

BOUND BROOK SCHOOL DISTRICT

Bound Brook Board Offices. 130 West Maple Avenue. Bound Brook, NJ 08805

tel: 732-652-7925 fax: 732-271-9097

Office of the Superintendent of Schools

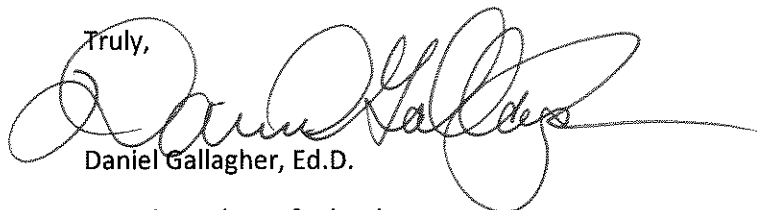
August 29, 2019

Dear Parents and Community Members:

On August 27, 2019 the Department of Education requested that we send and post this memo to all stakeholders in our community regarding lead in drinking water. In 2017 the mandate from the State of New Jersey requires school district to perform lead in drinking water every six years. The Bound brook School district preformed our initial lead in the drinking water test in April 2017. I am happy to report, at that time we only had one drinking fountain in the high school gymnasium and one sink/water fountain in room 210 at Lafayette with unacceptable levels of lead in the water sample. The reason for this is at each location these fountains are not used for long periods of time or the water filters were not changed every 3 months. The district changed the filter in Lafayette and retested the drinking water. Room 210 was returned to use after the retest as the drinking water was back to acceptable. The gym water fountain was turn off at it is not used and has not been used for a long period of time.

Attached to this letter are the drinking water results which are also posted on our website for your review. Also attached is the memo from the Department of Education. Our next date to test the lead in drinking water will be in April of 2023. Should you have any questions or concerns please feel free to contact the Board Office to speak with our Director of Buildings and Grounds, Mr. Girandola.

Truly,



Daniel Gallagher, Ed.D.

Superintendent of schools

BOUND BROOK SCHOOL DISTRICT

130 West Maple Avenue . Bound Brook, NJ 08805 . tel: 732-652-7920. fax: 732-271-9097

Office of the Superintendent of Schools

29 de agosto de 2019

Estimados Padres y Miembros de la Comunidad:

El 27 de agosto de 2019, el Departamento de Educación solicitó que enviemos y publiquemos este memorándum a todos los interesados en nuestra comunidad con respecto al plomo en el agua potable. En 2017, el mandato del Estado de Nueva Jersey requiere que el distrito escolar realice pruebas de plomo en el agua potable cada seis años. El distrito escolar de Bound Brook realizó la primera prueba de plomo en el agua potable en abril de 2017. Me complace informar que, en ese momento, solo teníamos una fuente de agua potable en el gimnasio de la escuela secundaria y una fuente de agua de fregadero en la habitación 210 en Lafayette con niveles inaceptables de plomo en la muestra de agua. La razón de esto es que en cada lugar donde estas fuentes se encuentran no se usan durante largos períodos de tiempo o los filtros de agua no se cambiaron cada 3 meses. El distrito cambió el filtro en Lafayette y volvió a probar el agua corriente. La habitación 210 se volvió a usar después de la nueva prueba, ya que el agua potable volvió a ser aceptable. La fuente de agua del gimnasio se apagó porque no se utiliza y no se ha utilizado durante un largo período de tiempo.

Se adjunta a esta carta los resultados del agua potable que también se publican en nuestro sitio web para su revisión. También se adjunta el memorando del Departamento de Educación. Nuestra próxima fecha para probar el plomo en el agua potable será en abril de 2023. Si tiene alguna pregunta, no dude en comunicarse con la Oficina de la Junta para hablar con nuestro Director de Edificios y Terrenos, el Sr. Girandola.

Sinceramente,



Daniel Gallagher, Ed. D.
Superintendente de las Escuelas



STATE OF NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

A Memo from the New Jersey Department of Education

Date: August 27, 2019
To: Chief School Administrators, Charter School and Renaissance School Project Leads
Route To: School Staff, Principals, Buildings and Grounds Staff, Parents and School Community Stakeholders
From: Lamont O. Repollet, Ed.D.
Commissioner of Education

Resources for School Districts on Testing for Lead in Drinking Water

Understanding that lead in drinking water continues to be an issue within local school communities, the New Jersey Department of Education, working in collaboration with the state Department of Health and the Department of Environmental Protection, has created a back-to-school package of resources for school districts to use regarding testing for lead in school drinking water and educating families on prevention, screening, and intervention related to lead exposure.

