

Consumer Notice of Lead Tap Water Results

COPY

Public Water System: LWPCA Ledyard Center

PWS ID: CT0727091

Sample Location: 13 Cartridge Trail

Date Sampled: 8/27/24

Thank you for participating in the lead and copper tap monitoring program. The Safe Drinking Water Act requires that water systems provide a notice of the individual lead tap results to the occupants of the site where the tap was tested.

The level of lead found at your location was 0.090 mg/L.

What Does This Mean?

Under the authority of the Safe Drinking Water Act, EPA set the action level for lead in drinking water at 0.015 milligrams of lead per liter of water (mg/L). This means utilities must ensure that water from the customer's tap does not exceed this level in at least 90 percent of the sites sampled (90th percentile value). The action level is the concentration of the contaminant, which if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow to correct the problem. Because lead may pose serious health risks, the EPA set a Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) of zero for lead. The MCLG is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

What Are The Health Effects of Lead?

Lead can cause serious health problems if too much enters your body from drinking water or other sources. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. The greatest risk of lead exposure is to infants, young children, and pregnant women. Scientists have linked the effects of lead on the brain with lowered IQ in children. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults. Lead is stored in the bones, and it can be released later in life. During pregnancy, the child receives lead from the mother's bones, which may affect brain development.

What Are Some Sources of Lead?

Although the primary sources of lead exposure for most children are deteriorating lead-based paint, lead-contaminated dust, and lead-contaminated soil, the U.S. EPA estimates that 10 to 20 percent of human exposure to lead may come from drinking water. Exposure to lead is a significant health concern, especially for young children and infants whose growing bodies tend to absorb more lead than the average adult. Although our facility's lead levels were below the action level, if you are concerned about lead exposure in your home, parents should ask their health care providers about testing children to determine levels of lead in their blood.

What Can I Do To Reduce Exposure to Lead in Drinking Water?

- *Run Your Water To Flush Out Lead.* Run water for 15-30 seconds or until it becomes cold or reaches a steady temperature before using it for drinking or cooking. This flushes lead-containing water from the pipes.
- *Use Cold Water for Cooking and Preparing Baby Formula.* Do not cook with or drink water from the hot water tap; lead dissolves more easily in hot water. Do not use water from the hot water tap to make baby formula.
- *Do not boil water to remove lead.* Boiling water will not reduce lead.
- *Look for alternative sources or treatment of water.* If your lead result is above 0.015 mg/L, you may want to consider purchasing bottled water or a water filter. Read the package to be sure the filter is approved to reduce lead or contact NSF International at 800-NSF8010 or www.nsf.org for more information on performance standards for water filters.
- *Identify if your plumbing fixtures contain lead.* New faucets, fittings, and valves, may contain up to 8 percent lead including those advertised or labeled as "lead-free" and may contribute lead to drinking water. Consumers should be aware of this when choosing fixtures and take appropriate precautions.

For More Information

Call us at (860) 446-4080. For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's Web site at www.epa.gov/lead, call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider.



GROTON UTILITIES

At Your Service

295 Meridian Street Groton, CT 06340
(860) 446 4082
Stephen Dietrich, Lab Director
CT Lab Registration # PH-0409

Results For:
Mr. Hector Velazquez
13 Cartridge Trail
Ledyard, CT 06339

TEST	TEST RESULT(s)	MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL (MCL)
Investigative Sample 1 - LEAD (mg/L)	0.017	Action Level = 0.015 mg/L
Investigative Sample 2 - LEAD (mg/L)	0.098	Action Level = 0.015 mg/L
Investigative Sample 3 - LEAD (mg/L)	0.0059	Action Level = 0.015 mg/L
Investigative Sample 4 - LEAD (mg/L)	0.017	Action Level = 0.015 mg/L

mg/L = milligrams per liter

ug/L =micrograms per liter

ND< = not detected, less than

SMCL = Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (Recommended, but non-enforceable standards which are established for the aesthetic quality of water)

Lead analyses were performed by our subcontract lab with the CT Dept. of Public Health Lab Registration # PH-0116.

Sampling was done in the format of first draw lead sampling, with four consecutive samples collected in 250 mL sample bottles from customer's faucet -- after no use for at least 6 hours. Please note that these results are not reportable as routine compliance lead samples.

The results of the third sample meets CT Department of Public Health standards for drinking water, although the first and fourth samples are just above the Action Level for lead. The second sample is extremely elevated. It is recommended to do a whole-house cold water flush, starting with the bathtub faucet (Cold only) for about 10 – 15 minutes, and then removing the aerator screens from each of the faucets and flushing them as vigorously as possible for about 5 minutes each.

