



North Hunterdon-Voorhees Regional High School District

“Providing Success For All Students”

1445 State Route 31, Annandale, NJ 08801
Tel: 908-735-2846 FAX: 908-735-6914

JEFFREY BENDER
Superintendent of Schools

RICHARD A. BERGACS, Ed.D.
Assistant Superintendent of Schools

SUSAN PRESS
School Business Administrator/
Secretary, Board of Education

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Dear North Hunterdon-Voorhees 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, North Hunterdon-Voorhees Regional High School District tested our high schools' drinking water for lead.

In accordance with the Department of Education regulations, North Hunterdon and Voorhees High 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 the North Hunterdon-Voorhees Regional High School District. Through this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. Of the 49 samples taken at North Hunterdon and 41 samples taken at Voorhees, all but nine 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 the North Hunterdon-Voorhees Regional High School District has taken to reduce the levels of lead at these locations.

Sample Location	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
North Hunterdon – Kitchen- S-1 st draw	38	Taken offline
North Hunterdon-Nurse's Office-S-1 st draw	16	Taken offline
North Hunterdon-Nurse's Office-S-1 st draw	27	Taken offline
North Hunterdon-Library Office-S-1 st draw	26	Taken offline
North Hunterdon-Room 203- S-1 st draw	82	Taken offline

Voorhees-Room 244-WC-1 st draw	42.7	Taken offline
Voorhees-Library office-S-1 st draw	15.5	Taken offline
Voorhees-Room 212-S-1 st draw	15	Taken offline
Voorhees-Science office-S- 1 st draw	23.4	Taken offline

As indicated in the table, all nine locations were immediately taken offline once we received the results and are not being used. These locations are not frequented by students and are not drinking water locations. A second draw has been taken from these nine locations to see if we have remedied the issue. We are currently awaiting those results. If the levels are still too high, we will take further steps to make sure these levels are brought below the 15 µg/l for lead so that all of our school facilities are safe for students, teachers and visitors.

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.nhvweb.net. For more information about water quality in our schools, contact Joseph Bilotti at the North Hunterdon-Voorhees Regional High School District, 908-735-2846 ext. 5167.

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,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Jeffrey Bender', followed by a horizontal line.

Jeffrey Bender
Superintendent of Schools