Montgomery County Public Schools
Lead in Drinking Water Testing Report

Bannockburn Elementary School
6520 Dalroy Ln.
Bethesda, MD 20817

Report Date: November 26, 2024

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 KCI Technologies Inc. is presented in the table below.

Sampling Date	10/24/2024
# of Outlets Tested	31
# of Outlets ≥ 5 ppb	4

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 Bannockburn ES

Outlet Barcode	Outlet Location	Outlet Type	Initial Results (ppb)	Pass/Fail	Status
LW10388	In Hallway Adjacent to Room 18	Bottle Filler/Drinking Fountain Combo Unit - Bottle Filler	<1.0	Pass	Testing Complete
LW10390	In Classroom 27	Combination Sink - Fountain - Bubbler	2.1	Pass	Testing Complete
LW10401	In Classroom 41	Combination Sink - Fountain - Bubbler	<1.0	Pass	Testing Complete
LW10403	In Work Room 29 Near Main Office	Combination Sink - Fountain - Bubbler	22.7	Fail	Remediation Action Plan
LW12012	In Room 31 - Health Room	Faucet, Cold	1.1	Pass	Testing Complete
LW12013	In Hallway Outside of Main Office	Bottle Filler/Drinking Fountain Combo Unit - Cooler/Chiller (Refrigerated)	<1.0	Pass	Testing Complete
LW12014	In Kitchen	Faucet, Cold	4.6	Pass	Testing Complete
LW12015	In Classroom 15	Faucet, Cold	3.8	Pass	Testing Complete
LW12016	In Hallway Left of Room 25	Drinking Water Fountain - Cooler/Chiller Style (Refrigerated)	<1.0	Pass	Testing Complete
LW12017	In Room 20 - Staff Lounge	Faucet, Cold	<1.0	Pass	Testing Complete
LW12018	In Hallway Adjacent to Room 18	Bottle Filler/Drinking Fountain Combo Unit - Cooler/Chiller (Refrigerated)	<1.0	Pass	Testing Complete
LW12020	In Room K1	Combination Sink - Fountain - Bubbler	4.7	Pass	Testing Complete
LW12021	In Hallway Outside of Room 5	Drinking Water Fountain - Cooler/Chiller Style (Refrigerated)	<1.0	Pass	Testing Complete
LW12023	In Hallway, Right of Room 13	Drinking Water Fountain - Cooler/Chiller Style (Refrigerated)	<1.0	Pass	Testing Complete
LW12963	In Room 31 - Health Room	Combination Sink - Faucet, Cold	40.3	Fail	Remediation Action Plan
LW12964	In Room 31 - Health Room	Combination Sink - Faucet, Cold	3.1	Pass	Testing Complete
LW13670	In Hallway Outside of Main Office	Bottle Filler/Drinking Fountain Combo Unit - Bottle Filler	<1.0	Pass	Testing Complete
LW13671	In Room 31 - Health Room	Combination Sink - Fountain - Bubbler	12.4	Fail	Remediation Action Plan
LW13672	In Room 31 - Health Room	Combination Sink - Fountain - Bubbler	11.9	Fail	Remediation Action Plan
LW13714	In Hallway Outside Classroom 7	Bottle Filler/Drinking Fountain Combo Unit - Bottle Filler	<1.0	Pass	Testing Complete
M38649	In Classroom K2	Combination Sink - Fountain - Bubbler	2.4	Pass	Testing Complete
M38656	In Classroom 1	Combination Sink - Fountain - Bubbler	2.2	Pass	Testing Complete
M38658	In Classroom 2	Combination Sink - Fountain - Bubbler	1.9	Pass	Testing Complete
M38660	In Classroom 3	Combination Sink - Fountain - Bubbler	3.3	Pass	Testing Complete
M38662	In Classroom 4	Combination Sink - Fountain - Bubbler	3.6	Pass	Testing Complete
M38684	In Hallway Outside Classroom 7	Bottle Filler/Drinking Fountain Combo Unit - Cooler/Chiller (Refrigerated)	<1.0	Pass	Testing Complete
M38713	In Kitchen	Faucet, Cold	4.0	Pass	Testing Complete
M38714	In Kitchen	Faucet, Cold	2.3	Pass	Testing Complete
M38715	In Kitchen	Commercial Kitchen Kettle, Cold	1.3	Pass	Testing Complete
M38719	In Room 31 - Health Room	Combination Sink - Fountain - Bubbler	<1.0	Pass	Testing Complete

