Consumer Notice of Lead Tap Water Results

Public Water System: THE RECTORY SCHOOL PWS ID: CT1120061

We are responsible for providing water at this location and ensuring that the drinking water we provide to you meets state and federal standards. This notice is to inform you of the lead tap monitoring results for the drinking water samples collected at the locations identified below:

Drinking Water Sample Results for Lead		
Location	**Date**	**Lead Result (mg/L)**
KINDERGARTEN REST RM	07/08/2026	<0.0010
KINDERGARTEN KITCHEN	07/08/2026	<0.0010
CAFETERIA SINK	07/08/2026	<0.0010
INFIRMARY SINK	07/08/2026	0.0023
KITCHEN PREP SINK	07/08/2026	<0.0010

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. 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?
Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups. Infants and children can have decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can lead to new learning and behavior problems or exacerbate existing learning and behavior problems. The children of women who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy can have increased risk of these adverse health effects. Adults can have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney or nervous system problems.

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 the Water To Flush Out Lead.* Run water until it becomes cold or reaches a steady temperature before using it for drinking or cooking. This flushes lead-containing water from the pipes. Residents should contact their water utility for recommendations about flushing times in their community.
- *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 of water.*

For More Information
Call us at (800) 624-2327. 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.