

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

Sample Location	First-Draw Result <sup>2</sup> ppb	Flush Result <sup>3</sup> ppb
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	
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

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.

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