



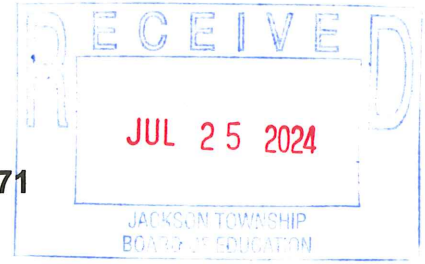
**JACKSON TOWNSHIP  
MUNICIPAL UTILITIES AUTHORITY**

**135 Manhattan Street**

**Jackson, New Jersey 08527**

**Telephone: 732-928-2222 • Facsimile: 732-928-5171**

**[www.jacksonmua.com](http://www.jacksonmua.com)**



July 22, 2024

Jackson School District  
Attn: Mr. Daniel Baginski  
Business Administrator  
151 Don Connor Boulevard  
Jackson, NJ 08527

**Re: 2024 Lead and Copper  
NJ 1511424 – Elms School**

Dear Mr. Baginski,

Enclosed are the 2024 Lead and Copper water sample results taken on June 19, 2024 from the Elms School. All results were below the action level standard, set by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection. Please post the results for all employees, students and visitors to view.

If you have questions, please call 732 928-2222, ext. 238, Monday through Friday, 8:30A.M. – 4:00P.M.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Andreas Asch".

Andreas Asch  
Superintendent

## Consumer Notice of Tap Water Results

Dear *Jackson Twp. School District, Elms School*,

As you may know, *Elms School* is also a public water system because we are responsible for providing you with water at this location and ensuring that the drinking water we provide to you meets state and federal standards. We collected 10 drinking water samples for lead at this location on *June 19, 2024*. Below please find a chart illustrating the sampling locations and their results.

Sample Location	Result in ppb	Sample Location	Result in ppb
1.Room 101	0.7	6.Room 119	1.0
2.Room 103	0.3	7.Room 121	0.5
3.Room 105	< 0.3	8.Room 123	0.9
4.Room 107	0.5	9.Room 125	0.8
5.Room 109	< 0.3	10.Kitchen Sink	< 0.3

We are happy to report that the 90th percentile value for our water system is below the lead action level of 15 parts per billion. (*90<sup>th</sup> percentile value was 0.9 parts per billion as reported above*).

### **What Does This Mean?**

Under the authority of the federal Safe Drinking Water Act, EPA set the action level for lead in drinking water at 15 ppb. The action level is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow. An action level exceedance is determined by measuring the highest concentration of lead in tap water that is exceeded by 10 percent of the sites sampled during a monitoring period (90th percentile value). If water from the tap does exceed this limit, then the water system must take certain steps to correct the problem. Because lead may pose serious health risks, the EPA set a Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) of zero for lead. The MCLG is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

### **What Are the Health Effects of Lead?**

Lead can cause serious health problems if too much enters your body from drinking water or other sources. 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. The greatest risk of lead exposure is to infants, young children, and pregnant women. Scientists have linked the effects of lead on the brain with lowered IQ in children. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults. Lead is stored in the bones, and it can be released later in life. During pregnancy, the child receives lead from the mother's bones, which may affect brain development.

### **What Are the Sources of Lead?**

Although most lead exposure occurs when people eat paint chips and inhale dust, or from contaminated soil, EPA estimates that 10 to 20 percent of human exposure to lead may

come from lead in drinking water. Lead is rarely found in source water but enters tap water through corrosion of plumbing materials. New brass faucets, fittings, and valves, including those advertised as “lead-free”, may contribute lead to drinking water. The law currently allows end-use brass fixtures, such as faucets, with up to 0.25 percent lead to be labeled as “lead free”. However, prior to January 4, 2014, “lead free” allowed up to 8 percent lead content of the wetted surfaces of plumbing products including those labeled National Sanitation Foundation (NSF) certified. Visit the NSF website at [www.nsf.org](http://www.nsf.org) to learn more about lead-containing plumbing fixtures. Consumers should be aware of this when choosing fixtures and take appropriate precautions.

When water stands in lead pipes or plumbing systems containing lead for several hours or more, the lead may dissolve into your drinking water. This means the first water drawn from the tap in the morning, or later in the afternoon if the water has not been used all day, can contain fairly high levels of lead.

