LEAD TESTING PROGRAM
STATEMENT OF ASSURANCE
WAIVER REQUEST FORM

School Year 2016-17

County:Passaic	
School District, Charter School, Renaissance School Project, Jointure Commission, or other eligible organization as defined in *N.J.A.C.* 6A:26A-1: **Clifton Public Schools**	
Address: **745 Clifton Ave. Clifton N.J. 07013**	
Chief School Administrator (CSA): **Rich Tardalo**	**Telephone #:** **973-470-2260**
CSA Email: **rtardalo@cliftonschools.net**	
Alternate Contact Person: **Ed Appleton**	**Telephone #:** **973-470-2288**
Title: **Interim BA**	**Email:** **eappleton@cliftonschools.net**

1. The school district, charter school, renaissance school project, 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 the Amendments to *N.J.A.C* 6A:26 requiring immediate testing for lead in drinking water and provides assurance that the development and implementation of a testing program was completed prior to the July 13, 2016 effective date of the Emergency Regulations and such testing was done in accordance with the technical guidelines established by the NJ Department of Environmental Protection as evidenced by our completion of the attached Exemption Checklist, all notifications of test results were provided consistent with this subchapter, and that alternate drinking water continues to be made available to all students and staff.

2. The District will continue to fully implement the *N.J.A.C.* 6A:26-12.4 regulations.

3. 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.*, 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 Rich Tardalo Title Superintendent

Signature: Date: 6/26/17

CLIFTON PUBLIC SCHOOLS

745 CLIFTON AVE., P.O. BOX 2209, CLIFTON, NJ 07015-2209
(973) 470-2260 • FAX (973) 470-8561

August 25, 2016

Clifton Public School District
Clifton High School
333 Colfax Avenue
Clifton, New Jersey 07013

Dear Clifton 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 Clifton Public School District tested our schools' drinking water for lead.

In accordance with the NJ Department of Education regulations, Clifton High School 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 Clifton Public School District. Through this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. Of the sixty-six (66) samples collected from Clifton High School, all but eleven (11) tested below the Lead Action Level.

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

Sample Location	**First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)**	**Remedial Action**
South 1 C Across from S-105 (Left)	103	Immediately took fixture out of service
K6 Right Side A Cafe	25.4	Immediately took fixture out of service
K5 Café Right Side A	152	Immediately took fixture out of service
Water Fountain near Main Office	38.4	Immediately took fixture out of service
Kitchen Kettle	18.8	Immediately took fixture out of service
Sink near Service Door K5	34.1	Immediately took fixture out of service
Home Economics Sink #2	740	Immediately took fixture out of

		service
Home Economics Sink #3	2950	Immediately took fixture out of service
Home Economics Sink #4	807	Immediately took fixture out of service
Home Economics Sink #5	585	Immediately took fixture out of service
Home Economics Sink #6	270	Immediately took fixture out of service
N-1-A Across N-116	19.5	Immediately took fixture out of service

Sites that tested positive will not be utilized at all until we determine an acceptable solution. There are sufficient water resources in the building that are available for all students.

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 business office for inspection by the public, including students, teachers, other school personnel, and parents, and can be viewed between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. and are also available on our website at **www.clifton.k12.nj.us**. For more information

about water quality in our schools, contact Albert Marchione, Director of Buildings and Grounds at 973-470-2276.

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,

Richard Tardalo
Superintendent of Schools

CLIFTON PUBLIC SCHOOLS

745 CLIFTON AVE., P.O. BOX 2209, CLIFTON, NJ 07015-2209
(973) 470-2260 • FAX (973) 470-8561

August 25, 2016

Clifton Public School District
Christopher Columbus Middle School
350 Piaget Ave
Clifton, New Jersey 07011

Dear Christopher Columbus Middle School Community,

Clifton Public Schools is committed to protecting student, teacher, and staff health. To protect our community and be in compliance with the Department of Education regulations, the Clifton Public School District has tested the schools' drinking water for lead.

Results of our Testing

Between June 14th and June 29th, 2016 lead in drinking water sampling was conducted at Christopher Columbus Middle School. Sampling was conducted in accordance with EPA recommendations and samples were sent to a NJDEP Certified Drinking Water Laboratory, following Method SM3113b. Of the 12 samples taken, **all tested below the lead Action Level** established by the NJ Department of Education for lead in drinking water.

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 are available in our business office for inspection by the public, including students, teachers, other school personnel, and parents, and can be viewed between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. and are also available on our website at **www.clifton.k12.nj.us**. For more information about water quality in our schools, contact Albert Marchione, Director of Buildings & Grounds at 973-470-2276.

