JACKSON SCHOOL DISTRICT

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Nicole Pormilli, Superintendent

Dear Jackson 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 Jackson Township School District tested our schools' drinking water for lead. ***On February 26, 2022***, lead in drinking water sampling was conducted at the following: ***Crawford-Rodrigues Elementary School, Elms Elementary School, Carl W. Goetz Middle School and Christa McAuliffe Middle School.***

In accordance with the Department of Education regulations, Jackson 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" signs 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 Jackson Township School District. Through this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. Of the 344 samples taken, all but 27 tested below 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, the actual lead level, and what temporary remedial action the Jackson Township School District has taken to reduce the levels of lead at these locations.

Sample Location	Initial Results in µg/l (ppb)	Flush Results in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
Crawford-Rodriguez ElementarySchool Point of Entry ID# CRE-POE	**47.84**	0.4288	Posted as "Do Not Drink-Safe for Handwashing Only"
Christa McAuliffe Middle School Point of Entry ID#CM-POE	**852.9**	**486.8**	Posted as "Do Not Drink-Safe for Handwashing Only"
Christa McAuliffe Middle School Across Room 115 ID#CM-WF-09	**38.53**	**41.77**	Disconnected outlet and bottled water provided
Christa McAuliffe Middle School Across Room 115 ID#CM-WF-11	**24.24**	1.959	Posted as "Do Not Drink-Safe for Handwashing Only"
Christa McAuliffe Middle School Adjacent to Room 129 ID#CM-WF-22	**95.67**	11.10	Disconnected outlet and bottled water provided

Sample Location	Initial Results in µg/1 (ppb)	Flush Results in µg/1 (ppb)	Remedial Action
Christa McAuliffe Middle School Across Room 214 ID#CM-WF-38	**25.32**	7.833	Disconnected outlet and bottled water provided
Christa McAuliffe Middle School Across Room 209 ID#CM-WF-42	**15.73**	2.909	Disconnected outlet and bottled water provided
Christa McAuliffe Middle School Room 209 ID#CM-S-46	**24.11**	1.961	Posted as "Do Not Drink-Safe for Handwashing Only"
Elms Elementary School Point-of-Entry ID#EES-POE	**935.7**	**110.9**	Posted as "Do Not Drink-Safe for Handwashing Only"
Elms Elementary School Media Center ID#EES-WF-15	**44.13**	3.849	Disconnected outlet and bottled water provided
Carl W. Goetz Middle School Point-of-Entry ID#CG-POE	**30.14**	**68.00**	Posted as "Do Not Drink-Safe for Handwashing Only"
Carl W. Goetz Middle School Classroom Bathroom 112 ID#CG-S-13	**20.45**	6.337	Posted as "Do Not Drink-Safe for Handwashing Only"
Carl W. Goetz Middle School Across Room 113 ID#CG-WF-14	**34.14**	7.737	Disconnected outlet and bottled water provided
Carl W. Goetz Middle School Across Room 115 ID#CG-WF-15	**22.90**	4.688	Disconnected outlet and bottled water provided
Carl W. Goetz Middle School Room 502 ID#CG-WF-18	**92.85**	**522.0**	Disconnected outlet and bottled water provided
Carl W. Goetz Middle School Near Cafeteria CG-WF-20	**137.2**	**293.8**	Disconnected outlet and bottled water provided
Carl W. Goetz Middle School Next to Room 501 ID#CG-WF-24	**64.18**	11.07	Disconnected outlet and bottled water provided
Carl W. Goetz Middle School Room 302 ID#CG-WF-33	**79.27**	**163.4**	Disconnected outlet and bottled water provided

Sample Location	Initial Results in µg/1 (ppb)	Flush Results in µg/1 (ppb)	Remedial Action
Carl W. Goetz Middle School Trailer J CG-WF-34	**15.15**	**152.8**	Disconnected outlet and bottled water provided

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 ofred 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 4:00 p.m. and are also available on our website at www.jacksonsd.org. For more information about water quality in our schools, contact Anthony Bruno, Director of Buildings and Grounds at (732) 833-4653.

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 lnforn1ation Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provide.

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,

Nicole Pormilli
Superintendent