Central Office
31 State Route 181, Lake Hopatcong NJ, 07849

Dear Jefferson Township 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, Jefferson Township tested our schools' drinking water for lead.

In accordance with the Department of Education regulations, Jefferson Township will implement immediate remedial measures for any drinking water outlet with a result greater than the 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 "Hand Washing 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 Jefferson Township Through this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. Of the 10 outlets sampled, 1 first draw samples tested above the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15 µg/l [ppb]).

The table below identifies the drinking water outlets that tested above the 15 µg/l for lead with the associated first draw and follow-up flush sample lead levels, as well as what temporary remedial action Jefferson Township has taken or plans to take to reduce the levels of lead at these locations.

Sample Location	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Follow-up flush Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
BOE-Basement	29		Removed from potable use, marked hand wash only, Replace Supply piping retest.

Summary of Actions Taken

In accordance with N.J.A.C. 6A:26-12.4(e)2, summarize actions taken to:

1. *Immediately end use of each drinking water outlet where any sample result (first draw or flush sample) exceeded the lead action level;*
2. *Any additional remedial actions taken or planned; and*
3. *The measures taken to ensure alternate drinking water has been made to all students and staff at the school(s) where the outlet(s) is located.*

For example:

The following actions were taken regarding the Jefferson Township lead in school drinking water exceedances:

1. All drinking water outlets were immediately shut off [or disconnected] where any first draw test result revealed lead concentrations greater than 15µg/l (ppb);
2. The Jefferson BOE will continue to replace water fountains with point of use filtered ones and label all non-potable sinks as hand wash only.
3. Alternate drinking water is being provided to students and staff of the school from other existing outlets tested below lead action levels in any test.
4.

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.jefftwp.org. For more information about water quality in our schools, contact Nick Serignese at the Facilities Department, 973-663-0161.

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.

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.

Cozy Lake Elementary School
185 Cozy Lake Road, Oak Ridge NJ, 07438

Dear Jefferson Township 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, Jefferson Township tested our schools' drinking water for lead.

In accordance with the Department of Education regulations, Jefferson Township will implement immediate remedial measures for any drinking water outlet with a result greater than the 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 "Hand Washing 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 Jefferson Township Through this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. Of the 68 outlets sampled, 4 first draw samples tested above the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15 µg/l [ppb]).

The table below identifies the drinking water outlets that tested above the 15 µg/l for lead with the associated first draw and follow-up flush sample lead levels, as well as what temporary remedial action Jefferson Township has taken or plans to take to reduce the levels of lead at these locations.

Sample Location	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Follow-up flush Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
CL-116A	25.5		Removed from potable use, marked hand wash only
CL-105	39		Removed from potable use, marked hand wash only
CL-109	16.5		Removed from potable use, marked hand wash only
CL-F101	15.7		Removed from potable use, marked hand wash only

Summary of Actions Taken

In accordance with N.J.A.C. 6A:26-12.4(e)2, summarize actions taken to:

1. *Immediately end use of each drinking water outlet where any sample result (first draw or flush sample) exceeded the lead action level;*

2. *Any additional remedial actions taken or planned; and*
3. *The measures taken to ensure alternate drinking water has been made to all students and staff at the school(s) where the outlet(s) is located*.

For example:

The following actions were taken regarding the Jefferson BOE lead in school drinking water exceedances:

1. All drinking water outlets were immediately shut off [or disconnected] where any first draw test result revealed lead concentrations greater than 15µg/l (ppb);
2. The Jefferson BOE will continue to replace water fountains with point of use filtered ones and label all non-potable sinks as hand wash only.
3. Alternate drinking water is being provided to students and staff of the school from other existing outlets tested below lead action levels in any test.

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.jefftwp.org For more information about water quality in our schools, contact Nick Serignese at the Facilities Department 973-663-0161

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.

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.

Briggs Elementary School
1 Jefferson Drive, Lake Hopatcong, NJ 07849

Dear Jefferson Township 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, Jefferson Township tested our schools' drinking water for lead.

In accordance with the Department of Education regulations, Jefferson Township will implement immediate remedial measures for any drinking water outlet with a result greater than the 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 "Hand Washing 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 Jefferson Township Through this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. Of the 48 outlets sampled, 2 first draw samples tested above the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15 µg/l [ppb]).

