

## Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

### Lower Cape May Regional School District High School

For the Year 2019, Results from the Year 2018

We are pleased to present to you this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of the water delivered to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water; our water source is groundwater; our wells draw groundwater from the Cohansey Aquifer.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Inorganic Contaminants:	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Units of Measure	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper, Test results Yr. 2019 Result at 90th Percentile	N	0.0694 No samples exceeded the action level	ppm		AL = 1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead, Test results Yr. 2019 Result at 90th Percentile	N	0.0095 No samples exceeded the action level	ppm		AL = 0.015	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Secondary Contaminant	Level Detected	Units of Measure	RUL
Chloride, Test results Yr. 2016	7.7	ppm	250
Fluoride, Test results Yr. 2016	.15	ppm	2
Sodium, Test results Yr. 2016	55.3	ppm	50
Zinc, Test results Yr. 2016	.017	ppm	5

The Lower Cape May Regional School District routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2019. The state allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our results, though representative, are more than one year old.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The Lower Cape May Regional School District and the licensed operator of the water system are responsible for providing quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When the water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned; information on lead in drinking water is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>. If you have any questions about this report or concerning the water quality, please call Craig W. Loper through the school administration office; 609-884-3475.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can, also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

#### **DEFINITIONS**

In the following table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Non-Detects (ND) - laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal -The "Goal"(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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant, below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination

The Safe Drinking Water Act regulations allow monitoring waivers to reduce or eliminate the monitoring requirements for asbestos, volatile organic chemicals and synthetic organic chemicals. Our system received monitoring waivers for all of these types of contaminants.

**Annual Drinking Water Quality Report**  
**Lower Cape May Regional School District**  
**Richard M. Teitelman Junior High School**  
 For the Year 2020, Results from the Year 2019

We are pleased to present to you this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of the water delivered to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water; our water source is groundwater; our wells draw groundwater from the Cohansey Aquifer.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Inorganic Contaminants:	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Units of Measure	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper, Test results Yr. 2019 Result at 90th Percentile	N	0.14 No samples exceeded the action level	ppm	1.3	AL = 1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead, Test results Yr. 2019 Result at 90th Percentile	N	0.0093 No samples exceeded the action level	ppm	1.5	AL = 0.015	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Secondary Contaminant	Level Detected	Units of Measure	RUL
Calcium, Test results Yr. 2016	0.0372	ppm	250
Iron, Test results Yr. 2016	0.187	ppm	0.3
Manganese, Test results Yr. 2016	0.0021	ppm	0.05
Chloride, Test results Yr. 2016	7.8	ppm	250
Fluoride, Test results Yr. 2016	0.17	ppm	2
Zinc, Test results Yr. 2016	0.0254	ppm	5
Sodium, Test results Yr. 2016	54.4	ppm	50

The Lower Cape May Regional School District routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2019. The state allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our results, though representative, are more than one year old.

As you can see from the table, we exceeded the secondary Recommended Upper Limit (RUL) for Iron based on unpleasant taste of the water and staining of laundry. Iron is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water with Iron well above the recommended upper limit could develop deposits of Iron in a number of organs of the body. Iron is a naturally occurring element in soil, groundwater, and some surface waters. Iron is considered harmless to health however, may give water an off taste or color, cause yellow stains on laundry, and clog water systems. Additionally, you can see from the table, we exceeded the secondary Recommended Upper Limit for Sodium. For healthy individuals the sodium intake from water is not important, because a much greater intake of sodium takes place from salt in the diet. However sodium levels above the (RUL) may be of concern to individuals on a sodium restricted diet.

The Lower Cape May Regional School District

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from

materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The Lower Cape May Regional School District and the licensed operator of the water system are responsible for providing quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When the water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned; information on lead in drinking water is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>. If you have any questions about this report or concerning the water quality, please call Craig W. Loper through the school administration office; 609-884-3475.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas projection, mining, or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can, also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

#### **DEFINITIONS**

In the following table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Non-Detects (ND) - laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal -The "Goal"(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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant, below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination

The Safe Drinking Water Act regulations allow monitoring waivers to reduce or eliminate the monitoring requirements for asbestos, volatile organic chemicals and synthetic organic chemicals. Our system received monitoring waivers for all of these types of contaminants.

### **IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT OUR DRINKING WATER**

Our water system violated a drinking water standard this past year. Even though this was not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we did to correct these situations.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether, or not our drinking water meets health standards. We are required to sample for PFNA's, and Radiologicals, one sample per quarter in the drinking water distribution system. For the year 2019 those samples had not been taken, the well was out of service.

What should I do?

There is nothing you need to do at this time.

What happened? What is being done?

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards. During 1/1/2019 – 12/31/2019, the main well for the Teitelman School was out of service, water was being supplied from the High School well and were unable to sample from the Teitelman Well. We "did not monitor or test" or "did not complete all monitoring or testing" for the following:

(PFNA's)

Perfluorononanoic Acid

1, 2,-Dibromo-3-chloropropane

1, 2, 3-Trichloropropane

Ethylene Dibromide

(Radiologicals)  
 Combined Radium (226 and 228)  
 Gross Alpha, Including Radon and Uranium  
 Radium

**What should I do?**

There is nothing you need to do at this time.

The table below lists the contaminants we did not properly test for during the last year, how often we are supposed to sample for these contaminants and how many samples we are supposed to take, how many samples we took, when samples should have been taken, and the date on which follow-up samples were taken.

Contaminant	Required sampling frequency	Number of samples taken	When all samples should have been taken	When samples were taken
Perfluorononanoic Acid	1 Sample per quarter	0	Between 1/1/2019 and 12/31/2019	Samples were collected in June of 2020
1, 2,-Dibromo-3-chloropropane	1 Sample per quarter	0	Between 1/1/2019 and 12/31/2019	Samples were collected in June of 2020
1, 2, 3-Trichloropropane	1 Sample per quarter	0	Between 1/1/2019 and 12/31/2019	Samples were collected in June of 2020
Ethylene Dibromide	1 Sample per quarter	0	Between 1/1/2019 and 12/31/2019	Samples were collected in June of 2020
Combined Radium (226 and 228)	1 Sample per quarter	0	Between 1/1/2019 and 12/31/2019	Samples were collected in June of 2020
Gross Alpha, Including Radon and Uranium	1 Sample per quarter	0	Between 1/1/2019 and 12/31/2019	Samples were collected in June of 2020
Radium	1 Sample per quarter	0	Between 1/1/2019 and 12/31/2019	Samples were collected in June of 2020