



Troy Elementary School
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Kevin W. Stone, Ed. D., Principal – kstone@mrsd.org
Administrative Assistant

Ms. Amy Carrier,

Preschool Teacher
Ms. Emily Johnson

Kindergarten Teacher
Ms. Holly Blanchard

Grade 1 Teacher
Mrs. Madison Burroughs

Grade 2 Teacher
Mrs. Kelly Wichland

Grade 3 Teacher
Mrs. Carol Schroeder

Grade 4 Teacher
Mrs. Leslie Markowski

Grade 5 Teacher
Mr. Todd Thompson

Grade 6 Teacher
Mrs. Gretchen Hoefler

School Counselor
Mrs. Mary Frazier

School Nurse
Mrs. Shannon Tarbox, BSN, RN

Inclusion Facilitator K-3
Ms. Jennifer Main

Special Education Coordinator
Ms. Lauren Klowak

Literacy Specialist
Mrs. Bethany Rafail

Title I Teacher
Ms. Courtney Barnes
Ms. Michelle Blais

Music Teacher
Mr. Alexander Judge

Art Teacher
Mrs. Nancy Greene

Physical Education Teacher
Mrs. Maureen Lord

Wellness Teacher
Ms. Kelly Meyer

School Psychologist

Social Worker

Speech/Language Pathologist

Occupational Therapist
Mr. Kris Kleine

**Beyond the Bell Program
Coordinator**
Ms. Meaghan Winoski

1/22/2025

Dear Parents and Guardians,

We are writing to let you know that Troy Elementary School recently completed testing for lead in drinking water. This is part of an ongoing effort related to New Hampshire's state law RSA 485:17-a, which requires school and child care facilities to test for lead in drinking water and to act when lead is found at levels at or above 5 parts per billion (ppb).

Lead is a toxic heavy metal that has a range of adverse health effects if inhaled or swallowed. Lead rarely occurs naturally in New Hampshire's drinking water sources (groundwater or surface water) and typically enters drinking water due to the wearing away of piping, faucets, fixtures and other plumbing materials.

Because lead is tasteless, odorless and colorless in drinking water, testing is the only way to learn if lead is present. It is important to sample each faucet or water fountain that is used for drinking or food prep because test results can vary between locations.

During recent testing, we collected samples from several drinking outlets (e.g., drinking fountains, classroom faucets, kitchen sinks). In two of the outlets levels were higher than 5 ppb. . These outlets have been remediated.

Some best practices to keep lead levels low include:

- "Flushing" water, when possible, to allow drinking water that has been stagnant to move through the pipes.
- Using cold water for drinking and cooking. Hot water may increase the amount of lead transferred from the pipes or faucet, and boiling water does **not** remove lead.
- Discouraging drinking water from fixtures not intended for portable use (e.g., lab faucets, hoses, spigots, hand washing sinks).

All sample results and additional resources from the New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services (NHDES) can be viewed at gettheleadoutofnh.org.

Sincerely,

Kevin W. Stone, Ed. D., Principal