
Lead Testing Process--Post Remediation Results

2 messages

Jean Feckanicz <jfeckanicz@npsdnj.org>

Wed, Jan 25, 2017 at 2:04 PM

To: Kimberly Thompson <kthompson@npsdnj.org>, Deborah Feinberg <dfeinberg@npsdnj.org>, Lauren Zirpoli <lzirpoli@npsdnj.org>

Bcc: jtrench@npsdnj.org

Dear New Providence High/Middle School Community:

As you are aware, to protect our community and be in compliance with the Department of Education regulations, the New Providence School District tested our schools' drinking water for lead. Post remediation testing has been completed, and all water outlets that were remediated have tested well below the lead action limit. At this point, the outlets are ready for daily use, and the district has completed the drinking water lead testing process.

If you have any questions, please contact James Trench, Maintenance Foreman, @ 908-464-9042.

Sincerely,



Dr. David M. Miceli
Superintendent of Schools

Jean Feckanicz <jfeckanicz@npsdnj.org>

Wed, Jan 25, 2017 at 2:06 PM

To: Joyce Luzzi <jluzzi@npsdnj.org>, Gina Hansen <ghansen@npsdnj.org>

Bcc: jtrench@npsdnj.org

Dear Allen W. Roberts School Community:

As you are aware, to protect our community and be in compliance with the Department of Education regulations, the New Providence School District tested our schools' drinking water for lead. Post remediation testing has been completed, and all water outlets that were remediated have tested well below the lead action limit. At this point, the outlets are ready for daily use, and the district has completed the drinking water lead testing process.

If you have any questions, please contact James Trench, Maintenance Foreman, @ 908-464-9042.

Sincerely,



Dr. David M. Miceli
Superintendent of Schools



NEW PROVIDENCE SCHOOL DISTRICT

DAVID M. MICELI, Ed.D.
Superintendent of Schools
908-464-9050 (ext. 225)

JAMES E. TESTA
School Business Administrator/
Board Secretary
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356 ELKWOOD AVENUE • NEW PROVIDENCE, NJ 07974 • FAX (908) 464-9041 • www.npsd.k12.nj.us

October 27, 2016

Dear Allen W. Roberts Elementary 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, the New Providence School District tested our schools' drinking water for lead.

In accordance with the NJ Department of Education regulations, 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 guidance provided by the EPA, we completed a plumbing profile for each of the buildings within the New Providence School District. Through this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. Of the thirty-four (34) samples collected from Allen W. Roberts Elementary School, all but two (2) tested below the Lead Action Level.

The table below identifies the drinking water outlets that tested above the 15 PPB for lead, the actual lead level, and what temporary remedial action the New Providence School 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
Bubbler fountain in room N11	84.1	Immediately took fixture out of service
Bubbler fountain in boys locker room	23.2	Immediately took fixture out of service

Students have access to an alternate drinking source within close proximity of the above-listed locations.

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 on our website at www.npsd.k12.nj.us. For more information about water quality in our schools, contact James Trench, Maintenance Foreman, at 908-464-9042.

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



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October 27, 2016

Dear New Providence High/Middle 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, the New Providence School District tested our schools' drinking water for lead.

In accordance with the NJ Department of Education regulations, 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 guidance provided by the EPA, we completed a plumbing profile for each of the buildings within the New Providence School District. Through this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. Of the fifty-two (52) samples collected from New Providence High/Middle School, all but seven (7) tested below the Lead Action Level.

The table below identifies the drinking water outlets that tested above the 15 PPB for lead, the actual lead level, and what temporary remedial action the New Providence School 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
Kitchen sink next to coffee makers	35.1	Posted as "Safe for Hand Washing Only"
Kitchen sink across from dishwasher	20.3	Immediately took fixture out of service
Combi #1 in the Kitchen	21.1	Immediately took fixture out of service
Kitchen sink closest to tech. room	57.6	Immediately took fixture out of service

Sample Location	First Draw Result in $\mu\text{g/l}$ (ppb)	Remedial Action
2 compartment sink in the kitchen (right faucet)	27.3	Immediately took fixture out of service
2 compartment sink in the kitchen (left faucet)	23.0	Immediately took fixture out of service
Sink #25 in Home Ec. room	15.6	Immediately took fixture out of service

How Lead Enters our Water

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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

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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



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November 4, 2016

Dear New Providence High/Middle 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, the New Providence School District tested our schools' drinking water for lead.

In accordance with the NJ Department of Education regulations, 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

After the fifty-two (52) samples were collected from the New Providence High/Middle School, it was found that the Snack Shack was not included. Of the two (2) samples taken, one (1) tested below the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15 $\mu\text{g}/\text{l}$ [ppb]).

The table below identifies the drinking water outlet that tested above the 15 PPB for lead, the actual lead level, and what temporary remedial action the New Providence School District has taken to reduce the levels of lead at this location.

Sample Location	First Draw Result in $\mu\text{g}/\text{l}$ (ppb)	Remedial Action
Coffee maker in the Athletic Snack Shack	22.9	Immediately took water outlet out of service

How Lead Enters our Water

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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.

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Sincerely,



David M. Miceli, Ed.D.
Superintendent of Schools

New Providence
School District

Sandy Andersen <sandersen@npsdnj.org>

Testing of Drinking Water

Fri, Nov 4, 2016 at 10:24 AM

Dear Salt Brook 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, the New Providence School District tested our schools' drinking water for lead. I am pleased to announce that Salt Brook's drinking water lead test results were received and there were no samples over the federal action level.

A copy of the test results will be available on our website at www.npsd.k12.nj.us. For more information about water quality in our schools, contact James Trench, Maintenance Foreman, at 908-464-9042.

Sincerely,

Jean M. Drexinger, Principal
Salt Brook Elementary School
40 Maple Street, New Providence, NJ 07974
(908) 464-7100