



LESTER C. NOECKER SCHOOL

ROSELAND SCHOOL DISTRICT

March 29, 2017

Dear Parents and Staff,

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 Roseland School District tested our school's drinking water.

In accordance with the Department of Education regulations, the Roseland School District will implement immediate remedial measures for any drinking water outlet with a lead result greater than the action level of 15 $\mu\text{g}/\text{l}$ (parts per billion [ppb]). This includes turning off the outlet, unless it is determined the location must remain on for non-drinking purposes, and posting a "DO NOT DRINK – SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY" sign.

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 the Lester C. Noecker Elementary School. Through this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. Of the 41 samples taken, all but 3 tested below the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15 $\mu\text{g}/\text{l}$ [ppb]).

The table below identifies the drinking water outlets that tested above the 15 $\mu\text{g}/\text{l}$ for lead, the actual lead level, and what temporary remedial action the Roseland School District has taken to reduce the levels of lead at these locations.

Over our April Spring Break, we will be working on solutions to maintain a reduced lead level in these areas and conduct follow up testing. Only after appropriate remedial measures have been completed and follow up testing completed, will the locations be placed back into service.

Lester C. Noecker Elementary School

Sample Location	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
Room 103 Bubblers with Sink RVS-SO-06	34.4	Currently: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Disconnected Bubbler, Additional Water Fountains located in Hallway. ● Posted signage “DO NOT DRINK- SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY”. Remediation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Replacement of fixtures, piping, and adding filters; retest prior to usage
Room 113 Bubblers with Sink FVS-FB-02	194	Currently: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Disconnected Bubbler, Additional Water Fountains located in Hallway. ● Posted signage “DO NOT DRINK- SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY”. Remediation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Replacement of fixtures, piping, and adding filters; retest prior to usage
Room 370 Bubblers with Sink FVS-FB-02	693	Currently: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Disconnected Bubbler, Additional Water Fountains located in Hallway. ● Posted signage “DO NOT DRINK- SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY”. Remediation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Replacement of fixtures, piping, and adding filters; retest prior to usage

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. 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 Board Office for inspection by the public, including students, school personnel, and parents, and can be viewed between the hours of 8:30 AM and 4:00 PM. The results are also available on our website at www.roselandnjboe.org. For more information about water quality in our schools, please contact Thomas August, Buildings & Grounds Supervisor at 973-226-1296 ext. 319.

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 our school facilities 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,



Deanne Somers
Superintendent



Jason Bohm
Business Administrator