Lead Levels in Drinking Water at Middlebury Union Middle School, Middlebury, 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 **Figures 1 and 2** (**first and second floor**). 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. Middlebury Union Middle 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	RD01	kitchen sprayer	9	2	Highest
		RD04	kitchen hand wash sink	6	2	Highest
		RD02	kitchen sink	4	2	Highest
		PK08	classroom kitchen sink	4	1	Highest
		PK07	classroom kitchen sink	2	1	Highest
Classroom or office sink	First Draw exceeds EPA action level	BL29	classroom sink	80	1	Highest
		GN14	maker space sink	>50*	1	Highest
		BL15	classroom sink	17	2	Highest
		OR09	classroom sink	16	1	Highest
		BL28	classroom sink	15	2	Highest
		OR11	classroom sink	15	1	Highest
	First Draw exceeds AAP safety level	BL16	classroom sink	10	1	High
		PK05	nurses office sink	9	1	High
		BL19	classroom sink	4	1	High
		BL30	classroom sink	4	1	High
		GN15	classroom sink	3	1	High
		GN22.5	classroom sink	3	1	High
		GN26	classroom sink	3	1	High
		BL01	classroom sink	2	1	High

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.

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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.

		BL10	classroom sink	2	1	High
		BL11	classroom sink	2	1	High
		BL14	classroom sink	2	1	High
		BL17	classroom sink	2	1	High
		BL18	classroom sink	2	1	High
		OR01	kitchenette sink	2	1	High
		OR04	classroom sink	2	1	High
		OR05	classroom sink	2	1	High
		OR06	classroom sink	2	1	High
		GN13	office sink	2	1	High
		GN17	art classroom sink	2	<0.5	High
	First Draw exceeds AAP safety level	BL23	girls bathroom sink	3	1	High
		BL26	boys bathroom sink	2	1	High
Bathroom		BL27	boys bathroom sink	2	1	High
sink		GN02	girls locker room sink	2	2	High
		GN04	boys locker room sink	2	2	High
		PK03	nurses bathroom sink	2	1	High
	First Draw exceeds EPA action level	BK07	boys locker room shower	391	7	Medium
		BK08	boys locker room shower	188	2	Medium
Other		BK05	boys locker room shower	72	3	Medium
		BK02	girls locker room shower	70	12	Medium
		BK01	girls locker room shower	35	3	Medium
		BK06	boys locker room shower	19	2	Medium
	First Draw exceeds AAP safety level	PK04	nurses bathroom shower	2	2	Medium
	First Draw exceeds EPA action level	GN20	custodial sink	55	1	Low
Utility sink		RD03	floor sink	52	5	Low
	First Draw exceeds AAP safety level	GN05	custodial closet floor sink	4	1	Low
		BL07	utility floor sink	4	1	Low

^{*} provisional value, due to high particulate; concentration could be higher than measured

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. The locker room showers do not seem to be in use and absorption of lead through the skin is negligible, accounting for their medium priority for remediation despite high lead levels.

We recommend that SCS 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 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

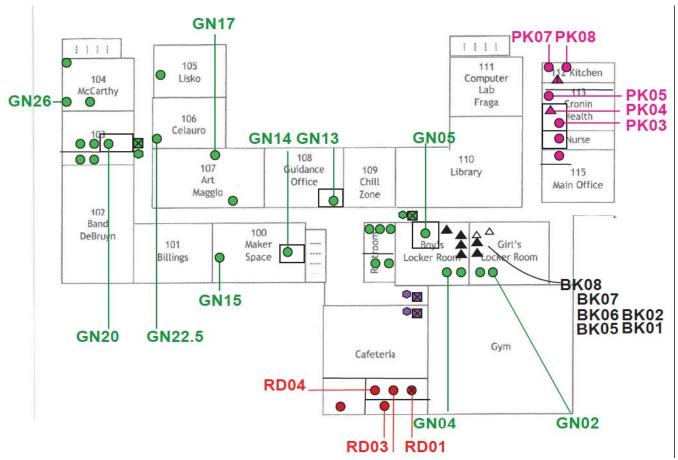


Figure 1. First floor plan showing locations of Middlebury Union Middle School outlets that exceeded the EPA action level or the American Academy of Pediatrics safety level (see also **Table1**).

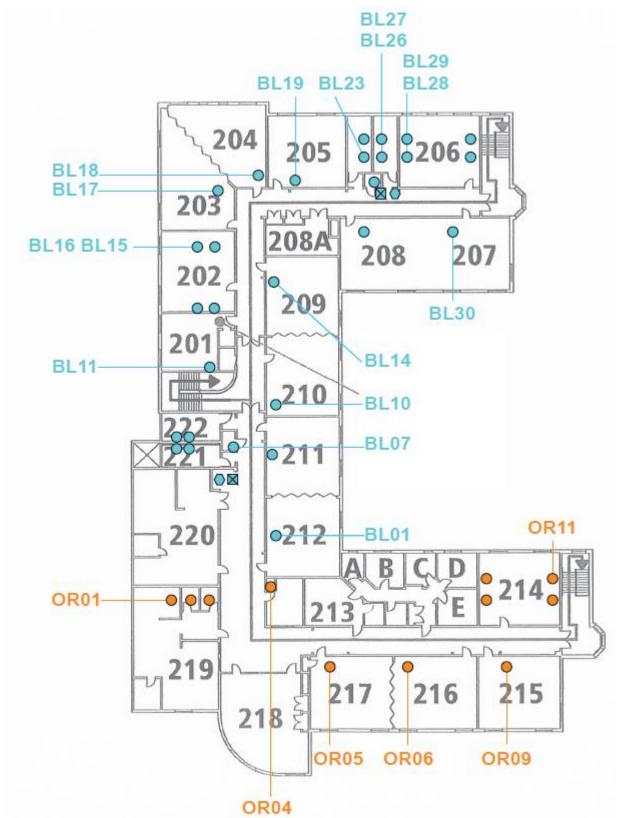


Figure 2. Second floor plan showing locations of Middlebury Union Middle School outlets that exceeded the EPA action level or the American Academy of Pediatrics safety level (see also **Table1**).