January 2025

RE: Middle Twp.- High School Water Testing

Dear Middle Twp. Community,

The Board of Education and Administration of the Middle Twp. School District is committed to protecting our community and be in compliance with the Department of Education regulations. As such, we tested the Middle Twp. High School water for Lead in water.

In accordance with the Department of Education regulations, the Middle Twp. School District will implement immediate remedial measures for any drinking water outlet with a result greater than the action level of 15 ug/l, parts per billion (ppb).

Results of our Initial Testing

Following instructions given in technical guidance developed by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (DEP), we completed a plumbing profile of Middle Twp. High School. Through this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. **Of the 45 samples taken, 43 tested below the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15 ug/l ppb), and 2 tested above the action level.**

The table below identifies the drinking water outlet that tested above the 15 ug/l for lead, the actual lead level, and what temporary remedial action we have taken to reduce the level of lead at this location.

Sample Location & ID #	First Draw Result in ug/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
Middle Twp. High School:		
#12 - Water fountain across from Rm 306R	16.4ppm	Outlet has been disconnected
#27 - Water fountain outside Cafeteria	18.4ppm	Outlet has been disconnected

Results of our Confirmation Testing

No confirmation testing is required. These outlets are permanently disconnected.

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 1987, 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.

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. 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.

For More Information

A copy of the test results is available in our district office for inspection by the public, including students, teachers, other school personnel, and parents, and can be viewed between the hours of 8:30am and 4:00pm. It is also available on our website at https://MiddleTownshipPublicSchools.org For more information about water quality in our schools, contact Facilities Supervisor Tom Adelsberger, 609-465-1800, ext. 3125.

For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's website at www.epa.gov/lead, call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider. 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.

As always, your child's and our employees' health and safety are the Middle Twp.'s highest priority. We value your partnership and are happy to address any questions or concerns you may have about our lead testing program.

Sincerely, Dr. David Salvo

Dr. David Salvo
Superintendent of Schools

January 2025

RE: Middle Twp.- Middle School Water Testing

Dear Middle Twp. Community,

The Board of Education and Administration of the Middle Twp. School District is committed to protecting our community and be in compliance with the Department of Education regulations. As such, we tested the Middle Twp. Middle School water for Lead in water.

In accordance with the Department of Education regulations, the Middle Twp. School District will implement immediate remedial measures for any drinking water outlet with a result greater than the action level of 15 ug/l, parts per billion (ppb).

Results of our Initial Testing

Following instructions given in technical guidance developed by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (DEP), we completed a plumbing profile of Middle Twp. Middle School. Through this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. **Of the 36 samples taken, 27 tested below the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15 ug/l ppb), and 9 tested above the action level.**

The table below identifies the drinking water outlet that tested above the 15 ug/l for lead, the actual lead level, and what temporary remedial action we have taken to reduce the level of lead at this location.

Sample Location & ID #	First Draw Result in ug/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
Middle Twp. Middle School:		
#6 - Cafeteria Water fountain	519 ppm	Outlet has been disconnected
#8 - CRA5 Sink	33.3 ppm	Outlet has been disconnected
#11 - CRA5 Sink	32.1 ppm	Outlet has been disconnected
#12 - Water fountain next to CRA5	64.5 ppm	Outlet has been disconnected
#13 - Water fountain next to CRA5	15.1 ppm	Outlet has been disconnected
#18C - Nurse's Office Sink 1st Left Rm 4	18.3 ppm	Outlet has been disconnected
#23 - Media Center Water fountain	383 ppm	Outlet has been disconnected
#24 - Water fountain across from Media Center	78.1 ppm	Outlet has been disconnected
#31 - Gym 1 Water fountain	34.4 ppm	Outlet has been disconnected

Results of our Confirmation Testing

No confirmation testing is required. These outlets are permanently disconnected.

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 1987, 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.

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. 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.

For More Information

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As always, your child's and our employees' health and safety are the Middle Twp.'s highest priority. We value your partnership and are happy to address any questions or concerns you may have about our lead testing program.
Sincerely,

Dr. David Salvo

Dr. David Salvo

Superintendent of Schools

January 2025

RE: Middle Twp.- Elementary School #1 Water Testing

Dear Middle Twp. Community,

The Board of Education and Administration of the Middle Twp. School District is committed to protecting our community and be in compliance with the Department of Education regulations. As such, we tested the Middle Twp. Elementary School #1 water for Lead in water.

In accordance with the Department of Education regulations, the Middle Twp. School District will implement immediate remedial measures for any drinking water outlet with a result greater than the action level of 15 ug/l, parts per billion (ppb).

Results of our Initial Testing

Following instructions given in technical guidance developed by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (DEP), we completed a plumbing profile of Middle Twp. Elementary School #1. Through this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. **Of the 65 samples taken, 62 tested below the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15 ug/l ppb), and 3 tested above the action level.**

The table below identifies the drinking water outlet that tested above the 15 ug/l for lead, the actual lead level, and what temporary remedial action we have taken to reduce the level of lead at this location.

Sample Location & ID #	First Draw Result in ug/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
Elementary School #1:		
#21 - Water fountain across from MP Room	64.2ppm	Outlet has been disconnected
#27 - CR28 Sink	73.8ppm	Outlet has been disconnected
#34 - CR35 Sink	54.1ppm	Outlet has been disconnected

Results of our Confirmation Testing

No confirmation testing is required. These outlets are permanently disconnected.

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 1987, 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.

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. 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.

