CONSUMER NOTICE OF TAP WATER RESULTS

6/5/26

As you may know, Millstone Twp Elem School - NJ1332301 is also a public water system because we are responsible for providing you with water at this location and ensuring that the drinking water we provide meets state and federal standards. We collected a drinking water sample for lead in our building(s) on 4/25/26. Below please find a chart illustrating the sampling locations and their results.

Sample Location	**Result in ppb**
WC by Library Right	< 2.0
WC by Gym 2	< 2.0
WC by Art	< 2.0
WC by Room 135 1	< 2.0
Conf Room Sink 1	< 2.0
Conf Room Sink 3	< 2.0
WC by Library Left	< 2.0
Kitchen Sink 2	< 2.0
Gym Faucet Right	< 2.0
WC by Boys	< 2.0
Copy Room Hand Sink	< 2.0
Counselor HS	< 2.0
Kitchen Hand Sink	< 2.0
WC by Room 135 2	< 2.0
Conf Room Sink 2	< 2.0
Nurse Sink	< 2.0
WC by Girls	2.26
Room 135 Hand Sink	2.46
Kitchen Sink 1	2.88
Kitchen Sink 3	6.04

We are happy to report that the 90th percentile of 2.46 ppb for our water system is below the lead action level of 15 parts per billion.

If you are a landlord receiving this notice for the above referenced property, you must distribute this information to every tenant as soon as practicable, but no later than three business days after receipt. Delivery must be done by hand, mail, or email, and by posting the information in a prominent location at the entrance of each rental premises, pursuant to section 3 of P.L. 2021, c. 82 (C.58:12A-12.4 et seq.).

What Does This Mean?

Under the authority of the federal Safe Drinking Water Act, EPA set the action level for lead in drinking water at 15 ppb. The action level is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must

follow. An action level exceedance is determined by measuring the highest concentration of lead in tap water that is exceeded by 10 percent of the sites sampled during a monitoring period (90th percentile value). If water from the tap does exceed this limit, then the water system 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.

What Are the Health Effects of Lead?

Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups. Infants and children can have decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can lead to new learning and behavior problems or exacerbate existing learning and behavior problems. The children of women who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy can have increased risk of these adverse health effects. Adults can have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney or nervous system problems.

What Are the Sources of Lead?

Although most lead exposure occurs when people eat paint chips and inhale 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. Visit the NSF website at www.nsf.org to learn more about lead-containing plumbing fixtures. 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?

Find out if you have interior lead plumbing or solder.

If your home/building was constructed prior to 1987, it is important to determine if interior lead solder or lead pipes are present. You can check yourself, hire a licensed plumber, or check with your landlord.

Replace plumbing fixtures and service lines containing lead. Replace brass faucets, fittings, and valves that do not meet the current definition of "lead free" as outlined above under sources of lead.

Run the cold water to flush out lead. Flushing the tap means running the cold-water faucet for about 15 to 30 seconds.

Use cold water for cooking and preparing baby formula. Because lead from lead-containing plumbing materials and pipes can dissolve into hot water more easily than cold water, never drink, cook, or prepare beverages including baby formula using hot water from the tap. It is recommended that bottled or filtered water be used for drinking and preparing baby formula. If you need hot water, draw water from the cold tap and then heat it.

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

Use alternative sources or treatment of water. If there is confirmed or suspected lead-containing materials, such as a lead service line and/or interior lead plumbing or lead solder, in your home or building, you may want to consider purchasing bottled water or a water filter. Be sure the filter is approved to reduce lead or contact NSF International at 1-800-NSF-8010 or www.NSF.org for information on performance standards for water filters. Be sure to maintain and replace a filter device in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations.

Regularly remove and clean aerators/screens on plumbing fixtures. Over time, particles and sediment can collect in the aerator screen. Regularly remove and clean aerators screens located at the tip of faucets and remove any particles.

For More Information

Call us at (732)786-0950 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.

You can check our analytical results and monitoring requirements (i.e., the frequency of sampling and number of samples) on New Jersey Drinking Water Watch at www.nj.gov/dep/watersupply/waterwatch.