

Y.A.L.E. School Southeast, Inc.
1004 Laurel Oak Road
Voorhees, NJ 08043

June 22, 2017

Dear Y.A.L.E. 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, our school's drinking water was tested for lead.

In accordance with the NJ Department of Education regulations, the Y.A.L.E. School will implement immediate remedial measures for any drinking water outlet with a result greater than the Lead Action Level of 15 ug/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

We identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets at the building. Of the 4 samples collected from this facility, all 4 outlets (100%) tested below the lead action level.

The table below identifies the results of lead analysis.

Sample Location	Draw Result in ppb
Kitchen Sink	<2.00
Sink Nurse's Office	<2.00
D/F High Hallway	<2.00
D/F Low Hallway	<2.00

Next Steps

No further action is required based on the results of the test.

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 of 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 on our website at www.yaleschool.com. For more information about water quality in our schools, contact Scott Klenk at (856) 482-5252 ext. 140.

For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's Website 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.