



FREEHOLD REGIONAL HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICT

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June 10, 2025

Dear Freehold Regional High School District Community,

Our District is committed to protecting its students, teachers, and staff's health. To protect our community and be in compliance with the Department of Education regulations, Freehold Regional High School District tested our schools' drinking water for lead. As a result of testing, we did not find any drinking water fountain or faucet used for drinking above the remedial level. [The link to the report can be found here.](#)

Following instructions given in technical guidance developed by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, we completed a testing/plumbing profile for each of the buildings within Freehold Regional High School District. Through this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. Of the 199 samples taken in all (6) High Schools, Administration Building and Transportation, all samples tested below the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15 $\mu\text{g/l}$ [ppb]).

In accordance with the Department of Education regulations, if we did find a drinking source to not be in compliance we would have implemented immediate remedial measures for any drinking water outlet with a result greater than the action level of 15 $\mu\text{g/l}$ (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 would have been posted.

There can be health effects of high levels of lead in drinking water. 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 levels of lead more than healthy adults.

How lead enters our drinking water is unusual 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.

For more information a copy of the test results is available at our central office for inspection by the public, including students, teachers, other school personnel, and parents, and can be viewed between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. The results are also available on our website. 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. 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.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Alex Ferreira', with a stylized flourish at the end.

Alex Ferreira
Assistant Superintendent for Business Administration