
CAPE MAY CITY BOARD OF EDUCATION



Zachary H. Palombo
Superintendent

John R. Thomas
*Business Administrator &
Board Secretary*

Board Members

Dawn M. Austin, *President*
Sharon Lee Kustra, *Vice President*
Edward B. Connolly
Anita de Satnick
Shaun Deignan
Mark J. Le Munyon
Joseph McKenna
Larry Reed
Thomas Rippman

May 5, 2022

Cape May City Elementary School
Cape May City Board of Education
921 Lafayette Street
Cape May, NJ 08204

Dear Cape May City Elementary School Community,

Our school system is committed to protecting student, teacher, and staff health. To protect our community and be in compliance with the Department of Education regulations, Cape May City Elementary School tested our schools' drinking water for lead.

In accordance with the Department of Education regulations, Cape May City Elementary School will implement 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 will be posted.

Testing Results

Following instructions given in technical guidance developed by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, we completed a plumbing profile for the Cape May City Elementary School. Through this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets. Of the twenty three (23) samples taken, all but three (3) tested below the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15 $\mu\text{g/l}$ [ppb]).



"To Achieve Excellence in Partnership with Family and Community."

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 Cape May City Board of Education has taken to reduce the levels of lead at these locations.

Sample Location	First Draw Result in µg/l (ppb)	Remedial Action
65913-15 5A-Room 34	41.8	Locking receptacle cover placed over outlet, making it inoperable. Bottle filler and fountain located across the hallway from classroom. Sign installed, "DO NOT DRINK-SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY."
65913-21 6A-Room 31	19.5	Disconnected water to sink, making it inoperable. (Bottle filler and fountain located in hallway)
65913-22 SPED -Room 19	64.6	Locking receptacle cover placed over outlet, making it inoperable. Bottle filler and fountain located in the hallway from classroom. Sign installed, "DO NOT DRINK-SAFE FOR HANDWASHING ONLY."

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.

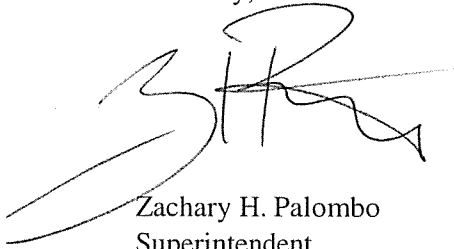
For More Information

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 8:30 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. and are also available on our website at www.cmcboc.org. For more information about water quality in our schools, contact John Thomas at the Cape May City Elementary School, 609.884.8485, x 225, jthomas@cmcboc.net.

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 'Z. Palombo', with a large, stylized initial 'Z' and 'P'.

Zachary H. Palombo
Superintendent
Cape May City Board of Education