The table below identifies the drinking water outlets that tested above the 15 µg/l for lead with the associated first draw and follow-up flush sample lead levels, as well as what temporary remedial action Jefferson Township has taken or plans to take to reduce the levels of lead at these locations.

Sample Location	**First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)**	**Follow-up flush Result in µg/l (ppb)**	**Remedial Action**
B-Front Hall G C	21.7		Post signage for hand wash only
B-Nurse A	102		

Summary of Actions Taken

In accordance with N.J.A.C. 6A:26-12.4(e)2, summarize actions taken to:

1. *Immediately end use of each drinking water outlet where any sample result (first draw or flush sample) exceeded the lead action level;*
2. *Any additional remedial actions taken or planned; and*
3. *The measures taken to ensure alternate drinking water has been made to all students and staff at the school(s) where the outlet(s) is located.*

For example:

The following actions were taken regarding the Jefferson Township lead in school drinking water exceedances:

1. All drinking water outlets were immediately shut off [or disconnected] where any first draw test result revealed lead concentrations greater than 15µg/l (ppb);
2. The Jefferson BOE will continue to replace water fountains with point of use filtered ones and label all non-potable sinks as hand wash only.
3. Alternate drinking water is being provided to students and staff of the school from other existing outlets tested below lead action levels in any test.

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.jefftwp.org. For more information about water quality in our schools, contact Nick Serignese at the Facilities Department 973-663-0161

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.

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.

Jefferson Township High School
1010 Weldon Rd, Oak Ridge, NJ 07438

Dear Jefferson Township 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, Jefferson Township tested our schools' drinking water for lead.

In accordance with the Department of Education regulations, Jefferson Township will implement immediate remedial measures for any drinking water outlet with a result greater than the 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 "Hand Washing 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 Jefferson Township Through this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. Of the 10 outlets sampled, 1 first draw samples tested above the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15 µg/l [ppb]).

The table below identifies the drinking water outlets that tested above the 15 µg/l for lead with the associated first draw and follow-up flush sample lead levels, as well as what temporary remedial action Jefferson Township has taken or plans to take to reduce the levels of lead at these locations.

Sample Location	**First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)**	**Follow-up flush Result in µg/l (ppb)**	**Remedial Action**
JTHS-Old Kit A	19		Removed from potable use, marked hand wash only,

Summary of Actions Taken

In accordance with N.J.A.C. 6A:26-12.4(e)2, summarize actions taken to:

1. *Immediately end use of each drinking water outlet where any sample result (first draw or flush sample) exceeded the lead action level;*
2. *Any additional remedial actions taken or planned; and*
3. *The measures taken to ensure alternate drinking water has been made to all students and staff at the school(s) where the outlet(s) is located.*

For example:

The following actions were taken regarding the Jefferson Township lead in school drinking water exceedances:

1. All drinking water outlets were immediately shut off [or disconnected] where any first draw test result revealed lead concentrations greater than 15µg/l (ppb);
2. The Jefferson BOE will continue to replace water fountains with point of use filtered ones and label all non-potable sinks as hand wash only.
3. Alternate drinking water is being provided to students and staff of the school from other existing outlets tested below lead action levels in any test.
4.

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.jefftwp.org. For more information about water quality in our schools, contact Nick Serignese at the Facilities Department, 973-663-0161.

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.

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.

Jefferson Middle School
1000 Weldon Road, Oak Ridge NJ, 07438

Dear Jefferson Township 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, Jefferson Township tested our schools' drinking water for lead.

In accordance with the Department of Education regulations, Jefferson Township will implement immediate remedial measures for any drinking water outlet with a result greater than the 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 "Hand Washing 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 Jefferson Township Through this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. Of the 33 outlets sampled, 1 first draw samples tested above the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15 µg/l [ppb]).

The table below identifies the drinking water outlets that tested above the 15 µg/l for lead with the associated first draw and follow-up flush sample lead levels, as well as what temporary remedial action Jefferson Township has taken or plans to take to reduce the levels of lead at these locations.

