

Dear Rutgers Day 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, Rutgers Day School tested our schools' drinking water for lead.

In accordance with the Department of Education regulations, Rutgers Day School will implement immediate remedial measures for any drinking water outlet with a result greater than the action level of 15 µg/l (parts per billion [ppb]).

### Results of our Testing

Following instructions given in technical guidance developed by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP), we completed a plumbing profile for the Rutgers Day School. Through this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets.

The table below identifies the results of the water testing conducted by Rutgers Environmental Health & Safety on June 14, 2022; all results were found to below the NJDEP action level of 15 ppb:

## **Lead Water Sampling Results**

Rutgers Day School

671 Hoes Lane West, Piscataway, NJ

<b>Field ID</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Fixture</b>	<b>Results (ppb)</b>	<b>MCL (ppb)</b>
RDS-NS-C107	Room #C107 – Nurses Office	Sink	1.63	15
RDS-S-C108	Room #C108	Sink	ND	15
RDS-S-A145	Room #A145	Sink	2.66	15
RDS-S-B103	Room #B103	Sink	2.91	15
RDS-WC-B119a	Room #B119a	Water Cooler	2.66	15
RDS-S-B121	Room #B121	Sink	ND	15
RDS-S-B147	Room #B147	Sink	7.29	15
RDS-CS-FS-D105	Room #D105 – Café	Café – First Sink	ND	15
RDS-CS-VEG-D105	Room #D105 – Café	Café – Vegetable Wash Sink	ND	15
RDS-CPS-D105	Room #D105 – Café	Café – Prep Station Sink	1.63	15
RDS-IM-D105	Room #D105 – Café	Café – Ice Maker	ND	15
RDS-CM-D123	Room #D123 – Café	Café – Coffee Maker	ND	15
RDS-S-C112	Room #C112	Pharmacy Sink	2.91	15
RDS-WC-D202	Room #D202	Water Cooler	ND	15
RDS-WC-D304	Room #D304	Water Cooler	ND	15

ppb = parts per billion

MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level

ND = None Detected

## 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.