

Summary of Lead in Drinking Water Results for Academy School¹

Sample Location	First-Draw Result² ppb	Flush Result³ ppb	Action Taken
110 Sink	1	<1	
111 Fountain	4		
111 Sink	<1	<1	
112 Fountain	<1		
112 Sink	<1	<1	
113 Sink	2	<1	
114 Fountain	<1		
114 Sink	<1	<1	
115 Fountain	2		
115 Sink	1	<1	
116 Sink	1	<1	
117 Sink	2	<1	
118 Sink	2	<1	
119 Fountain	4		
119 Sink	1	<1	
120 Fountain	5		
120 Sink	1	<1	
121 Fountain	4		
121 Sink combo	1	<1	
121 Stand Alone Sink	6	<1	
122 Fountain	4		
122 Sink	1	<1	
123 Sink	<1	<1	
125 Sink	<1	<1	
127 Fountain	48		Removed from service
127 Sink	2	<1	
128 Fountain	2		
128 Sink	1	<1	
129 Fountain	2		
129 Sink	1	<1	
130 Sink	2	<1	
131 Fountain	2		
131 Sink	2	<1	
132 Sink	1	<1	
133 Fountain	4		
133 Sink	3	<1	

Sample Location	First-Draw Result ² ppb	Flush Result ³ ppb	Action Taken
Bottle fill across from Room 111	<1		
Bottle fill by 129	<1		
Bottle fill by Gym	<1		
Fountain by 111	<1	<1	
Fountain by 129	<1	<1	
Fountain outside gym	<1	<1	
Hallway Fountain Outside 117	<1	<1	
Kitchen 1 left	1	<1	
Kitchen 2 middle	2	<1	
Kitchen 3 right	4	<1	
Library Office Sink	1	<1	
Nurse Sink	1	<1	
Staff lounge sink	<1	<1	

Notes:

1. The Environmental Protection Agency's action level for lead in public drinking water is 15 parts per billion (ppb). The Vermont Health Advisory for lead in drinking water is 1 ppb.
2. A first draw sample collects the first water to come out of the tap after a period of inactivity, typically 8-18 hours. A high first draw result may indicate that faucets and fixtures are the likely source of lead.
3. A flush sample is taken after running cold water for 30 seconds, which tests water further upstream in the plumbing. A high flush result may indicate that plumbing is the likely source of lead.