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,

Richard Tardalo
Superintendent of Schools

CLIFTON PUBLIC SCHOOLS

745 CLIFTON AVE., P.O. BOX 2209, CLIFTON, NJ 07015-2209
(973) 470-2260 • FAX (973) 470-8561

August 25, 2016

Clifton Public School District
Woodrow Wilson Middle School
1400 Van Houten Avenue
Clifton, New Jersey 07011

Dear Woodrow Wilson Middle 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 Clifton Public School District tested our schools' drinking water for lead.

In accordance with the NJ Department of Education regulations, Woodrow Wilson Middle School 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 Clifton Public School District. Through this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. Of the twenty-six (26) samples taken, all but four (4) tested below the Lead Action Level.

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

Sample Location	**First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)**	**Remedial Action**
2nd Floor- Left Water Fountain Between Female Staff Bathroom and Custodial Roof Access	15.8	Immediately took fixture out of service
2nd Floor- Across Storage Room/Fan Room D, Right Water Fountain next to Room 208	42.7	Immediately took fixture out of service
1st Floor- Across Auditorium, Right Water Fountain Between Girls Room and Custodian Closet	61.3	Immediately took fixture out of service
Water Fountain Across	17.5	Immediately took fixture out of service

Sites that tested positive will not be utilized at all until we determine an acceptable solution. There are sufficient water resources in the building that are available for all students.

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 business office for inspection by the public, including students, teachers, other school personnel, and parents, and can be viewed between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. and are also available on our website at **www.clifton.k12.nj.us.** For more information about water quality in our schools, contact Albert Marchione, Director of Buildings and Grounds at 973-470-2276.

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,

Richard Tardalo
Superintendent of Schools

CLIFTON PUBLIC SCHOOLS

745 CLIFTON AVE., P.O. BOX 2209, CLIFTON, NJ 07015-2209
(973) 470-2260 • FAX (973) 470-8561

August 25, 2016

Clifton Public School District
School #1
158 Park Slope
Clifton, New Jersey 07011

Dear School #1 Community:

Clifton Public Schools is committed to protecting student, teacher, and staff health. To protect our community and be in compliance with the Department of Education regulations, the Clifton Public School District has tested the schools' drinking water for lead.

Results of our Testing

Between June 14th and June 29th, 2016 lead in drinking water sampling was conducted at Clifton School #1. Sampling was conducted in accordance with EPA recommendations and samples were sent to a NJDEP Certified Drinking Water Laboratory, following Method SM3113b. Of the 10 samples taken, **all tested below the lead Action Level** established by the NJ Department of Education for lead in drinking water.

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 are available in our business office for inspection by the public, including students, teachers, other school personnel, and parents, and can be viewed between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. and are also available on our website at **www.clifton.k12.nj.us**. For more information about water quality in our schools, contact Albert Marchione, Director of Buildings & Grounds at 973-470-2276.

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,

Richard Tardalo
Superintendent of Schools

CLIFTON PUBLIC SCHOOLS
745 CLIFTON AVE., P.O. BOX 2209, CLIFTON, NJ 07015-2209
(973) 470-2260 • FAX (973) 470-8561

August 25, 2016

Clifton Public School District
School #2
1270 Van Houten Avenue
Clifton, New Jersey 07013

Dear School #2 Community,

Clifton Public Schools is committed to protecting student, teacher, and staff health. To protect our community and be in compliance with the Department of Education regulations, the Clifton Public School District has tested the schools' drinking water for lead.

Results of our Testing

Between June 14th and June 29th, 2016 lead in drinking water sampling was conducted at Clifton School #2. Sampling was conducted in accordance with EPA recommendations and samples were sent to a NJDEP Certified Drinking Water Laboratory, following Method SM3113b. Of the 6 samples taken, **all tested below the lead Action Level** established by the NJ Department of Education for lead in drinking water.

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 are available in our business office for inspection by the public, including students, teachers, other school personnel, and parents, and can be viewed between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. and are also available on our website at **www.clifton.k12.nj.us**. For more information about water quality in our schools, contact Albert Marchione, Director of Buildings & Grounds at 973-470-2276.

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,

Richard Tardalo
Superintendent of Schools

CLIFTON PUBLIC SCHOOLS
745 CLIFTON AVE., P.O. BOX 2209, CLIFTON, NJ 07015-2209
(973) 470-2260 • FAX (973) 470-8561

August 25, 2016

Clifton Public School District
School #3
365 Washington Avenue
Clifton, New Jersey 07011

Dear School #3 Community,

Clifton Public Schools is committed to protecting student, teacher, and staff health. To protect our community and be in compliance with the Department of Education regulations, the Clifton Public School District has tested the schools' drinking water for lead.

