June 13, 2017

Dear Brick Township 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, Brick Township Schools tested our schools’ drinking water for lead.

In accordance with the Department of Education regulations, Brick Schools 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]). 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 completed a plumbing profile for each of the buildings within Brick Township Schools. Through this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. Of the 15 samples taken, all tested below the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15 µg/l [ppb]).

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 Brick Township Schools has taken to reduce the levels of lead at these locations.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sample Location</th>
<th>First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)</th>
<th>Remedial Action</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>None Required</td>
</tr>
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</table>

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 : http://www.brickschools.org/Portals/0/Images/Headlines/Lead%20Testing%20Announcement%20Letter%20District%20Wide%20Novemeber%202016.pdf. For more information about water quality in our schools, contact Superintendent Thomas Gialanella at the Education Center, 732-785-3000 x 1019.

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,

Thomas Gialanella
Superintendent of Schools
June 13, 2017

Dear Brick Memorial 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, Brick Township Schools tested our schools’ drinking water for lead.

In accordance with the Department of Education regulations, Brick Schools 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]). 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 completed a plumbing profile for each of the buildings within Brick Township Schools. Through this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. Of the 15 samples taken, all tested below the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15 µg/l [ppb]).

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 Brick Township Schools has taken to reduce the levels of lead at these locations.

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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: http://www.brickschools.org/Portals/0/Images/Headlines/Lead%20Testing%20Announcement%20Letter%20District%20Wide%20November%202016.pdf. For more information about water quality in our schools, contact Superintendent Thomas Gialanella at the Education Center, 732-785-3000 x 1019.

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,

Thomas Gialanella
Superintendent of Schools
November 23, 2016

Lake Riviera Middle School
171 Beaverson Blvd
Brick, NJ 08723

Dear Lake Riviera 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, Brick Township Public Schools tested our schools’ drinking water for lead.

In accordance with the Department of Education regulations, Lake Riviera Middle 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]). 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 completed a plumbing profile for each of the buildings within Brick Township Public Schools. Through this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. Of the 38 samples taken, all but 7 tested below the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15 µg/l [ppb]).

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 Brick Township Public Schools has taken to reduce the levels of lead at these locations.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sample Location</th>
<th>First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)</th>
<th>Remedial Action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Boiler Room Floor Wash POE Sample – Unused LRM-POE-BR</td>
<td>24.08</td>
<td>Not Drinking Water Source. – Not Representative of Drinking Water Quality – No Hazard - No Action Necessary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hallway Cooler Fountain Near Room 110 LRM-HF1-H110</td>
<td>35.44</td>
<td>Disconnected outlet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kitchen Sink Faucet LRM-KC1-RKIT</td>
<td>84.47</td>
<td>Posted signage “DO NOT DRINK- SAFE FOR...”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kitchen Hand Washing Sink</td>
<td>27.22</td>
<td>Handwashing Only”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LRM-HW1-RKIT</td>
<td></td>
<td>Posted signage “DO NOT DRINK- SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kitchen Sink Food Prep</td>
<td>1081</td>
<td>Handwashing Only”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Faucet</td>
<td></td>
<td>Posted signage “DO NOT DRINK- SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LRM-FP1-RKIT</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kitchen Food Prep Sink</td>
<td>44.83</td>
<td>Handwashing Only”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Faucet</td>
<td></td>
<td>Posted signage “DO NOT DRINK- SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LRM-FP2-RKIT</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kitchen Food Prep Sink</td>
<td>43.2</td>
<td>Handwashing Only”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Faucet</td>
<td></td>
<td>Posted signage “DO NOT DRINK- SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LRM-FP3-RKIT</td>
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**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.brickschools.org/leadtesting. For more information about water quality in our schools, contact Mr. Will Kolibus, Executive Director of Physical Facilities (732)785-3000 x 2060.

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,

Thomas Gialanella
Interim Superintendent of Schools
June 13, 2017

Dear Veterans Memorial 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, Brick Township Schools tested our schools’ drinking water for lead.

In accordance with the Department of Education regulations, Brick Schools 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]). 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 completed a plumbing profile for each of the buildings within Brick Township Schools. Through this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. Of the 15 samples taken, all tested below the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15 µg/l [ppb]).

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 Brick Township Schools has taken to reduce the levels of lead at these locations.

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Health Effects of Lead
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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: http://www.brickschools.org/Portals/0/Images/Headlines/Lead%20Testing%20Announcement%20District%20Wide%20November%202016.pdf. For more information about water quality in our schools, contact Superintendent Thomas Gialanella at the Education Center, 732-785-3000 x 1019.