For More Information

A copy of the test results is available in our district office for inspection by the public, including students, teachers, other school personnel, and parents, and can be viewed between the hours of 8:30am and 4:00pm. It is also available on our website at https://MiddleTownshipPublicSchools.org For more information about water quality in our schools, contact Facilities Supervisor Tom Adelsberger, 609-465-1800, ext. 3125.

For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's website at www.epa.gov/lead, call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider. 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.

As always, your child's and our employees' health and safety are the Middle Twp.'s highest priority. We value your partnership and are happy to address any questions or concerns you may have about our lead testing program.

Sincerely,

Dr. David Salvo

Dr. David Salvo
Superintendent of Schools

January 2025

RE: Middle Twp.- Elementary School #2 Water Testing

Dear Middle Twp. Community,

The Board of Education and Administration of the Middle Twp. School District is committed to protecting our community and be in compliance with the Department of Education regulations. As such, we tested the Middle Twp. Elementary School #2 water for Lead in water.

In accordance with the Department of Education regulations, the Middle Twp. School District will implement immediate remedial measures for any drinking water outlet with a result greater than the action level of 15 ug/l, parts per billion (ppb).

Results of our Initial Testing

Following instructions given in technical guidance developed by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (DEP), we completed a plumbing profile of Middle Twp. Elementary School #2. Through this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. **Of the 55 samples taken, 51 tested below the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15 ug/l ppb), and 4 tested above the action level.**

The table below identifies the drinking water outlet that tested above the 15 ug/l for lead, the actual lead level, and what temporary remedial action we have taken to reduce the level of lead at this location.

Sample Location & ID #	First Draw Result in ug/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
Elementary School #2:		
#43 – CRC3 Water Fountain	21.9 ppm	Outlet has been disconnected
#44A – CR-C5 – Sink 2	67.1 ppm	Outlet has been disconnected
#44C – CR-C5 – Sink 2	19.3 ppm	Outlet has been disconnected
#44E – CR-C5 – Sink 2	34.7 ppm	Outlet has been disconnected

Results of our Confirmation Testing

No confirmation testing is required. These outlets are permanently disconnected.

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 1987, 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.

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. 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.

For More Information

A copy of the test results is available in our district office for inspection by the public, including students, teachers, other school personnel, and parents, and can be viewed between the hours of 8:30am and 4:00pm. It is also available on our website at https://MiddleTownshipPublicSchools.org For more information about water quality in our schools, contact Facilities Supervisor Tom Adelsberger, 609-465-1800, ext. 3125.

For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's website at www.epa.gov/lead, call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider. 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.

As always, your child's and our employees' health and safety are the Middle Twp.'s highest priority. We value your partnership and are happy to address any questions or concerns you may have about our lead testing program.

Sincerely,

Dr. David Salvo

Dr. David Salvo
Superintendent of Schools

January 2025

RE: Middle Twp.- Administration Building Water Testing

Dear Middle Twp. Community,

The Board of Education and Administration of the Middle Twp. School District is committed to protecting our community and be in compliance with the Department of Education regulations. As such, we tested the Middle Twp. Administration Building water for Lead in water.

In accordance with the Department of Education regulations, the Middle Twp. School District will implement immediate remedial measures for any drinking water outlet with a result greater than the action level of 15 ug/l, parts per billion (ppb).

Results of our Initial Testing

Following instructions given in technical guidance developed by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (DEP), we completed a plumbing profile of Middle Twp. Administration Building. Through this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. **Of the 5 samples taken, 4 tested below the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15 ug/l ppb), and 1 tested above the action level.**

The table below identifies the drinking water outlet that tested above the 15 ug/l for lead, the actual lead level, and what temporary remedial action we have taken to reduce the level of lead at this location.

Sample Location & ID #	First Draw Result in ug/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
Elementary School #2: #1-POE-Boiler Room Spigot	28.6 ppm	Outlet is not used for drinking water

Results of our Confirmation Testing

No confirmation testing is required.

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 1987, 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.

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. 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.

For More Information

A copy of the test results is available in our district office for inspection by the public, including students, teachers, other school personnel, and parents, and can be viewed between the hours of 8:30am and 4:00pm. It is also available on our website at https://MiddleTownshipPublicSchools.org For more information about water quality in our schools, contact Facilities Supervisor Tom Adelsberger, 609-465-1800, ext. 3125.

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As always, your child's and our employees' health and safety are the Middle Twp.'s highest priority. We value your partnership and are happy to address any questions or concerns you may have about our lead testing program.

Sincerely,

Dr. David Salvo

Dr. David Salvo
Superintendent of Schools

January 2025

RE: Middle Twp.- Transportation Building Water Testing

Dear Middle Twp. Community,

The Board of Education and Administration of the Middle Twp. School District is committed to protecting our community and be in compliance with the Department of Education regulations. As such, we tested the Middle Twp. Transportation Building water for Lead in water.

In accordance with the Department of Education regulations, the Middle Twp. School District will implement immediate remedial measures for any drinking water outlet with a result greater than the action level of 15 ug/l, parts per billion (ppb).

Results of our Initial Testing

Following instructions given in technical guidance developed by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (DEP), we completed a plumbing profile of Middle Twp. Transportation Building. Through this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. **Of the 2 samples taken, 2 tested below the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15 ug/l ppb).**

The table below identifies the drinking water outlet that tested above the 15 ug/l for lead, the actual lead level, and what temporary remedial action we have taken to reduce the level of lead at this location.

No elevated levels detected

Results of our Confirmation Testing

No confirmation testing is required.

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 1987, 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.

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. 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.

For More Information

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Sincerely,

Dr. David Salvo

Dr. David Salvo
Superintendent of Schools