

# TABERNAACLE MIDDLE SCHOOL

## Consumer Notice of Tap Water Results

### Dear Visitors , Students and Staff,

As you may know, *Tabernacle School* is also a public water system because we are responsible for providing you with water at this location and ensuring that the drinking water we provide to you meets state and federal standards We collected a drinking water samples for lead at this location on 7/16/2018. Below please find a chart illustrating the sampling locations and their results.

Sample Location	Result in ppb
Water fountain APR lobby	< 0.0020
Water fountain Sup office	< 0.0020
Water fountain gym lobby	< 0.0020
Sink bubbler rm A-8	< 0.0020
Sink bubbler rm A-14	< 0.0020

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

### What Does This Mean?

Under the authority of the Safe Drinking Water Act, EPA set the action level for lead in drinking water at 15 ppb. This means utilities must ensure that water from the taps used for human consumption do not exceed this level in at least 90 percent of the sites sampled (90th percentile value). The action level is *the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow*. If water from the tap does exceed this limit, then the utility must take certain steps to correct the problem. Because lead may pose serious health risks, the EPA set a Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) of zero for lead. The MCLG is *the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety*.

### What Are The Health Effects of Lead?

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

### What Are The Sources of Lead?

The primary sources of lead exposure for most children are deteriorating lead-based paint, lead contaminated dust, and lead contaminated residential soil. Exposure to lead is a significant health concern, especially for young children and infants whose growing bodies tend to absorb more lead than the average adult. Although our facility's lead levels were below the action level, if you are concerned about lead exposure in your home, parents should ask their health care providers about testing children to determine levels of lead in their blood.

### What Can I Do To Reduce Exposure to Lead in Drinking Water?

**Run your water to flush out lead.** If water hasn't been used for several hours, run water for 15-30 seconds or until it becomes cold or reaches a steady temperature before using it for drinking or cooking. This flushes lead-containing water from the pipes.

**Use cold water for cooking and preparing baby formula.**

**Do not boil water to remove lead.**

### For More Information

Call us at 609-251-8730. 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](http://www.epa.gov/lead), call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider.

# TABERNACLE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL 2 (98 wing)

## Consumer Notice of Tap Water Results

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As you may know, *Tabernacle School* is also a public water system because we are responsible for providing you with water at this location and ensuring that the drinking water we provide to you meets state and federal standards We collected a drinking water samples for lead at this location on 7/16/2018. Below please find a chart illustrating the sampling locations and their results.

Sample Location	Result in ppb
Water fountain APR	< 0.0020
Faculty sink rm 307	< 0.0020
Water fountain rm 307	< 0.0020
Sink bubbler rm 302	< 0.0020
Sink bubbler rm 300	< 0.0020

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

### What Does This Mean?

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### What Are The Health Effects of Lead?

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### What Are The Sources of Lead?

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### What Can I Do To Reduce Exposure to Lead in Drinking Water?

**Run your water to flush out lead.** If water hasn't been used for several hours, run water for 15-30 seconds or until it becomes cold or reaches a steady temperature before using it for drinking or cooking. This flushes lead-containing water from the pipes.

**Use cold water for cooking and preparing baby formula.**

**Do not boil water to remove lead.**

### For More Information

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# TABERNACLE PRIMARY SCHOOL (Pre-'98 Section)

## Consumer Notice of Tap Water Results

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Sample Location	Result in ppb
Water fountain media center	0.0020
Nurse office sink	< 0.0020
Water fountain cntr by gym	< 0.0020
Sink bubbler rm 401	< 0.0020
Sink bubbler rm 400	< 0.0020

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

### What Does This Mean?

Under the authority of the Safe Drinking Water Act, EPA set the action level for lead in drinking water at 15 ppb. This means utilities must ensure that water from the taps used for human consumption do not exceed this level in at least 90 percent of the sites sampled (90th percentile value). The action level is *the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow*. If water from the tap does exceed this limit, then the utility must take certain steps to correct the problem. Because lead may pose serious health risks, the EPA set a Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) of zero for lead. The MCLG is *the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety*.

### What Are The Health Effects of Lead?

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### What Are The Sources of Lead?

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### What Can I Do To Reduce Exposure to Lead in Drinking Water?

**Run your water to flush out lead.** If water hasn't been used for several hours, run water for 15-30 seconds or until it becomes cold or reaches a steady temperature before using it for drinking or cooking. This flushes lead-containing water from the pipes.

**Use cold water for cooking and preparing baby formula.**

**Do not boil water to remove lead.**

### For More Information

Call us at 609-251-8730. 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](http://www.epa.gov/lead), call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider.