



Dr. Frank Ranelli
Superintendent of Schools

David Oliveira
Business Administrator/Board Secretary

June 27, 2022

Children's Corner Preschool
Piscataway Township Schools
275 Old New Brunswick Rd, Piscataway, NJ 08854

Dear Children's Corner Preschool 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, Piscataway Township Schools tested our preschools' drinking water for lead and copper.

In accordance with the Department of Education regulations, Children's Corner Preschool will implement immediate remedial measures for any drinking water outlet with a result greater than the lead action level of 15 $\mu\text{g/l}$ (parts per billion [ppb]) and copper action level of 1,300 $\mu\text{g/l}$ (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 Piscataway Township Schools. Through this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. Of the 42 samples taken, all but 1 tested below the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15 $\mu\text{g/l}$ [ppb]) and all tested below the copper action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for copper in drinking water (1,300 $\mu\text{g/l}$ [ppb]).

The table below identifies the drinking water outlets that tested above the 15 $\mu\text{g/l}$ for lead and 1,300 $\mu\text{g/l}$ for copper, the actual lead level and copper level, and what temporary remedial action Piscataway Township Schools has taken to reduce the levels of lead and copper at these locations.

Sample Location	First Draw Result in $\mu\text{g/l}$ (ppb)	Remedial Action
19/CS-12/201	109 (lead)	Posted signage "DO NOT DRINK- SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY". Alternative water locations 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 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. and are also available on our website at www.piscatawayschools.org. For more information about water quality in our schools, contact William Griffith at the Facilities Department, 732-572-2289 x2613.

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,



David Oliveira
Business Administrator/Board Secretary
Piscataway Township Schools