.8	Pass	Testing Complete
LW03161	In classroom 122	Classroom Combination Drinking Fountain	3.4	Pass	Testing Complete
LW03165	In classroom 126	Classroom Combination Drinking Fountain	1.2	Pass	Testing Complete
LW03167	In classroom 109	Classroom Combination Drinking Fountain	2.0	Pass	Testing Complete
LW03171	In classroom 113	Classroom Combination Drinking Fountain	1.0	Pass	Testing Complete
LW03173	In classroom 114	Classroom Combination Drinking Fountain	1.7	Pass	Testing Complete
LW03175	In classroom 112	Classroom Combination Drinking Fountain	1.5	Pass	Testing Complete
LW03177	In classroom 110	Classroom Combination Drinking Fountain	1.3	Pass	Testing Complete
LW03179	In classroom 104	Classroom Combination Drinking Fountain	2.8	Pass	Testing Complete
LW03182	In hallway outside of gym	Drinking Fountain	<1.0	Pass	Testing Complete
LW03183	In hallway outside of gym	Drinking Fountain	<1.0	Pass	Testing Complete

Outlet Barcode	Outlet Location	Outlet Type	Initials Results (ppb)	Pass/Fail	Status
M20614	In kitchen	Kitchen Sink	<1.0	Pass	Testing Complete
M20613	In kitchen	Kitchen Sink	8.9	Fail	Remediation Action Plan
Lw12884	In office 100A	Teachers Lounge Sink	6.8	Fail	Remediation Action Plan
Lw12885	In hallway adjacent room 142	Drinking Fountain	<1.0	Pass	Testing Complete
Lw12886	In hallway outside of gym	Drinking Fountain	<1.0	Pass	Testing Complete
Lw12887	In hallway outside of CR 145	Drinking Fountain	<1.0	Pass	Testing Complete
Lw12888	In kitchen	Kitchen Sink	4.4	Pass	Testing Complete

Montgomery County Public Schools Lead in Drinking Water Testing Report

**Strathmore Elementary School
3200 Beaverwood Lane
Silver Spring, MD 20906**

Report Date: April 8th, 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	2/6/2020
# of Outlets Tested	51
# of Outlets \geq 5 ppb	4

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 Strathmore ES

Fixture Barcode	Fixture Location	Fixture Type	Initial Results (ppb)	Pass/Fail	Follow up Results (ppb)	Status
LW02813	In hallway adjacent room 142	Drinking Fountain	<1	Pass	N/A	Testing Complete
LW02814	In break room by break room	Teachers Lounge Sink	<1	Pass	N/A	Testing Complete
LW02815	In classroom 125	Classroom Combination Sink	7.7	Fail	3.7	Remediation Action Plan
LW02819	In classroom 129	Classroom Combination Sink	2.7	Pass	N/A	Testing Complete
LW02820	In classroom 129	Classroom Combination Drinking Fountain	1.0	Pass	N/A	Testing Complete
LW02821	In classroom 131	Classroom Combination Sink	10.7	Fail	<1	Remediation Action Plan
LW02822	In classroom 131	Classroom Combination Drinking Fountain	2.8	Pass	N/A	Testing Complete
LW02823	In classroom 130	Classroom Combination Sink	<1	Pass	N/A	Testing Complete
LW02824	In classroom 130	Classroom Combination Drinking Fountain	<1	Pass	N/A	Testing Complete
LW02825	In classroom 132	Classroom Combination Sink	<1	Pass	N/A	Testing Complete
LW03138	In classroom 132	Classroom Combination Drinking Fountain	<1	Pass	N/A	Testing Complete
LW03139	In classroom 134	Classroom Combination Sink	<1	Pass	N/A	Testing Complete
LW03140	In classroom 134	Classroom Combination Drinking Fountain	<1	Pass	N/A	Testing Complete
LW03141	In hallway outside of CR 145	Drinking Fountain	<1	Pass	N/A	Testing Complete
LW03144	In classroom 147	Classroom Combination Sink	1.7	Pass	N/A	Testing Complete
LW03146	In classroom 151	Classroom Combination Sink	<1	Pass	N/A	Testing Complete
LW03147	In classroom 151	Classroom Combination Drinking Fountain	<1	Pass	N/A	Testing Complete
LW03148	In classroom 140	Classroom Combination Sink	<1	Pass	N/A	Testing Complete
LW03149	In classroom 140	Classroom Combination Drinking Fountain	<1	Pass	N/A	Testing Complete
LW03150	In classroom 138 by classroom	Classroom Combination Sink	<1	Pass	N/A	Testing Complete
LW03151	In classroom 138	Classroom Combination Drinking Fountain	<1	Pass	N/A	Testing Complete
LW03153	In classroom 136	Classroom Combination Drinking Fountain	18.7	Fail	<1	Remediation Action Plan
LW03155	In classroom 128	Classroom Combination Drinking Fountain	3.4	Pass	N/A	Testing Complete
LW03157	In Media Center 115 in media work space	Classroom Sink	7.1	Fail	<1	Remediation Action Plan
LW03158	In classroom 120	Classroom Combination Sink	1.6	Pass	N/A	Testing Complete
LW03159	In classroom 120	Classroom Combination Drinking Fountain	1.3	Pass	N/A	Testing Complete
LW03160	In classroom 122	Classroom Combination Sink	3.0	Pass	N/A	Testing Complete
LW03161	In classroom 122	Classroom Combination Drinking Fountain	1.4	Pass	N/A	Testing Complete
LW03162	In classroom 124	Classroom Combination Sink	2.1	Pass	N/A	Testing Complete