Results of our Testing

Between June 14th and June 29th, 2016 lead in drinking water sampling was conducted at Clifton School #3. Sampling was conducted in accordance with EPA recommendations and samples were sent to a NJDEP Certified Drinking Water Laboratory, following Method SM3113b. Of the 10 samples taken, **all tested below the lead Action Level** established by the NJ Department of Education for lead in drinking water.

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 are available in our business office for inspection by the public, including students, teachers, other school personnel, and parents, and can be viewed between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. and are also available on our website at www.clifton.k12.nj.us. For more information about water quality in our schools, contact Albert Marchione, Director of Buildings & Grounds at 973-470-2276.

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,

Richard Tardalo
Superintendent of Schools

CLIFTON PUBLIC SCHOOLS
745 CLIFTON AVE., P.O. BOX 2209, CLIFTON, NJ 07015-2209
(973) 470-2260 • FAX (973) 470-8561

August 25, 2016

Clifton Public School District
School #4
194 West Second Street
Clifton, New Jersey 07011

Dear School #4 Community,

Clifton Public Schools is committed to protecting student, teacher, and staff health. To protect our community and be in compliance with the Department of Education regulations, the Clifton Public School District has tested the schools' drinking water for lead.

Results of our Testing

Between June 14th and June 29th, 2016 lead in drinking water sampling was conducted at Clifton School #4. Sampling was conducted in accordance with EPA recommendations and samples were sent to a NJDEP Certified Drinking Water Laboratory, following Method SM3113b. Of the 7 samples taken, **all tested below the lead Action Level** established by the NJ Department of Education for lead in drinking water.

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 are available in our business office for inspection by the public, including students, teachers, other school personnel, and parents, and can be viewed between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. and are also available on our website at **www.clifton.k12.nj.us**. For more information about water quality in our schools, contact Albert Marchione, Director of Buildings & Grounds at 973-470-2276.

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,

Richard Tardalo
Superintendent of Schools

CLIFTON PUBLIC SCHOOLS
745 CLIFTON AVE., P.O. BOX 2209, CLIFTON, NJ 07015-2209
(973) 470-2260 • FAX (973) 470-8561

August 25, 2016

Clifton Public School District
School #5
136 Valley Road
Clifton, New Jersey 07013

Dear School #5 Community:

Clifton Public Schools is committed to protecting student, teacher, and staff health. To protect our community and be in compliance with the Department of Education regulations, the Clifton Public School District has tested the schools' drinking water for lead.

Results of our Testing

Between June 14th and June 29th, 2016 lead in drinking water sampling was conducted at Clifton School #5. Sampling was conducted in accordance with EPA recommendations and samples were sent to a NJDEP Certified Drinking Water Laboratory, following Method SM3113b. Of the 10 samples taken, **all tested below the lead Action Level** established by the NJ Department of Education for lead in drinking water.

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 are available in our business office for inspection by the public, including students, teachers, other school personnel, and parents, and can be viewed between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. and are also available on our website at **www.clifton.k12.nj.us**. For more information about water quality in our schools, contact Albert Marchione, Director of Buildings & Grounds at 973-470-2276.

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,

Richard Tardalo
Superintendent of Schools

CLIFTON PUBLIC SCHOOLS

745 CLIFTON AVE., P.O. BOX 2209, CLIFTON, NJ 07015-2209
(973) 470-2260 • FAX (973) 470-8561

August 25, 2016

Clifton Public School District
School #8
41 Oak Street
Clifton, New Jersey 07014

Dear School #8 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 Clifton Public School District tested our schools' drinking water for lead.

In accordance with the NJ Department of Education regulations, School #8 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 Clifton Public School District. Through this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. Of the nine (9) samples collected from School #8, all but one (1) tested below the Lead Action Level.

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

Sample Location	**First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)**	**Remedial Action**
1st Floor- Left water fountain across main office	31.6	Immediately took fixture out of service

Sites that tested positive will not be utilized at all until we determine an acceptable solution. There are sufficient water resources in the building that are available for all students.

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 business office for inspection by the public, including students, teachers, other school personnel, and parents, and can be viewed between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. and are also available on our website at **www.clifton.k12.nj.us**. For more information about water quality in our schools, contact Albert Marchione, Director of Buildings and Grounds at 973-470-2276.

