RUTHERFORD PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Rooted in Excellence
176 Park Avenue, Rutherford, NJ 07070
Fax: 201-939-6350

JOHN J. HURLEY
Superintendent of Schools
Phone: 201-939-1717

JOSEPH P. KELLY
Business Administrator/Board Secretary
Phone: 201-939-1718

April 11, 2017

Dear School Parents, Guardians and Staff of the Rutherford School District:

Rutherford Public Schools is committed to protecting the health of its students and staff. As required by the new NJ Department of Education regulations, all drinking water outlets in our facilities must be sampled for lead by July 13, 2017. Drinking water sampling will be conducted at the following facilities on April 18th, 2017:

- Sylvan Kindergarten Center
- Lincoln School
- Washington School
- Pierrepont School
- Rutherford High School
- UnionSchool

Why Test School Drinking Water for Lead?

Lead can cause serious health problems if too much enters the body from drinking water or other sources. Lead is most dangerous for pregnant women, infants, and children under 6 years old. 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.

Lead is rarely found in the source water; rather it enters the drinking water primarily as a result of the corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the service line or interior plumbing. These materials include lead-based solder used to join copper pipe, brass and chrome-brass faucets, and in some cases, pipes made of lead that connect buildings to water mains (service lines).

Since 1986, all plumbing materials must be “lead free”. The law currently allows plumbing materials to be up to 0.25 percent lead to be labeled as “lead free”. However, prior to January 4, 2014, “lead free” allowed up to 8 percent lead content of the wetted surfaces of plumbing products including those labeled National Sanitation Foundation (NSF) certified.

What Actions We Are Taking?

The Rutherford School District is in the process of developing a comprehensive Lead Sampling Plan for all of its facilities. As part of that Plan, a plumbing profile of the schools will identify all drinking water outlets and evaluate the plumbing materials to determine if lead solder, lead pipes or lead service lines are present.

Once complete, the Lead Sampling Plan will be available for review upon request at the District's Building and Grounds office.

The District will post the results and a notification letter from our sampling on our website at www.rutherfordschools.org. The letter will inform you if any of the drinking water outlets had a result greater than the Lead Action Level of 15 µg/l (parts per billion [PPB]). The results will be used to assist in the prioritization of remedial actions and any future water testing for lead in accordance with the School District's Lead Sampling Plan.

Rutherford Public Schools will implement immediate remedial measures for any drinking water outlet with a result greater than the Lead Action Level. This will include turning off the outlet unless it is determined the location must remain on for non-drinking purposes only. In these cases, a "DO NOT DRINK – SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY" signs will be posted.

How Can I Learn More?

For more information about water quality in our schools, please contact Anthony Paterno, Director of Buildings & Grounds at 201-438-7675 ext. 4117. For information about water quality and sampling for lead at home, contact your local water supplier or refer to the Department of Environmental Protection's website at:
https://www.nj.gov/dep/watersupply/schools.htm

Sincerely,
John J. Hurley
Superintendent of Schools

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176 PARK AVENUE
RUTHERFORD, NJ 07070

JOHN J. HURLEY, SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS

PHONE: (201) 939-1717
FAX: (201) 939-6350

May 12, 2017

Rutherford School District
Rutherford High School
56 Elliott Place
Rutherford, NJ 07070

Dear Rutherford High 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, the Rutherford Public School District tested our schools' drinking water for lead.

In accordance with the NJ Department of Education regulations, Rutherford School District will implement immediate remedial measures for any drinking water outlet with a result greater than the Lead 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 guidance provided by the EPA, we completed a limited plumbing profile for each of the buildings within the Rutherford School District. Through this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. Of the twenty eight (28) samples collected from Rutherford High School, all but one (1) tested below the Lead Action Level.

The table below identifies the drinking water outlet that tested above 15 PPB for lead, the actual lead level, and what temporary remedial action the Rutherford School District has taken to reduce the levels of lead at this location.

Sample Location	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
Band Room Sink	16.0	Immediately took fixture out of service

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.rutherfordschools.org For more information about water quality in our schools, contact Anthony Paterno at the Rutherford School District, 201-438-7675 ext. 4117.

For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's Web site at **https://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,
John J. Hurley
Superintendent of Schools

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176 PARK AVENUE
RUTHERFORD, NJ 07070

JOHN J. HURLEY, SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS

PHONE: (201) 939-1717
FAX: (201) 939-6350

May 12, 2017

Rutherford School District
Kindergarten Center
109 Sylvan Street
Rutherford, NJ 07070

Dear Kindergarten 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, the Rutherford Public School District tested our schools' drinking water for lead.

