

January 31, 2022

Dear Vernon School District Community,

Our school system is committed to protecting student, teacher, and staff health. To protect our community, The Vernon School District tested all schools' drinking water for lead.

In accordance with the Department of Education regulations, the Vernon School District will implement immediate remedial measures for any drinking water outlet with a result greater than the action level of 15 ug/L (parts per billion [ppb]). This includes making these sources inaccessible unless it is determined the locations must remain on for non-drinking purposes.

Results of our Testing

Following instructions given in technical guidance developed by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, we completed a plumbing profile for each of the buildings within the Vernon School District. Through this effort, we identified and tested all drinking water and food preparation outlets within the school. Of the samples taken, all but those listed, tested below the lead action level established by the US Environmental Protection Agency for lead in drinking water (15 ug/L [ppb]).

Based on preliminary results, the table below identifies the outlets that tested above the 15 ug/L for lead, the actual lead level, and what temporary remedial action the Vernon School District has taken at these locations.

Sample Location	First Draw Result in ug/L (ppb)	Remedial Action
Glen Meadow S1 – Sink Kitchen Serving A	113	Hot water used for filling steamer only
Glen Meadow S19 – Sink Office Room 227	19.2	Replaced Lead Filter
Glen Meadow K-2 Brazing Sink	44	Shut off

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 six 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 six. The 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 will be available in our central office for inspection by the public, including students, teachers, other school personnel, and parents, and can be viewed once the final results are received, between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 3:00 p.m. and will also be available on our website at <http://www.vtsd.com>.

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 our schools 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,



Carolyn B. Joseph
Interim Business Administrator