



# *Morris-Union Jointure Commission Board of Education*

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Dear Developmental Learning Center Parents,

The Morris-Union Jointure Commission (“MUJC”) is committed to protecting student, teacher, and staff health. To protect our community and be in compliance with the Department of Education regulations, the MUJC will be testing its schools’ and offices’ drinking water for lead on the following dates:

1. DLC Warren: December 29, 2016
2. Transportation Department: December 29, 2016
3. DLC New Providence: January 7, 2017
4. MUJC Central Office: January 7, 2017.

In accordance with the Department of Education regulations, the MUJC will implement immediate remedial measures for any drinking water outlet with a result greater than the 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.

## 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 the 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 which meet 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.

We will notify you of the results of our water testing and the remedial measures, if any, that are being implemented as soon as that information is available. Thank you for your understanding of this process and, if you have any questions, please contact me at [jfike@mujc.org](mailto:jfike@mujc.org) or the business administrator, Mike Davison, at [mdavison@mujc.org](mailto:mdavison@mujc.org).

Sincerely,



Janet L. Fike

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