

Village of Waterbury Water Department

Waterbury Water Department
566 Barnes Hill Road
Waterbury Center, VT 05677
Telephone & Fax: (802) 244-6357



IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT LEAD IN YOUR DRINKING WATER

As you may know, the Waterbury Water Department is a Community Water System responsible for providing and ensuring clean and healthy drinking water for residents. The system, with not a single exceedance of a lead or copper action level since 1993, inexplicably triggered an exceedance with a high lead reading at 3 taps in the system. The exceedance is more difficult to explain because we manage the pH of the drinking water to minimize corrosivity. We are currently working with a water chemist and technical assistance provider with the Vermont Drinking Water & Groundwater Protection Division to explore options to ensure there is no recurrence of this situation. However, the Lead & Copper Rule is clear that lead education must be shared with consumers. Lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and children 6 years and younger. Please read this notice closely to see what you can do to reduce lead in your drinking water.

The system is taking steps to ensure that lead is not a danger to you and that this does not happen again. We are sampling all our water sources to ensure they were not the source of the lead. We are testing to better understand the water chemistry of this system, and we are preparing a plan for remediating the problem.

This notice is brought to you by Waterbury Village Water
State Water System ID# WSID: VT0005284
Date February 8, 2013

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.

Sources of Lead

Lead is a common metal found in the environment. Drinking water is one possible source of lead exposure. The main sources of lead exposure are lead-based paint and lead-contaminated dust or soil, and some plumbing materials. In addition, lead can be found in certain types of pottery, pewter, brass fixtures, food, and cosmetics. Other sources include exposure in the work place and exposure from certain hobbies (lead can be carried on clothing or shoes).

New brass faucets, fittings, and valves, including those advertised as “lead-free,” may contribute lead to drinking water. The law currently allows end-use brass fixtures, such as faucets, with up to 8 percent lead to be labeled as “lead free.” However, plumbing fixtures labeled National Sanitation Foundation (NSF) certified may only have up to 2 percent lead. Consumers should be aware of this when choosing fixtures and take appropriate precautions.

When water is in contact with pipes [or service lines] or plumbing that contains lead for several hours, the lead may enter drinking water. Homes built before 1986 are more likely to have plumbing containing lead. New homes may also have lead; even “lead-free” plumbing may contain some lead.

EPA estimates that 10 to 20 percent of a person’s potential exposure to lead may come from drinking water. Infants who consume mostly formula mixed with lead-containing water can receive 40 to 60 percent of their exposure to lead from drinking water.

Don’t forget about other sources of lead such as lead paint, lead dust, and lead in soil. Wash your children’s hands and toys often as they can come into contact with dirt and dust containing lead.

Steps You Can Take To Reduce Your Exposure to Lead in Your Water

- 1. 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, if it hasn’t been used for several hours. This flushes lead-containing water from the pipes.
- 2. 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 into hot water. Do not use water from the hot water tap to make baby formula.
- 3. Do not boil water to remove lead.** Boiling water will not reduce lead.
- 4. Look for alternative sources or treatment of water.** 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-NSF-8010 or www.nsf.org for information on performance standards for water filters. Be sure to maintain and replace a filter device in accordance with the manufacturer’s instructions to protect water quality.
- 5. Test your water for lead.** Call me (Bill Woodruff) at [244-6357](tel:244-6357) to find out how to get your water tested for lead.
- 6. Get your child tested.** Contact your local health department or healthcare provider to find out how you can get your child tested for lead if you are concerned about exposure.

7. Identify if your plumbing fixtures contain lead. New brass faucets, fittings, and valves, including those advertised as “lead-free,” may contribute lead to drinking water. The law currently allows end-use brass fixtures, such as faucets, with up to 8% lead to be labeled as “lead free.” Visit the National Sanitation Foundation Web site at www.nsf.org to learn more about lead-containing plumbing fixtures.

For More Information

Call me (Bill Woodruff) at [244-6357](tel:244-6357) if you have any questions. For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home/building and the health effects of lead, visit EPA’s Web site at www.epa.gov/lead or contact your health care provider.

For additional information you can also contact the State of Vermont:

**Vermont Department of Environmental Conservation
Drinking Water and Groundwater Protection Division**

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Montpelier, VT 05620-3521

Attention: Doug Kievit-Kylar, Lead & Copper Rule Administrator

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