

# LUMBERTON TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT

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Dear Lumberton School Community,

Our school district is committed to protecting student, teacher, and staff health. To that end, and in order to ensure that we are in compliance with the Department of Education regulations, Lumberton Township School District recently performed lead testing on district outlets where water is consumed.

Of the 192 samples taken, all but ten outlets tested below the lead action level established by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for lead in drinking water (15 µg/l [ppb]). On those 10 outlets, the district initiated second level testing by following EPA recommendations and performing flush testing. To perform a flush test, the EPA stipulates that water outlets must first be inactive for at least 8 hours. Then a 250 ml water sample is taken at each receptacle in question; this "first draw" is the water that is the first to come out of the tap after the period of inactivity. Finally, the line is flushed for 30 seconds and a second sample is taken. ([www.epa.gov](http://www.epa.gov)).

Results for 7 of the 10 retested "flushed" outlets have come back; lead levels of all 7 were found to be below 15 µg/l [ppb]. These retested outlets are delineated below with an asterisk (\*). The district will make repairs to, or replace, these water outlets and then take another 8 hour sample to ensure that each one is safe for drinking. In the meantime, those outlets have been marked and/or isolated so they will not be used.

The list below identifies the locations of the drinking water outlets that tested above the 15 µg/l for lead, the actual lead level, the "flushed" lead level, and the temporary remedial action taken to ensure these outlets are not used:

**Ashbrook School Results:**

Sample #: AES-SB-R2014

Location: Rm 2014, Sink W/Bubbler

Initial Results: 105ppb; Unit shutoff - Hallway fountains available.

**BRS Results:**

\*Sample # BRS-IHB-MPR

Location: Mechanical Pump Room- Interior

Initial Hose Bib results: 1880ppb – Unit shutoff-Sign "Do Not Use".

Flush Test Results: 12.2 ppb

\*Sample # BRS-SF-R1000

Location: Room 1000-Sink Faucet

Initial Results: 16.4ppb; Sign -"Safe for Handwashing Only"

Flush Test Results: 2.4 ppb

**FLW Results:**

\*Sample #:FLW-DW-HALL12

Location: Hallway outside Rm 12, Drinking Water Bubbler

Initial Results: 16.7ppb; Unit Shutoff - Hallway fountains available

Flush Test Results: 3.4 ppb

\*Sample #:FLW-SB-R23

Location: Rm 23, Sink W/Bubbler

Initial Results: 19.0ppb; Unit Shutoff - Hallway fountains available  
Flush Test Results: 3.30 ppb

\*Sample #: FLW-SB-MC

Location: Media Ctr, Sink W/Bubbler

Initial Results: 16.7ppb; Unit Shutoff - Hallway fountains available

Flush Test Results: 12.8 ppb

\*Sample #:FLW-SB-R26

Location: Rm 26, Sink W/Bubbler

Initial Results: 18.0ppb; Unit Shutoff - Hallway fountains available

Flush Test Results: 3.20 ppb

**LMS Results:**

Sample #: LMS-WC-H215

Location: Hall Across 215, Water Cooler

Results: 51.2ppb; Unit Shutoff – Sign-“Do Not Use” - Other hallway fountains available

Sample #: LMS-SB-R2150

Location: Rm 215-Office, Sink W/Bubbler

Results: 26.2ppb; Unit shutoff- Other hallway fountains available

\*Sample #: LMS-SF-R603

Location: Rm 603, Sink Faucet

Initial Results: 30.8ppb; Sign -“Safe for Handwashing Only”

Flush Test Results: Less than 2.00 ppb

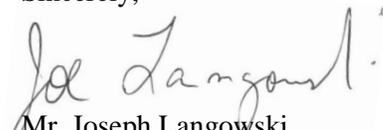
According to the EPA, lead is most dangerous for pregnant women, infants, and children under six (6) years of age. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults. To learn more about the effects of lead, visit the [NJDOE](#) or the [EPA](#) website.

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.

A copy of the test results is available in the Board of Education office between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 3:00 p.m. for inspection by the public, including students, teachers, other school personnel, and parents. Test results are also available on our website at [www.Lumberton.k12.nj.us](http://www.Lumberton.k12.nj.us). For more information about water quality in our schools, contact Ian L. McCleaf at the Facilities Department (609) 702-5555 ext. 3117.

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,



Mr. Joseph Langowski  
Superintendent of Schools