

**EAST LYME WATER AND SEWER COMMISSION
REGULAR MEETING AGENDA
Regular Meeting
East Lyme Town Hall
June 24, 2025
7:00 PM**

1. Call to Order
2. Approval of Minutes
 - a. Regular Meeting Minutes – May 27, 2025
3. Executive Session – Pending Litigation Re Parkers Place
4. Discussion and Possible Action on Parkers Place Settlement
5. Discussion and Possible Action on Sewer Moratorium
6. Delegations
7. Correspondence Log
8. Billing Adjustments/Disputes
9. Approval of Bills
10. Finance Director Report
11. Project Updates
 - a. 2024 Consumer Confidence Report
12. Discussion and Possible Action on 1 in 10 Policy Revisions
13. Chairman's Report
14. Staff Updates
 - a. Water Department Monthly Report
 - b. Sewer Department Monthly Report
15. Future Agenda Items
 - a. Sewer Capacity Subcommittee
 - b. Capital Projects Subcommittee
16. Adjournment

2025 JUN 17 12:48:04
COMMUNICATIONS

Minutes of East Lyme Water and Sewer Commission Regular Meeting - 05/27/25

Date and time: 05/27/25 7:00 PM to: 05/27/25 8:24 PM

Present: Brooke Stevens, Recording Secretary, Commission Members:, David B. Bond, Carol Russell, Dan Cunningham, Chairman, David J. Murphy, David R. Zoller, Michelle Royce Williams, Absent:, Ken Roberts, Lindsay Bollenbach, Roger L. Spencer

CC: Ben North, Municipal Utility Engineer, Mark Zamarka, Town Attorney

Location: East Lyme Town Hall, Upper Conf. Room, 108 Pennsylvania Ave., Niantic, CT, 06357

Topics

1. Call to Order

Note Chairman Cunningham called the May 27th, 2025, Regular Meeting of the East Lyme Water & Sewer Commission to order at 7:00 p.m. and led those assembled in the Pledge of Allegiance. A quorum of Commission Members were present.

2. Additions to the Agenda

Note There were none.

3. Approval of Minutes

3-1. April 22nd, 2025, Public Hearing Minutes

Note see attachment.

 [Minutes of East Lyme Water and Sewer Commission Public Hearing 04 22 25.pdf](#)

Decision MOTION (1)


Mr. Zoller moved to approve the Public Hearing Minutes of April 22nd, 2025, with no changes or adjustments.

Mr. Bond seconded the motion.

Motion carried, 6-0-0.

3-2. April 22nd, 2025, Regular Meeting Minutes

Note see attachment.

 [Minutes of East Lyme Water and Sewer Commission Regular Meeting 04 22 25.pdf](#)

Decision MOTION (2)

Mr. Zoller moved to approve the Regular Meeting Minutes of April 22nd, 2025, with no changes or adjustments.

Mr. Murphy seconded the motion.

Motion carried, 6-0-0


4. Delegations

Note There were none.

EAST LYME
WATER & SEWER COMMISSION


JUN 24 2025

AGENDA# 2a

Minutes created with  MeetingKing

5. Correspondence Log

Note see attachment.

 [Correspondence Log May.pdf](#)

Note Mr. Cunningham identified the items on the correspondence log for the record.

6. Executive Session- Pending Litigation RE Parker's Place

Decision MOTION (3)

Mr. Bond moved to enter Executive Session at 7:02 PM for the purpose of discussing pending litigation, and Staff and the Town Attorney were invited to join the Executive Session.

Mr. Spencer Murphy the motion.

Motion carried, 6-0-0.

Note The meeting resumed at 7:37 PM, following an Executive Session that concluded at 7:36 PM, during which no action was taken.

7. Discussion & Possible Action RE Settlement of Pending Litigation- Parkers Place

Decision MOTION (4)

Ms. Royce Williams moved to authorize the Town Attorney to offer a settlement through stipulated judgment, allocating 8,124 gallons, subject to the same timeline terms as regular allocation approval. The offer will be presented to the Commission for final approval, the timelines should align with the Board's regulations, and the Board will review the language before proceeding.

Mr. Murphy seconded the motion.

Motion carried, 6-0-0.