### **What Can I Do to Reduce Exposure to Lead in Drinking Water?**

1. **Run your water to flush out lead.** Let the water run from the tap before using it for drinking or cooking any time the water in the faucet has gone unused for more than six hours. The longer the water resides in plumbing the more lead it may contain. Flushing the tap means running the cold-water faucet for about 15 to 30 seconds.
2. **Use cold water for cooking and preparing baby formula.** Because lead from lead-containing plumbing materials and pipes can dissolve into hot water more easily than cold water, never drink, cook, or prepare beverages including baby formula using hot water from the tap. It is recommended that bottled or filtered water be used for drinking and preparing baby formula. If you need hot water, draw water from the cold tap and then heat it.
3. **Do not boil water to remove lead.** Boiling water will not reduce lead.
4. **Regularly remove and clean aerators/screens on plumbing fixtures.** Over time, particles and sediment can collect in the aerator screen. Regularly remove and clean aerators screens located at the tip of faucets and remove any particles.

### **For More Information**

Call us at *Elms School licensed operator @ Jackson MUA, 732-928-2222*. 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](http://www.epa.gov/lead), call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider.

You can check our analytical results and monitoring requirements (i.e., the frequency of sampling and number of samples) on New Jersey Drinking Water Watch at [www.nj.gov/dep/watersupply/waterwatch](http://www.nj.gov/dep/watersupply/waterwatch).

New Jersey Department Environmental Protection  
Water Supply Administration - Bureau of Safe Drinking Water  
401 East State Street  
P.O. Box 426  
Trenton, New Jersey 08625-0426  
Tel # 609-292-5550 - Fax# 609-292-1654

Page 1 of 1

**LEAD ANALYSIS INPUT FORM**

System Name Elms Elementary School  
Address Paterson Road  
City Jackson  
State NJ Zip 08527

PWS ID# 1 5 1 1 4 2 4  
Laboratory ID# 1 5 0 8 3  
Laboratory Name J.R. Henderson Lab, Inc.

**PB**

Number of Distribution Tap Samples Required 10 Number Taken 10  
Multiply Number Taken by 0.9, Enter Here 9 (This is the 90th Percentile)  
Lead Result at the 90th Percentile 0.0009 mg/L Action Level = 0.015 mg/L  
Lead Action Level Exceeded, Check Here ☐ PERIOD: 1st Half ☒ 2nd Half ☐ Year 2024  
Jan - June July-Dec

IF TAKING 5 SAMPLES PER PERIOD, AVERAGE THE HIGHEST AND 2nd HIGHEST CONCENTRATIONS TO DETERMINE 90th PERCENTILE

All samples MUST be listed in ascending order (lowest to highest).

**WARNING :** Otherwise, forms will be returned with no credit given.

Sample Number	Location	Loc * Type	Sample Date	Sign (<)	Result mg/L	Analysis Method	Analysis Date
1	Kitchen Sink		6/19/2024	<	0.0003	200.9	7/2/2024
2	Room 105		6/19/2024	<	0.0003	200.9	7/2/2024
3	Room 109		6/19/2024	<	0.0003	200.9	7/2/2024
4	Room 103		6/19/2024		0.0003	200.9	7/2/2024
5	Room 107		6/19/2024		0.0005	200.9	7/2/2024
6	Room 121		6/19/2024		0.0005	200.9	7/2/2024
7	Room 101		6/19/2024		0.0007	200.9	7/2/2024
8	Room 125		6/19/2024		0.0008	200.9	7/2/2024
9	Room 123		6/19/2024		0.0009	200.9	7/2/2024
10	Room 119		6/19/2024		0.001	200.9	7/2/2024
11							
12							
13							
14							
15							
16							
17							
18							
19							
20							

I certify that each first draw sample collected by the water system is one-liter in volume and, to the best of my knowledge, has stood motionless in the service line, or in the interior plumbing of the sample site, for at least six hours; and if residents collected the samples, I certify that each tap sample collected by the residents was taken after they were informed of the proper sampling procedures specified in 141.86(b)(2).

