



**COLLINGSWOOD
PUBLIC SCHOOLS**
IT'S WHERE YOU WANT TO LEARN

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Dear Collingswood Public Schools Community,

Our school system is committed to protecting student, teacher, and staff health. To protect our community and follow the Department of Education regulations, Collingswood Public Schools recently began testing our schools' drinking water for lead. Thus far, sampling has occurred at Collingswood Middle School and Collingswood High School.

In accordance with the Department of Education regulations, Collingswood Public Schools 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.

Results of our Testing

Following instructions given in technical guidance developed by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, we have completed a plumbing profile for each of the buildings within Collingswood Public Schools. Through this effort, we have identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets at Collingswood Middle School and Collingswood High School. Of the 59 samples taken, all but 13 tested below the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15 µg/l [ppb]).

The table below identifies the drinking water outlets that tested above the 15 µg/l for lead, the actual lead level, and what temporary remedial action Collingswood Public Schools has taken to reduce the levels of lead at these locations.

Sample Location	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
CMS 2 Water Cooler outside of Room 109	39.2	Disconnected outlet and scheduled unit for 15-minute flush and resample.
CMS 4 Faucet "A" in Room 111	37.2	Disconnected outlet, scheduled installation of new faucet and resample.
CMS 5 Faucet "B" in Room 111	44.7	Disconnected outlet, scheduled installation of new faucet and resample.

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CMS 6 Faucet "C" in Room 111	36.1	Disconnected outlet, scheduled installation of new faucet and resample.
CMS 7 Faucet "D" in Room 111	32.6	Disconnected outlet, scheduled installation of new faucet and resample.
CMS 8 Faucet "E" in Room 111	36.3	Disconnected outlet, scheduled installation of new faucet and resample.
CMS 9 Faucet "F" in Room 111	57.6	Disconnected outlet, scheduled installation of new faucet and resample.
CMS 16 Water Cooler outside of Gym	20.9	Disconnected outlet and scheduled unit for 15-minute flush and resample.
CMS 22 Water Cooler in LMC	17.8	Disconnected outlet and scheduled unit for 15-minute flush and resample.
CHS 9 Manitowoc Ice Machine in Trainer's Office	1400	Disconnected outlet, flush unit, install new filtration and resample.
CHS 13 Water Cooler outside of Room 136	31.5	Disconnected outlet and scheduled unit for 15-minute flush and resample.
CHS 15 Ice Machine in Kitchen	40.8	Disconnected outlet, flush unit, install new filtration and resample.
CHS 16 Faucet in Kitchen near Dishwasher	17.3	Disconnected outlet, schedule installation of new faucet and resample.

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.

For More Information

A copy of the test results is available in our central office for inspection by the public, including students, teachers, other school personnel, and parents, and can be viewed between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 3:00 p.m. Results are also available on our website at: <https://www.collingswood.k12.nj.us>. For more information about water quality in our schools, contact Keith Higginbotham, Director of buildings & Grounds at (856) 962-5701 ext. 6145.

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,



Dr. Frederick McDowell
Superintendent of Schools