

Summary of Lead in Drinking Water Results for Enosburg Falls Elementary School¹

Sample Location	First-Draw Result² ppb	Flush Result³ ppb
102 Sink	1	<1
104 Sink	8	<1
105 Fountain	5	
105 Sink	8	<1
106 Fountain	11	
106 Sink	11	2
107 Fountain	5	
107 Sink	7	<1
108 Fountain	2	
108 Sink	10	1
109 Fountain	7	
109 Sink	14	<1
110 Fountain	4	
110 Sink	8	<1
111 Fountain	8	
111 Sink	8	<1
112 Fountain	5	
112 Sink	7	<1
114 Sink	2	<1
116 Fountain	2	
116 Sink	8	<1
117 Fountain	3	
117 Sink	7	<1
118 Fountain	7	
118 Sink	4	<1
119 Fountain	7	
119 Sink	6	<1
122 Fountain	2	
122 Sink	7	<1
123 Fountain	5	
123 Sink	9	<1
124 Fountain	3	
124 Sink	8	<1
125 Fountain	3	
125 Sink	7	<1
127 Sink	4	<1

Kitchen Sink	3	<1
Lobby Fountain	<1	
Lobby Fountain/ Fill Station	<1	<1
Main Hallway Fountain	<1	
Main Hallway Fountain/ Fill Station	<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.

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