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,

Richard Tardalo
Superintendent of Schools

CLIFTON PUBLIC SCHOOLS

745 CLIFTON AVE., P.O. BOX 2209, CLIFTON, NJ 07015-2209
(973) 470-2260 • FAX (973) 470-8561

August 25, 2016

Clifton Public School District
School #8 Annex
39 Allwood Road
Clifton, New Jersey 07012

Dear School #8 Annex 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 Clifton Public School District tested our schools' drinking water for lead.

In accordance with the NJ Department of Education regulations, School #8 Annex 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 Clifton Public School District. Through this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. Of the fifteen (15) samples taken, all but eight (8) tested below the Lead Action Level.

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

Sample Location	**First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)**	**Remedial Action**
Left Water Fountain next to Room 2	256	Immediately took fixture out of service
Right Water Fountain next to Room 2	666	Immediately took fixture out of service
Left Water Fountain next to Room 6	50.4	Immediately took fixture out of service
Right Water Fountain next to Room 6	109	Immediately took fixture out of service

Water Fountain in Room 4	26.3	Immediately took fixture out of service
Sink in Room 3	19.7	Immediately took fixture out of service
Water Fountain in Room 2	76.5	Immediately took fixture out of service
Sink in Room 1	36.5	Immediately took fixture out of service

Sites that tested positive will not be utilized at all until we determine an acceptable solution. There are sufficient water resources in the building that are available for all students.

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 business office for inspection by the public, including students, teachers, other school personnel, and parents, and can be viewed between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. and are also available on our website at www.clifton.k12.nj.us. For more information about water quality in our schools, contact Albert Marchione, Director of Buildings and Grounds at 973-470-2276.

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,

Richard Tardalo
Superintendent of Schools

CLIFTON PUBLIC SCHOOLS

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(973) 470-2260 • FAX (973) 470-8561

August 25, 2016

Clifton Public School District
School #9
25 Brighton Road
Clifton, New Jersey 07012

Dear School #9 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 Clifton Public School District tested our schools' drinking water for lead.

In accordance with the NJ Department of Education regulations, School #9 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 Clifton Public School District. Through this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. Of the sixteen (16) samples taken, all but four (4) tested below the Lead Action Level

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

Sample Location	**First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)**	**Remedial Action**
Three (3) Water Fountain Fixture Between Room 201 and Exit Stairs	76.5	Immediately took fixture out of service
Water Fountain Between Room 111 and Room 107	201	Immediately took fixture out of service
Sink in Art Room 207	32.6	Immediately took fixture out of service
PTO Room (side of gym stage)	48.6	Immediately took fixture out of service

Sites that tested positive will not be utilized at all until we determine an acceptable solution. There are sufficient water resources in the building that are available for all students.

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 business office for inspection by the public, including students, teachers, other school personnel, and parents, and can be viewed between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. and are also available on our website at www.clifton.k12.nj.us. For more information about water quality in our schools, contact Albert Marchione, Director of Buildings and Grounds at 973-470-2276.

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

Richard Tardalo
Superintendent of Schools

CLIFTON PUBLIC SCHOOLS

745 CLIFTON AVE., P.O. BOX 2209, CLIFTON, NJ 07015-2209
(973) 470-2260 • FAX (973) 470-8561

August 25, 2016

Clifton Public School District
School #11
147 Merselis Avenue
Clifton, New Jersey 07011

Dear School #11 Community,

Clifton Public Schools is committed to protecting student, teacher, and staff health. To protect our community and be in compliance with the Department of Education regulations, the Clifton Public School District has tested the schools' drinking water for lead.

Results of our Testing

Between June 14th and June 29th, 2016 lead in drinking water sampling was conducted at Clifton School #11. Sampling was conducted in accordance with EPA recommendations and samples were sent to a NJDEP Certified Drinking Water Laboratory, following Method SM3113b. Of the 17 samples taken, **all tested below the lead Action Level** established by the NJ Department of Education for lead in drinking water.

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 are available in our business office for inspection by the public, including students, teachers, other school personnel, and parents, and can be viewed between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. and are also available on our website at **www.clifton.k12.nj.us**. For more information about water quality in our schools, contact Albert Marchione, Director of Buildings & Grounds at 973-470-2276.

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,

Richard Tardalo
Superintendent of Schools

CLIFTON PUBLIC SCHOOLS

745 CLIFTON AVE., P.O. BOX 2209, CLIFTON, NJ 07015-2209
(973) 470-2260 • FAX (973) 470-8561

August 25, 2016

Clifton Public School District
School #12
165 Clifton Avenue
Clifton, New Jersey 07011

Dear School #12 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 Clifton Public School District tested our schools' drinking water for lead.

