



## WEST WINDSOR-PLAINSBORO REGIONAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

321 Village Road East  
West Windsor, NJ 08550  
Telephone: (609) 716-5000, x 5040  
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david.aderhold@ww-p.org

David Aderhold, Ed. D.  
Superintendent of Schools

January 2018

Dutch Neck Elementary School  
392 Village Road East  
West Windsor, New Jersey 08550

Dear Dutch Neck 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, West Windsor-Plainsboro Regional School District tested our schools' drinking water for lead.

In accordance with the Department of Education regulations, Dutch Neck Elementary School has implemented immediate action for any drinking water outlet with a result greater than the action level of 15  $\mu\text{g}/\text{l}$  (parts per billion [ppb]). This includes turning off the outlet until re-testing and/or remedial action showed lead concentrations were below the action level.

### Results of our Testing

Following instructions given in technical guidance developed by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. Of the 80 samples taken, all but five tested below the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15  $\mu\text{g}/\text{l}$  [ppb]).

The table below identifies the drinking water outlets that tested above the 15  $\mu\text{g}/\text{l}$  action level for lead, the actual lead level, and the steps West Windsor-Plainsboro Regional School District has taken to reduce the levels of lead at these locations, if necessary.

*Building upon our tradition of excellence, the mission of the West Windsor-Plainsboro Regional School District is to empower all learners to thoughtfully contribute to a diverse and changing world with confidence, strength of character, and love of learning.*

Sample Location	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action	Resampling Results in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action	Remediation Results in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action	Remediation Results in µg/l (ppb)
Classroom 103 Bubbler ID# DNES-1-103-SB2-P	38.8	Installed filter system.	306	Replaced fixture.	First Draw: 55.9 Flush Draw: 15.8	Fixture and associated plumbing replaced to the wall.	First Draw: < 2.0 Flush Draw: < 2.0
Room 11 Faculty Sink ID# DNES-1-11-TL-P	17.5	Installed filter system.	N/A	Outlet taken out of service.	N/A	N/A	N/A
Classroom 408 Sink ID# DNES-1-408-SB1-P	16.6	Installed filter system.	239	Replaced fixture.	First Draw: 3.3 Flush Draw: < 2.0	N/A	N/A
Classroom 407 Sink ID# DNES-1-407-SB1-P	17.7	Installed filter system.	85.1	Replaced fixture.	First Draw: 55.7 Flush Draw: < 2.0	Fixture and associated plumbing replaced to the wall.	First Draw: 3.3
Classroom 407 Bubbler ID# DNES-1-407-SB2-P	43.6	Installed filter system.	N/A	Replaced fixture.	First Draw: < 2.0 Flush Draw: < 2.0	N/A	N/A

### 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 six 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.

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### 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 percent 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 six years. EPA estimates that drinking water can make up 20 percent or more of a person's total exposure to lead.

### For More Information

A copy of the test results is available; to view these reports, please contact Thomas Daly, director, Buildings & Grounds, by email at [thomas.daly@ww-p.org](mailto:thomas.daly@ww-p.org) or by telephone at 609-716-5000, between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 4 p.m.

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, you may want to ask your health care provider about testing children to determine levels of lead in their blood.

Sincerely,

David Aderhold, EdD  
Superintendent of Schools

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David Aderhold, Ed. D.  
Superintendent of Schools

January 2018

Maurice Hawk Elementary School  
303-305 Clarksville Road  
West Windsor, New Jersey 08550

Dear Maurice Hawk 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, West Windsor-Plainsboro Regional School District tested our schools' drinking water for lead.

In accordance with the Department of Education regulations, Maurice Hawk Elementary School has implemented immediate action for any drinking water outlet with a result greater than the action level of 15  $\mu\text{g}/\text{l}$  (parts per billion [ppb]). This includes turning off the outlet until re-testing and/or remedial action showed lead concentrations were below the action level.

### Results of our Testing

Following instructions given in technical guidance developed by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. Of the 86 samples taken, all but 20 tested below the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15  $\mu\text{g}/\text{l}$  [ppb]).