LW03163	In classroom 124	Classroom Combination Drinking Fountain	1.3	Pass	N/A	Testing Complete
LW03164	In classroom 126	Classroom Combination Sink	2.2	Pass	N/A	Testing Complete
LW03165	In classroom 126	Classroom Combination Drinking Fountain	1.1	Pass	N/A	Testing Complete
LW03166	In classroom 109	Classroom Combination Sink	3.4	Pass	N/A	Testing Complete
LW03167	In classroom 109	Classroom Combination Drinking Fountain	1.4	Pass	N/A	Testing Complete
LW03168	In classroom 111	Classroom Combination Sink	1.8	Pass	N/A	Testing Complete
LW03169	In classroom 111	Classroom Combination Drinking Fountain	1.5	Pass	N/A	Testing Complete
LW03170	In classroom 113	Classroom Combination Sink	4.6	Pass	N/A	Testing Complete
LW03171	In classroom 113	Classroom Combination Drinking Fountain	1.4	Pass	N/A	Testing Complete
LW03172	In classroom 114	Classroom Combination Sink	4.1	Pass	N/A	Testing Complete
LW03173	In classroom 114	Classroom Combination Drinking Fountain	2.1	Pass	N/A	Testing Complete
LW03174	In classroom 112	Classroom Combination Sink	2.5	Pass	N/A	Testing Complete
LW03175	In classroom 112	Classroom Combination Drinking Fountain	<1	Pass	N/A	Testing Complete
LW03177	In classroom 110	Classroom Combination Drinking Fountain	1.2	Pass	N/A	Testing Complete
LW03178	In classroom 104	Classroom Combination Sink	4.4	Pass	N/A	Testing Complete
LW03179	In classroom 104	Classroom Combination Drinking Fountain	3.0	Pass	N/A	Testing Complete
LW03182	In hallway outside of gym	Drinking Fountain	<1	Pass	N/A	Testing Complete
LW03183	In hallway outside of gym	Drinking Fountain	<1	Pass	N/A	Testing Complete
LW06095	In health suite	Nurses Office Sink	<1	Pass	N/A	Testing Complete
M20614	In kitchen by kitchen	Kitchen Sink	<1	Pass	N/A	Testing Complete
LW08151	In hallway adjacent to classroom 13	Classroom Combination Sink	3.5	Pass	N/A	Testing Complete
LW08152	In hallway adjacent to classroom 13	Classroom Combination Drinking Fountain	1.4	Pass	N/A	Testing Complete



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

November 13, 2019

Executive Summary:
Strathmore Elementary School
3200 Beaverwood Lane,
Silver Spring, MD 20906

Round of Testing:	Post-Remediation Follow-up
Sample Date	02/06/2019
# of Outlets Tested:	2
# of Outlets \geq 5 ppb:	2
Low Value (ppb):	113.0
High Value (ppb):	194.0

Project Status

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

Kitchen – Outlet (M20613) will have signage affixed.
Classroom 123 – Outlet (LW02817) 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: Strathmore Elementary School
3200 Beaverwood Lane,
Silver Spring, MD 20906

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 Strathmore Elementary School, located at 3200 Beaverwood Lane, Silver Spring, MD 20906.