Resources Schools Can Share with the Community

School districts, charter schools and renaissance school projects may want to share the following resources with local stakeholders, either through emails, posting on school websites, district social media outlets, or other communications avenues. Families should also be encouraged to remember that this information should also be applied to children who are not yet of school age given screening recommendations begin at age 1.

- The NJ Department of Health's Childhood Lead [webpage](#) includes fact sheets regarding [lead and drinking water](#), lead in drinking water at schools and child care centers (available in [English](#) and [Spanish](#)), [preventing lead poisoning](#), [testing for lead exposure](#), and other resources.
- The NJ Department of Environmental Protection's Lead [webpage](#) includes FAQs about lead in drinking water, steps consumers can take to reduce exposure from lead in drinking water, and other resources. Customers can check New Jersey [Drinking Water Watch](#), which is an online resource enabling users to view drinking water information for New Jersey water systems.
- The NJ Department of Human Services, Division of Medical Assistance & Health Services, has established a Lead Poisoning Prevention Resource [site](#) to share informational materials created (in multiple languages) to explain how children ages 6 and younger get lead poisoning, how it harms a child's health, and how to prevent it.
- The Murphy Administration and the NJ Poison Control Center have [established](#) a 24/7 Health Hotline for residents with questions and concerns about the health effects of lead exposure. The phone number for the Health Hotline is 1-866-448-2432. Calls to the Health Hotline are answered 24/7 by trained medical professionals – doctors, nurses, and pharmacists. Assistance is available in 150 languages.
- The Department of Health has renewed its #kNowLEAD public education campaign to increase awareness of all lead hazards including lead-based paint in homes built before 1978, leaded pipes and imported goods such as certain spices, ceramic pottery, and some herbal remedies and folk medicine. #kNowLEAD educational posters are available in [English](#), [Spanish](#), and [Hindi](#).
- The U.S. Department of Agriculture, Division of Food and Nutrition Services, provides fact sheets and other helpful information regarding [Water Availability in the Child and Adult Care Food Program](#), [Federal Nutrition Programs: Reducing the Impact of Lead Exposure](#), and [Resources for Making Potable Water Available in Schools and Child Care Facilities](#).

- Concerned families can also focus on giving their children healthy foods – with calcium, iron, and Vitamin C – that may prevent lead from being absorbed into the body. Milk, yogurt, cheese, and leafy vegetables like spinach offer calcium. Lean meats, beans, peanut butter, and cereals provide iron. Oranges, green, and red peppers are a good source of Vitamin C, as well as juices with Vitamin C, such as orange, tomato, and grapefruit. For information regarding nutrition assistance services available for low-income families, pregnant women, infants and children under five years old, and others who may be eligible, please see [The New Jersey Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women Infants and Children](#) and [New Jersey's Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program](#).
- The NJ Department of Human Services encourages anyone who is feeling stressed or anxious to call New Jersey Mental Health Cares at (877) 294-HELP (4357). A TTY line is available for the deaf and hearing impaired at (877) 294-4356.
- The NJ Department of Human Services encourages anyone whose child needs health insurance coverage to visit [NJFamilyCare](#) to learn if you are eligible for free or reduced cost coverage through Medicaid or the Children's Health Insurance Program.

Information on New Jersey's Lead Testing and Remediation Efforts

School districts and other school officials may wish to provide to parents and other community stakeholders information on requirements established by the State of New Jersey. The state's lead-testing program, which was implemented by regulations adopted by the Department of Education in 2016, call for:

- Testing for lead in all drinking water outlets used for human consumption or food preparation was required within the first year of implementation of the Department of Education regulations, which went into effect July 13, 2016.
- All public schools are required to test for lead in drinking water every six years.
- All school districts annually provide to the Department of Education a Statement of Assurance that attests they have complied with state regulations.
- Each district must make all test results available at the school facility and on the district's website.
- Any drinking water outlet that tests above the action level must be immediately taken out of service.
- Regulations also require notification to the NJDOE, as well as to parents, of any results that exceed the permissible level. The notification should describe the steps taken to immediately end the use of each drinking water outlet where water quality exceeds the permissible level, the measures taken to ensure that alternate drinking water has been made available to all students and staff, and information regarding the health effects of lead

It is important to note that the Department of Education reports that all districts and charter schools are in compliance with current state regulations, having either submitted a Statement of Assurance, submitted a Reimbursement Request containing a Statement of Assurance, or received an exemption from testing for no water use. These Statements of Assurance affirm that the district will continue to fully implement the Department's testing for lead in school drinking water regulations.