Outlet Barcode	Outlet Location	Outlet Type	Initial Results (ppb)	Pass/Fail	Status
M38726	In Classroom 5	Combination Sink - Fountain - Bubbler	3.9	Pass	Testing Complete

Montgomery County Public Schools
Lead in Drinking Water Testing Report

Bannockburn Elementary School
6520 Dalroy Lane
Bethesda, MD 20917

Report Date: February 17th, 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	12/03/2021
# of Outlets Tested	31
# of Outlets ≥ 5 ppb	1

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 Bannockburn ES

Fixture Barcode	Fixture Location	Fixture Type	Initial Results (ppb)	Pass/Fail	Follow up Results (ppb)	Status
Lw10388	In hallway adjacent to 18	Bottle Filler	<1	Pass	N/A	Testing Complete
Lw10390	In room 27	Bubbler - Indoor	3.6	Pass	N/A	Testing Complete
Lw10400	In room 41	Bubbler - Indoor	<1	Pass	N/A	Testing Complete
Lw10401	In room 41	Classroom Sink	<1	Pass	N/A	Testing Complete
Lw10402	In room 29	Classroom Sink	3.7	Pass	N/A	Testing Complete
Lw10403	In room 29	Bubbler - Indoor	8.3	Fail	<1	Testing Complete
LW12012	In health room	Classroom Combination Drinking Fountain	2.1	Pass	N/A	Testing Complete
LW12013	In hallway right of main office	Drinking Fountain	<1	Pass	N/A	Testing Complete
LW12015	In music 15	Teacher's Lounge Sink	4.1	Pass	N/A	Testing Complete
LW12016	In hallway left of room 25	Drinking Fountain	<1	Pass	N/A	Testing Complete
LW12017	In break room 20	Teachers Lounge Sink	<1	Pass	N/A	Testing Complete
LW12018	In hallway adjacent to room 18	Drinking Fountain	<1	Pass	N/A	Testing Complete
LW12019	In kindergarten K1	Teacher's Lounge Sink	3.3	Pass	N/A	Testing Complete
LW12021	In hallway right of room 1	Drinking Fountain	<1	Pass	N/A	Testing Complete
LW12023	In hallway right of room 13	Drinking Fountain	1.4	Pass	N/A	Testing Complete
M38655	In classroom 3	Teacher's Lounge Sink	2.7	Pass	N/A	Testing Complete
M38656	In classroom 3	Classroom Combination Drinking Fountain	1.4	Pass	N/A	Testing Complete
M38657	In classroom 1	Teacher's Lounge Sink	2.9	Pass	N/A	Testing Complete
M38658	In classroom 1	Classroom Combination Drinking Fountain	2.5	Pass	N/A	Testing Complete
M38659	In classroom 2	Teacher's Lounge Sink	1.6	Pass	N/A	Testing Complete
M38660	In classroom 2	Classroom Combination Drinking Fountain	2.2	Pass	N/A	Testing Complete
M38661	In classroom 4	Teacher's Lounge Sink	4.7	Pass	N/A	Testing Complete
M38662	In classroom 4	Classroom Combination Drinking Fountain	2.5	Pass	N/A	Testing Complete
M38680	In reading room 22	Teacher's Lounge Sink	2.2	Pass	N/A	Testing Complete
M38684	In hallway adjacent to CR 7	Drinking Fountain	<1	Pass	N/A	Testing Complete
M38713	In kitchen	Kitchen Sink	3.8	Pass	N/A	Testing Complete
M38714	In kitchen	Kitchen Sink	1.9	Pass	N/A	Testing Complete
M38715	In kitchen	Kitchen Sink	1.3	Pass	N/A	Testing Complete
M38719	In health room	Nurses Office Sink	<1	Pass	N/A	Testing Complete
M38725	In room 5	Teacher's Lounge Sink	2.7	Pass	N/A	Testing Complete

