

Summary of Lead in Drinking Water Results for Elm Hill School¹

Sample Location	First-Draw Result² ppb	Flush Result³ ppb
107 Sink	4	<1
129 Sink	1	<1
135 Fountain	<1	
135 Sink	3	<1
138 Fountain	<1	
138 Sink	2	<1
141 Fountain	<1	
141 Sink	1	<1
144 Fountain	<1	
144 Sink	3	<1
145 Fountain	<1	
145 Sink	2	<1
146 Fountain	2	
146 Sink	<1	<1
150 Left Sink	2	
150 Right Sink	2	
150 Sink (R/L not indicated)		<1
154 Sink	3	<1
177 Sink	8	1
180 Fountain	<1	
180 Sink	1	<1
182 Fountain	<1	
182 Sink	2	<1
184 Fountain	<1	
184 Sink	1	<1
186 Fountain	<1	
186 Sink	1	<1
187 Fountain	2	
187 Sink	1	<1
188 Fountain	<1	
188 Sink	3	<1
189 Fountain	<1	
189 Sink	2	1
194 Fountain	<1	
194 Sink	3	<1
195 (Sink/Fountain not indicated)		<1

Sample Location	First-Draw Result ² ppb	Flush Result ³ ppb
195 Fountain	<1	
Cafe Fountain (L/R not indicated)		<1
Cafe Fountain Left	<1	
Cafe Fountain Right	<1	
Front Hall Fountain Left	2	1
Front Hall Fountain right	2	
Kitchen Sink	2	<1
Lobby Fountain Left	1	<1
Lobby Fountain Right	2	
Office Sink	3	<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.