



JACKSON SCHOOL DISTRICT

151 Don Connor Boulevard
Jackson, NJ 08527

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Stephen Genco, Superintendent

Jackson School District Lead Testing Results and Action Plan

April 3, 2017

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, Jackson Township School District tested our schools' drinking water for lead.

This testing took place over three testing days in March.

March 11, 2017 – Jackson Liberty High School, Goetz Middle School, Johnson Elementary School Crawford-Rodriguez Elementary School, Administration Building

March 16, 2017 - Rosenauer Elementary School

March 19, 2017 – Jackson Memorial High School, McAuliffe Middle School, Switlik Elementary School, Holman Elementary School and Elms Elementary School, Transportation Facility and two remaining water fountains at Jackson Liberty High School that were inoperable during the first day of testing on March 11 and had to be repaired in order to be tested March 19.

Parents and staff in schools where testing results revealed levels above the state limit are receiving this emailed notification of locations where levels exceeded state limits.

Full testing results of all locations tested district-wide are available on the Jackson School District website at www.jacksonsd.org on the [Mandatory Lead Testing Page](#).

For Your Information:

If in your school's results you see "POE," it refers to the Point of Entry location into the building, not a drinking water outlet. A point of entry site is a stagnant pipe that comes off the main supply line to a dead-end T. Even though it is not a drinking water outlet, it is a required testing location. All drinking water outlets within the building were also tested.

POE = Point of Entry

IM = Ice Machine

S = Sink

WF = Water Fountain



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Dear Transportation Department Staff,

Our school system is committed to protecting the health of our students and staff. To protect our community and to be in compliance with the Department of Education regulations, the Jackson Township School District tested our schools' drinking water for lead.

In accordance with the Department of Education regulations, the Jackson School District is implementing 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 each of the buildings within Jackson Township School District. Through this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. Of the 284 samples taken on Saturday March 19th, all but 8 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 water outlet that tested above the 15 ppb for lead, the actual lead level, and what temporary remedial action Jackson Township School District has taken to reduce the levels of lead at this location. This outlet is not a drinking water outlet. It is a point of entry into the building.

Facility	Sampling ID	Location	Initial Result in µg/l (ppb)	Flush Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
Transportation	TG-POE	Point of Entry - Boiler Room	61.8	0.821	Posted as "DO NOT DRINK – SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY"

ND= Non Detectable – Below the detection limit of 0.5 ppb

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 4:00 p.m. **The full results are also available on our website at www.jacksonsd.org – select “Departments and Programs” and then “Facilities Department” to view them.**

For more information about water quality in our schools, contact Edward Ostroff, 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 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,
Stephen Genco
Superintendent of Schools