The table below identifies the drinking water outlets that tested above the 15  $\mu\text{g}/\text{l}$  action level for lead, the actual lead level, and the steps West Windsor-Plainsboro Regional School District has taken to reduce the levels of lead at these locations, if necessary.

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Sample Location	First Draw Result in $\mu\text{g/l}$ (ppb)	Remedial Action	Resampling Results in $\mu\text{g/l}$ (ppb)	Remedial Action	Remediation Results in $\mu\text{g/l}$ (ppb)	Remedial Action	Remediation Results in $\mu\text{g/l}$ (ppb)
Classroom 100 Sink ID# MHES-1-100-CF-P	65.4	Installed filter system.	22.8	Replaced fixture.	First Draw: 3.9 Flush Draw: <2.0	N/A	N/A
Classroom 100 Fountain ID# MHES-1-100-DW-P	40.2	Installed filter system.	40.5	Replaced fixture.	First Draw: 5.2 Flush Draw: <2.0	N/A	N/A
Classroom 161 Bubbler ID# MHES-1-161-SB1-P	19	Installed filter system.	10	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Classroom 161 Sink ID# MHES-1-161-SB2-P	46.9	Installed filter system.	59.4	Replaced fixture.	First Draw: 6 Flush Draw: <2.0	N/A	N/A
Classroom 164 Bubbler ID# MHES-1-164-SB1-P	25.7	Replaced fixture.	First Draw: 7.8 Flush Draw: <2.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Classroom 167 Bubbler ID# MHES-1-167-SB1-P	17.6	Replaced fixture.	First Draw: 6.5 Flush Draw: <2.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Classroom 167 Sink ID# MHES-1-167-SB2-P	19.6	Installed filter system.	53.8	Replaced fixture.	First Draw: 10	N/A	N/A
Classroom 169 Bubbler ID# MHES-1-169-SB1-P	31.6	Installed filter system.	18.3	Replaced fixture and piping to the wall	First Draw: 19.2 Flush Draw: 2.6	Installed filter system again.	First Draw: 4.3
Classroom 170 Bubbler ID# MHES-1-170-SB1-P	907	Replaced fixture and piping to the wall	First Draw: 4.3 Flush Draw: <2.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mod 8 Sink ID# MHES-1-MOD8-SB2-P	17.5	Installed filter system.	29.1	Replaced fixture and piping to the wall	First Draw: 2.2 Flush Draw: <2.0	N/A	N/A
Mod 2 Bubbler ID# MHES-1-MOD2-SB1-P	308	Installed filter system.	74.6	Replaced fixture and piping to the wall	First Draw: 3.7 Flush Draw: <2.0	N/A	N/A
Mod 2 Sink ID# MHES-1-MOD2-SB2-P	254	Installed filter system.	27.6	Replaced fixture and piping to the wall	First Draw: <2.0 Flush Draw: <2.0	N/A	N/A

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Sample Location	First Draw Result in $\mu\text{g/l}$ (ppb)	Remedial Action	Resampling Results in $\mu\text{g/l}$ (ppb)	Remedial Action	Remediation Results in $\mu\text{g/l}$ (ppb)	Remedial Action	Remediation Results in $\mu\text{g/l}$ (ppb)
Classroom 222 Sink ID# MHES-1-222-SB2-P	19.1	Installed filter system.	523	Replaced fixture and piping to the wall	First Draw: 4.7 Flush Draw: <2.0	N/A	N/A
Classroom 223 Sink ID# MHES-1-223-SB2-P	39.4	Installed filter system.	489	Replaced fixture and piping to the wall	First Draw: 4.8 Flush Draw: <2.0	N/A	N/A
Classroom 224 Sink ID# MHES-1-224-SB2-P	36.2	Installed filter system.	9.8	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Classroom 225 Bubbler ID# MHES-1-225-SB1-P	16	Replaced fixture and piping to the wall	First Draw: 12.4 Flush Draw: < 2.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Classroom 219 Bubbler ID# MHES-1-219-SB1-P	49.2	First Draw: <2.0 Flush Draw: <2.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Classroom 219 Sink ID# MHES-1-219-SB2-P	52.9	Replaced Fixture	20.9	Replaced fixture and piping to the wall	First Draw: 13.3 Flush Draw: 2.6	N/A	N/A
Classroom 216 Sink ID# MHES-1-216-SB2-P	55	Installed filter system.	17.9	Replaced fixture and piping to the wall	First Draw: < 2.0 Flush Draw: <2.0	N/A	N/A
Classroom 214 Sink ID# MHES-1-214-SB2-P	121	Installed filter system.	11.2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

### 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 six 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.

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### 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 percent 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 six years. EPA estimates that drinking water can make up 20 percent or more of a person's total exposure to lead.