In accordance with the NJ Department of Education regulations, School #12 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 Clifton Public School District. Through this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. Of the twenty-four (24) samples taken, all but one (1) tested below the Lead Action Level.

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

Sample Location	**First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)**	**Remedial Action**
Water Fountain in Basement	20.6	Immediately took fixture out of service

Sites that tested positive will not be utilized at all until we determine an acceptable solution. There are sufficient water resources in the building that are available for all students.

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 business office for inspection by the public, including students, teachers, other school personnel, and parents, and can be viewed between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. and are also available on our website at **www.clifton.k12.nj.us**. For more information about water quality in our schools, contact Albert Marchione, Director of Buildings and Grounds at 973-470-2276.

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,

Richard Tardalo
Superintendent of Schools

CLIFTON PUBLIC SCHOOLS

745 CLIFTON AVE., P.O. BOX 2209, CLIFTON, NJ 07015-2209
(973) 470-2260 • FAX (973) 470-8561

August 25, 2016

Clifton Public School District
School #12 Annex
225 Ackerman Avenue
Clifton, New Jersey 07011

Dear the School #12 Annex Community,

Clifton Public Schools is committed to protecting student, teacher, and staff health. To protect our community and be in compliance with the Department of Education regulations, the Clifton Public School District has tested the schools' drinking water for lead.

Results of our Testing

Between June 14th and June 29th, 2016 lead in drinking water sampling was conducted at the Clifton School #12 Annex. Sampling was conducted in accordance with EPA recommendations and samples were sent to a NJDEP Certified Drinking Water Laboratory, following Method SM3113b. Of the 4 samples taken, **all tested below the lead Action Level** established by the NJ Department of Education for lead in drinking water.

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 are available in our business office for inspection by the public, including students, teachers, other school personnel, and parents, and can be viewed between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. and are also available on our website at **www.clifton.k12.nj.us**. For more information about water quality in our schools, contact Albert Marchione, Director of Buildings & Grounds at 973-470-2276.

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,

Richard Tardalo
Superintendent of Schools

CLIFTON PUBLIC SCHOOLS

745 CLIFTON AVE., P.O. BOX 2209, CLIFTON, NJ 07015-2209
(973) 470-2260 • FAX (973) 470-8561

August 25, 2016

Clifton Public School District
School #13
782 Van Houten Avenue
Clifton, New Jersey 07013

Dear School #13 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 Clifton Public School District tested our schools' drinking water for lead.

In accordance with the NJ Department of Education regulations, School #13 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 Clifton Public School District. Through this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. Of the seventeen (17) samples taken, all but one (1) tested below the Lead Action Level.

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

Sample Location	**First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)**	**Remedial Action**
Water Fountain in Room 20	25.9	Immediately took fixture out of service

Sites that tested positive will not be utilized at all until we determine an acceptable solution. There are sufficient water resources in the building that are available for all students.

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 business office for inspection by the public, including students, teachers, other school personnel, and parents, and can be viewed between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. and are also available on our website at **www.clifton.k12.nj.us**. For more information about water quality in our schools, contact Albert Marchione, Director of Buildings and Grounds at 973-470-2276.

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,

Richard Tardalo
Superintendent of Schools

CLIFTON PUBLIC SCHOOLS

745 CLIFTON AVE., P.O. BOX 2209, CLIFTON, NJ 07015-2209
(973) 470-2260 • FAX (973) 470-8561

August 25, 2016

Clifton Public School District
School #14
99 St. Andrew's Boulevard
Clifton, New Jersey 07012

Dear School #14 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 Clifton Public School District tested our schools' drinking water for lead.

In accordance with the NJ Department of Education regulations, School #14 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 Clifton Public School District. Through this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. Of the thirty-six (36) samples taken, all but one (1) tested below the Lead Action Level

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

Sample Location	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
Water Fountain by Room 106	60.4	Immediately took fixture out of service

Sites that tested positive will not be utilized at all until we determine an acceptable solution. There are sufficient water resources in the building that are available for all students.

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 business office for inspection by the public, including students, teachers, other school personnel, and parents, and can be viewed between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. and are also available on our website at **www.clifton.k12.nj.us**. For more information about water quality in our schools, contact Albert Marchione, Director of Buildings and Grounds at 973-470-2276.

