

Public Schools of Edison Township

312 Pierson Avenue * Edison, New Jersey 08837
Telephone (732) 452-4550 Fax (732) 452-4555

Dr. Richard O'Malley
Superintendent of Schools

Daniel P. Michaud
Business Administrator/Board Secretary

September 16, 2016

John Marshall Elementary School
15 Cornell St.
Edison, NJ 08817

Dear John Marshall Community,

Our school system is committed to protecting student, teacher, and staff health. To protect our community and be in compliance with the Department of Education regulations, Edison Township Public School District tested our schools' drinking water for lead.

In accordance with the Department of Education regulations, John Marshall Elementary School will implement immediate remedial measures for any drinking water outlet with a result greater than the action level of 15 $\mu\text{g/l}$ (parts per billion [ppb]). This includes turning off the outlet unless it is determined the location must remain on for non-drinking purposes. Accordingly, all sources found to contain action levels were immediately taken out of service.

Results of our Testing

Following instructions given in technical guidance developed by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, we completed a plumbing profile for each of the buildings within Edison Township Public School District. Through this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. Of the seventy-two samples taken, all but seven tested below the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15 $\mu\text{g/l}$ [ppb]).

The table below identifies the drinking water outlets that tested above the 15 $\mu\text{g/l}$ for lead, the actual lead level, and what temporary remedial action Edison Township Public School District has taken to reduce the levels of lead at these locations.

Sample Location	First Draw Result in $\mu\text{g/l}$ (ppb)	Final Draw Result in $\mu\text{g/l}$ (ppb)	Remedial Action
Water fountain, Nurse's Office, Outlet #11, Sample #1	23.0	2.0	The fixtures were taken out of service and new plumbing materials were ordered to alleviate the above threshold readings. The fixtures will remain out of service until future testing provides results below action level.
Water fountain near Guidance Dept., Outlet #13, Sample #3	18.0	1.1	

Sample Location	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Final Draw Result in ug/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
Water fountain, Room 6 Outlet #14, Sample #7	23.0	14.0	The fixtures were taken out of service and new plumbing materials were ordered to alleviate the above threshold readings. The fixtures will remain out of service until future testing provides results below action level
Water fountain, Room 3 Outlet #17, Sample #9	21.0	2.6	
Kitchen sink washing station, Outlet #2, Sample #23	17.0	< 1.0	
Water fountain, Room 14 Outlet #32, Sample #41	21.0	5.8	
Water fountain, Room 28 Outlet #47, Sample #59	29.0	< 1.0	

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, or wearing away, 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, although rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning can significantly increase a person's total lead exposure, particularly the exposure of children under the age of 6. EPA estimates that drinking water can make up 20% or more of a person's total exposure to lead.

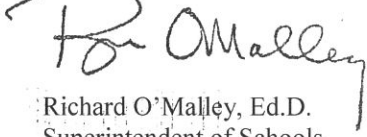
For More Information

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 www.edison.k12.nj.us. For more information about water quality in our schools, contact Kenneth Stromsland, Director of Plant, Operations & Maintenance at (732) 452-4550.

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, you may want to ask your health care providers about testing children to determine levels of lead in their blood.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "R. O'Malley". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large initial "R" and a long, sweeping underline.

Richard O'Malley, Ed.D.
Superintendent of Schools