

SOUTH BRUNSWICK TOWNSHIP PUBLIC SCHOOLS



Joanne Kerekes
Assistant Superintendent for
Curriculum & Instruction

Gary P. McCartney, Ed. D.
Interim Superintendent of Schools

Thaddeus Thompson
Business Administrator/
Board Secretary

January 3, 2017

Dear Crossroads North Middle School Community,

South Brunswick School District is committed to protecting the health of students, teachers, and staff members. In order to safeguard our community and be compliant with the Department of Education regulations, South Brunswick School District has tested our schools' drinking water for lead.

In accordance with the Department of Education regulations, Crossroads North Middle School will implement immediate remedial measures for any drinking water outlet with a result greater than the action level of 15.5 $\mu\text{g/l}$ (parts per billion [ppb]). This includes turning off the outlet unless it is determined the location must remain on for non-drinking purposes. In these cases, a "NOTICE Non-Potable Water. Not for drinking or cooking use" sign will be posted.

Results of our Testing

The following instructions give technical guidance developed by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, we have completed a plumbing profile for each of the buildings within South Brunswick School District. Through this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. Of the forty three (43) samples taken, all but three (3) tested below the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15.5 $\mu\text{g/l}$ [ppb]).

The table below identifies the drinking water outlets that tested above the 15.5 $\mu\text{g/l}$ for lead, the actual lead level, and what temporary remedial action South Brunswick School District has taken to reduce the levels of lead at these locations.

Sample Location	First Draw Result in $\mu\text{g/l}$ (ppb)	Remedial Action
Kitchen. Back Right Corner. The left faucet in the three compartment sink.	343	Immediately signed fixture with "NOTICE Not for drinking" sign
Kitchen. Back Right Corner. The right faucet in the three compartment sink.	42.6	Immediately signed fixture with "NOTICE Not for drinking" sign
Kitchen. Spray hose. Back right corner. Next to 3 compartment sink.	437	Immediately signed fixture with "NOTICE Not for drinking" sign

Health Effects of Lead

High levels of lead in drinking water can cause health problems. Lead is most dangerous for pregnant women, infants, and children under 6 years of age. 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. Exposure to high levels of lead during pregnancy contributes to low birth weight and developmental delays in infants. In young children, lead exposure can lower IQ levels, affect hearing, reduce attention span, and hurt school performance. At *very* high levels, lead can even cause brain damage. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults.

How Lead Enters our Water

Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like groundwater, rivers, and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of the corrosion of materials containing lead in the water distribution system and in building plumbing. These materials include lead-based solder used to join copper pipe, brass, and chrome-plated brass faucets. In 1986, Congress banned the use of lead solder containing greater than 0.2% lead, and restricted the lead content of faucets, pipes, and other plumbing materials. However, even the lead in plumbing materials meeting these new requirements is subject to corrosion. When water stands in lead pipes or plumbing systems containing lead for several hours or more, the lead may dissolve into the drinking water. This means the first water drawn from the tap in the morning *may* contain fairly high levels of lead.

Lead in Drinking Water

Lead in drinking water, rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning, can significantly increase a person's total lead exposure. Children under the age of 6 are at greater risk. The EPA estimates that drinking water can make up 20% or more of a person's total exposure to lead.

For More Information

A copy of the test results is available in our central office for inspection by the public, including students, teachers, other school personnel, and parents, and can be viewed between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. and are also available on our website at http://www.sbschools.org/our_schools/water_results.php. For more information about water quality in our schools, contact Thaddeus Thompson at the Business Office, 732-297-7800.

For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's Web site at www.epa.gov/lead, call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider.

If you are concerned about lead exposure at this facility or in your home, you may want to ask your health care providers about testing children to determine levels of lead in their blood.

Sincerely,
Dr. Gary P. McCartney
Superintendent of Schools