Lafayette Township School District

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Lafayette Township School District
178 Beaver Run Road
Lafayette, NJ 07848

Dear Lafayette Township School District 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, the Lafayette Township School District tested our schools' drinking water for lead.

In accordance with the Department of Education regulations, the Lafayette Township School District 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 "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 our building at the Lafayette Township School District. Through this effort, we identified and tested all water outlets including drinking and non-drinking outlets. We are proud to report that all drinking water outlets, including water fountains, were below the lead action level. When we tested the non-drinking water outlets including sinks and hose bibs, we found that nine of those samples tested were above the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15 µg/l [ppb]). The nine locations are noted below and include 5 sinks in the building and 4 hose bibs outside of the building. Although the nine identified locations are non-drinking water outlets, we anticipate replacing these fixtures.

The table below identifies the water outlets that tested above the 15 µg/l for lead, the actual lead level, and what temporary remedial action the Lafayette Township School District has taken to reduce the levels of lead at these locations.

Sample Location	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
Art Room Slop Sink #2	16.9	Posted signage "DO NOT DRINK- SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY" Fixture to be changed
Art Room Slop Sink #3	34.5	Posted signage "DO NOT DRINK- SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY" Fixture to be changed
Intermediate School Boys Bathroom Handicapped Sink	23.9	Posted signage "DO NOT DRINK- SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY" Fixture to be changed
Intermediate School Girls Bathroom Handicapped Sink	20.7	Posted signage "DO NOT DRINK- SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY" Fixture to be changed
Kitchen Sanitizing Rinse Sink Connected to Sanitizing Chemicals	49.1	Posted signage "DO NOT DRINK- SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY" Fixture to be changed
Hose Bib #1	23	Posted signage "DO NOT DRINK- SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY" These hose bibs require a special key to unlock for use. The information regarding the elevated lead levels will be posted in the building. Fixtures to be changed.
Hose Bib #7	38.8	
Hose Bib #8	74.4	
Hose Bib #10	18.6	

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 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 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. The 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.ltes.org. For more information about water quality in our schools, contact Jennifer Cenatiempo.

For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, visit the 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.

Sincerely,

Jennifer Cenatiempo
Superintendent of Schools