**Water Quality Report**

for

[NAME OF CHILD CARE CENTER]

[Address of Child Care Center]

As a result of testing [NAME OF CHILD CARE CENTER’S] drinking water, required by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, the following chart provides sampling results for those contaminants detected in our drinking water.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Contaminant | MCL / AL / RUL\* | Level Detected | Units | Exceeded(Yes or No) |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |

*\*MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level; AL = Action Level; RUL = Recommended Upper Limit*

For additional information on drinking water please refer to the NJDEP, Division of Water Supply & Geoscience website at [https://www.nj.gov/dep/watersupply/](https://www.nj.gov/dep/watersupply/%20) or the United States Environmental Protection Agency’s website at <https://www.epa.gov/safewater/>

 Questions may be directed to [Director/Owner Name] at [Phone Number].

**Note: Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).**

Additional Comments:

 **Consumer Notice of Lead Tap Water Results**

for

[NAME OF CHILD CARE CENTER]

Drinking water samples for lead were collected at the below locations on [date].

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  **Sample Location** |  **Result in ppb** |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  **90 percentile result** |  |

INCLUDE THIS LANGUAGE IF THE ALE WAS NOT EXCEEDED- 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.

INCLUDE THIS LANGUAGE IF THE ALE WAS EXCEEDED - Elevated levels of lead were found in drinking water in some homes/buildings, and the 90th percentile value for lead at [NAME OF CHILD CARE CENTER] is greater than the lead action level of 15 parts per billion. Lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Please read this information closely to see what you can do to reduce lead in your drinking water.

**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 providers 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 result). 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.*

**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. 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.

**What Are the Sources of Lead?**

Although most lead exposure occurs when people eat paint chips and/or inhale paint dust, or from contaminated soil, EPA estimates that 10 to 20 percent of human exposure to lead may come from lead in drinking water. Lead is rarely found in source water but enters tap water through corrosion of plumbing materials. New brass faucets, fittings, and valves, including those advertised as “lead-free”, may contribute lead to drinking water. The law currently allows end-use brass fixtures, such as faucets, with up to 0.25 percent lead to be labeled as “lead free”. However, prior to January 4, 2014, “lead free” allowed up to 8 percent lead content of the wetted surfaces of plumbing products including those labeled National Sanitation Foundation (NSF) certified. Consumers should be aware of this when choosing fixtures and take appropriate precautions.

When water stands in Lead pipes or plumbing systems containing lead for several hours or more, the lead may dissolve into your drinking water. This means the first water drawn from the tap in the morning, or later in the afternoon if the water has not been used all day, can contain fairly high levels of lead.

**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 cook with or drink water from the hot water tap; lead dissolves more easily into hot water. Do not use water from the hot water tap to make baby formula.

**Do not boil water to remove lead.** Boiling water will not reduce lead.

For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home/building and the health effects of lead, visit EPA’s website at, [*https://www.epa.gov/lead*](https://www.epa.gov/lead)or call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD or contact your health care provider.