VERMONT
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

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

Sample Location	First-Draw Result[2] ppb	Flush Result[3] ppb
01 F Bldg 25 Water Cooler	<1	<1
02 Bldg 25 Bottle Filler	<1	
02 F Bldg 25 Water Cooler	<1	<1
03 S Bldg 25 Mail Sink	2	<1
04 F Bldg 53 Fountain	<1	<1
05 S Bldg 26 Kitchen Sink	2	<1
06 F (Short) Bldg 26 Fountain	<1	<1
07 Bottle Filler (Tall)	<1	
07 F Water Cooler (tall)	<1	
08 S Bldg 51 Sink	2	<1
09 S Bldg 51 Sink	1	<1
10 S Bldg 51 Sink	<1	<1
11 F Bldg 51 Fountain	8	
11 S Bldg 51 Sink	4	<1
12 F Bldg 51 Fountain	2	
12 S Bldg 51 Sink	6	<1
13 F Bldg 50 Fountain	5	
13 S Bldg 50 Sink	11	2
14 F Bldg 50 Fountain	9	
14 S Bldg 50 Sink	14	2
15 F Bldg 50 Fountain	11	
15 S Bldg 50 Sink	5	<1
16 F Bldg 49 Fountain	12	
16 S Bldg 49 Sink	10	2
17 F Bldg 49	3	
17 S Bldg 49 Sink	6	1
18 F Bldg 49 Fountain	4	
18 S Bldg 49 Sink	10	1
19 S Bldg 25 Library 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.

January 9, 2018