

Lead Levels in Drinking Water at Weybridge Elementary School, Weybridge, VT

Technical Summary

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This summary is not intended as a stand-alone document, but rather as a ready reference for the primary findings and recommendations. Outlets prioritized for remediation are listed in **Table 1** and their locations shown in **Figure 1**. A full report, including description of the study methods, complete data, and additional information, is available at sites.middlebury.edu/mcostanz/research/lead.

Table 1. Weybridge Elementary School outlets that exceeded the EPA action level (red) or the American Academy of Pediatrics safety level (blue) by outlet type, lead level, and remediation priority level.

Outlet Type	Exceedance Level ¹	Outlet ID	Outlet Location (see also Figure 1)	First Draw (ppb)	Flush (ppb)	Remediation Priority ²
Water fountain or bottle filler	n/a					
Kitchen sink or sprayer	First Draw exceeds AAP safety level	RD08	kitchen sink	8	1	Highest
		RD10	kitchen sprayer	7	1	Highest
Classroom or office sink	First Draw exceeds EPA action level	RD03	art storage room (off gym) sink	46	4	Highest
		GN02	classroom sink	9	1	High
		GN03	art classroom sink	6	2	High
		RD02	3rd/4th grade classroom sink	4	1	High
		BL07	office sink (off library)	4	1	High
		BL08	classroom sink	2	<0.5	High
Bathroom sink	First Draw exceeds AAP safety level	BL14	health office sink	2	<0.5	High
		RD06	boys' bathroom sink (near gym)	2	1	High
		BL02	boy's bathroom sink (main hall)	2	1	High
Other	First Draw exceeds EPA action level	BL13	health office bathroom sink	2	<0.5	High
		BL15	health office shower	201	6	Medium
Utility sink	First Draw exceeds EPA action level	BL11	utility sink in custodial closet	20	1	Low

¹ Outlets/samples exceeded the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) action level if water lead levels were ≥ 15 ppb; Outlets/samples exceeded the American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP) safety level if water lead levels were >1 ppb.

² Priority level is based on evaluation against the EPA and AAP levels and likelihood and frequency of use for consumption. See full report for more information.

First Draw exceeds AAP safety level	RD05	utility sink off gym in custodial closet	12	1	Low
	BL12	utility sink in custodial closet	5	1	Low

Low FL sample lead concentrations for outlets that delivered elevated FD samples suggest that the predominant source of lead is the fixtures or their immediate connections rather than more distal pipes or the incoming water supply, which may simplify potential remediation approaches.

We recommend that WES pursue the following permanent remediation approaches for priority outlets:

- 1) replace existing outlet fixtures with “lead-free” fixtures/solder or remove the outlets entirely
- 2) if replaced, verify remediation efficacy via follow-up lead testing

Until priority outlets are permanently remediated, we suggest the following temporary approaches:

- 1) disconnect water supply to priority water fountains and kitchen sinks/sprayers
- 2) disconnect water supply to priority sinks in locations where water is not needed for non-consumption uses
- 3) for priority sinks/showers/sprayers in locations where water *is* needed for non-consumption uses,
 - a. establish school-wide policies for water consumption from outlets by outlet type (e.g., “only drink from water fountains and bottle fillers”), rather than location-specific policies
 - b. complement school-wide water consumption policy with age-appropriate signage at each priority outlet instructing against consumption and with educational outreach regarding the policy and its rationale

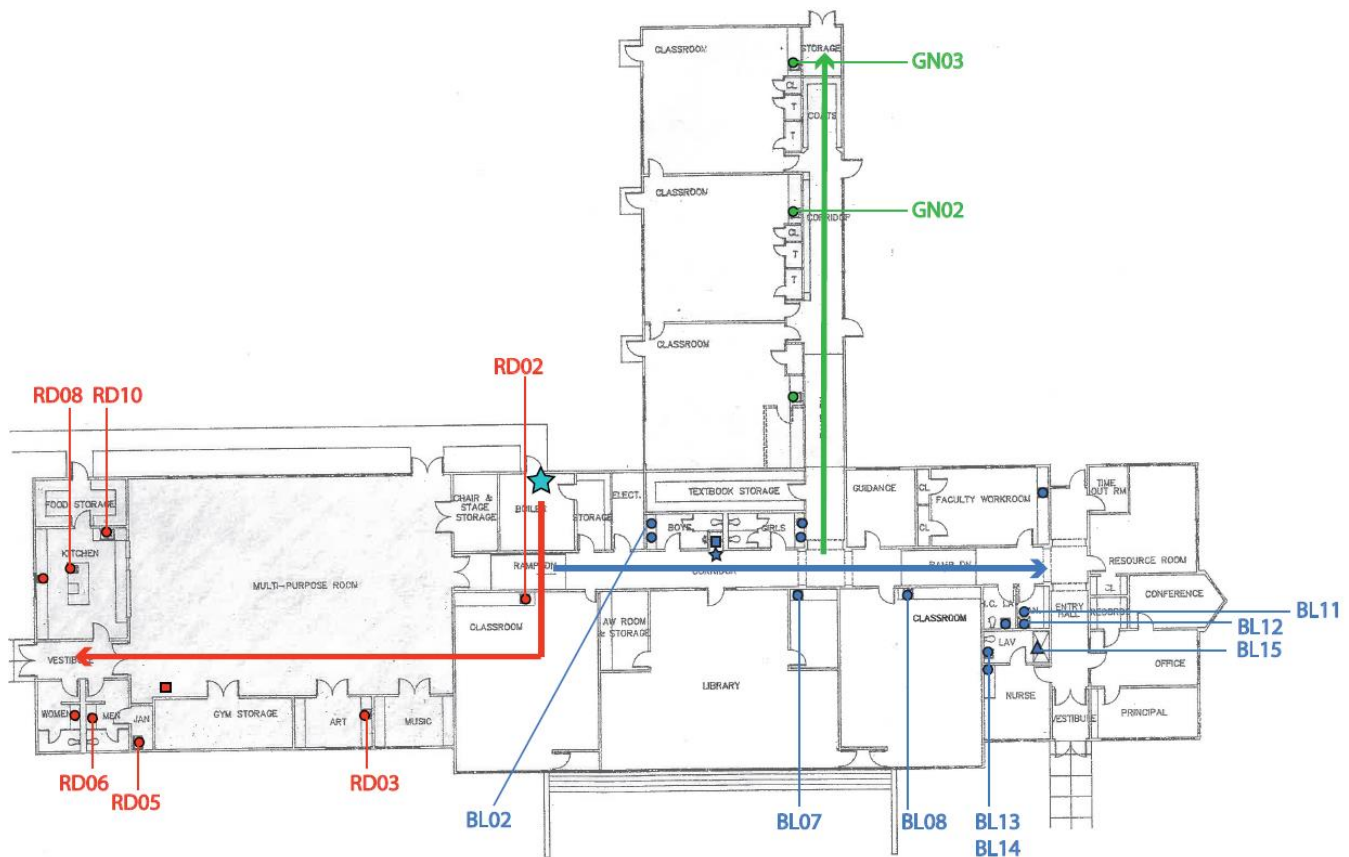


Figure 1. Floor plan showing locations of Weybridge Elementary School outlets that exceeded the EPA action level or the American Academy of Pediatrics safety level (see also **Table1**).