Form prepared by: ☒ Owner ☒ Operator or ☐ Laboratory Phone No. ( 732 ) 928-2222

Andreas Asch

Print Name

\* see back of form

Signature

7/11/2024

Date

New Jersey Department Environmental Protection  
Water Supply Administration - Bureau of Safe Drinking Water  
401 East State Street  
P.O. Box 426  
Trenton, New Jersey 08625-0426  
Tel # 609-292-5550 - Fax# 609-292-1654  
**COPPER ANALYSIS INPUT FORM**

Page 1 of 1

System Name Elms Elementary School  
Address Patterson Road  
City Jackson  
State NJ Zip 08527

PWS ID# 1 5 1 1 4 2 4  
Laboratory ID# 1 5 0 8 3  
Laboratory Name J.R. Henderson Lab, Inc.

**CU**

Number of Distribution Tap Samples Required 10 Number Taken 10  
Multiply Number Taken by 0.9, Enter Here 9 (This is the 90th Percentile)  
Copper Result at the 90th Percentile < 0.04 mg/L Action Level = 1.3 mg/L  
Copper Action Level Exceeded, Check Here ☐ PERIOD: 1st half ☒ 2nd half ☐ Year 2024  
Jan - June July-Dec

IF TAKING 5 SAMPLES PER PERIOD, AVERAGE THE HIGHEST AND 2nd HIGHEST CONCENTRATIONS TO DETERMINE 90th PERCENTILE

All samples MUST be listed in ascending order (lowest to highest).

**WARNING :** Otherwise, forms will be returned with no credit given.

Sample Number	Location	Loc Type	Sample Date	Sign (<)	Result mg/L	Analysis Method	Analysis Date
1	Kitchen Sink		6/19/2024	<	0.04	3111B	6/21/2024
2	Room 101		6/19/2024	<	0.04	3111B	6/21/2024
3	Room 103		6/19/2024	<	0.04	3111B	6/21/2024
4	Room 105		6/19/2024	<	0.04	3111B	6/21/2024
5	Room 107		6/19/2024	<	0.04	3111B	6/21/2024
6	Room 109		6/19/2024	<	0.04	3111B	6/21/2024
7	Room 119		6/19/2024	<	0.04	3111B	6/21/2024
8	Room 121		6/19/2024	<	0.04	3111B	6/21/2024
9	Room 123		6/19/2024	<	0.04	3111B	6/21/2024
10	Room 125		6/19/2024	<	0.04	3111B	6/21/2024
11							
12							
13							
14							
15							
16							
17							
18							
19							
20							

I certify that each first draw sample collected by the water system is one-liter in volume and, to the best of my knowledge, has stood motionless in the service line, or in the interior plumbing of the sample site, for at least six hours; and if residents collected the samples, I certify that each tap sample collected by the residents was taken after they were informed of the proper sampling procedures specified in 141.86(b)(2).

Form prepared by: ☒ Owner/Operator or ☐ Laboratory Phone No. (732 ) 928-2222

Andreas Asch

Print Name

\* see back of form

Signature

7/11/2024

Date

**J.R. HENDERSON LABS, INC.**

123 Seaman Ave.  
Beachwood, NJ 08722  
Lab Cert #15083  
732-341-1211

Jackson Township School District  
151 Don Connor Blvd  
Jackson, NJ 08527

Report Date: 7/2/2024

Water System Name: **Elms Elementary School**

PWS ID: **NJ1511424**

Sample ID	Sample Date	Sample Time	Sample Location	Lead mg/L	Analysis Date/Time Pb	Copper mg/L	Analysis Date/Time Cu
240619-9633	6/19/2024	5:00	Kitchen Rt Side Sink	<0.0003	7/2/24; 10:11	<0.04	6/21/24; 10:36
240619-9634	6/19/2024	6:00	101 Class Sink	0.0007	7/2/24; 10:16	<0.04	6/21/24; 10:38
240619-9635	6/19/2024	6:03	103 Class Sink	0.0003	7/2/24; 10:20	<0.04	6/21/24; 10:39
240619-9636	6/19/2024	6:06	105 Class Sink	<0.0003	7/2/24; 10:29	<0.04	6/21/24; 10:39
240619-9637	6/19/2024	6:08	107 Class Sink	0.0005	7/2/24; 10:47	<0.04	6/21/24; 10:40
240619-9638	6/19/2024	6:11	109 Class Sink	<0.0003	7/2/24; 10:52	<0.04	6/21/24; 10:40
240619-9639	6/19/2024	6:14	119 Class Sink	0.001	7/2/24; 10:56	<0.04	6/21/24; 10:41
240619-9640	6/19/2024	6:16	121 Class Sink	0.0005	7/2/24; 11:01	<0.04	6/21/24; 10:41
240619-9641	6/19/2024	6:18	123 Class Sink	0.0009	7/2/24; 11:05	<0.04	6/21/24; 10:43
240619-9642	6/19/2024	6:21	125 Class Sink	0.0008	7/2/24; 11:10	<0.04	6/21/24; 10:44

