

# RANDOLPH TOWNSHIP



# PUBLIC SCHOOLS

25 SCHOOL HOUSE ROAD, RANDOLPH, NJ 07869

(973) 361-0808

**Jennifer A. Fano**  
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**Stephen Frost**  
Business Administrator/Board Secretary  
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June 3, 2022

Randolph Township Schools  
Fernbrook Elementary School  
206 Quaker Church Road  
Randolph, NJ 07869

Dear Fernbrook Elementary School 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, the Randolph School District tested our schools' drinking water for lead.

In accordance with the NJ Department of Education regulations, Randolph School District will implement immediate remedial measures for any drinking water outlet with a result greater than the Lead Action Level of 15 µg/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 "DO NOT DRINK - SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY" sign will be posted.

### Results of our Testing

Following guidance provided by the EPA, we completed a limited plumbing profile for each of the buildings within the Randolph School District. Through this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. Of the twenty-eight (28) samples collected from Fernbrook Elementary School, all but one (1) tested below the Lead Action Level.

The table below identifies the drinking water outlets that tested above the 15 PPB for lead, the actual lead level, and what temporary remedial action the Randolph School District has taken to reduce the levels of lead at these locations.

Sample Location	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
Room 59 Bubbler	77.0	Immediately took fixture out of service

### 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 [rtnj.org](http://rtnj.org). For more information about water quality in our schools, contact Stephen Frost at Randolph Township Schools, 973-361-0808 x8202.

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](http://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,



Jennifer Fano  
Superintendent



**Jennifer A. Fano**  
Superintendent of Schools  
[jfano@rtnj.org](mailto:jfano@rtnj.org)

**Stephen Frost**  
Business Administrator/Board Secretary  
[sfrost@rtnj.org](mailto:sfrost@rtnj.org)

June 3, 2022

Randolph School District  
Ironia Elementary  
303 Dover Chester Road  
Randolph, NJ 07869

Dear Ironia Elementary School 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, the Randolph School District tested our schools' drinking water for lead.

In accordance with the NJ Department of Education regulations, Randolph School District will implement immediate remedial measures for any drinking water outlet with a result greater than the Lead Action Level of 15 µg/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 "DO NOT DRINK - SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY" sign will be posted.

Results of our Testing

Following guidance provided by the EPA, we completed a limited plumbing profile for each of the buildings within the Randolph School District. Through this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. Of the thirty-six (36) samples collected from Ironia Elementary School, all but two (2) tested below the Lead Action Level.

The table below identifies the drinking water outlets that tested above the 15 PPB for lead, the actual lead level, and what temporary remedial action the Randolph School District has taken to reduce the levels of lead at these locations.

Sample Location	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
Room C53 Bubbler	21.2	Immediately took fixture out of service
Kitchen Pot Filler	142	Immediately took fixture out of service

### 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 [rtnj.org](http://rtnj.org). For more information about water quality in our schools, contact Stephen Frost at Randolph Township Schools, 973-361-0808 x8202.

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](http://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,

*Jennifer Fano*

Jennifer Fano  
Superintendent

# RANDOLPH TOWNSHIP



# PUBLIC SCHOOLS

25 SCHOOL HOUSE ROAD, RANDOLPH, NJ 07869

(973) 361-0808

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Business Administrator/Board Secretary  
[sfrost@rtnj.org](mailto:sfrost@rtnj.org)

June 3, 2022

Randolph Township School District  
Shongum Elementary School  
9 Arrow Place  
Randolph, NJ 07869

Dear Shongum Elementary School 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, the Randolph School District tested our schools' drinking water for lead.

In accordance with the NJ Department of Education regulations, Randolph School District will implement immediate remedial measures for any drinking water outlet with a result greater than the Lead Action Level of 15 µg/1 (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 "DO NOT DRINK - SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY" sign will be posted.

### Results of our Testing

Following guidance provided by the EPA, we completed a limited plumbing profile for each of the buildings within the Randolph School District. Through this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. Of the thirty-nine (39) samples collected from Shongum Elementary School, all but three (3) tested below the Lead Action Level.

The table below identifies the drinking water outlets that tested above the 15 PPB for lead, the actual lead level, and what temporary remedial action the Randolph School District has taken to reduce the levels of lead at these locations.

Sample Location	First Draw Result in µg/1 (ppb)	Remedial Action
Room 15 Bubbler	26.6	Immediately took fixture out of service
All Purpose Room	44.1	Immediately took fixture out of service
Room 47 Bubbler	15.3	Immediately took fixture out of service

### 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 [rtnj.org](http://rtnj.org). For more information about water quality in our schools, contact Stephen Frost at Randolph Township Schools, 973-361-0808 x8202.

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](http://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,

*Jennifer Fano*

Jennifer Fano  
Superintendent

# RANDOLPH TOWNSHIP



# PUBLIC SCHOOLS

25 SCHOOL HOUSE ROAD, RANDOLPH, NJ 07869

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Business Administrator/Board Secretary  
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June 3, 2022

Randolph Township School District  
Randolph Middle School  
507 Millbrook Avenue  
Randolph, NJ 07869

Dear Randolph Middle School 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, the Randolph School District tested our schools' drinking water for lead.

In accordance with the NJ Department of Education regulations, Randolph School District will implement immediate remedial measures for any drinking water outlet with a result greater than the Lead Action Level of 15 µg/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 "DO NOT DRINK - SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY" sign will be posted.

### Results of our Testing

Following guidance provided by the EPA, we completed a limited plumbing profile for each of the buildings within the Randolph School District. Through this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. Of the forty-two (42) samples collected from Randolph Middle School, all but three (3) tested below the Lead Action Level.

Sample Location	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
Middle School Kitchen Sink	72.6	Immediately took fixture out of service
Hall 129. Drinking Fountain	17.4	Immediately took fixture out of service
Sink, Lower Gym Kitchen	22.6	Immediately took fixture out of service

### 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 [rtnj.org](http://rtnj.org). For more information about water quality in our schools, contact Stephen Frost at Randolph Township Schools, 973-361-0808 x8202.

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](http://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,

*Jennifer Fano*

Jennifer Fano  
Superintendent



# RANDOLPH TOWNSHIP



# PUBLIC SCHOOLS

25 SCHOOL HOUSE ROAD, RANDOLPH, NJ 07869

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Business Administrator/Board Secretary  
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June 3, 2022

Randolph Township School District  
Randolph High School  
511 Millbrook Avenue  
Randolph, NJ 07869

Dear Randolph High School 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, the Randolph School District tested our schools' drinking water for lead.

In accordance with the NJ Department of Education regulations, Randolph School District will implement immediate remedial measures for any drinking water outlet with a result greater than the Lead Action Level of 15 µg/1 (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 "DO NOT DRINK - SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY" sign will be posted.

### Results of our Testing

Following guidance provided by the EPA, we completed a limited plumbing profile for each of the buildings within the Randolph School District. Through this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. Of the eighty-nine (89) samples collected from Randolph High School, all but two (2) tested below the Lead Action Level.

The table below identifies the drinking water outlets that tested above the 15 PPB for lead, the actual lead level, and what temporary remedial action the Randolph School District has taken to reduce the levels of lead at these locations.

Sample Location	First Draw Result in µg/1 (ppb)	Remedial Action
Water Cooler, Hall 235	19.8	Immediately took fixture out of service
Sink in Room 127	31.7	Immediately took fixture out of service

### 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 [rtnj.org](http://rtnj.org). For more information about water quality in our schools, contact Stephen Frost at the Randolph Township Schools, 973-361-0808 x8202.

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](http://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,



Jennifer Fano  
Superintendent