In addition, with the passage of the Securing Our Children's Future Act, the State of New Jersey is currently transitioning from a program specifically focused on lead *testing* to one that also focuses on lead *remediation*. The Department of Education is working on a program to announce how lead-remediation funding will be implemented. Details are expected to be announced in the near future.

Tools and Reminders for Districts

The Department of Education and the Department of Environmental Protection have made available a number of resources, tools and reminders available to local school-district staff who are entrusted with oversight and implementation of the local lead-testing program.

Resources and reminders include:

- [NJDOE's lead-testing webpage](#)
- [Guidance materials for schools from the DEP](#)
- [Reminder to make lead-testing results available on school website](#)
- [Reminder to districts on submitting Statements of Assurance](#)

For information on compliance with state regulations, contact the NJDOE at leadtesting@doe.nj.gov.

c: Members, State Board of Education
NJDOE Staff
Statewide Parent Advocacy Network
Garden State Coalition of Schools
NJ LEE Group

Sampling Report - Lead in Drinking Water
Bound Brook School District

1. Sampling Results Summary

Sample Collection Date	April 05, 2017
Number of Buildings Sampled	7
Total Number of Samples Collected	70
Number of Samples with No Detectible Lead	43
Number of Samples Exceeding 5 PPB	10
Number of Samples Exceeding 15 PPB (0.015 mg/L) Standard	2
High School Fountain in Gym outside Girl's Locker Room 23A	36 PPB
Lafayette School Room 210 Sink Fountain	27 PPB

2. Required Response for Sample Results Exceeding 15 PPB Standard

The rules promulgated under the new NJDOE "Safe Drinking Water" regulation N.J.A.C. 6A:26-12.4 require certain actions by the School District when the measured Lead content in any sample results exceeds the 0.015 mg/L standard. As indicated in the summary above, this level is equivalent to 15 parts per billion (PPB) and two samples had results in excess of this level.

Within 24 hours after the District has reviewed the sample results, the District shall provide written notification to the parents and guardians of all students attending the affected facilities. The notification must include the following:

- A description of the measures taken by the School District to immediately end use of each affected water outlet;
- If necessary, measures taken to provide alternate drinking water;
- Information regarding health effects of Lead.

Appended to this report is a sample notification letter. It was taken from a template created by the NJDOE and has been modified to include our recommended responses as shown below:

Sample Location	Results (µg/l or ppb)	Remedial Action
<u>High School</u> Fountain in Gym outside Girl's Locker Room 23A	36	It has been determined that the water outlet is rarely used. Outlet will be permanently shut down.
<u>Lafayette School</u> Room 210 Sink Fountain	27	Outlet has been shut down and will be replaced. It will be re-sampled prior to use.

3. Water Sampling Procedures

Sampling protocols and procedures follow the EPA "3-T's Program" that was developed for schools and Child Care centers. They recognize that the typical school building is actually a conglomeration

of an original building with one or more additions, each of which typically having different plumbing system materials.

In addition, building sections constructed before 1986 likely have plumbing systems that used leaded solders on Copper water lines. Very old buildings and public water supply systems may also still have lead piping. Other potential sources of Lead in drinking water systems include brass faucets, fittings, and valves that are used in the municipal and building piping distribution systems. It is important to note that "Lead-Free" plumbing components used since 1986 may actually contain up to 8% Lead by weight. In January 2014, this limit was lowered from 8% to 0.2% Lead.

The sampling protocol requires that water be collected as a "First-Draw" to ensure that the water sample has been standing for at least 8 hours. This is intended to replicate a "worst-case" situation since both the Lead and Copper levels are usually lowered significantly after running the water even for a few moments.

Drinking water samples were collected early on a weekday or Saturday morning before staff and students arrived for classes to represent water that has sat idle in the building piping system overnight.

Laboratory analysis of the water samples was performed for both Lead and Copper since both could be sourced from the building plumbing and both are indicators of system corrosion.