*M. Ellis*

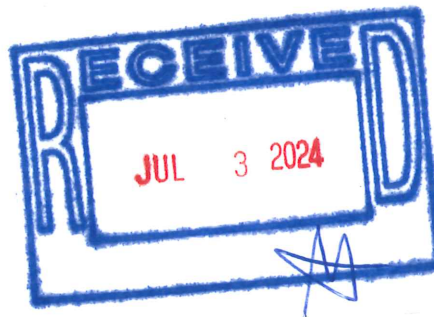
Margaret Ellis, Lab Manager

Lead by Method 200.8; MRL=0.0003;

Copper by Method 3111B; MRL=0.04

All samples were run undiluted (dilution factor 1) unless otherwise noted

Results expressed in mg/L; ppm (parts per million)





J.R. Henderson Labs, INC  
 123 Seaman Ave  
 Beachwood, NJ 08722  
 732-341-1211  
 Fax: 732-505-1658

Customer Name: Jackson School District  
 Customer Address: Eims Elementary School  
 Phone #: NJ1511424  
 Site Name & Address

# Chain of Custody

Type of Sample			TB= Trip Blank FB= Field Blank S= Soil MW= Monitoring Well																								
Sample ID #	Type	Date	Time	Location	# of Bottles	Bacteria-TC	Bacteria-FC	Nitrates	Secodanes	Inorganics	Pb & Cu	Iron	Manganese	pH	THM's	HAA5	VOC	BOD	COD	TSS	TDS	Phosphorous	Temperature	Dissolved Oxygen	Ammonia Nit	SQAR	Oil & Grease
Aq	G-19	5:15		Kitchen Rt Side Sink	1						X																
Aq	G-19	6:14		101 Fountain	1						X																
Aq	G-19	6:03		103 Fountain	1						X																
Aq	G-19	6:06		105 Fountain	1						X																
Aq	G-19	6:08		107 Fountain	1						X																
Aq	G-19	6:11		109 Fountain	1						X																
Aq	G-19	6:14		119 Fountain	1						X																
Aq	G-19	6:16		121 Fountain	1						X																
Aq	G-19	6:18		123 Fountain	1						X																
Aq	G-19	6:21		125 Fountain	1						X																

Relinquished By: <i>JH Day</i>	Received By: <i>Syruce</i>	Time & Date: 6-19-24	Cooler Temp:
Relinquished By:	Received By:	Time & Date: 0805 6/19/24	Preservatives:
Relinquished By:	Received By:	Time & Date:	Comments:

# LEAD in Drinking Water

## HEALTH EFFECTS OF LEAD

Lead is found throughout the environment in lead-based paint, air, soil, household dust, food, certain types of pottery porcelain and pewter, and water. Lead can pose a significant risk to your health if too much of it enters your body.

Lead builds up in the body over many years and can cause damage to the brain, red blood cells and kidneys. The greatest risk is to young children and pregnant women. Amounts of lead that won't hurt adults can slow down normal mental and physical development of growing bodies. In addition, a child at play often comes into contact with sources of lead contamination - like dirt and dust - that rarely affect an adult. It is important to wash children's hands and toys often, and to try to make sure they only put food in their mouths.



## 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 infants who drink baby formulas and concentrated juices that are mixed with water. EPA estimates that drinking water can make up 20 percent or more of a person's total exposure to lead.

