BSDW-54
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PEA210016 LCN Submission

Office Use Only
Reviewed by:
Date:

Department of Environmental Protection - Bureau of Safe Drinking Water
Mail Code 401-04Q - P.O. Box 420
Trenton, New Jersey 08625-0420
Tel # 609-292-5550 – Fax #609-292-1654

Certification Form - Consumer Notice of Lead Tap Water Monitoring Results
Requirements Pursuant to 40 CFR Part 141.85(d)

This form and a copy of the notification must be submitted to the State within **3 months following the end of the monitoring period **

PWSID#: 1914300 Water System Name: Montague Elem School

Monitoring Period: 2020

Date of Lead and Copper Sampling: 8/18/20

Number of Sites Sampled: 5

Date Water System Received Results from Laboratory: 9/12/20

Please check all that apply and provide information as indicated below:

1. ☒ Provided all consumers occupying homes or buildings sampled as part of the water system's lead and copper sampling with notification including the following:
   - ☒ Individual lead result for the sampled location
   - ☒ Explanation of health effects of lead
   - ☒ Steps consumers can take to reduce their exposure to lead in drinking water
   - ☒ Contact information for the water system
   - ☒ The MCLG for lead
   - ☒ The action level for lead
   - ☒ Definition of MCLG and action level from 40 CFR Part 141.153(c) of the Consumer Confidence Rule

2. Was any lead sampling collected from a building with multiple units? ☐ Yes ☒ No
   If yes,
   ☒ The water system provided notification to each individual unit that was tested.

3. ☐ Distributed the notification by mail (community water systems) or posted (noncommunity water systems) within 30 days of when the water system learned of the results.

4. ☒ **Attach a copy of the notification to this certification form.**

The public water system named above hereby certifies that consumer notification of lead tap water monitoring results has been provided with all delivery, content, and format requirements specified in 40 CFR Part 141.85(d).

Owner/Operator: William Granville William Granville 973-271-764
(Signature) (Print Name) (Phone Number)

Date of Certification: 3/23/21

Consumer Notice of Tap Water Results

Dear JANITOR CLOSET

appreciates your participation in the lead tap monitoring program. A lead level of

at your location, 0.78 PPB was reported for the sample collected on

We are happy to report that your result as well, as 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 customer's tap does not exceed this level in at least 90 percent of the homes 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 your home's drinking water lead levels were below the action level, if you are concerned about lead exposure, parents should ask their health care providers about testing children for high levels of lead in the 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.

Look for alternative sources or treatment of water.

Test your water for lead.

Identify if your plumbing fixtures contain lead.

For More Information

Call us at _____. 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.

Consumer Notice of Tap Water Results

Dear Room 92

appreciates your participation in the lead tap monitoring program. A lead level of 1.3 PPB was reported for the sample collected on at your location,

We are happy to report that your result as well, as 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 customer's tap does not exceed this level in at least 90 percent of the homes 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 your home's drinking water lead levels were below the action level, if you are concerned about lead exposure, parents should ask their health care providers about testing children for high levels of lead in the 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.

Look for alternative sources or treatment of water.

Test your water for lead.

Identify if your plumbing fixtures contain lead.

For More Information

Call us at . 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.

Consumer Notice of Tap Water Results

Dear CAFETERIA Kitchen LEFT

appreciates your participation in the lead tap monitoring program. A lead level of

at your location, < 0.69 PPB was reported for the sample collected on

We are happy to report that your result as well, as 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 customer's tap does not exceed this level in at least 90 percent of the homes 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 your home's drinking water lead levels were below the action level, if you are concerned about lead exposure, parents should ask their health care providers about testing children for high levels of lead in the 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.

Look for alternative sources or treatment of water.

Test your water for lead.

Identify if your plumbing fixtures contain lead.

For More Information

Call us at _____. 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.

Consumer Notice of Tap Water Results

Dear CAFETERIA Kitchen Right

appreciates your participation in the lead tap monitoring program. A lead level of 3.60 PPB was reported for the sample collected on at your location,

We are happy to report that your result as well, as 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 customer's tap does not exceed this level in at least 90 percent of the homes 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 your home's drinking water lead levels were below the action level, if you are concerned about lead exposure, parents should ask their health care providers about testing children for high levels of lead in the 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.

Look for alternative sources or treatment of water.

Test your water for lead.

Identify if your plumbing fixtures contain lead.

For More Information

Call us at _____. 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.

Consumer Notice of Tap Water Results

Dear MAINT OFFICE

appreciates your participation in the lead tap monitoring program. A lead level of <2.69 PPB was reported for the sample collected on at your location,

We are happy to report that your result as well, as 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 customer's tap does not exceed this level in at least 90 percent of the homes 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 your home's drinking water lead levels were below the action level, if you are concerned about lead exposure, parents should ask their health care providers about testing children for high levels of lead in the 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.

Look for alternative sources or treatment of water.

Test your water for lead.

Identify if your plumbing fixtures contain lead.

For More Information

Call us at 973 - 271-7642 Lil opee mm Grennilla. 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.