



WINSLOW TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT

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H. Major Poteat, Ed.D.
Superintendent

May 2, 2022

Dear Parents/Guardians, and Staff:

The New Jersey State Board of Education (NJBOE) adopted regulations regarding testing for lead in potable water sources in all public schools throughout New Jersey. 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 Winslow Township Public School District employed a company to test our school's drinking water for lead on Saturday, April 2, 2022, and Saturday, April 9, 2022. Follow-up testing will occur on Saturday, May 7, 2022. Additionally, per Covid-19 protocols, bottled water has been provided throughout the entire school district during this school year.

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

Testing Results

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 the Winslow Township Public School District. Through this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. Of the 333 samples taken, all but 16 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]). Please note that **95%** of the samples taken throughout the district **passed**.

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 Winslow Township Public School District has taken to reduce the levels of lead at these locations.

| Sample Location | First Draw Result in $\mu\text{g}/\text{l}$ (ppb) | Remedial Action |
|--|---|---|
| Winslow Township Middle School | | |
| Kitchen Braiser (Left) ID#: BRZ#2 | 47.1 | Disconnected outlet, alternative appliance located nearby/signage. Retesting scheduled May 7, 2022 |
| Main Entrance Water Fountain ID#: DW#7 | 25.0 | Disconnected outlet, alternative drinking water outlet located nearby/signage. Retesting scheduled May 7, 2022. |
| M/L Hallway Water Fountain ID#: DW#9 | 19.8 | |
| M/L Hallway Water Fountain ID#: DW#9A | 17.4 | |
| H103-Store Room Sink ID#SNKH1032 | 43.7 | |

| Sample Location | First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb) | Remedial Action |
|--|---------------------------------|---|
| Winslow Township High School | | Disconnected outlet, alternative drinking water outlet located nearby/signage. Retesting scheduled May 7, 2022. |
| B/E Hallway Water Fountain ID#: DW#3 | 71.9 | |
| B/E Hallway Water Fountain ID#: DW#4 | 39.8 | |
| D Hallway at Main Office Water Fountain ID#: DW#9 | 37.8 | |
| B200 at B201 Water Fountain ID#DW#15 | 20.9 | Disconnected outlet, alternative drinking water outlet located nearby/signage. Retesting scheduled May 7, 2022. |
| B200 at B201 Water Fountain ID#DW#16 | 32.8 | |
| Elementary School #3 | | |
| Classroom 5 Sink Fountain ID#: DWCR5 | 29.3 | Disconnected outlet, bottled water provided/signage. Retesting scheduled May 7, 2022. |
| Elementary School #4 | | |
| Kitchen Sink, 3 Well, ID#: KC#2 | 34.2 | Disconnected outlet, alternative sink located nearby/signage. Retesting scheduled May 7, 2022. |
| Elementary School #5 | | |
| Main Office Workroom, ID#: SNK#1 | 24.0 | Disconnected outlet, alternative sink located nearby/signage. Retesting scheduled May 7, 2022. |
| Elementary School #1 | | Point sampled for diagnostic purposes only, not used as a Potable Water source; signage. Retesting scheduled May 7, 2022. |
| Boiler Room Hose Bib, Point of Entry Sample, ID#-POE#1 | 40.9 | |
| Elementary School #2 | | |
| Boiler Room Hose Bib, Point of Entry Sample, ID#-POE#1 | 40.2 | |
| Elementary School #6 | | |
| Boiler Room Hose Bib, Point of Entry Sample, ID#-POE#1 | 77.8 | |

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 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 3:00 p.m.

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.

Sincerely,



H. Major Poteat, Ed.D.
Superintendent