Scope of Services:

Two (2) drinking outlets were remediated at Strathmore Elementary 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 2 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
M20613		Kitchen		Faucet	30.3	30.7	113.0	Fail	Post-remediation follow-up testing complete. Outlet will have signage affixed
LW02817	123	Classroom		Faucet	51.8	1.2	194.0	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.

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



Montgomery County Public Schools Lead in Drinking Water Testing 2018

April 27, 2018

Executive Summary:
Strathmore Elementary School
3200 Beaverwood Lane
Silver Spring, Maryland 20906

Round of Testing:	Initial
# of Outlets Tested:	58
# of Outlets ≥ 20 ppb:	2
Low Value (ppb):	<1.0
High Value (ppb):	51.8
Follow-Up Testing Required (Samples ≥ 20 ppb):	Classroom 123 (30.3 ppb) Kitchen (51.8 ppb)

Round of Testing:	Follow-Up - 30 sec draw
# of Outlets Tested:	2

Project Status:
Testing Complete: Remediation Plan

Classroom 123 - Replace fixture (LW02817), in addition to supply line and valve located under sink
Kitchen - Replace fixture (M20613), in addition to supply line and valve located under sink



April 27, 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: Strathmore Elementary School

3200 Beaverwood Lane
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 and follow-up lead in water testing at Strathmore Elementary School, located at 3200 Beaverwood Lane in Silver Spring, Maryland 20906.

SCOPE OF SERVICES

KCI conducted lead in water testing at Strathmore Elementary 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 2/12/2018 and 2/13/2018 to collect samples from 58 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. On 4/11/2018, two 30 second follow-up samples were collected.

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 two results of the 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)
LW02817	Faucet - Classroom 123	2/13/2018	30.3	4/11/2018	30.7
M20613	Faucet - Kitchen	2/13/2018	51.8	4/11/2018	1.2

The initial lead in water sample results (2/13/2018) and 30 second follow up results (4/11/2018) 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.

Initial Sample Results for Strathmore Elementary School

Barcode ID	Room #	Location	Location Notes	Equipment Type	Results (PPB)*	Pass/Fail	Status
LW02643	00	Work Room Administration		Faucet	18.4	Pass	Testing Complete
LW02813		Hallway	Outside Of Kitchen	Cooler	<1.0	Pass	Testing Complete
LW02814		Break Room		Faucet	2.0	Pass	Testing Complete
LW02815	125	Music		Faucet	3.7	Pass	Testing Complete
LW02816	125	Music		Bubbler - Indoor	4.6	Pass	Testing Complete
LW02817	123	Classroom		Faucet	30.3	Fail	Follow-up Testing Needed
LW02818	123	Classroom		Bubbler - Indoor	7.4	Pass	Testing Complete
LW02819	129	Classroom		Faucet	2.2	Pass	Testing Complete
LW02820	129	Classroom		Bubbler - Indoor	1.8	Pass	Testing Complete
LW02821	131	Classroom		Faucet	3.6	Pass	Testing Complete
LW02822	131	Classroom		Bubbler - Indoor	4.7	Pass	Testing Complete
LW02823	130	Classroom		Faucet	<1.0	Pass	Testing Complete
LW02824	130	Classroom		Bubbler - Indoor	<1.0	Pass	Testing Complete
LW02825	132	Classroom		Faucet	<1.0	Pass	Testing Complete
LW03138	132	Classroom		Bubbler - Indoor	<1.0	Pass	Testing Complete
LW03141		Hallway	Outside Of Cr 145	Cooler	<1.0	Pass	Testing Complete
LW03142	145	Classroom		Faucet	5.0	Pass	Testing Complete
LW03144	147	Classroom		Faucet	3.3	Pass	Testing Complete
LW03146	151	Classroom		Faucet	<1.0	Pass	Testing Complete
LW03147	151	Classroom		Bubbler - Indoor	4.7	Pass	Testing Complete
LW03148	140	Classroom		Faucet	<1.0	Pass	Testing Complete
LW03149	140	Classroom		Bubbler - Indoor	<1.0	Pass	Testing Complete
LW03150	138	Classroom		Faucet	<1.0	Pass	Testing Complete
LW03151	138	Classroom		Bubbler - Indoor	<1.0	Pass	Testing Complete
LW03152	136	Classroom		Faucet	1.0	Pass	Testing Complete
LW03153	136	Classroom		Bubbler - Indoor	<1.0	Pass	Testing Complete
LW03154	128	Classroom		Faucet	10.0	Pass	Testing Complete

