

LAB ID	LEAD IN 1 ST DRAW SAMPLE (mg/L)	RANK	LEAD IN FLUSHED SAMPLE (mg/L)
230816-4-09	0.038	1	ND
230809-4-27	0.036	2	0.005
230809-4-09	0.007	3	ND
230809-4-23	0.003	4	ND
230809-4-19	0.003	5	ND
230908-3-01	0.001	6	0.001
230829-8-01	0.001	7	0.001
230822-4-01	0.001	8	ND
230810-4-15	0.001	9	ND
230810-4-05	0.001	10	ND
230809-4-03	0.001	11	ND
230809-4-05	0.001	12	ND
230809-4-11	0.001	13	ND
230809-4-17	0.001	14	ND
230830-4-01	ND	15	ND
230818-3-07	ND	16	ND
230818-3-03	ND	17	ND
230818-3-05	ND	18	ND
230816-4-11	ND	19	ND
230816-4-01	ND	20	ND
230816-4-03	ND	21	ND
230816-4-05	ND	22	ND
230816-4-07	ND	23	ND
230818-3-01	ND	24	ND
230811-3-01	ND	25	ND
230811-3-03	ND	26	ND
230810-4-07	ND	27	ND
230810-4-01	ND	28	ND
230810-4-09	ND	29	ND
230810-4-13	ND	30	ND
230810-4-17	ND	31	ND
230809-4-01	ND	32	ND
230809-4-07	ND	33	ND
230809-4-13	ND	34	ND
230809-4-15	ND	35	ND
230809-4-21	ND	36	ND
230809-4-25	ND	37	ND
230809-4-29	ND	38	ND
230809-4-31	ND	39	ND
230808-5-01	ND	40	ND
230808-5-03	ND	41	ND
230810-4-19	ND	42	ND
230810-4-11	ND	43	ND
230810-4-03	ND	44	ND

ND = non-detect – less than 0.001 mg/L lead

WHAT ARE THESE RESULTS?

Lead and copper sampling was conducted from August to September of 2023 at select addresses approved by the State of Connecticut to test the efficacy of our corrosion control treatment across our water system. This testing is part of routine testing required by the lead and copper rule and is meant to capture lead levels at homes most likely to have lead plumbing materials.

WHY ARE THERE TWO RESULTS?

Samples were taken of water that had stagnated for six or more hours in the pipes and compared with water sampled after letting the water run for just a few minutes. Flushing the water allows fresh water to come in from the main. Flushing is the most effective way to reduce lead levels in drinking water.

WHAT IS THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THESE RESULTS?

The Action Level for lead is 0.015 mg/L. That means that if over 10% of the sites sampled have over 0.0015 mg/L the water department's treatment technique requires optimization.

DO THESE RESULTS MEET THE STATE AND FEDERAL STANDARDS?

Yes, the 90th percentile value for lead is 0.003 mg/L. Out of 44 households sampled, 90% had less than or equal to 0.0003 mg/L lead in their 1st Draw Sample. Only two homes had lead levels greater than 0.015 mg/L.

WHERE DOES LEAD IN DRINKING WATER COME FROM?

Lead can be found in plumbing materials (primarily those installed before 1990) - including pipes, faucets, fixtures, and lead solder. Over time, these materials can break down and leach into the water. The use of lead in plumbing materials has been drastically reduced through the years. Houses built around the turn of the 20th century (1880-1930) are the most likely to have lead pipes, but homes built later (1930-1950) may have short lead connectors, and homes built later than 1950 may have fixtures containing lead and lead soldered copper pipes.

HOW CAN I GET MORE INFORMATION?

Follow the links on the previous page to the Lead and Drinking Water Page or the Water Quality Reports.