8. Billing Adjustments/Disputes

8-1. 15 Freedom Way, Unit #55

Note Mr. North noted that he has made contact, and the issue is still being worked out. It will be discussed further at the next meeting.

9. Approval of Bills

Note see attachment.

 [Approval of May Bills.pdf](#)

Decision MOTION (5)

Mr. Murphy moved to pay Weston & Samson \$1,900 for Sewer Conflict Resolutions, Project Eng21-0356, Invoice 5250180.

Mr. Zoller seconded the motion.

Motion carried, 6-0-0.

10. Finance Director Report

Note Mr. North noted that the Finance Director was unable to attend, but a written report was provided to the Commission Members, which he briefly discussed:

*Sewer expenditures are at approximately 76% of the budget, and water expenditures are at about 57%.

*Water is lower due to bond principal payments, but encumbrances for well rehabilitation work will increase this.

*Both accounts are currently comfortably under budget.

*Billing is ongoing, and revenue is slightly lower due to timing.

*Staff is currently dual accounting, using both the old and new utility billing software, causing a slight delay.


11. Project Updates

Note There were none.

12. Discussion & Possible Action to Create a Special Project titled "Sewer Pump Station Communications Upgrade" in the Sewer Capital Projects Fund & to be funded from Sewer Operations

Note A project to upgrade communication systems at several sewer pump stations with line-of-sight issues was discussed. The plan is to move to a cellular-based system, leveraging the town's agreement with ATT FirstNet for priority communications and discounted rates, and project will span two fiscal years.

Note see attachment.

 [Special Project.pdf](#)

Decision MOTION (6)

Mr. Murphy moved to create a "Sewer Pump Station Communication Upgrade" project within the sewer construction fund and transfer \$35,000 from the sewer operating budget to fund the upgrades.

Ms. Russell seconded the motion.

13. Discussion on Sewer Capacity Subcommittee Action Items

Note Mr. North and the Commission reviewed possible Sewer Capacity Subcommittee Action items and some of the following was highlighted:

*One initial item identified was to re-evaluate sewer needs for ticket holders, including those with developed but unconnected properties, and undeveloped properties.

*It was suggested to use water bills to estimate sewer flow for connected properties.

*For undeveloped properties, estimates could be based on zoning (e.g., assuming a four-bedroom house in single-family zoning).

*The discussion touched on the Plan of Conservation and Development (a 10-year plan updated in 2020) and how it should be part of the capacity study.

*The idea of updating the 2007 facilities plan to identify areas at risk of pollution due to failing septic systems was raised.

*The need to determine actual available capacity was emphasized.

*The Subcommittee will work on bringing forward the capacity allocation spreadsheet.

*The Board discussed the possibility of a limited moratorium on new sewer connections, possibly for six months to a year, to allow time for strategic planning.

*Legal counsel will be consulted regarding the process for a moratorium, including potential public hearings.

*The potential implications of a moratorium on previous representations made to Landmark in court were raised.

*The importance of correlating sewer capacity with the town's development plan was further emphasized.

Note Mr. Bond expressed frustration that the Commission cost themselves money by not approving a past decision. He drew a parallel to Old Lyme, who has reportedly decided against further growth, effectively imposing a moratorium on building if properties cannot support a septic system. It was argued that the Commission eventually becomes the first line of defense in refusing people, despite not having the authority to enact a building moratorium. This led to a question about how the Commission can justify asking ratepayers to fund more capacity if it's not going to be used.

Note Having served on this Commission for 22 years, Mr. Bond said he's repeatedly heard discussions about future needs but feel little progress has been made. He argued that the Commission has missed opportunities to expand the ratepayer base and improve the town by extending sewer lines, instead burdening current ratepayers for capacity that remains unused. He highlighted the 100,000 gallons of available capacity is sitting there and not being utilized. Mr. Murphy added that this issue has been debated for decades.

Note Ms. Russell emphasized the need to address potential water pollution issues from existing developed areas currently on septic systems, rather than focusing solely on new development. She highlighted the importance of having reserved sewer capacity to proactively manage such risks, citing areas like Dodge Pond as an example where sewers could be beneficial for pollution control.