M38726	In room 5	Classroom Combination Drinking Fountain	2.2	Pass	N/A	Testing Complete

KCI TECHNOLOGIES
ENGINEERS • PLANNERS • SCIENTISTS • CONSTRUCTION MANAGERS
936 RIDGEBROOK ROAD • SPARKS, MD 21152 • 410-316-7800 • (FAX) 410-316-7935

Montgomery County Public Schools Lead in Drinking Water
Post-Remediation Follow-Up Testing 2019

October 30, 2019

Executive Summary:
Bannockburn Elementary School
6520 Dalroy Lane
Bethesda, Maryland 20817

Round of Testing:	Post-Remediation Follow-up
Sample Date	1/23/2019
# of Outlets Tested:	1
# of Outlets ≥ 5 ppb:	1
Low Value (ppb):	18.3
High Value (ppb):	18.3

Project Status

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

Office Media Center - Outlet (M38683) will have signage affixed

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October 30, 2019

Mr. Brian Mullikin, MS
Environmental Team Leader
Montgomery County Public Schools
8301 Turkey Thicket Dr., Bldg A, 1st Floor
Gaithersburg, Maryland 20879

Re: Lead in Water Post-Remediation Follow-up Testing Service

Location: Bannockburn Elementary School
6520 Dalroy Lane
Bethesda, Maryland 20817

Dear Mr. Mullikin:

KCI Technologies, Inc. (KCI) is pleased to submit the following report to the Montgomery County Public Schools (MCPS) for completion of the post-remediation follow-up lead in water testing at Bannockburn Elementary School, located at 6520 Dalroy Lane in Bethesda, Maryland 20817.

SCOPE OF SERVICES

One drinking water outlet was remediated at Bannockburn Elementary School due to initial lead levels that exceeded the lead action level of 5 parts per billion (ppb). KCI Technologies, Inc. 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.

KCI Technologies, Inc. visited the site on 1/23/2019 to collect a post-remediation follow-up sample from 1 drinking water outlet that had been replaced. The sample was 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
M38683		Office Media Center		Faucet	28.1	1.6	18.3	Fail	Post-remediation follow-up testing complete. Outlet will have signage affixed

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. The Environmental Protection Agency (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.

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
KCI Job #1214634186

MONTGOMERY COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS DRINKING WATER TESTING 2018

July 18, 2018

Executive Summary:
Bannockburn Elementary School
6520 Dalroy Lane,
Bethesda, MD 20817

Round of Testing:	Initial
# of Outlets Tested:	36
# of Outlets ≥ 20 ppb:	1
Low Value (ppb):	< 1.0
High Value (ppb):	28.1
Follow-Up Testing Required (Samples ≥ 20 ppb):	Media Center Office (28.10 ppb)

Round of Testing:	Follow-Up – 30 sec draw
# of Outlets Tested:	1

Project Status
Testing Complete: Remediation Plan

Media Center Office – Replace fixture (M38683), in addition to supply line and valve located under sink

July 18, 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: Bannockburn Elementary School
6520 Dalroy Lane,
Bethesda, MD 20817

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 Bannockburn Elementary School, located 6520 Dalroy Lane, Bethesda, MD 20817.

Scope of Services:

PSI conducted lead in water testing at Bannockburn 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.

PSI visited the site on 4/25/18 and 4/26/18 to collect samples from 36 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. One 30 second follow-up sample was collected on 6/21/18.