### For More Information

A copy of the test results is available; to view these reports, please contact Thomas Daly, director, Buildings & Grounds, by email at [thomas.daly@ww-p.org](mailto:thomas.daly@ww-p.org) or by telephone at 609-716-5000, between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 4 p.m.

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, you may want to ask your health care provider about testing children to determine levels of lead in their blood.

Sincerely,

David Aderhold, EdD  
Superintendent of Schools

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David Aderhold, Ed. D.  
Superintendent of Schools

January 2018

Town Center Elementary School at Plainsboro  
700 Wyndhurst Drive  
Plainsboro, New Jersey 08536

Dear Town Center 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, West Windsor-Plainsboro Regional School District tested our schools' drinking water for lead.

In accordance with the Department of Education regulations, Town Center Elementary School has implemented immediate action for any drinking water outlet with a result greater than the action level of 15  $\mu\text{g}/\text{l}$  (parts per billion [ppb]). This includes turning off the outlet until re-testing and/or remedial action showed lead concentrations were below the action level.

### Results of our Testing

Following instructions given in technical guidance developed by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. Of the 82 samples taken, all but two tested below the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15  $\mu\text{g}/\text{l}$  [ppb]).

The table below identifies the drinking water outlets that tested above the 15  $\mu\text{g}/\text{l}$  action level for lead, the actual lead level, and the steps West Windsor-Plainsboro Regional School District has taken to reduce the levels of lead at these locations, if necessary.

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Sample Location	First Draw Result in $\mu\text{g/l}$ (ppb)	Remedial Action	Resampling Results in $\mu\text{g/l}$ (ppb)	Remedial Action	Remediation Results in $\mu\text{g/l}$ (ppb)	Remedial Action	Remediation Results in $\mu\text{g/l}$ (ppb)
Kitchen Kettle ID# TCE-1-KIT-KT-P	26.1	Installed filter system.	56.5	Replaced fixture.	First Draw: 15.4 Flush Draw: < 2.0	N/A	N/A
Classroom B100 Sink ID# TCE-1-B100-SB1-P	18.4	Installed filter system.	233	Replaced fixture.	First Draw: 33 Flush Draw: 3.5	Replaced fixture & new Filter system	First Draw: 7.8

### 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 six 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 percent 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 six years. EPA estimates that drinking water can make up 20 percent or more of a person's total exposure to lead.

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### For More Information

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If you are concerned about lead exposure, you may want to ask your health care provider about testing children to determine levels of lead in their blood.

Sincerely,

David Aderhold, EdD  
Superintendent of Schools



## WEST WINDSOR-PLAINSBORO REGIONAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

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david.aderhold@ww-p.org

David Aderhold, Ed. D.  
Superintendent of Schools

January 2018

J.V.B. Wicoff Elementary School  
510 Plainsboro Road  
Plainsboro, New Jersey 08536

Dear J.V.B. Wicoff 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, West Windsor-Plainsboro Regional School District tested our schools' drinking water for lead.

In accordance with the Department of Education regulations, J.V.B. Wicoff Elementary School has implemented immediate action for any drinking water outlet with a result greater than the action level of 15  $\mu\text{g}/\text{l}$  (parts per billion [ppb]). This includes turning off the outlet until re-testing and/or remedial action showed lead concentrations were below the action level.

### Results of our Testing

Following instructions given in technical guidance developed by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. Of the 51 samples taken, all but one tested below the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15  $\mu\text{g}/\text{l}$  [ppb]).

The table below identifies the drinking water outlets that tested above the 15  $\mu\text{g}/\text{l}$  action level for lead, the actual lead level, and the steps West Windsor-Plainsboro Regional School District has taken to reduce the levels of lead at these locations, if necessary.

