

June 2017

(See State/County Reporting for Complete QAPP from Rutgers)

Dear Douglass Developmental Disabilities Center 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, Douglass Developmental Disabilities Center (DDDC) tested our schools' drinking water for lead.

In accordance with the Department of Education regulations, DDDC will implement immediate remedial measures for any drinking water outlet with a result greater than the action level of 15 $\mu\text{g}/\text{l}$ (parts per billion [ppb]).

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 both of the DDDC buildings. Through this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets.

The tables below identifies the results of the water testing:

Lead Water Sampling Results

Douglass Developmental Disabilities Center One
25 Gibbons Circle, New Brunswick, NJ 08901

Field ID	Location	Fixture	Results (ppb)	MCL (ppb)
DDDC1-WC-009D	Room #009D	Water Cooler	0.447	15
DDDC1-S-122	Room #122	Sink	0.918	15
DDDC1-S-121	Room #121	Sink	0.682	15
DDDC1-S-123	Room #123	Sink	0.682	15
DDDC1-B-120	Room #120	Bubbler	10.1	15
DDDC1-S-120	Room #120	Sink	8.92	15
DDDC1-S-103	Room #103	Sink	5.86	15
DDDC1-B-108	Room #108	Bubbler	1.15	15
DDDC1-S-108	Room #108	Sink	9.39	15
DDDC1-WC-115	Room #115	Water Cooler	0.212	15
DDDC1-S-138	Room #138	Sink	1.86	15

ppb = parts per billion

MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level

Douglass Developmental Disabilities Center Two
151 Ryders Lane, New Brunswick, NJ 08901

Field ID	Location	Fixture	Results (ppb)	MCL (ppb)
DDDC2-S-143	Room #143	Sink	0.682	15
DDDC2-S-126	Room #126	Sink	1.39	15
DDDC2-S-160	Room #160	Sink	0.918	15
DDDC2-WC-101	Room #101	Water Cooler	0.212	15
DDDC2-S-105	Room #105	Sink	0.447	15

ppb = parts per billion

MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level

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.