Once the flushing is complete, please inspect and clean (if necessary) the aerator screens and reinstall them on their faucet. We will then be in touch to drop off another set of Investigative Sample bottles, to establish that the cold water at the sampling faucet is back below the lead Action Level.

Sampled on: 10/8/24

Collected by: Customer

Stephen Dietrich
Lab Director



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CT Lab Registration # PH-0409

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13 Cartridge Trail
Ledyard, CT 06339

TEST	TEST RESULT(s)	MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL (MCL)
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Investigative Sample 1 - LEAD (mg/L)	0.0036	Action Level = 0.015 mg/L
Investigative Sample 2 - LEAD (mg/L)	0.019	Action Level = 0.015 mg/L
Investigative Sample 3 - LEAD (mg/L)	0.0030	Action Level = 0.015 mg/L
Investigative Sample 4 - LEAD (mg/L)	0.0024	Action Level = 0.015 mg/L

mg/L = milligrams per liter

ug/L =micrograms per liter

ND< = not detected, less than

SMCL = Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (Recommended, but non-enforceable standards which are established for the aesthetic quality of water)

Lead analyses were performed by our subcontract lab with the CT Dept. of Public Health Lab Registration # PH-0116.

Sampling was done in the format of first draw lead sampling, with four consecutive samples collected in 250 mL sample bottles from customer's faucet – after no use for at least 6 hours. Please note that these results are not reportable as routine compliance lead samples.

The results of the first, third, and fourth samples meet CT Department of Public Health standards for drinking water. The second sample is elevated just a little above the 0.015 mg/L Action Level. I am glad to say that this sample set is much better than the previous samples collected this fall at your home.

You could do a whole-house cold water flush again, if you wish, starting with the bathtub faucet (Cold only) for about 10 – 15 minutes, and then removing the aerator screens from each of the faucets and flushing them as vigorously as possible for about 5 minutes each. Or, if you prefer, just remove the aerator from the kitchen faucet, clean it out, and flush the cold water vigorously for about 3 – 10 minutes.

Once the flushing is complete, please inspect and clean (if necessary) the aerator screens and reinstall them on their faucet. We will then be in touch to drop off another set of Investigative Sample bottles, to establish that the cold water at the sampling faucet is back below the lead Action Level. Since these last results are so much better, we are hopeful that this will reduce the lead level in all 4 samples below 0.015 mg/L at the kitchen faucet.

Sampled on: 11/1/24

Collected by: Customer

Stephen Dietrich
Lab Director

295 Meridian Street
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GROTON UTILITIES

At Your Service

295 Meridian Street Groton, CT 06340
(860) 446 4082

Stephen Dietrich, Lab Director
CT Lab Registration # PH-0409

Results For:
Mr. Hector Velazquez
13 Cartridge Trail
Ledyard, CT 06339

TEST	TEST RESULT(s)	MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL (MCL)
Investigative Sample 1 - LEAD (mg/L)	0.0011	Action Level = 0.015 mg/L
Investigative Sample 2 - LEAD (mg/L)	0.0092	Action Level = 0.015 mg/L
Investigative Sample 3 - LEAD (mg/L)	0.0027	Action Level = 0.015 mg/L
Investigative Sample 4 - LEAD (mg/L)	0.0013	Action Level = 0.015 mg/L

mg/L = milligrams per liter

ug/L =micrograms per liter

ND< = not detected, less than

SMCL = Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (Recommended, but non-enforceable standards which are established for the aesthetic quality of water)

Lead analyses were performed by our subcontract lab, CT Dept. of Public Health Lab Registration # PH-0116.

Sampling was done in the format of first draw lead sampling, with four consecutive samples collected in 250 mL sample bottles from customer's faucet -- after no use for at least 6 hours. Please note that these results are not reportable as routine compliance lead samples.

The results of all 4 samples are below the 0.015 mg/L Action Level for lead. This means that all 4 samples meet drinking water standards.

Please note that the highest lead result is sample #2, which was also the case in the previous samples. So I would recommend that when the water hasn't been used for a while (such as overnight, or when everyone is away from the house for a while), before using the cold water, just give it a flush for 30 seconds – 1 minute to make sure you are using fresh water for drinking or cooking.

I would also suggest that you remove the kitchen faucet aerator once per month and clean it, flush the cold water for 3 – 5 minutes, and then reinstall the aerator. This will help insure that your water quality remains good, and will limit your potential exposure to lead. If you have any questions, please feel free to contact me: (860) 446-4080, or dietrichs@grotonutilities.com.

Sampled on: 11/26/24

Collected by: Customer

Stephen Dietrich
Lab Director

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Groton, Connecticut 06340

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