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,

Richard Tardalo
Superintendent of Schools

CLIFTON PUBLIC SCHOOLS

745 CLIFTON AVE., P.O. BOX 2209, CLIFTON, NJ 07015-2209
(973) 470-2260 • FAX (973) 470-8561

August 25, 2016

Clifton Public School District
School #15
700 Gregory Avenue
Clifton, New Jersey 07013

Dear School #15 Community,

Clifton Public Schools is committed to protecting student, teacher, and staff health. To protect our community and be in compliance with the Department of Education regulations, the Clifton Public School District has tested the schools' drinking water for lead.

Results of our Testing

Between June 14th and June 29th, 2016 lead in drinking water sampling was conducted at Clifton School #15. Sampling was conducted in accordance with EPA recommendations and samples were sent to a NJDEP Certified Drinking Water Laboratory, following Method SM3113b. Of the 13 samples taken, **all tested below the lead Action Level** established by the NJ Department of Education for lead in drinking water.

Health Effects of Lead

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Sincerely,

Richard Tardalo
Superintendent of Schools

CLIFTON PUBLIC SCHOOLS

745 CLIFTON AVE., P.O. BOX 2209, CLIFTON, NJ 07015-2209
(973) 470-2260 • FAX (973) 470-8561

August 25, 2016

Clifton Public School District
School #16
755 Grove Street
Clifton, New Jersey 07013

Dear School #16 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 Clifton Public School District tested our schools' drinking water for lead.

In accordance with the NJ Department of Education regulations, School #16 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 Clifton Public School District. Through this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. Of the thirty-four (34) samples taken, all but four (4) tested below the Lead Action Level.

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

Sample Location	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
Water Fountain in Room 3	35	Immediately took fixture out of service
Water Fountain in Room 4	38.4	Immediately took fixture out of service
Water Fountain in Room 6	109	Immediately took fixture out of service
Sink in Clinic	20.4	Immediately took fixture out of service

Sites that tested positive will not be utilized at all until we determine an acceptable solution. There are sufficient water resources in the building that are available for all students.

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.

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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,

Richard Tardalo
Superintendent of Schools

Specialists in Drinking Water Testing Technologies ■ Residential ■ Industrial ■ Municipal

PRECISION ANALYTICAL SERVICES, INC.

2161 WHITESVILLE ROAD TOMS RIVER, NJ 08755 PHONE 732-914-1515 FAX 732-914-1616

NJ Lab Cert. # 15001

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

Customer : Garden State Environmental
555 South Broad Street, Suite K
Glen Rock, NJ

