

FARMINGDALE PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICT
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Farmingdale, New Jersey 07727
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Edith Conroy, Ed.D.
Superintendent of Schools
Principal

Mr. Ronald Sanasac
Board Secretary
Business Administrator

December 19, 2024

Dear Farmingdale Community,

Our school system is committed to protecting students, teachers, and staff health. To protect our community and be in compliance with the Department of Education regulations, Farmingdale Public School will be testing our schools' drinking water for lead on the following dates below:

- Saturday, December 21, 2024
- Sunday, December 22, 2024
- Monday, December 23, 2024
- Friday, December 27, 2024

In accordance with the Department of Education regulations, Farmingdale Public school 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 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.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Edith Conroy". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned to the right of the typed name.

Edith Conroy
Superintendent