## THE UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (EPA) and (a)

are concerned about lead in your drinking water. Some drinking water samples taken from this facility have lead levels above the EPA action level of 15 parts per billion (ppb), or 0.015 milligrams of lead per liter of water (mg/L). Under Federal law we are required to have a program in place to minimize lead in your drinking water by (b)

This program includes:

- 1) Corrosion control treatment (treating the water to make it less likely that lead will dissolve into the water);
- 2) Source water treatment (removing any lead that is in the water at the time it leaves our treatment facility); and
- 3) A public education program.

This poster also explains the simple steps you can take to protect yourself by reducing your exposure to lead in drinking water.

## HOW LEAD ENTERS OUR WATER

Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like 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 household plumbing. These materials include lead-based solder used to join

copper pipe, brass and chrome-plated brass faucets, and in some cases, pipes made of lead that connect houses and buildings to water mains (service lines). 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 to 8.0%.

When water stands in lead pipes or plumbing systems containing lead for several hours or more, the lead may dissolve into your drinking water. This means the first water drawn

from the tap in the morning, or later in the afternoon if the water has not been used all day, can contain fairly high levels of lead.

## STEPS YOU CAN TAKE to Reduce Exposure to Lead in Drinking Water

1. **FLUSH YOUR SYSTEM.** Let the water run from the tap before using it for drinking or cooking any time the water in a faucet has gone unused for more than six hours. The longer water resides in plumbing the more lead it may contain. Flushing the tap means running the cold water faucet for about 15-30 seconds. Although toilet flushing or showering flushes water through a portion of the plumbing system, you still need to flush the water in each faucet before using it for drinking or cooking. Flushing tap water is a simple and inexpensive measure you can take to protect your health. It usually uses less than one to two gallons of water.

2. **USE ONLY COLD WATER FOR COOKING AND DRINKING.** Do not cook with, or drink water from the hot water tap. Hot water can dissolve more lead more quickly than cold water. If you need hot water, draw water from the cold tap and then heat it.

3. **USE BOTTLED WATER.** The steps described above will reduce the lead concentrations in your drinking water. However, if you are still concerned, you may wish to use bottled water for drinking and cooking.