Sample Location	**First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)**	**Follow-up flush Result in µg/l (ppb)**	**Remedial Action**
MS-Kit-C	38.7		Marked as hand wash only, replace supply piping

Summary of Actions Taken

In accordance with N.J.A.C. 6A:26-12.4(e)2, summarize actions taken to:

1. *Immediately end use of each drinking water outlet where any sample result (first draw or flush sample) exceeded the lead action level;*
2. *Any additional remedial actions taken or planned; and*
3. *The measures taken to ensure alternate drinking water has been made to all students and staff at the school(s) where the outlet(s) is located.*

For example:

The following actions were taken regarding the Jefferson Township lead in school drinking water exceedances:

1. All drinking water outlets were immediately shut off [or disconnected] where any first draw test result revealed lead concentrations greater than 15µg/l (ppb);
2. The Jefferson BOE will continue to replace water fountains with point of use filtered ones and label all non-potable sinks as hand wash only.
3. Alternate drinking water is being provided to students and staff of the school from other existing outlets tested below lead action levels in any test.

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.jefftwp.org. For more information about water quality in our schools, contact Nick Serignese at the Facilities Department, 973-663-0161.

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.

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.

Jefferson Middle School
1000 Weldon Road, Oak Ridge NJ, 07438

Dear Jefferson Township 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, Jefferson Township tested our schools' drinking water for lead.

In accordance with the Department of Education regulations, Jefferson Township will implement immediate remedial measures for any drinking water outlet with a result greater than the 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 "Hand Washing 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 Jefferson Township Through this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. Of the 66 outlets sampled, 5 first draw samples tested above the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15 µg/l [ppb]).

The table below identifies the drinking water outlets that tested above the 15 µg/l for lead with the associated first draw and follow-up flush sample lead levels, as well as what temporary remedial action Jefferson Township has taken or plans to take to reduce the levels of lead at these locations.

Sample Location	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Follow-up flush Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
M-Front Boys C	16.7		Removed from potable use, marked hand wash only,
M-CR1 B	35.5		Removed from potable use, marked hand wash only
M-Back Girls B	44.5		Removed from potable use, marked hand wash only
M-Nurse A	15.7		Removed from potable use, marked hand wash only
M-Nurse B	15.4		Removed from potable use, marked hand wash only
M-Back Boys A	16.8		Removed from potable use, marked hand wash only,
M-Back Boys B	18.5		Removed from potable use, marked hand wash only,

M-Back Girls A	19.9		Removed from potable use, marked hand wash only,
M-Front Girls C	27.4		Removed from potable use, marked hand wash only,

Summary of Actions Taken

In accordance with N.J.A.C. 6A:26-12.4(e)2, summarize actions taken to:

1. *Immediately end use of each drinking water outlet where any sample result (first draw or flush sample) exceeded the lead action level;*
2. *Any additional remedial actions taken or planned; and*
3. *The measures taken to ensure alternate drinking water has been made to all students and staff at the school(s) where the outlet(s) is located*.

For example:

The following actions were taken regarding the Jefferson Township lead in school drinking water exceedances:

1. All drinking water outlets were immediately shut off [or disconnected] where any first draw test result revealed lead concentrations greater than 15µg/l (ppb);
2. The Jefferson BOE will continue to replace water fountains with point of use filtered ones and label all non-potable sinks as hand wash only.
3. Alternate drinking water is being provided to students and staff of the school from other existing outlets tested below lead action levels in any test.

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.jefftwp.org. For more information about water quality in our schools, contact Nick Serignese at the Facilities Department, 973-663-0161.

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.

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.

Stanlick Elementary School
121B East Shwanee Trail, Wharton NJ, 07885

Dear Jefferson Township 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, Jefferson Township tested our schools' drinking water for lead.

In accordance with the Department of Education regulations, Jefferson Township will implement immediate remedial measures for any drinking water outlet with a result greater than the 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 "Hand Washing 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 Jefferson Township Through this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. Of the 90 outlets sampled, 28 first draw samples tested above the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15 µg/l [ppb]).

The table below identifies the drinking water outlets that tested above the 15 µg/l for lead with the associated first draw and follow-up flush sample lead levels, as well as what temporary remedial action Jefferson Township has taken or plans to take to reduce the levels of lead at these locations.

