VERMONT
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

Summary of Lead in Drinking Water Results for White River School[1]

Sample Location	First-Draw Result[2] ppb	Flush Result[3] ppb
003 Pre K Classroom	2	<1
Cafeteria Bubbler		<1
Cafeteria Bubbler Bottle Filler	<1	
Cafeteria Bubbler Lower	<1	
Cafeteria Bubbler Upper	<1	
Class Room 103	1	<1
First Floor Bubbler 106		<1
First Floor Bubbler 106 Filler	<1	
First Floor Bubbler 106 Lower	<1	
First Floor Bubbler 106 Upper	<1	
First Floor Bubbler Filler	<1	
First Floor Bubbler Flush		<1
First Floor Bubbler Lower	<1	
First Floor Bubbler Upper	<1	
Gym Bubbler		<1
Gym Bubbler Filler	<1	
Gym Bubbler Lower	<1	
Gym Bubbler Upper	<1	
Gym Level Teachers Room	2	<1
Health Office Sink	3	1
Kitchen Pot Sink	3	<1
Kitchen Prep Sink	3	
O Floor Outside Art Room Fountain		<1
O Floor Outside Art Room Lower Fountain	<1	
O Floor Outside Art Room Upper Fountain	<1	
Prep Sink Kitchen		<1
Sec Floor Bubbler		<1
Sec Floor Bubbler Bottle Filler	<1	
Sec Floor Bubbler Lower	<1	
Sec Floor Bubbler Upper	<1	
Sec Floor Work Room	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.