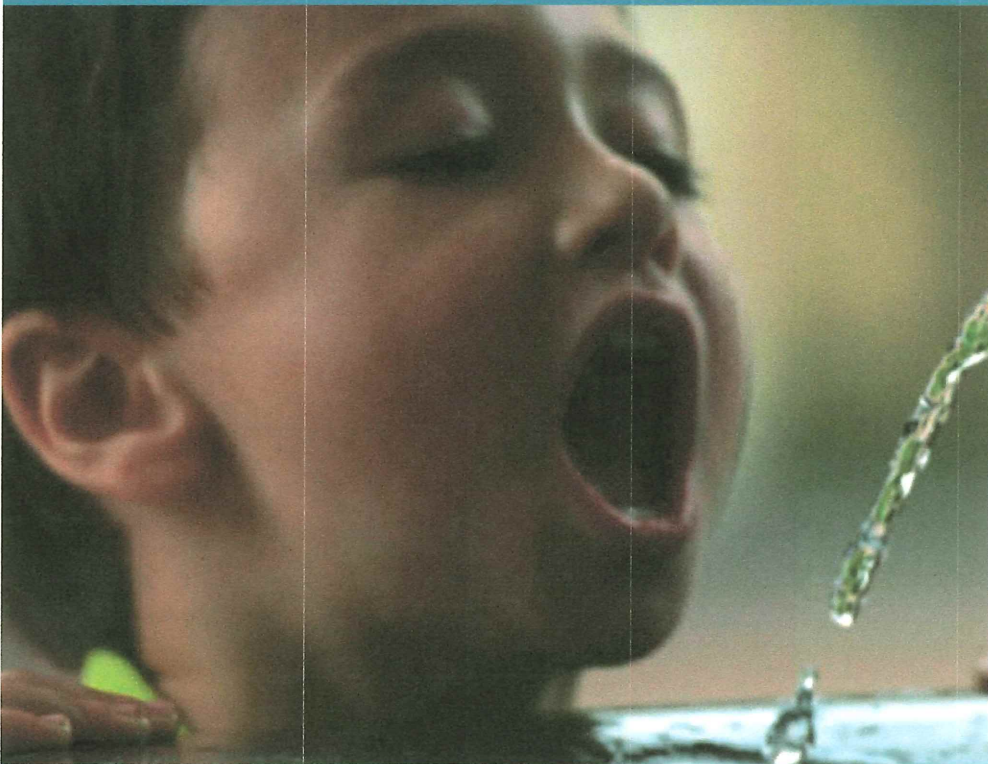
## FOR MORE INFORMATION

YOU CAN CONSULT a variety of sources for additional information: Your family doctor or pediatrician can perform a blood test for lead and provide you with information about the health effects of lead



# Lead and Copper Rule:

## A Quick Reference Guide for Schools and Child Care Facilities that are Regulated Under the Safe Drinking Water Act



This document is designed for schools and child care facilities that meet the definition of a public water system and therefore must comply with the Lead and Copper Rule (LCR) requirements. The guidance contained in this document does not substitute for EPA’s regulations, nor is it a regulation itself. This reference guide provides an overview of the requirements but does not contain all of the details you will find in the LCR. Compliance is based on the actual rule language. States and local governments can impose additional requirements.

### OVERVIEW OF THE RULE

Schools and child care facilities that have their own water supply and are considered non-transient, non-community water systems (NTNCWSs) are subject to the Lead and Copper Rule (LCR) requirements.

The LCR was developed to protect public health by minimizing lead and copper levels in drinking water. The most common source of lead and copper in drinking water is corrosion of plumbing materials. Plumbing materials that can be made with lead and copper include pipes, solder, fixtures, and faucets.

The LCR established an action level of 0.015 mg/L (15 ppb) for lead and 1.3 mg/L (1300 ppb) for copper based on the 90<sup>th</sup> percentile level of tap water samples. This means no more than 10 percent of your samples can be above either action level. If lead or copper levels are found above the action levels, it does not signal a violation but can trigger other requirements that include water quality parameter (WQP) monitoring, corrosion control treatment (CCT), source water monitoring/treatment, public education, and lead service line replacement. An explanation of how to calculate the 90<sup>th</sup> percentile level is provided on page 3 of this guide.

### HEALTH RISKS OF LEAD AND COPPER

#### CHILDREN

Children are especially susceptible to lead and copper exposure because their bodies absorb these metals at higher rates than the average adult. Children younger than six are most at risk due to their rapid rate of growth. Exposure to high levels of lead can cause damage to the brain, red blood cells, and kidneys. Exposure to even low levels of lead can cause low IQ, hearing impairment, reduced attention span, and poor classroom performance. Exposure to high levels of copper can cause stomach and intestinal distress, liver or kidney damage, and complications of Wilson’s disease in genetically predisposed people.

Because children spend so much time in school and child care facilities and their bodies are developing rapidly, it is important to provide safe drinking water to avoid health problems linked to lead or copper exposure.

#### ADULTS

High lead levels in adults have been linked to increased blood-pressure. Pregnant women and their fetuses are especially vulnerable to lead exposure since lead can significantly harm the fetus, causing lower birth weight and slowing down normal mental and physical development.



## SOURCES OF LEAD AND COPPER IN DRINKING WATER

When lead and copper are found in tap water it is typically due to leaching from internal plumbing materials. If the water is too corrosive, it can cause lead or copper to leach out of the plumbing materials and enter the drinking water.

The potential for leaching increases the longer the water is in contact with the plumbing components. School water supplies tend to have extended periods of no water use (e.g., overnight, weekends, holidays, summer) that increase the likelihood of elevated lead levels at the tap.

## LEAD AND COPPER TAP SAMPLING REQUIREMENTS

### KEY POINTS

- “First draw” samples must be collected.
- Samples must be collected after the water has had time to sit in the pipes for at least 6 hours.
- If either action level is exceeded, water quality parameter (WQP) and source water sampling may be required.
- The number of lead and copper or WQP samples collected depends on the daily population served by the school or child care facility (see Table 1).
- Lead and copper samples must be collected every 6 months, unless the system qualifies for reduced monitoring (see Table 2).
- Samples for subsequent rounds of monitoring must be collected from the same sites used in the initial round.

