

**Summary of Lead in Drinking Water Results for Bennington Elementary School<sup>1</sup>**

<b>Sample Location</b>	<b>First-Draw Result<sup>2</sup> ppb</b>	<b>Flush Result<sup>3</sup> ppb</b>
100 Hall Bottle Filler	<1	
100 Hall Fountain	<1	<1
107 Sink	3	<1
108 Hall Fountain	<1	<1
110 Sink	<1	<1
113 Sink	<1	<1
115 Sink	1	<1
119 Fountain	1	<1
119 Sink	<1	<1
122 Fountain	<1	<1
122 Sink	2	<1
126 Fountain	<1	<1
126 Sink	<1	<1
129 Fountain	<1	<1
129 Sink	<1	<1
132 Sink	<1	<1
135 Sink	<1	<1
141 Sink	2	<1
145 hall bottle filler	<1	
145 Hall Fountain	<1	<1
146 Fountain	2	<1
146 Sink	<1	<1
156 Sink L		<1
163 Sink	<1	<1
167 Sink	<1	<1
169 Sink	<1	<1
200 hall bottle filler	<1	
200 Hall Fountain	<1	<1
201 hall bottle filler	<1	
201 Hall Fountain	<1	<1
202 Sink	<1	<1
207 Sink	<1	<1
208 Sink	<1	<1
209 Sink	<1	<1
211 Sink	<1	<1
212 Sink	1	<1

213 Sink	<1	<1
214 Sink	<1	<1
215 Sink	<1	<1
kitchen 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.