



WESTAMPTON TOWNSHIP PUBLIC SCHOOLS
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May 2, 2017

Dear Westampton Township Public School 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, Westampton Township Public Schools tested drinking water for lead.

In accordance with the Department of Education regulations, the District will implement immediate remedial measures for any drinking water outlet with test results greater than 15 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/l}$), or 15 parts per billion (ppb).

Results of our Testing:

Following instructions given by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, we completed a plumbing profile for Holly Hills Elementary and Westampton Middle School. Through this effort, we identified and tested all operable drinking water and food preparation outlets. Of the 67 samples taken, all but 66 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, only 1 out of those 67 outlets are presently used for drinking water.

The table below identifies the drinking water outlet that tested above the 15 $\mu\text{g/l}$ for lead and what temporary remedial action has been taken to reduce the levels of lead at these locations.

Lead Testing Results: Westampton Township Public Schools		
Sample Location	First Draw Result in $\mu\text{g/l}$ (ppb)	Remedial Action
Westampton Middle School Location 15 Water Fountain by Main office	19.6	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 six (6) years of age. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults. To learn more about the effects of lead, visit the NJDOE or the EPA website.

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.

For More Information

A copy of the test results is available in each school office and the Board of Education office for inspection by the public, including students, teachers, other school personnel, and parents, between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 3:30 p.m. Similar information is also available on our website at www.westamptonschools.org. For more information about water quality in our schools, contact Tracy McGuire, Board Secretary at (609) 267-2053 ext. 1508.

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.

Sincerely,

Your Westampton Administrative Team.