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,

Thomas Gialanella
Superintendent of Schools
July 7, 2017

Dear Drum Point 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, Brick Township Schools tested our schools’ drinking water for lead.

In accordance with the Department of Education regulations, Brick Schools 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]). 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 completed a plumbing profile for each of the buildings within Brick Township Schools. Through this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets initially in November and December 2016. Of the 7 remaining locations where lead levels above the action limit remained, all but 2 tested below the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15 µg/l [ppb]).

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 Brick Township Schools has taken to reduce the levels of lead at these locations.

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<tr>
<th>Sample Location</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Room #1 Bubbler</td>
<td>375.40</td>
<td>Removed and Deactivate Bubbler</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Room #15 Bubbler</td>
<td>310.20</td>
<td>Removed and Deactivate Bubbler</td>
</tr>
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</table>

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

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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 [http://www.brickschools.org/Portals/0/Images/Headlines/Lead%20Testing%20Announcement%20Letter%20District%20Wide%20November%202016.pdf](http://www.brickschools.org/Portals/0/Images/Headlines/Lead%20Testing%20Announcement%20Letter%20District%20Wide%20November%202016.pdf). For more information about water quality in our schools, contact Superintendent Dennis Filippone at the Education Center, 732-785-3000 x 1019.

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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,

Dennis Filippone
Acting Superintendent of Schools
March 1, 2017

Dear Emma Havens Young 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, Brick Township Schools tested our schools’ drinking water for lead.

In accordance with the Department of Education regulations, Brick Schools 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]). 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 completed a plumbing profile for each of the buildings within Brick Township Schools. Through this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. Of the 53 samples taken, all tested below the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15 µg/l [ppb]).

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 Brick Township Schools has taken to reduce the levels of lead at these locations.

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Health Effects of Lead

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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,

Thomas Gialanella
Interim Superintendent of Schools
March 1, 2017

Dear Herbertsville 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, Brick Township Schools tested our schools’ drinking water for lead.

In accordance with the Department of Education regulations, Brick Schools 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]). 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 completed a plumbing profile for each of the buildings within Brick Township Schools. Through this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. Of the 14 outlets tested, all are below the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15 µg/l [ppb]).

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 Brick Township Schools has taken to reduce the levels of lead at these locations.

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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**

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 [http://www.brickschools.org/Portals/0/Images/Headlines/Lead%20Testing%20Announcement%20Letter%20District%20Wide%20November%202016.pdf](http://www.brickschools.org/Portals/0/Images/Headlines/Lead%20Testing%20Announcement%20Letter%20District%20Wide%20November%202016.pdf). For more information about water quality in our schools, contact Superintendent Thomas Gialanella at the Education Center, 732-785-3000 x 1019.

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](http://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,

[Signature]

Thomas Gialanella
Interim Superintendent of Schools
June 13, 2017

Dear Lanes Mills 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, Brick Township Schools tested our schools’ drinking water for lead.

In accordance with the Department of Education regulations, Brick Schools 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]). 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 completed a plumbing profile for each of the buildings within Brick Township Schools. Through this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. Of the 15 samples taken, all tested below the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15 µg/l [ppb]).

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 Brick Township Schools has taken to reduce the levels of lead at these locations.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sample Location</th>
<th>First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)</th>
<th>Remedial Action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>None Required</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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: http://www.brickschools.org/Portals/0/Images/Headlines/Lead%20Testing%20Announcement%20Letter%20District%20Wide%20November2016.pdf. For more information about water quality in our schools, contact Superintendent Thomas Gialanella at the Education Center, 732-785-3000 x 1019.

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,

Thomas Gialanella
Superintendent of Schools
November 23, 2016

Midstream Elementary School
500 Midstreams Road
Brick, NJ 08723

Dear Midstreams 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, Brick Township Public Schools tested our schools’ drinking water for lead.

In accordance with the Department of Education regulations, Midstreams Elementary 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]). 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 completed a plumbing profile for each of the buildings within Brick Township Public Schools. Through this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. Of the 40 samples taken, all but 3 tested below the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15 µg/l [ppb]).

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 Brick Township Schools has taken to reduce the levels of lead at these locations.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sample Location</th>
<th>First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)</th>
<th>Remedial Action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Room 20 Sink Top Bubbler</td>
<td>25.89</td>
<td>Disconnected outlet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Room 20 Sink Top Bubbler</td>
<td>16.41</td>
<td>Disconnected outlet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food Prep Faucet</td>
<td>228.2</td>
<td>Disconnected outlet</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.brickschools.org/leadtesting. For more information about water quality in our schools, contact Mr. Will Kolibus, Executive Director of Physical Facilities (732)785-3000 x 2060.