All samples were collected in 250 ml contaminant-free containers. Laboratory analysis of the water samples was performed by Analytical Laboratory Services, Inc. of Middletown, PA (NJ DEP Certification No. PA010). The analytical method is per EPA 600/4-79-020, Method 200.8 via atomic absorption, platform furnace technique.

4. Sample Results and Discussion

Sampling results are discussed below. Water sampling logs and the complete laboratory analytical report are appended to this report. All results are expressed as milligrams of Lead or Copper per liter of water (mg/L) and compared against the current 0.015 mg/L Action Level. Results could also be expressed in equivalent terms of parts per billion (ppb) where the Action level translates to 15 ppb.

A total of 70 water samples were collected on April 05, 2017. As noted above, two (2) sample results exceeded the 0.015 mg/L Action Level. However, 43 of the 70 water samples had no detectible levels of lead present. These sample results indicate that the potable water supply is not aggressive as it relates to its ability to draw either Lead from the water distribution piping system.

5. Additional Recommendations and Future Work

All water sample results showed acceptable results for Lead content. The following responses include those required by N.J.A.C. 6A:26-12.4 and our recommendations to maintain the drinking water quality as it relates to Lead contamination.

The NJDOE regulations requires that:

- These sampling results be made publically available at the school building and on the School District's website.
- The School District shall collect drinking water samples and analyze for Lead at any drinking water outlet that has been replaced or after any alterations to the plumbing or service lines to the outlet. Do not consume or cook with water from the affected outlet until acceptable Lead results are obtained.
- Repeat water sampling within 6 years or before July 2023.

In addition, we suggest that the following responses to minimize the potential for Lead contamination of drinking water:

Administrative Responses:

- There are several factors that influence the Lead corrosion potential in drinking water piping systems. These include the chemistry of the water supplied to the building, temperature and water velocity, the age and condition of the plumbing, and the amount of time the water sits "stagnant" in contact with piping and drinking water fixtures. This last factor is the only one that a building owner has any control of.
- School building codes require a minimum of one (1) drinking water tap for every 100 students of building capacity. Wherever a larger number of water taps exists, the usage factor for each tap decreases. This, in turn, increases the "stagnation time" along with the increased potential for Lead corrosion. It is recommended that the need for all the water taps be investigated and reduced where appropriate while maintaining the minimum of 1 tap per 100 students.
- Consider implementing a program to shut-off and replace (if needed) any drinking water fixture of appliance that is more than 30 years old (was installed before the 1986 Lead Ban took effect).

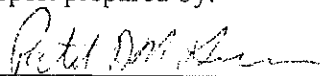
Operational and Maintenance Responses:

- It is recommended all five (5) water taps where the measured Lead content exceeded 5 parts per billion (PPB) or 0.005 mg/L be inspected and cleaned of line sediment to eliminate potential sources of Lead contamination.
- Use cold water only for drinking or cooking. As noted above, higher water temperature can increase its corrosion potential.
- As noted above, the accumulation of line sediment on aerators and screens at the water taps is frequently the cause of higher measured levels of both Lead and Copper. It is recommended that a program be established to regularly inspect for the presence of line sediment at all drinking water taps. Initially, an annual inspection is suggested. The inspection frequency should then be adjusted depending upon the amounts of sediment

that is found and where it is found. Higher usage taps may accumulate sediment more quickly and need to be cleaned more often.

- It is known that flushing water through drinking water taps will reduce the levels of both Lead and Copper present in the drinking water. It is also recommended that a program be established to run water at all drinking or cooking taps for at least one minute before students and staff return to school after long breaks, especially after the Summer recess.

Report prepared by:



Patrick D. McGuinness, MS, P.E.
Vice President

Water Sampling Log

Name of Building Bound Brook High School Date Collected 5-Apr-17
 Building Owner Bound Brook Board of Education Sample Collected by PD McGuinness

