

SADDLE BROOK SCHOOL DISTRICT

355 Mayhill Street, Saddle Brook, New Jersey 07663 Phone 201-843-1142 Fax 201-843-0216

TONI VIOLETTI
SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS

RAYMOND G. KARATY, CPA, PSA
BUSINESS ADMINISTRATOR/BOARD SECRETARY

June 30, 2025

Dear School Community,

The district was required this year to test the drinking water outlets in all school buildings. Fifty (50) outlets were sampled. One of the fifty(50) had a reading above the NJ DEP allowable threshold. The outlet was a sink in the Middle/High school kitchen area. This sink is not used for drinking and had a sign informing staff of that. The sign was not there at the time of testing so it was included in the samples. The sink was never used for drinking or food preparation. A filter was installed and re-tested. The results came back with no lead detected.

You can find all of the schools testing results and the attached notice on the district website under Departments/Building and Grounds.

Sincerely,

Raymond G. Karaty
Business Administrator/Board Secretary

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Enclosures



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RAYMOND G. KARATY, CPA, PSA
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Dear Saddle Brook Community,

Our school system is committed to protecting student, teacher, and staff health. To protect our community, in accordance with the Department of Education regulations at N.J.A.C. 6A:26-12.4, Saddle Brook School District tested our schools' drinking water for lead.

In accordance with the Department of Education regulations, Saddle Brook School District 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. 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 Environmental Protection, we completed a plumbing profile for each of the buildings within Saddle Brook School District. Through this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. Of the fifty (50) outlets sampled, One (1) of first draw samples tested above the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15 $\mu\text{g/l}$ [ppb]). Of the One (1) follow-up flush samples collected, none tested above the lead action level.

The table below identifies the drinking water outlets that tested above the 15 $\mu\text{g/l}$ for lead with the associated first draw and follow-up flush sample lead levels, as well as what temporary remedial action Saddle Brook School District has taken or plans to take to reduce the levels of lead at these locations.

Sample Location	First Draw Result in $\mu\text{g/l}$ (ppb)	Follow-up flush Result in $\mu\text{g/l}$ (ppb)	Remedial Action
MSHS Kitchen Sink ID #SBHS51	17.6	None Detected	Filter added to sink

Summary of Actions Taken

The following actions were taken regarding the Saddle Brook School District lead in school drinking water exceedances:

1. The kitchen sink at the MSHS was not used for drinking. The sink was used for hand washing only. There was a sign previously posted by the sink that stated "For Hand Washing Only". The sign was not present at the time of testing.
2. A filter was added to the faucet and a sign was posted "For Hand Washing Only".
3. The sink was not available for drinking by students or staff.

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 because 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.

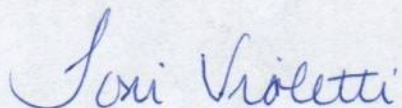
For More Information

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.sbpsnj.org. For more information about water quality in our schools, contact Michael O'Donnell, Supervisor of Buildings and Ground, 201-843-1142 x2311

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 healthcare 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,



Toni Violetti
Superintendent of Schools

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