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,

Thomas Gialanella
Interim Superintendent of Schools
January 31, 2017

Dear Osbornville 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, Brick Township Schools tested our schools’ drinking water for lead.

In accordance with the Department of Education regulations, Brick Schools 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]). 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 completed a plumbing profile for each of the buildings within Brick Township Schools. Through this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. Of the 15 samples taken, all tested below the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15 µg/l [ppb]).

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 Brick Township Schools has taken to reduce the levels of lead at these locations.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sample Location</th>
<th>First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)</th>
<th>Remedial Action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>None Required</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 http://www.brickschools.org/Portals/0/Images/Headlines/Lead%20Testing%20Announcement%20Letter%20District%20Wide%20November%202016.pdf. For more information about water quality in our schools, contact Superintendent Thomas Gialanella at the Education Center, 732-785-3000 x 1019.

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,

Thomas Gialanella
Interim Superintendent of Schools
May 11, 2017

Dear Veterans Memorial 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, Brick Township Schools tested our schools’ drinking water for lead.

In accordance with the Department of Education regulations, Brick Schools 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]). 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 completed a plumbing profile for each of the buildings within Brick Township Schools. Through this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets in March of 2017. Retesting was conducted in April 2017 and 1 outlet was still above lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15 µg/l [ppb]).

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 Brick Township Schools has taken to reduce the levels of lead at these locations.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sample Location</th>
<th>First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)</th>
<th>Remedial Action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HF2-H07</td>
<td>39.68</td>
<td>Disconnected outlet/change bubbler</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 http://www.brickschools.org/Portals/0/Images/Headlines/Lead%20Testing%20Announcement%20Letter%20District%20Wide%20November%202016.pdf. For more information about water quality in our schools, contact Superintendent Thomas Gialanella at the Education Center, 732-785-3000 x 1019.

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,

[Signature]

Thomas Gialanella
Superintendent of Schools
February 3, 2017

Dear Warren H. Wolf 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, Brick Township Schools tested our schools’ drinking water for lead.

In accordance with the Department of Education regulations, Brick Schools 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]). 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 completed a plumbing profile for each of the buildings within Brick Township Schools. Through this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. Of the 33 samples taken, all tested below the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15 µg/l [ppb]).

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 Brick Township Schools has taken to reduce the levels of lead at these locations.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sample Location</th>
<th>First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)</th>
<th>Remedial Action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td></td>
<td>None Required</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 http://www.brickschools.org/Portals/0/Images/Headlines/Lead%20Testing%20Announcement%20Letter%20District%20Wide%20November%202016.pdf. For more information about water quality in our schools, contact Superintendent Thomas Gialanella at the Education Center, 732-785-3000 x 1019.

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,

Thomas Gialanella
Interim Superintendent of Schools
April 19, 2017

Dear 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, Brick Township Public Schools tested our schools’ drinking water for lead.

In accordance with the Department of Education regulations, The Board of Education building 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]). 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 completed a plumbing profile for each of the buildings within Brick Township Public Schools. Through this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. Of the 14 samples taken, all tested below the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15 µg/l [ppb]).

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 Brick Township Public Schools has taken to reduce the levels of lead at these locations.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sample Location</th>
<th>First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)</th>
<th>Remedial Action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>None Required</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.brickschools.org/leadtesting. For more information about water quality in our schools, contact Mr. Thomas Gialanella at the Board of Education Office (732)785-300 x1019.

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,

Thomas Gialanella
Superintendent of Schools
January 2, 2018

Dear Drum Point 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, Brick Township Schools tested our schools’ drinking water for lead.

In accordance with the Department of Education regulations, Brick Schools 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]). 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 completed a plumbing profile for each of the buildings within Brick Township Schools. Through this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets initially in November and December 2016. Of the 7 remaining locations where lead levels above the action limit remained, all but 1 tested below the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15 µg/l [ppb]).

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 Brick Township Schools has taken to reduce the levels of lead at these locations.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sample Location</th>
<th>First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)</th>
<th>Remedial Action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Room #15 Bubbler</td>
<td>31.3</td>
<td>Deactivate Bubbler</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 http://www.brickschools.org/Portals/0/Images/Headlines/Lead%20Testing%20Announcement%20Letter%20District%20Wide%20November%202016.pdf. For more information about water quality in our schools, contact Acting Superintendent Dennis Filippone at the Central Administration Offices, 732-785-3000 x 1019.

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,

Dennis Filippone
Acting Superintendent of Schools