Sample No.	Tap No.	Sample Type	Type of Outlet	Manufacturer	Location	Time	Results (mg/L)	
							Cu	Pb
040517-01	1	1st	Chiller	Elkay	Hallway Fountain by Room 18	05:58	0.43	ND
040517-02	2	1st	Chiller	Elkay	Hallway Fountain by Room 21A	06:02	0.89	0.0082
040517-03	3	1st	Chiller	Elkay	Hallway Fountain outside of Gym Door	06:04	0.35	ND
040517-04	4	1st	Chiller	Elkay	Hallway Fountain by Room 30	06:06	0.50	0.0022
040517-05	5	1st	Bubbler	---	Fountain in Gym outside Girl's Locker Room 23A	06:07	0.35	0.036
040517-06	6	1st	Faucet	---	Kitchen Sink Faucet along outside wall	06:09	0.20	0.0032
040517-07	7	1st	Ice Machine	---	Kitchen water line into Ice Machine	06:10	0.0064	ND
040517-08	8	1st	Faucet	---	Kitchen Sink Faucet btwn outside wall & ice maker	06:12	0.29	ND
040517-09	9	1st	Chiller	Elkay	Cafeteria Fountain next to Kitchen Door	06:14	0.56	ND
040517-10	10	1st	Chiller	Elkay	Hallway Fountain by Room 113	06:16	0.87	ND
040517-11	11	1st	Chiller	Elkay	Hallway Fountain by Room 116	06:17	0.44	ND
040517-12	12	1st	Chiller	Elkay	Hallway Fountain by Room 104	06:18	0.46	0.0023
040517-13	13	1st	Chiller	Elkay	Hallway Fountain by Room 216	06:21	0.55	ND
040517-14	14	1st	Chiller	Elkay	Hallway Fountain by Room 204	06:23	0.42	ND
040517-15	15	1st	Chiller	Elkay	Hallway Fountain by Room 310	06:26	1.3	ND

Sample Type: **1st:** First Draw sample collected after water sat in pipe between 8 and 18 hours
FL: Water flushed through tap for at least 2 minutes
ND: means Not Detected at or above the Reliability Detection Limit (RDL) of 0.0020 mg/L for Lead.

Water Sampling Log

Name of Building
Building Owner

Lafayette School
Bound Brook Board of Education

Date Collected
Sample Collected by

5-Apr-17
JS Gilbert

Sample No.	Tap No.	Sample Type	Type of Outlet	Mfg/Model Serial No.	Location	Time	Results (mg/L)	
							Cu	Pb
040517-81	1	1st	Chiller	Elkay	Fountain next to Main Entrance	06:39	0.18	ND
040517-82	2	1st	Chiller	Elkay	Fountain in Gym	06:40	0.37	0.0023
040517-83	3	1st	Faucet		Kitchen Sink by Exit	06:42	0.26	0.0076
040517-84	4	1st	Faucet		Kitchen Sink in Center	06:45	0.19	0.0030
040517-85	5	1st	Faucet		Nurse's Office Sink	06:46	0.66	ND
040517-86	6	1st	Chiller	Elkay	Hall Fountain across from Room 102	06:47	0.33	ND
040517-87	7	1st	Bubbler		Room 101 Sink Fountain	06:48	0.59	ND
040517-88	8	1st	Bubbler		Room 102 Sink Fountain	06:49	0.59	ND
040517-89	9	1st	Bubbler		Room 104 Sink Fountain	06:50	0.64	ND
040517-90	10	1st	Bubbler		Room 210 Sink Fountain	06:52	1.1	0.028
040517-91	11	1st	Bubbler		Room 208 Sink Fountain	06:53	0.30	0.0051
040517-93	12	1st	Bubbler		Room 209 Sink Fountain	06:54	0.55	0.0045
040517-93	13	1st	Bubbler		Room 206 Sink Fountain	06:55	0.70	0.0074
040517-94	14	1st	Bubbler		Room 207 Sink Fountain	06:56	0.48	0.0063
040517-95	15	1st	Chiller		Hall Fountain across from Room 207	07:00	0.35	ND
040517-96	16	1st	Chiller		Hall Fountain across from Room 203	07:03	0.26	ND
040517-97	17	1st	Bubbler		Room 203 Sink Fountain	07:05	0.39	0.0074
040517-98	18	1st	Bubbler		Room 202 Sink Fountain	07:06	0.30	0.0034
040517-99	19	1st	Bubbler		Room 201 Sink Fountain	07:07	0.36	0.012

Sample Type: **1st:** First Draw sample collected after water sat in pipe between 8 and 18 hours

FL: Water flushed through tap for at least 2 minutes

ND: means Not Detected at or above the Reliability Detection Limit (RDL) of 0.0020 mg/L for Lead.