TRENTON BOARD OF EDUCATION

"Children Come First, niños son primeros."

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Buildings and Grounds Department
Grant Elementary School
159 N. Clinton Ave.
Trenton, New Jersey

Dear Grant 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, Trenton Public Schools tested our schools' drinking water for lead.

In accordance with the Department of Education regulations, Grant 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 Trenton Public Schools this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. Of the 39 samples taken, all but 21 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 Trenton Public Schools has taken to reduce the levels of lead at these locations.

Sample Location	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action

Sink in Classroom A8	100	Removed Fountain, Posted Sign Hand Wash Only
White Sink in Classroom A4	19	Posted Sign Hand Wash Only
Bubbler Water Fountain in Hallway by Classroom A4	19	Removed Fountain
Sink in Classroom A3	240	Removed Fountain, Posted Sign Hand Wash Only
Sink in Classroom A26	69	Removed Fountain, Posted Sign Hand Wash Only
Sink in Classroom A2	180	Removed Fountain, Posted Sign Hand Wash Only
Sink in Classroom A27	400	Removed Fountain, Posted Sign Hand Wash Only
Sink in Classroom AA4	22	Removed Fountain, Posted Sign Hand Wash Only
Sink in Classroom AA7	28	Removed Fountain, Posted Sign Hand Wash Only
Bubbler Water Fountain in Hallway by Classroom AA27	18	Isolated Fountain, Taken out of Service to be Replaced
Sink in Classroom AA8	17	Replaced Faucet and Bubbler
Sink in Classroom AA24	39	Removed Fountain, Posted Sign Hand Wash Only
Sink in Classroom AA23	46	Removed Fountain, Posted Sign Hand Wash Only
Sink in Classroom AA11	15	Replaced Faucet and Fountain
Sink in Classroom AA12	18	Removed Fountain, Posted Sign Hand Wash Only
Sink in Classroom AA18	130	Removed Fountain, Posted Sign Hand Wash Only
Sink in Classroom AA17	58	Replaced Faucet and Fountain
Sink in Classroom BB14	38	Removed Fountain, Posted Sign Hand Wash Only
Bubbler Water Fountain in Classroom B14	16	Removed Fountain, Posted Sign Hand Wash Only
Sink in Classroom B3	35	Removed Fountain, Posted Sign Hand Wash Only
Sink in Classroom B1	150	Posted Sign Hand Wash Only

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.trenton.k12.nj.us]. For more information about water quality in our schools, contact Mr. Dwayne Mosley at the Buildings and Grounds Department 609 656-4862.

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,

Lucy Feria

Ms. Lucy Feria, Interim
Superintendent of Schools