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 was one result 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)
M38683	Media Center Office	4/26/18	28.1	6/21/18	1.6

*ppb = parts per billion

The initial lead in water sample results (4/26/18) and 30 second follow up results (6/21/18) 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

Bannockburn Elementary School Water Test Summary Table

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

Initial Sample Results for Bannockburn Elementary School (4/26/18)

Barcode ID	Room Number	Location	Location Notes	Equipment Type	Result (PPB)*	Pass/Fail	Status
LW12012		Health Room		Bubbler - Indoor	1.1	Pass	Testing Complete
LW12013		Hallway	Right Of Main Office	Cooler	<1.0	Pass	Testing Complete
LW12014		Kitchen		Faucet	9.4	Pass	Testing Complete
LW12015	15	Music		Faucet	4.4	Pass	Testing Complete
LW12016		Hallway	Left Of Room 25	Cooler	<1.0	Pass	Testing Complete
LW12017	20	Break Room		Faucet	<1.0	Pass	Testing Complete
LW12018		Hallway	Across From Rm 18	Cooler	<1.0	Pass	Testing Complete
LW12019	K1	Kindergarten Classroom		Faucet	3.1	Pass	Testing Complete
LW12020	K1	Kindergarten Classroom		Bubbler - Indoor	1.7	Pass	Testing Complete
LW12021		Hallway	Right Of Room 1	Cooler	<1.0	Pass	Testing Complete
LW12022	14	Classroom		Faucet	16.1	Pass	Testing Complete
LW12023		Hallway	Right Of 13	Cooler	<1.0	Pass	Testing Complete
M38647		Classroom		Faucet	11.7	Pass	Testing Complete
M38648		Kindergarten		Faucet	2.5	Pass	Testing Complete
M38649		Kindergarten		Bubbler - Indoor	7.2	Pass	Testing Complete
M38655	3	Classroom		Faucet	<1.0	Pass	Testing Complete
M38656	3	Classroom		Bubbler - Indoor	1.9	Pass	Testing Complete
M38657	1	Classroom		Faucet	1.7	Pass	Testing Complete
M38658	1	Classroom		Bubbler - Indoor	2.9	Pass	Testing Complete
M38659	2	Classroom		Faucet	2.2	Pass	Testing Complete
M38660	2	Classroom		Bubbler - Indoor	3.4	Pass	Testing Complete

Barcode ID	Room Number	Location	Location Notes	Equipment Type	Result (PPB)*	Pass/Fail	Status
M38661	4	Classroom		Faucet	3.9	Pass	Testing Complete
M38662	4	Classroom		Bubbler - Indoor	1.5	Pass	Testing Complete
M38680	22	Reading		Faucet	1.9	Pass	Testing Complete
M38683		Office Media Center		Faucet	28.1	Fail	Follow-Up Testing Needed
M38684		Hallway	Across CR 7	Cooler	<1.0	Pass	Testing Complete
M38693	10	Classroom		Faucet	8.1	Pass	Testing Complete
M38700	13	Classroom		Faucet	6.2	Pass	Testing Complete
M38702	12	Classroom		Faucet	11.2	Pass	Testing Complete
M38713		Kitchen		Faucet	3.7	Pass	Testing Complete
M38714		Kitchen		Faucet	2.7	Pass	Testing Complete
M38715		Kitchen		Faucet	1.4	Pass	Testing Complete
M38719		Health Room		Faucet	1.4	Pass	Testing Complete
M38724	31	Classroom		Faucet	1.9	Pass	Testing Complete
M38725	5	Kiln Classroom		Faucet	3.2	Pass	Testing Complete
M38726	5	Kiln Classroom		Bubbler - Indoor	3.8	Pass	Testing Complete

*ppb = parts per billion

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

Follow Up Sample Results for Bannockburn Elementary School (6/21/18)

Barcode ID	Room Number	Location	Equipment Type	Initial draw (2nd) (PPB)	30 Second Draw (PPB)	Status
M38683		Media Center Office	Faucet	21.7	1.6	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.