Barcode ID	Room #	Location	Location Notes	Equipment Type	Results (PPB)*	Pass/Fail	Status
LW03155	128	Classroom		Bubbler - Indoor	2.4	Pass	Testing Complete
LW03156	115	Office Media Center		Faucet	16.0	Pass	Testing Complete
LW03158	120	Classroom		Faucet	1.3	Pass	Testing Complete
LW03159	120	Classroom		Bubbler - Indoor	1.1	Pass	Testing Complete
LW03160	122	Classroom		Faucet	3.2	Pass	Testing Complete
LW03161	122	Classroom		Bubbler - Indoor	2.0	Pass	Testing Complete
LW03162	124	Classroom		Faucet	2.6	Pass	Testing Complete
LW03163	124	Classroom		Bubbler - Indoor	1.1	Pass	Testing Complete
LW03164	126	Classroom		Faucet	1.7	Pass	Testing Complete
LW03165	126	Classroom		Bubbler - Indoor	1.7	Pass	Testing Complete
LW03166	109	Classroom		Faucet	2.7	Pass	Testing Complete
LW03167	109	Classroom		Bubbler - Indoor	1.0	Pass	Testing Complete
LW03168	111	Classroom		Faucet	3.4	Pass	Testing Complete
LW03169	111	Classroom		Bubbler - Indoor	2.7	Pass	Testing Complete
LW03170	113	Classroom		Faucet	4.5	Pass	Testing Complete
LW03171	113	Classroom		Bubbler - Indoor	1.6	Pass	Testing Complete
LW03172	114	Classroom		Faucet	2.8	Pass	Testing Complete
LW03173	14	Classroom		Bubbler - Indoor	1.7	Pass	Testing Complete
LW03174	112	Classroom		Faucet	2.6	Pass	Testing Complete
LW03175	112	Classroom		Bubbler - Indoor	<1.0	Pass	Testing Complete
LW03176	110	Classroom		Faucet	5.3	Pass	Testing Complete
LW03177	110	Classroom		Bubbler - Indoor	4.2	Pass	Testing Complete
LW03178	104	Classroom		Faucet	3.3	Pass	Testing Complete
LW03179	104	Classroom		Bubbler - Indoor	2.5	Pass	Testing Complete
LW03180	102	Art		Faucet	1.9	Pass	Testing Complete
LW03181	102	Art		Bubbler - Indoor	2.4	Pass	Testing Complete
LW03182		Hallway	Outside Of Gym	Cooler	<1.0	Pass	Testing Complete
LW03183		Hallway	Outside Of Gym	Cooler	<1.0	Pass	Testing Complete
LW06095	100B	Health Room		Faucet	3.4	Pass	Testing Complete
M20613		Hallway		Faucet	51.8	Fail	Follow-up Testing Needed

Barcode ID	Room #	Location	Location Notes	Equipment Type	Results (PPB)*	Pass/Fail	Status
M20614		Hallway		Faucet	1.0	Pass	Testing Complete
M20616		Hallway		Faucet	9.3	Pass	Testing Complete

*PPB = parts per billion

Contractor: KCI Technologies, Inc.

Certified Laboratory: Microbac Laboratories, Inc.

Follow Up Sample Results for Strathmore Elementary School

Barcode ID	Room #	Location	Equipment Type	Initial Draw (2nd) (PPB)	Initial Draw (3rd) (PPB)	30 Second Draw (PPB)*	Status
LW02817	123	Classroom	Faucet	3.0	835	30.7	Remediation required – replace fixture, in addition to supply line and valve located under sink
M20613		Kitchen	Faucet	3640	79.5	1.2	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 and 3rd 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.