Project ID : Clifton BOE #6462

PAS Project ID : P16-4040

Matrix : Drinking Water

Report Date : 07/29/16

PAS Sample ID	Client ID	Analysis	Results	Units	DF	PQL	MDL	MCL	Method	Date Sampled	Date Analyzed
P16-4040-01	6-14-AM-07B	Lead	3.80	ug/L	1	2.00	0.462	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	6/14/16 07:19	7/22/16 11:32
P16-4040-02	6-14-AM-17B	Lead	5.63	ug/L	1	2.00	0.462	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	6/14/16 08:26	7/22/16 11:41
P16-4040-03	6-14-AM-33B	Lead	4.95	ug/L	1	2.00	0.462	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	6/14/16 10:48	7/22/16 11:53
P16-4040-04	6-14-AM-34B	Lead	**32.8**	ug/L	5	10.0	2.31	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	6/14/16 13:57	7/22/16 13:52
P16-4040-05	6-14-AM-37B	Lead	**17.7**	ug/L	2	4.00	0.924	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	6/14/16 14:07	7/22/16 13:57
P16-4040-06	6-14-AM-39B	Lead	7.47	ug/L	1	2.00	0.462	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	6/14/16 14:12	7/22/16 12:29
P16-4040-07	6-14-AM-44B	Lead	**31.6**	ug/L	5	10.0	2.31	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	6/14/16 14:44	7/22/16 14:01
P16-4040-08	6-14-AM-FB2	Lead	ND	ug/L	1	2.00	0.462	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	6/14/16 17:00	7/22/16 12:37
P16-4040-09	6-15-LA-78B	Lead	2.19	ug/L	1	2.00	0.462	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	6/15/16 08:36	7/22/16 12:41
P16-4040-10	6-15-LA-86B	Lead	1.05 J	ug/L	1	2.00	0.462	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	6/15/16 09:43	7/22/16 12:45
P16-4040-11	6-15-LA-98B	Lead	1.74 J	ug/L	1	2.00	0.462	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	6/15/16 11:06	7/22/16 12:58
P16-4040-12	6-15-LA-114B	Lead	ND	ug/L	1	2.00	0.462	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	6/15/16 11:48	7/22/16 13:03
P16-4040-13	6-15-LA-128B	Lead	0.590 J	ug/L	1	2.00	0.462	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	6/15/16 12:27	7/22/16 13:07
P16-4040-14	6-15-LA-FB5	Lead	ND	ug/L	1	2.00	0.462	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	6/15/16 14:30	7/22/16 13:11
P16-4040-15	6-16-AM-150B	Lead	8.61	ug/L	1	2.00	0.462	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	6/16/16 08:09	7/22/16 13:16
P16-4040-16	6-16-AM-156B	Lead	14.3	ug/L	1	2.00	0.462	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	6/16/16 08:37	7/22/16 13:20
P16-4040-17	6-16-AM-164B	Lead	11.4	ug/L	1	2.00	0.462	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	6/16/16 09:13	7/22/16 13:25
P16-4040-18	6-16-AM-169B	Lead	5.40	ug/L	1	2.00	0.462	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	6/16/16 09:32	7/22/16 13:29
P16-4040-19	6-16-AM-174B	Lead	**19.5**	ug/L	2	4.00	0.924	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	6/16/16 09:58	7/22/16 14:05
P16-4040-20	6-16-AM-175B	Lead	11.6	ug/L	1	2.00	0.462	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	6/16/16 10:03	7/22/16 14:10
P16-4040-21	6-16-AM-186B	Lead	7.93	ug/L	1	2.00	0.462	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	6/16/16 10:44	7/22/16 14:14
P16-4040-22	6-16-AM-188B	Lead	**66.8**	ug/L	20	40.0	9.24	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	6/16/16 10:49	7/22/16 14:41
P16-4040-23	6-16-AM-191B	Lead	7.93	ug/L	1	2.00	0.462	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	6/16/16 10:58	7/22/16 14:54
P16-4040-24	6-16-AM-FB8	Lead	ND	ug/L	1	2.00	0.462	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	6/16/16 15:20	7/22/16 14:58
P16-4040-25	6-17-AM-200B	Lead	2.19	ug/L	1	2.00	0.462	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	6/17/16 08:20	7/22/16 15:02
P16-4040-26	6-17-AM-202B	Lead	6.55	ug/L	1	2.00	0.462	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	6/17/16 08:23	7/22/16 15:06
P16-4040-27	6-17-AM-206B	Lead	7.24	ug/L	1	2.00	0.462	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	6/17/16 08:29	7/22/16 15:10
P16-4040-28	6-17-AM-210B	Lead	3.11	ug/L	1	2.00	0.462	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	6/17/16 08:35	7/22/16 15:14
P16-4040-29	6-17-AM-212B	Lead	1.74 J	ug/L	1	2.00	0.462	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	6/17/16 08:38	7/22/16 15:27
P16-4040-30	6-17-AM-239B	Lead	1.51 J	ug/L	1	2.00	0.462	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	6/17/16 10:47	7/22/16 15:32
P16-4040-31	6-17-AM-245B	Lead	14.1	ug/L	1	2.00	0.462	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	6/17/16 10:59	7/22/16 15:36
P16-4040-32	6-17-AM-250B	Lead	6.32	ug/L	1	2.00	0.462	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	6/17/16 11:11	7/22/16 15:40
P16-4040-33	6-17-AM-263B	Lead	**27.0**	ug/L	5	10.0	2.31	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	6/17/16 14:25	7/22/16 16:16
P16-4040-34	6-17-AM-264B	Lead	**109**	ug/L	10	20.0	4.62	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	6/17/16 14:27	7/22/16 16:21
P16-4040-35	6-17-AM-265B	Lead	4.49	ug/L	1	2.00	0.462	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	6/17/16 14:29	7/22/16 15:53
P16-4040-36	6-17-AM-266B	Lead	11.8	ug/L	1	2.00	0.462	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	6/17/16 14:30	7/22/16 16:25
P16-4040-37	6-17-AM-FB11	Lead	ND	ug/L	1	2.00	0.462	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	6/17/16 15:54	7/22/16 16:29
P16-4040-38	6-28-LA-282B	Lead	1.74 J	ug/L	1	2.00	0.462	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	6/28/16 09:46	7/22/16 16:33
P16-4040-39	6-28-LA-286B	Lead	**20.0**	ug/L	2	4.00	0.924	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	6/28/16 09:59	7/22/16 16:59
P16-4040-40	6-28-LA-FB14	Lead	ND	ug/L	1	2.00	0.462	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	6/28/16 07:00	7/22/16 16:41
P16-4040-41	6-29-LA-304B	Lead	4.36	ug/L	1	2.00	0.462	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	6/29/16 07:33	7/22/16 11:18
P16-4040-42	6-29-LA-308B	Lead	2.08	ug/L	1	2.00	0.462	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	6/29/16 07:44	7/22/16 11:26
P16-4040-43	6-29-LA-309B	Lead	0.712 J	ug/L	1	2.00	0.462	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	6/29/16 07:46	7/22/16 11:39
P16-4040-44	6-29-LA-313B	Lead	3.22	ug/L	1	2.00	0.462	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	6/29/16 07:53	7/22/16 12:06
P16-4040-45	6-29-LA-316B	Lead	3.90	ug/L	1	2.00	0.462	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	6/29/16 08:12	7/22/16 12:11
P16-4040-46	6-29-LA-317B	Lead	**560**	ug/L	50	100	23.1	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	6/29/16 08:15	7/22/16 13:39
P16-4040-47	6-29-LA-318B	Lead	6.87	ug/L	1	2.00	0.462	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	6/29/16 08:16	7/22/16 12:23