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Sample Location	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action	Resampling Results in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action	Remediation Results in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action	Remediation Results in µg/l (ppb)
Room 4 Bubblers ID# JVBW-1- RM4-SB2-P	26.3	Installed filter system.	9230	Replaced fixture.	First Draw: 84.8 Flush Draw: 21.4	Fixture and associated plumbing replaced to the wall.	First Draw: 6.3

### 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 six 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 percent 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 six. EPA estimates that drinking water can make up 20 percent or more of a person's total exposure to lead.

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### For More Information

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Sincerely,

David Aderhold, EdD  
Superintendent of Schools



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David Aderhold, Ed. D.  
Superintendent of Schools

January 2018

Millstone River School  
75 Grovers Mill Road  
Plainsboro, New Jersey 08536

Dear Millstone River 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, West Windsor-Plainsboro Regional School District tested our schools' drinking water for lead.

In accordance with the Department of Education regulations, Millstone River School has implemented immediate action for any drinking water outlet with a result greater than the action level of 15  $\mu\text{g/l}$  (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 identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. Of the 145 samples taken, all but three tested below the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15  $\mu\text{g/l}$  [ppb]).

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Sample Location	First Draw Result in $\mu\text{g/l}$ (ppb)	Remedial Action	Remediation Results in $\mu\text{g/l}$ (ppb)	Remedial Action
Room D148 Faucet ID #MRS-1-D148-SB1-P	39.1	Fixture and associated plumbing replaced to the wall.	First Draw: 3.3 Flush Draw: <2	Remediation Completed
Room Main Office Bubbler ID # MRS-1-MO-SB2-P	26.5	Fixture and associated plumbing replaced to the wall.	First Draw: 9 Flush Draw: <2	Remediation Completed
Room C104 Bubbler ID# MRS-1-C104-SB2	24.9	Fixture and associated plumbing replaced to the wall.	First Draw: 51 Flush Draw: <2	Outlet was removed from service

### 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 six 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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### Lead in Drinking Water

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### For More Information

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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, you may want to ask your health care provider about testing children to determine levels of lead in their blood.

Sincerely,

David Aderhold, EdD  
Superintendent of Schools





## WEST WINDSOR-PLAINSBORO REGIONAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

321 Village Road East  
West Windsor, NJ 08550  
Telephone: (609) 716-5000, x 5040  
Fax: (609) 716-5021  
david.aderhold@ww-p.org

David Aderhold, Ed. D.  
Superintendent of Schools

January 2018

Village School  
601 New Village Road  
West Windsor, New Jersey 08550

Dear Village School Community,

Our school system is committed to protecting student, teacher, and staff health. To protect our community and be in compliance with the New Jersey Department of Education regulations, West Windsor-Plainsboro Regional School District tested our schools' drinking water for lead.

In accordance with the New Jersey Department of Education regulations, Village School has implemented immediate action for any drinking water outlet with a result greater than the action level of 15  $\mu\text{g/l}$  (parts per billion [ppb]). This includes turning off the outlet until re-testing and/or remedial action showed lead concentrations were below the action level.

### Results of our Testing

Following instructions given in technical guidance developed by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. Of the 80 samples taken, all but 2 tested below the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15  $\mu\text{g/l}$  [ppb]).

The table below identifies the drinking water outlets that tested above the 15  $\mu\text{g/l}$  action level for lead, the actual lead level, and the steps West Windsor-Plainsboro Regional School District has taken to reduce the levels of lead at these locations, if necessary.

*Building upon our tradition of excellence, the mission of the West Windsor-Plainsboro Regional School District is to empower all learners to thoughtfully contribute to a diverse and changing world with confidence, strength of character, and love of learning.*

Sample Location	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action	Remediation Results in µg/l (ppb)
Classroom B108 Faucet ID# VS-1-B108-SB1	30.3	Fixture and associated plumbing replaced to the wall. Installed filter system.	First Draw: 7.1 Flush Draw: < 2.0
Classroom B113 Faucet ID# VS-1-B113-SB1	16.0	Fixture and associated plumbing replaced to the wall. Installed filter system.	First Draw: 9.3 Flush Draw: < 2.0

### 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 six 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 percent 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 six years. EPA estimates that drinking water can make up 20 percent or more of a person's total exposure to lead.

