



Water Testing Labs of Maryland

1000 Butterworth Ct.
Thompson Creek Business Park
Stevensville, MD 21666
(410) 643-7711
sales@wtlmd.com

Charles County Public Schools
Attn: Byran Cummings
PO Box 2770
LaPlata MD 20646

Reporting Date: 9/20/23
PWSID #: MD1080007

Analytical Results Gale Bailey ES

Sample ID	Lead	Copper
K27032	ND	0.54
K27033	0.0010	0.97
K27034	0.0010	0.90
K27035	ND	0.84
K27036	ND	0.83

Notes:

1. EPA - Environmental Protection Agency.
2. MDE - Maryland Department of the Environment.
3. MCL - Maximum Contaminant Level.
4. Results in **BOLD** exceed the EPA's Primary MCL.
5. ND - Not Detected
6. Lead Method: EPA200.9, Copper Method: SM 3111B
7. MCL Lead = 0.015 mg/L, MCL Copper = 1.3 mg/L
8. Date/Time Analyzed: Lead 9/19/23 1048, Copper 9/19/23 0934
9. Reporting Limit: Lead: 0.0010mg/L Copper: 0.05mg/L
10. Analysis by Lab 214.
11. Samples received and examined within the EPA's recommended holding time.
12. We certify that the analyses performed for this report are accurate, and that the laboratory tests were conducted by methods approved by the US Environmental Protection Agency and the Maryland Department of the Environment.

Reported by,

T. Davis

T. Davis, Customer Service

Lead in Drinking Water – Public and Nonpublic Schools

Updated in response to legislation effective as of June 1, 2021

IMPORTANT NOTICE: ELEVATED LEAD WATER SAMPLE RESULT(S) **Gale-Bailey Elementary**

ELEVATED LEAD WATER SAMPLE RESULT(S)

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. On 9/13/2023, 5 lead water samples were collected from **Gale-Bailey Elementary**. Of these lead water samples, **NONE** had levels of lead exceeding the State's revised action level of 5 parts per billion (ppb) (*formerly 20 ppb; 5 ppb effective June 1, 2021*) for lead in drinking water in school buildings.

ACTION LEVEL (AL)

Effective June 1, 2021, the State's AL for lead in drinking water samples collected from outlets in school buildings has been lowered to 5 ppb. The AL is the concentration of lead which, if exceeded, triggers required remediation of drinking water outlets.

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 sources include: lead-based paint, lead-contaminated dust or soil, some plumbing materials, certain types of pottery, pewter, brass fixtures, food, and cosmetics, exposure in the workplace and exposure from certain hobbies, brass faucets, fittings, and valves. 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.

IMMEDIATE ACTIONS TAKEN

[Insert information regarding the actions the facility has taken since learning of the lead water sample(s) that exceeded the AL – e.g. shut down drinking water outlet within 24 hours and collected a follow-up sample.]

NEXT STEPS

[Insert information regarding the next steps the facility will take to remediate the drinking water outlet(s) with lead levels exceeding the AL – e.g. fixture replacement, Point of Use filtration device added to fixture, etc.]