STILLWATER TOWNSHIP SCHOOL

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December 21, 2020

Stillwater Families,

Stillwater Township Elementary School recently completed water testing for lead and copper. The results of our testing and a more in-depth explanation is included on the next pages. In summary, one site had lead results above the 15 µg/l (parts per billion [ppb]) and all other test sites were below. The site which did not pass was the sink located in the Makerspace Room (A112 Sink 2). The site was immediately taken out of service. We will be following all New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) guidelines to remediate the issue. The health and well-being of our students and staff are our number one priority.

Sincerely,

William Kochis
Superintendent

Consumer Notice of Tap Water Results

December 18, 2020

Dear Stillwater Township Elementary School,

As you may know, Stillwater Township Elementary School is also a public water system because we are responsible for providing you with water at this location and ensuring that the drinking water we provide to you meets state and federal standards. We collected a drinking water sample for lead at this location on November 6th, 2020. Below please find a chart illustrating the sampling locations and their results.

Sample Location	Result in ppb
A112 Sink 2	**42.2**
C11 Sink	14.8
C110 Water Fountain	11.2
B110 Food Prep Sink	8.41
C110 Sink	7.53
C111 Water Fountain	6.31
C111 Sink	3.87
C16 Water Fountain	3.83
C12 Water Fountain	3.01
C16 Sink	2.76

We are happy to report that the 90th percentile value for our water system is below the lead action level of 15 parts per billion (ppb). The 90th percentile for our water system is 14.8 ppb.

What Does This Mean?
Under the authority of the Safe Drinking Water Act, EPA set the action level for lead in drinking water at 15 ppb. This means utilities must ensure that water from the taps used for human consumption do not exceed this level in at least 90 percent of the sites sampled (90th percentile value). The action level is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow. If water from the tap does exceed this limit, then the utility must take certain steps to correct the problem. Because lead may pose serious health risks, the EPA set a Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) of zero for lead. The MCLG is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

What Are The 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. 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. Lead is stored in the bones, and it can be released later in life. During pregnancy, the child receives lead from the mother's bones, which may affect brain development.

What Are The Sources of Lead?

Although most lead exposure occurs when people eat paint chips and inhale dust, or from contaminated soil, EPA estimates that 10 to 20 percent of human exposure to lead may come from lead in drinking water. Lead is rarely found in source water, but enters tap water through corrosion of plumbing materials. New brass faucets, fittings, and valves, including those advertised as "lead-free", may contribute lead to drinking water. The law currently allows end-use brass fixtures, such as faucets, with up to 0.25 percent lead to be labeled as "lead free". However, prior to January 4, 2014, "lead free" allowed up to 8 percent lead content of the wetted surfaces of plumbing products including those labeled National Sanitation Foundation (NSF) certified. Consumers should be aware of this when choosing fixtures and take appropriate precautions.

When water stands in Lead pipes or plumbing systems containing lead for several hours or more, the lead may dissolve into your drinking water. This means the first water drawn from the tap in the morning, or later in the afternoon if the water has not been used all day, can contain fairly high levels of lead.

What Can I Do To Reduce Exposure to Lead in Drinking Water?

Run your water to flush out lead. If water hasn't been used for several hours, run water for 15-30 seconds or until it becomes cold or reaches a steady temperature before using it for drinking or cooking. This flushes lead-containing water from the pipes.

Use cold water for cooking and preparing baby formula. Do not cook with or drink water from the hot water tap; lead dissolves more easily into hot water. Do not use water from the hot water tap to make baby formula.

Do not boil water to remove lead. Boiling water will not reduce lead.

For More Information

Call us at 973-383-6171. 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.