Sample Location	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Follow-up flush Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
S-100 Bathroom A	107		Removed from potable use, marked hand wash only
S-100 Bathroom B	69.4		Removed from potable use, marked hand wash only
S-103	39.3		Removed from potable use, marked hand wash only
S-324	18.3		Removed from potable use, marked hand wash only
S-104	16.5		Removed from potable use, marked hand wash only
S-Front Boys C	19.6		Removed from potable use, marked hand wash only
S-Font Girls C	16.2		Removed from potable use, marked hand wash only

S-Main Office B	15.1		Removed from potable use, marked hand wash only
S-CST A	20.9		Removed from potable use, marked hand wash only
S-CST B	126		Removed from potable use, marked hand wash only
S-D21	109		Removed from potable use, marked hand wash only
S-Gym Girls D	18.6		Removed from potable use, marked hand wash only
S-Gym Girls G	75		Removed from potable use, marked hand wash only
S-Gym Boys A	24.5		Removed from potable use, marked hand wash only
S-Gym Boys D	25.9		Removed from potable use, marked hand wash only
S-Gym Boys E	17		Removed from potable use, marked hand wash only
S-153	24.1		Removed from potable use, marked hand wash only
S- Back Hall G A	24.5		Removed from potable use, marked hand wash only
S- Back Hall G B	24.5		Removed from potable use, marked hand wash only
S-114	31		Removed from potable use, marked hand wash only
S- Back Hall B C	15.1		Removed from potable use, marked hand wash only
S-120	49.1		Removed from potable use, marked hand wash only
S-314	15.6		Removed from potable use, marked hand wash only
S-New Girls B	68.3		Removed from potable use, marked hand wash only
S-317	30.4		Removed from potable use, marked hand wash only
S- New Boys A	15.6		Removed from potable use, marked hand wash only
S- Media Center	27.5		Removed from potable use, marked hand wash only
S-108	22.9		Removed from potable use, marked hand wash only

Summary of Actions Taken

In accordance with N.J.A.C. 6A:26-12.4(e)2, summarize actions taken to:

1. *Immediately end use of each drinking water outlet where any sample result (first draw or flush sample) exceeded the lead action level;*
2. *Any additional remedial actions taken or planned; and*
3. *The measures taken to ensure alternate drinking water has been made to all students and staff at the school(s) where the outlet(s) is located*.

For example:

The following actions were taken regarding the Jefferson lead in school drinking water exceedances:

1. All drinking water outlets were immediately shut off [or disconnected] where any first draw test result revealed lead concentrations greater than 15µg/l (ppb);
2. The Jefferson BOE will continue to replace water fountains with point of use filtered ones and label all non-potable sinks as hand wash only.
3. Alternate drinking water is being provided to students and staff of the school from other existing outlets tested below lead action levels in any test.

<u>Health Effects of Lead</u>

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.

<u>How Lead Enters our Water</u>

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.

<u>Lead in Drinking Water</u>

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.jefftwp.org. For more information about water quality in our schools, contact Nick Serignese at the Facilities Department 973-663-0161

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.

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.

White Rock Elementary School
2 Francine Place, Oak Ridge NJ, 07438

Dear Jefferson Township 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, Jefferson Township tested our schools' drinking water for lead.

In accordance with the Department of Education regulations, Jefferson Township will implement immediate remedial measures for any drinking water outlet with a result greater than the 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 "Hand Washing 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 Jefferson Township Through this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. Of the 66 outlets sampled, 5 first draw samples tested above the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15 µg/l [ppb]).

The table below identifies the drinking water outlets that tested above the 15 µg/l for lead with the associated first draw and follow-up flush sample lead levels, as well as what temporary remedial action Jefferson Township has taken or plans to take to reduce the levels of lead at these locations.

Sample Location	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Follow-up flush Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
WR-Kit A	630		Removed from potable use, marked hand wash only, Replace Supply piping retest.
WR-Kit Bathroom	84.6		Removed from potable use, marked hand wash only
WR-A10 Restroom	65.5		Removed from potable use, marked hand wash only
WR-New Hall G A	37.8		Removed from potable use, marked hand wash only
WR-C2	16.4		Removed from potable use, marked hand wash only

Summary of Actions Taken

In accordance with N.J.A.C. 6A:26-12.4(e)2, summarize actions taken to:

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4.

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