



WATCHUNG HILLS
REGIONAL HIGH SCHOOL

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Superintendent

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March 16, 2017

Dear Watchung Hills Regional High 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 Watchung Hills Regional High School District tested our school's drinking water for lead on February 20, 2017. In addition to the mandated testing of drinking water sources, the Watchung Hills Regional High School District also tested sinks as an extra precaution.

Following the instructions given in technical guidance developed by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, we completed a plumbing profile for our campus. Through this effort, we identified and tested drinking water outlets as well as non-drinking sources of water such as bathroom sinks.

The results of the testing have been received. Of the 110 water sources tested, all but nine tested below the action level identified by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15 $\mu\text{g/l}$ [ppb]).

In accordance with NJDOE regulations, the Watchung Hills Regional High School District has taken steps to implement immediate remedial measures for any water outlet that tested above the action level. This includes turning off the outlet unless it is determined the location must remain on for non-drinking purposes. In these cases, an "OUT OF SERVICE – DO NOT USE" sign will be posted.

The following pagers include detailed testing results and additional facts about lead in drinking water.

Regards,

Elizabeth C. Jewett
Superintendent

Detailed Results of our Testing

The table below identifies the **drinking** water outlets that tested above the 15 µg/l for lead, the actual lead level, and what temporary remedial action we have taken to reduce the levels of lead at these locations.

Sample Location	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Interim Remedial Action Taken	Follow-Up Actions Planned
South Building Drinking Fountain Hallway Near Room 271A ID# 108-8-F25-WC	43	Posted signage“ OUT OF SERVICE – DO NOT USE” and shut down of site	Will be conducting follow up testing to confirm results to help determine additional remediation steps
South Building Gym 7/8 Drinking Fountain In The Girls Locker Room ID# 108-34-F41-WF	19	Posted signage“ OUT OF SERVICE – DO NOT USE” and shut down of site	Will be conducting follow up testing to confirm results to help determine additional remediation steps
South Building Gym 7/8 Drinking Fountain In The Boys Locker Room ID# 108-39-F40-WF	18	Posted signage“ OUT OF SERVICE – DO NOT USE” and shut down of site	Will be conducting follow up testing to confirm results to help determine additional remediation steps
Turf Field Drinking Fountain In The Snack Shack ID#108-107-F52-WF	65	Posted signage“ OUT OF SERVICE – DO NOT USE” and shut down of site	Will be conducting follow up testing to confirm results to help determine additional remediation steps

The table below identifies the **non- drinking** water outlets that tested above the 15 µg/l for lead, the actual lead level, and what temporary remedial action we have taken to reduce the levels of lead at these locations.

Sample Location	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Interim Remedial Action Taken	Remedial Action
South Building Conference Room Sink In Suite 23 ID# 108-16-S47-S	280	Posted signage“ OUT OF SERVICE – DO NOT USE” and shut down of site	Will be conducting follow up testing to confirm results to help determine additional remediation steps

South Building Boys Bathroom Sink By Room 30 ID# 108-18- SB23-S	23	Posted signage“ OUT OF SERVICE – DO NOT USE” and shut down of site	Will be conducting follow up testing to confirm results to help determine additional remediation steps
North Building Kitchen Sink ID# 108-67-S8-S	16	Posted signage“ OUT OF SERVICE – DO NOT USE” and shut down of site	Will be conducting follow up testing to confirm results to help determine additional remediation steps
North Building Kitchen Sink ID# 108-70-SK#1- SK	120	Posted signage“ OUT OF SERVICE – DO NOT USE” and shut down of site	Will be conducting follow up testing to confirm results to help determine additional remediation steps NOTE: THIS SITE NOT IN USE – FEEDS ABANDONED EQUIPMENT
Turf Field Ticket Booth Ice Machine ID# 108-105-IM50- IM	56	Posted signage“ OUT OF SERVICE – DO NOT USE” and shut down of site	Will be conducting follow up testing to confirm results to help determine additional remediation steps

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.whrhs.org. For more information about water quality in our schools, contact Roland Juliano, Watchung Hills Regional High School Building & Grounds, 908-647-4800 ext. 4848 or rjuliano@whrhs.org.

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.