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For More Information

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If you are concerned about lead exposure, you may want to ask your health care provider about testing children to determine levels of lead in their blood.

Sincerely,

David Aderhold, EdD  
Superintendent of Schools



## WEST WINDSOR-PLAINSBORO REGIONAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

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david.aderhold@ww-p.org

David Aderhold, Ed. D.  
Superintendent of Schools

January 2018

Community Middle School  
95 Grover Mill Road  
Plainsboro, New Jersey 08536

Dear Community 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, West Windsor-Plainsboro Regional School District tested our schools' drinking water for lead.

In accordance with the Department of Education regulations, Community Middle School has implemented immediate action for any drinking water outlet with a result greater than the action level of 15  $\mu\text{g}/\text{l}$  (parts per billion [ppb]). This includes turning off the outlet until re-testing and/or remedial action showed lead concentrations were below the action level.

### Results of our Testing

Following instructions given in technical guidance developed by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. Of the 80 samples taken, all but 3 tested below the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15  $\mu\text{g}/\text{l}$  [ppb]).

The table below identifies the drinking water outlets that tested above the 15  $\mu\text{g}/\text{l}$  action level for lead, the actual lead level, and the steps West Windsor-Plainsboro Regional School District has taken to reduce the levels of lead at these locations, if necessary.

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Sample Location	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action	Resampling Results in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action	Remediation Results in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action	Remediation Results in µg/l (ppb)
Classroom 502 Sink ID# CMS-Sink-502-EC4	18.8	Installed filter system.	First Draw: 165 Flush Draw: <2.0	Replaced fixture.	First Draw: 17.4	Fixture and associated plumbing replaced to the wall.	First Draw: 6
Hallway H405 Fountain Water Chiller ID# CMS-Fountain-H405-WC	50.3	Installed filter system.	First Draw: 204 Flush Draw: 11	Replaced fixture.	First Draw: 244	Fixture and associated plumbing replaced to the wall.	First Draw: 6
Hallway H713Fountain ID# CMS-Fountain-H713-DW1	246	Installed filter system.	First Draw: 84.3 Flush Draw: <2.0	Fixture and associated plumbing replaced to the wall.	First Draw: 3.3 Flush Draw: < 2.0	7.9	N/A

### 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 six 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 percent 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.

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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 six years. EPA estimates that drinking water can make up 20 percent or more of a person's total exposure to lead.

### For More Information

A copy of the test results is available; to view these reports, please contact Thomas Daly, director, Buildings & Grounds, by email at [thomas.daly@ww-p.org](mailto:thomas.daly@ww-p.org) or by telephone at 609-716-5000, between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 4 p.m.

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, you may want to ask your health care provider about testing children to determine levels of lead in their blood.

Sincerely,

David Aderhold, EdD  
Superintendent of Schools

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## WEST WINDSOR-PLAINSBORO REGIONAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

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david.aderhold@ww-p.org

David Aderhold, Ed. D.  
Superintendent of Schools

January 2018

Grover Middle School  
10 Southfield Road  
West Windsor, New Jersey 08550

Dear Grover 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, West Windsor-Plainsboro Regional School District tested our schools' drinking water for lead.

In accordance with the Department of Education regulations, Grover Middle School has implemented immediate action 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 until re-testing and/or remedial action showed lead concentrations were below the action level.

### Results of our Testing

Following instructions given in technical guidance developed by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. Of the 80 samples taken, none tested above the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15 µg/l [ppb]).

### 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 six 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.

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### 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 percent 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 six years. EPA estimates that drinking water can make up 20 percent or more of a person's total exposure to lead.

### For More Information

A copy of the test results is available; to view these reports, please contact Thomas Daly, director, Buildings & Grounds, by email at [thomas.daly@ww-p.org](mailto:thomas.daly@ww-p.org) or by telephone at 609-716-5000, between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 4 p.m.

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, you may want to ask your health care provider about testing children to determine levels of lead in their blood.

