



NEW PROVIDENCE SCHOOL DISTRICT

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March 9, 2022

Dear New Providence High/Middle School Community:

The New Providence School District is committed to protecting the health of our students, teachers, and staff. To protect our community and to comply with the Department of Education regulations, the New Providence School District tested our schools' drinking water for lead.

In accordance with the New Jersey Department of Education regulations, the New Providence School District will implement immediate remedial measures for any drinking water outlet with a result greater than the Lead Action Level of 15 $\mu\text{g}/\text{l}$ (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 reviewed a plumbing profile for each of the buildings within the District. Through this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. Of the fifty-two (52) samples taken, all but two (2) tested below the lead action level established by U.S. Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15 $\mu\text{g}/\text{l}$ [ppb]).

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

Sample Location	First Draw Result in $\mu\text{g}/\text{l}$ (ppb)	Remedial Action
Nurse Sink ID #HS/MS-NS-2A	23.2	Outlet Immediately Taken Out of Service Posted signage "DO NOT DRINK – SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY"
East Gym Drinking Fountain ID# HS/MS-DW-3A	22.2	Outlet Immediately Taken Out of Service

Since March 2020, the drinking fountain listed above has not been in service due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

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 pipes, 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 six. 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 in our central office for inspection by the public, including students, teachers, staff, and parents, and can be reviewed between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. Please contact James Trench, Maintenance Foreman, at 908-464-9042 to make an appointment. This letter is also available on our website at www.npsd.k12.nj.us. For more information about water quality in our schools, contact James Trench.

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 M. Miceli, Ed.D.
Superintendent of Schools