6/11/2025

Shrewsbury Borough School

20 Obre Place

Shrewsbury, NJ 07702

Dear Shrewsbury Borough 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, Shrewsbury Borough School District tested our school's drinking water for lead.

In accordance with the Department of Education regulations, Shrewsbury Borough will implement immediate remedial measures for any drinking water outlet with a result greater than the 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 instructions given in technical guidance developed by the New Jersey Department of Protection, we completed a plumbing profile for each of the buildings within Shrewsbury Borough School. Through this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. Of the 28 samples taken, all but 1 tested below the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15 µg/1 [ppb]).

The table below identifies the drinking water outlets that tested above the 15 µg/1 for lead, the actual lead level, and what remedial action Shrewsbury Borough has taken to reduce the levels of lead at these locations.

Sample Location	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
SB# 24 FP Sink Kitchen ID#: P24-12890-22	59.5	Replaced FaucetAssembly

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.

In accordance with the Department of Education regulations, Shrewsbury Borough will implement immediate remedial measures for any drinking water outlet with a result greater than the 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.

For more information about water quality in our schools, contact Michael Tillett, Supervisor of Buildings and Grounds at tillettm@sbs-nj.org.

For more information about reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's website, www.epa.gov/lead (http://www.epa.gov/lead), call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your local health care provider. Under Parent Information (Parents button) you will also find a link to a resource from the NJ School Boards Association. 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

Testing Results (2024):

Following instructions given in technical guidance developed by the New Jersey Department of Protection, we completed a plumbing profile for each of the buildings within Shrewsbury Borough School. Through this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. Of the 28 samples taken, all but 1 tested below the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15 µg /1 [ppb]).

The drinking water outlets that tested above 15 µg /1 for lead, the actual lead level, and what remedial action Shrewsbury Borough has taken to reduce the levels of lead at these locations.

Sample Location: SB 24 FP Sink Kitchen ID# P24-12890-22

First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb): 59.5

Remedial Action: Replace faucet assembly, retest 1.09 (ppb)

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 more 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. The results can be viewed between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. They are also available on the website at https://www.sbs.k12.nj.us/
For more information about water quality in our schools, contact Brent MacConnell at 732-747-0882 x107.

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