Table 1: Lead and Copper Tap and WQP Tap Monitoring

School or Child Care Facility Daily Population Served	Number of Lead and Copper Tap Sample Sites		Number of WQP Tap Sample Sites	
	Standard	Reduced	Standard	Reduced
10,001 - 50,000	60	30	10	7
3,301 - 10,000	40	20	3	3
501 - 3,300	20	10	2	2
101 - 500	10	5	1	1
≤ 100	5	5	1	1

Table 2: Criteria for Reduced Lead and Copper Tap Monitoring

Can monitor...	If...
Annually	<p>The 90<sup>th</sup> percentile is less than both action levels (ALs) for 2 consecutive 6-month monitoring periods; or</p> <p>Optimal water quality parameter specifications are met for 2 consecutive 6-month monitoring periods and the primacy agency approves.</p>
Triennially (every 3 years)	<p>The 90<sup>th</sup> percentile is less than both ALs for 3 consecutive years of monitoring; or optimal water quality parameter specifications are met for 3 consecutive years of monitoring and the primacy agency approves; or</p> <p>The 90<sup>th</sup> percentile lead levels are ≤ 0.005 mg/L and 90<sup>th</sup> percentile copper levels are ≤ 0.65 mg/L; or</p> <p>The system is deemed to have optimized corrosion control by meeting the copper action level and showing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• for 2 consecutive 6-month periods that the difference between the lead 90<sup>th</sup> percentile tap water level and the highest lead source water sample is less than the Practical Quantitation Limit for lead; or</li> <li>• the highest source water lead level is below the Method Detection Level and the 90<sup>th</sup> percentile tap water lead level is ≤ the Practical Quantitation Limit for lead for 2 consecutive 6-month periods.</li> </ul>
Once every 9 years	The school or child care facility population is ≤ 3,300, the system meets monitoring waiver criteria, and a waiver is approved by the primacy agency.

Entry Point to Distribution System Monitoring within 6 months	<p>System must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Collect samples at each entry point to the distribution system. (You may want to use the same sampling points designated for chemical sampling – check with your primacy agency.)</li> <li>Make a recommendation for source water treatment.</li> </ul>
Corrosion Control Treatment	<p>within 6 months: Recommend optimal corrosion control treatment.</p> <p>within 18 months: Complete corrosion control treatment study if required by primacy agency.</p> <p>within 24 months: Install corrosion control treatment after primacy agencies has determined appropriate treatment.</p> <p>within 36 months: Monitor WQP at entry points for 2 consecutive 6-month periods.</p>
COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENTS IF ACTION LEVEL EXCEEDANCE CONTINUES	
KEY POINTS	<p>If the system continues to exceed the AL after installation of corrosion control treatment or source water treatment there are two additional compliance areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lead service line monitoring</li> <li>Lead service line replacement</li> </ul> <p>Contact your primacy agency for further assistance if installation of corrosion control treatment or source water treatment does not end AL exceedances.</p>
DEFINITIONS	
90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile	The highest concentration of lead or copper in tap water that is exceeded by 10 percent of the sites sampled during a monitoring period. This value is compared to the lead action level (AL) to determine whether an AL has been exceeded. (See “Calculating the 90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile” above for instructions.)
Action Level (AL)	The concentration of lead or copper in tap water which determines whether a system may be required to install corrosion control treatment, collect water quality parameter samples, collect source water samples, replace lead service lines, and/or deliver public education about lead. The action level for lead is 0.015 mg/L or 15 ppb. The action level for copper is 1.3 mg/L or 1300 ppb.
Corrosion Control Treatment (CCT)	Water treatment generally in the form of chemical addition meant to reduce the corrosivity of the water.
Entry Point to the Distribution System	An entry point to the distribution system is a point after any treatment is applied, but before water reaches the first consumer. Because this location is often used for sampling, it is ideal to have a dedicated sampling tap which is inaccessible for drinking purposes.
First Draw Sample	A tap water sample taken after water has been standing motionless in plumbing pipes for a period of time and is collected without flushing the tap. Approximately 8 hours is an ideal amount of time to let the water sit before collecting a first draw sample, a minimum of 6 hours is required.
Method Detection Limit (MDL)	The minimum concentration of a substance that can be measured and reported with 99 percent confidence that the analyte concentration is greater than zero.
Optimal Water Quality Parameters	Ranges or minimums set by the primacy agency that indicate a system’s CCT is operating at a level to most effectively minimize lead and copper concentrations at user’s taps.
Practical Quantitation Limit (PQL)	The concentration that can be reliably measured within specified limits during routine laboratory operating conditions using approved methods. The PQL for lead is 0.005 mg/L. The PQL for copper is 0.050 mg/L.
Water Quality Parameters (WQPs)	A set of water qualities or characteristics used to help systems and states determine what levels of CCT would work best for the system and whether this treatment is being properly operated and maintained over time. WQPs include: pH, alkalinity, calcium, conductivity, and temperature. If treatment is currently installed, other parameters such as orthophosphate and silica may also be included depending on the treatment type.
<div>Office of Water (4606)</div> <div>EPA 816-F-05-030, October 2005</div> <div>4</div>	