Except for the parameters tested, PAS makes no representation as to the fitness or quality of the water sample taken.

PQL = Practical Quantitation Limit
MDL = Minimum Detection Limit
MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level
DF = Dilution Factor
ND = Analyzed for but not detected
B = Compound found in blank and samples
E = Concentration exceeds calibration range
J = Estimated result
* Federal Action Level

All samples are analyzed in accordance with New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection Protocol

Mark D. Feitelson, Lab. Director

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PRECISION ANALYTICAL SERVICES, INC.

2161 WHITESVILLE ROAD TOMS RIVER, NJ 08755 PHONE 732-914-1515 FAX 732-914-1616

NJ Lab Cert. # 15001

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

Customer : Garden State Environmental
555 South Broad Street, Suite K
Glen Rock, NJ

Project ID : Clifton BOE #6462

PAS Project ID : P16-4040

Matrix : Drinking Water

Report Date : 07/29/16

PAS Sample ID	Client ID	Analysis	Results	Units	DF	PQL	MDL	MCL	Method	Date Sampled	Date Analyzed
P16-4040-48	6-29-LA-319B	Lead	3.68	ug/L	1	2.00	0.462	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	6/29/16 08:19	7/22/16 12:27
P16-4040-49	6-29-LA-320B	Lead	5.04	ug/L	1	2.00	0.462	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	6/29/16 08:20	7/22/16 12:50
P16-4040-50	6-29-LA-321B	Lead	2.54	ug/L	1	2.00	0.462	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	6/29/16 08:58	7/22/16 12:54
P16-4040-51	6-29-LA-323B	Lead	2.54	ug/L	1	2.00	0.462	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	6/29/16 09:05	7/22/16 12:58
P16-4040-52	6-29-LA-326B	Lead	2.31	ug/L	1	2.00	0.462	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	6/29/16 09:15	7/22/16 13:03
P16-4040-53	6-29-LA-327B	Lead	10.3	ug/L	1	2.00	0.462	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	6/29/16 09:18	7/22/16 13:07
P16-4040-54	6-29-LA-328B	Lead	13.9	ug/L	1	2.00	0.462	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	6/29/16 09:24	7/22/16 13:11
P16-4040-55	6-29-LA-329B	Lead	2.31	ug/L	1	2.00	0.462	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	6/29/16 09:26	7/22/16 13:16
P16-4040-56	6-29-LA-340B	Lead	1.85 J	ug/L	1	2.00	0.462	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	6/29/16 11:31	7/22/16 13:20
P16-4040-57	6-29-LA-344B	Lead	7.78	ug/L	1	2.00	0.462	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	6/29/16 11:41	7/22/16 13:43
P16-4040-58	6-29-LA-346B	Lead	9.37	ug/L	1	2.00	0.462	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	6/29/16 12:45	7/22/16 13:48
P16-4040-59	6-29-LA-347B	Lead	7.09	ug/L	1	2.00	0.462	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	6/29/16 12:47	7/22/16 13:52
P16-4040-60	6-29-LA-348B	Lead	0.712 J	ug/L	1	2.00	0.462	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	6/29/16 12:49	7/22/16 13:56
P16-4040-61	6-29-LA-FB17	Lead	ND	ug/L	1	2.00	0.462	15.0 *	SM 3113 B	6/29/16 07:15	7/22/16 14:01

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