Sincerely,

David Aderhold, EdD  
Superintendent of Schools

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## WEST WINDSOR-PLAINSBORO REGIONAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

321 Village Road East  
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david.aderhold@ww-p.org

David Aderhold, Ed. D.  
Superintendent of Schools

January 2018

High School North  
95 Grover Mill Road  
West Windsor, New Jersey 08550

Dear High School North 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, West Windsor-Plainsboro Regional School District tested our schools' drinking water for lead.

In accordance with the Department of Education regulations, High School North has implemented immediate action for any drinking water outlet with a result greater than the action level of 15  $\mu\text{g}/\text{l}$  (parts per billion [ppb]). This includes turning off the outlet until re-testing and/or remedial action showed lead concentrations were below the action level.

### Results of our Testing

Following instructions given in technical guidance developed by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. Of the 80 samples taken, all but five tested below the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15  $\mu\text{g}/\text{l}$  [ppb]).

The table below identifies the drinking water outlets that tested above the 15  $\mu\text{g}/\text{l}$  action level for lead, the actual lead level, and the steps West Windsor-Plainsboro Regional School District has taken to reduce the levels of lead at these locations, if necessary.

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Sample Location	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action	Resampling Results in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action	Remediation Results in µg/l (ppb)
Kitchen Sinks ID#NHS-1-KCKIT-KC-5	168	Dish wash Only/ Handwash Only	N/A	N/A	N/A
Kitchen Sinks ID # NHS-1-KCKIT-KCP-12	16.7	Dish wash Only/ Handwash Only	N/A	N/A	N/A
Kitchen Sinks ID # NHS-1-KCKIT-KCP-13	99.3	Dish wash Only/ Handwash Only	N/A	N/A	N/A
Concession Stand Sink ID # NHS-1-Con-FP	29.14	Was closed for Winter had to open and flush properly	Frist Draw: 9.3  Flush Draw: <2.0	N/A	N/A
Main Office Kitchen Sink NHS-1-KITMO-KF	42.1	Fixture Replacement	First Draw: 6  Flush Draw: <2.0	N/A	N/A

### 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 six 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 percent 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.

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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 six years. EPA estimates that drinking water can make up 20 percent or more of a person's total exposure to lead.

### For More Information

A copy of the test results is available; to view these reports, please contact Thomas Daly, director, Buildings & Grounds, by email at [thomas.daly@ww-p.org](mailto:thomas.daly@ww-p.org) or by telephone at 609-716-5000, between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 4 p.m.

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If you are concerned about lead exposure, you may want to ask your health care provider about testing children to determine levels of lead in their blood.

Sincerely,

David Aderhold, EdD  
Superintendent of Schools



## WEST WINDSOR-PLAINSBORO REGIONAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

321 Village Road East  
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david.aderhold@ww-p.org

David Aderhold, Ed. D.  
Superintendent of Schools

January 2018

High School South  
95 Grover Mill Road  
West Windsor, New Jersey 08550

Dear High School South,

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, West Windsor-Plainsboro Regional School District tested our schools' drinking water for lead.

In accordance with the Department of Education regulations, High School South has implemented immediate action for any drinking water outlet with a result greater than the action level of 15  $\mu\text{g}/\text{l}$  (parts per billion [ppb]). This includes turning off the outlet until re-testing and/or remedial action showed lead concentrations were below the action level.

### Results of our Testing

Following instructions given in technical guidance developed by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. Of the 80 samples taken, all but one tested below the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15  $\mu\text{g}/\text{l}$  [ppb]).

The table below identifies the drinking water outlets that tested above the 15  $\mu\text{g}/\text{l}$  action level for lead, the actual lead level, and the steps West Windsor-Plainsboro Regional School District has taken to reduce the levels of lead at these locations, if necessary.

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Sample Location	First Draw Result in $\mu\text{g/l}$ (ppb)	Remedial Action	Resampling Results in $\mu\text{g/l}$ (ppb)	Remedial Action	Remediation Results in $\mu\text{g/l}$ (ppb)
Classroom Kitchen Kettle ID# HSS-KIT-KC-KT	18.2	Installed filter system.	First Draw: 6 Flush Draw: <2.0	N/A	N/A

### 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 six 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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### Lead in Drinking Water

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For More Information

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Sincerely,

David Aderhold, EdD  
Superintendent of Schools