

April 28, 2022

Moorestown Township Public Schools  
803 N. Stanwick Road  
Moorestown, NJ 08057

Dear Moorestown Township 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, the Moorestown Township Public Schools tested our schools' drinking water for lead in November, aligned with state directives for such testing.

### Testing Results

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 Moorestown Township Public Schools. Through this effort, we identified and tested all functional drinking water and food preparation outlets. Of the 101 first draw 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 faucets that tested above the 15 µg/l for lead, the actual lead level, and what remedial action took place in order to reduce the levels of lead at these locations.

<b>Sample Location</b>	<b>First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)</b>	<b>Remedial Action</b>
Moorestown High School Cafeteria Servicing/Handwash Sink ID # HS-S-11	41.1	Discontinued use of outlet. Scheduled second draw samples to further delineate source of contamination. Second draw concluded that the unit was less than 15ug/l. District replaced all fittings, supply lines, valves, outlets, and lead filters as a precautionary measure.
Moorestown High School Cafeteria Servicing/Handwash Sink ID# HS-S-11	173.0	Discontinued use of outlet. Scheduled second draw samples to further delineate source of contamination. Second draw concluded that the unit was less than 15ug/l. District replaced all fittings, supply lines, valves, outlets, and lead filters as a precautionary measure.

Sample Location	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
Mary E. Roberts Elementary School Cafeteria Servicing/Handwash Sink ID# MR-S-2	18.9	Discontinued use of outlet. Scheduled second draw samples to further delineate source of contamination. Second draw concluded that the unit was less than 15ug/l. District replaced all fittings, supply lines, valves, outlets, and lead filters as a precautionary measure.
Mary E. Roberts Elementary School Cafeteria Servicing/Handwash Sink ID# MR-S-3	19.0	Discontinued use of outlet. Scheduled second draw samples to further delineate source of contamination. Second draw concluded that the unit was less than 15ug/l. District replaced all fittings, supply lines, valves, outlets, and lead filters as a precautionary measure.
South Valley Elementary School Cafeteria Servicing/Handwash Sink ID# SV-S-3	77.1	Discontinued use of outlet. Scheduled second draw samples to further delineate source of contamination. Second draw concluded that the unit was less than 15ug/l. District replaced all fittings, supply lines, valves, outlets, and lead filters as a precautionary measure.
South Valley Elementary School Cafeteria Servicing/Handwash Sink ID# SV-S-4	32.24	Discontinued use of outlet. Scheduled second draw samples to further delineate source of contamination. Second draw concluded that the unit was less than 15ug/l. District replaced all fittings, supply lines, valves, outlets, and lead filters as a precautionary measure.
South Valley Elementary School Nurses Office Handwash Sink ID# SV-S-13	38.3	Discontinued use of outlet. Scheduled second draw samples to further delineate source of contamination. Second draw concluded that the unit was less than 15ug/l. District replaced all fittings, supply lines, valves, outlets, and lead filters as a precautionary measure.

### Health Effects of Lead

To be clear, none of the above mentioned areas were used for drinking or cooking. However, as information for you, 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.

#### Informational - How Lead Enters 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.

#### Informational - 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 and can be viewed between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. and is also available on our website at [https://www.mtps.com/district\\_info/building\\_grounds](https://www.mtps.com/district_info/building_grounds) for you to read at any time. The next round of testing for our schools will take place in 2024-25.

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,

Michael J. Volpe  
Superintendent of Schools  
Moorestown Township Public Schools