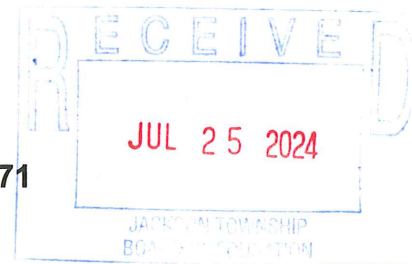
**JACKSON TOWNSHIP  
MUNICIPAL UTILITIES AUTHORITY**

**135 Manhattan Street**

**Jackson, New Jersey 08527**

**Telephone: 732-928-2222 • Facsimile: 732-928-5171**

**[www.jacksonmua.com](http://www.jacksonmua.com)**



July 22, 2024

Jackson School District  
Attn: Mr. Daniel Baginski  
Business Administrator  
151 Don Connor Boulevard  
Jackson, NJ 08527

**Re: Water Service Line Inventory  
NJ 1511424 – Elms School**

Dear Mr. Baginski,

Enclosed is a Service Line Inventory for Elms Elementary School that is required to be posted in a conspicuous location at the school by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection. NJDEP requires this inventory to identify the existence of any lead lines. Because lead is a known health hazard, any lead lines would need to be replaced. Lead service lines were banned in New Jersey in 1987 and I am happy to report that the service line at Elms School is composed of *copper* and is considered safe. Please post the enclosed inventory for all employees, students and visitors to view.

If you have questions, please call 732 928-2222, ext. 238, Monday through Friday, 8:30A.M. – 4:00P.M.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Andreas Asch".

Andreas Asch  
Superintendent





NTNC Service Line Inventory Report  
New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection  
Division of Water Supply and Geoscience - Water System Operations Element



I. System Information

Water System Name:	Elms Elementary School
PWSID Number:	NJ1511424

II. Contact Information for Owner/ Licensed Operator of Record Completing the Form

Contact Name:	Andreas Asch
Contact Title:	Licensed Operator of Record
Contact Phone:	732-928-2222
Contact Email:	<a href="mailto:aasch@jacksonmua.com">aasch@jacksonmua.com</a>

III. Inventory Information

	Selection	Number of sites
I. Lead	<input type="checkbox"/>	
II. Galvanized	<input type="checkbox"/>	
III. Lead gooseneck, pigtail, or connector	<input type="checkbox"/>	
IV. Lead Status Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>	
V. Non-lead	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1
# of LSLs to be replaced/identified:		0
Total # of service lines in PCWS:		1
# of known LSLs		0

IV. Inventory Availability

This inventory has been made publicly accessible by:

<input type="checkbox"/>	If 50,000 customers or greater: Posting the inventory on my water system's website	Website:	Inventory is available via:	Posting at location.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	If under 50,000 customers: Posting the inventory in a publicly accessible place, if a website is not available			

V. Certifications

By submitting this form, I have verified and certify the information listed in this form is true and accurate to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Water System Owner or Licensed Operator Name	Andreas Asch	Licensed Operator
Email	<a href="mailto:aasch@jacksonmua.com">aasch@jacksonmua.com</a>	Title (if WS Owner)
	732-928-2222 x238	T4-736343, W4-0028124
	Phone Number	License Number (if LO)