

# CONSUMER NOTICE OF TAP WATER RESULTS

10/28/22

As you may know, Elsinboro Elementary School - NJ1703306 is also a public water system because we are responsible for providing you with water at this location and ensuring that the drinking water we provide meets state and federal standards. We collected a drinking water sample for lead in our building(s) on 9/20/22. Below please find a chart illustrating the sampling locations and their results.

Sample Location	Result in ppb
PBCU3 - WC by Nurses Rm	< 1.0
PBCU4 - WC by All Purpose	< 1.0
PBCU5 - WC by Kindergarten	< 1.0
PBCU6 - Grade 1 Hand Sink	< 1.0
PBCU7 - Nurses RR Sink	< 1.0
PBCU2 - K1st Hand Sink	1.32
PBCU10 - 2nd Grade Sink	1.34
PBCU1 -All Purpose Cafe Sink	1.40
PBCU8 - Boys BR Left Sink	1.44
PBCU9 - Girls BR Left Sink	1.50

We are happy to report that the 90th percentile of 1.44 ppb for our water system is below the lead action level of 15 parts per billion.

## **What Does This Mean?**

Under the authority of the federal Safe Drinking Water Act, EPA set the action level for lead in drinking water at 15 ppb. The action level is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow. An action level exceedance is determined by measuring the highest concentration of lead in tap water that is exceeded by 10 percent of the sites sampled during a monitoring period (90th percentile value). If water from the tap does exceed this limit, then the water system must take certain steps to correct the problem. Because lead may pose serious health risks, the EPA set a Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) of zero for lead. The MCLG is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

## **What Are the Health Effects of Lead?**

Lead can cause serious health problems if too much enters your body from drinking water or other sources. 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. The greatest risk of lead exposure is to infants, young children, and pregnant women. Scientists have linked the effects of lead on the brain with lowered IQ in children. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults. Lead is stored in the bones, and it can be released later in life. During pregnancy, the child receives lead from the mother's bones, which may affect brain development.