In accordance with the NJ Department of Education regulations, Rutherford School District will implement immediate remedial measures for any drinking water outlet with a result greater than the Lead 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 guidance provided by the EPA, we completed a limited plumbing profile for each of the buildings within the Rutherford School District. Through this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. Of the six (6) samples collected from the Kindergarten Center, all but two (2) tested below the Lead Action Level.

The table below identifies the drinking water outlets that tested above 15 PPB for lead, the actual lead level, and what temporary remedial action the Rutherford School District has taken to reduce the levels of lead at these locations.

Sample Location	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
Pantry 005 Sink	108	Immediately took fixture out of service
Nurses Office Sink	72.2	Immediately took fixture out of service

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.rutherfordschools.org. For more information about water quality in our schools, contact Anthony Paterno at the Rutherford School District, 201-438-7675 ext. 4117.

For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's Web site at **https://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,
John J. Hurley
Superintendent of Schools

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176 PARK AVENUE
RUTHERFORD, NJ 07070

JOHN J. HURLEY, SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS

PHONE: (201) 939-1717
FAX: (201) 939-6350

May 12, 2017

Rutherford School District
Pierrepont School
70 E Pierrepont Ave,
Rutherford, NJ 07070

Dear Pierrepont 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, the Rutherford Public School District tested our schools' drinking water for lead.

In accordance with the NJ Department of Education regulations, Rutherford School District will implement immediate remedial measures for any drinking water outlet with a result greater than the Lead 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 guidance provided by the EPA, we completed a limited plumbing profile for each of the buildings within the Rutherford School District. Through this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. Of the thirteen (13) samples collected from Pierrepont School, all but three (3) tested below the Lead Action Level.

The table below identifies the drinking water outlets that tested above 15 PPB for lead, the actual lead level, and what temporary remedial action the Rutherford School District has taken to reduce the levels of lead at these locations.

Sample Location	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
Custodial Closet Sink. First Floor.	31.9	Immediately took fixture out of service
Basement hall water fountain across from 007. Cooler.	25.9	Immediately took fixture out of service
Basement hall water fountain across from 007. Bubbler	294	Immediately took fixture out of service

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.rutherfordschools.org. For more information about water quality in our schools, contact Anthony Paterno at the Rutherford School District, 201-438-7675 ext. 4117.

For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's Web site at **https://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,
John J. Hurley
Superintendent of Schools

Lead Testing Program
Statement of Assurance
(Non-Lead Testing Year)

County: Bergen

School District, Charter School, Renaissance school project, jointure commission, or other eligible organization as defined in N.J.A.C. 6A:26A-1:

Rutherford Board of Education

Address: 176 Park Avenue, Rutherford, New Jersey 07070

Chief School Administrator (CSA): John J. Hurley **Telephone #:** 201-939-1717

CSA Email: jhurley@rutherfordschools.org

Alternate Contact Person: Joseph P. Kelly **Telephone #:** 201-939-1718

Title: Business Administrator **Email:** jkelly@rutherfordschools.org

1. The school district, charter school, renaissance school, jointure commission, educational services commission, approved private school for students with disabilities acting under contract to provide educational services on behalf of New Jersey public school districts, state-funded early childcare facilities pursuant to N.J.A.C. 6A:13A, and receiving schools as defined by N.J.A.C. 6A:14-7.1(a) (hereinafter collectively referred to as "District"), has reviewed N.J.A.C 6A:26 requiring testing for lead in drinking water and has provided assurance that lead testing has been completed within six (6) years in accordance with the technical guidelines established by the NJ Department of Environmental Protection. Additionally, all notifications of test results have been provided consistent with this subchapter, including the requirement to make the test results publicly available on the District's website, and alternate drinking water continues to be made available to all students and staff.
2. The date of the most recent lead testing conducted in accordance with the technical guidelines established by the NJ Department of Environment Protection was: 4/18/17 .
3. The District will continue to fully implement the N.J.A.C. 6A:26-12.4 regulations.
4. The District will maintain compliance with all applicable laws, codes, and regulations governing the provision of potable drinking water and testing of drinking water for lead including, but not limited to, N.J.A.C. 6A:26-12.4; the Safe Drinking Water Act, N.J.S.A. 58:12A-1 et seq., and the rules promulgated pursuant thereto, N.J.A.C. 7:10 and N.J.A.C. 6A:26-6, Planning and Construction Standards for School Facilities.

Certification:

By signing below, the Chief School Administrator certifies that all statements above are true and correct:

Name: John J. Hurley Title: Superintendent of School

Signature:  Date: 8/26/19