Questions were also raised the question of whether community subsurface systems or other alternative methods could address potential pollution if current sewer capacity is insufficient. The lack of data on specific problem areas and the amount of reserve capacity needed for these purposes was noted.

Note Mr. North summarized the proposed next steps for the sewer capacity issue. He observed that the immediate priority is to establish the current available capacity by updating the capacity allocation spreadsheet. This update would also include a discussion on the metrics used to evaluate unknown factors in the assessment. The completed information would then be presented to both the Subcommittee and the full Board before moving on to other related tasks.

Note Mr. Bond inquired about the possibility of implementing a legal limit on new sewer applications, specifically for those requesting more than 5,000 gallons. Ms. Royce Williams proposed exploring a temporary moratorium (e.g., six months to a year) with periodic reviews, allowing the Commission to assess its effectiveness. Mr. Russell said she thinks this is an excellent idea.

Note Ms. Russell detailed how sewer capacity is hard to pin down because it depends on two main things: our needs and how much sewage actually flows.

Factors like droughts or heavy rains make the available capacity a moving target.

Available capacity was 189,000 in one recent year, but a four-month average for 2025 shows 338,000. It's also unclear how much capacity is needed for pollution risks or how much reserve capacity is already set aside.

Note Mr. Cunningham outlined a plan to develop specific language for proposed actions. This will allow the Board to decide whether to proceed directly or hold a public hearing. Once these initial tasks are set, the Subcommittee will delve into the details, exploring various approaches and presenting the most viable options back to the Board. The goal is to embark on a strategic planning process.

Task Action Items:

- *Staff will compile a list of potential action items for the Sewer Capacity Subcommittee.
- *The Board will aim to finalize the Subcommittee's agenda at the next meeting.
- *The Board will discuss and consider a potential limited moratorium on sewer connections.
- *The Board will work to determine the actual available capacity.
- *The Board will discuss how to standardize the sizing and determination of sewer capacity for empty lots.
- *Staff will prepare a description of the envisioned upgrade to the plant.

14. Chairman's Report

Note Mr. Cunningham delivered his report, highlighting the successful passing of the town budget as positive news. He observed a significant increase in activity and visitors on Main Street over the weekend. This surge in interest, he stated, underscores the urgency for the Commission to intensify its future planning efforts.

Note He emphasized the importance of getting the Subcommittee up and running and focusing on the most important issues first. Mr. Cunningham believes the current period demands critical decision-making to ensure the town continues to thrive and be enjoyed by everyone, and that they're moving in the right direction.

15. Staff Updates

15-1. Water Department Monthly Report

Note Mr. North reported that the Water Department's activities are progressing as expected for this time of year. Hydrant flushing is going really well. The team is also actively working on Well 4A, performing redevelopment work and a SCADA upgrade to bring it back online. This is a significant effort, as the well has been out of service since around March 20th, and its return will be beneficial for summer operations.

Note see attachment.

 [Water Report Monthly Report.pdf](#)

Note Mr. North added that water usage is seeing a slight uptake, likely due to recent precipitation and the upcoming summer season bringing more visitors to town. He expects usage numbers to increase.

15-2. Sewer Department Monthly Report

Note The Commission briefly discussed sewer tie-in requirements and extensions. A key discussion point was whether properties are required to tie into the sewer system if it becomes available. Currently, only Pine Grove was mandated to tie in due to a consent order.

Note The conversation then shifted to funding sewer extensions. It was noted that 90% of past sewer extensions have been paid for by developers, indicating that the commission currently lacks the capital and budget to undertake widespread sewer extensions to neighborhoods. This brought the discussion back to who should bear the cost of increasing capacity – current ratepayers or those seeking new connections.

Note The Commission wondered what the common practice in other towns might be, and if ordinances require properties to connect to sewers if available, prohibiting septic system repairs at that point. This concept was deemed a great thing for the capacity Subcommittee to look at.

16. Future Agenda Items

16-1. Sewer Capacity Subcommittee

16-2. Capital Projects Subcommittee

17. Adjournment

Decision MOTION (7)

Mr. Murphy moved to adjourn the May 27th, 2025, Water & Sewer Commission Meeting at 8:24 p.m.

Mr. Zoller seconded the motion.

Motion carried, 6-0-0.

Note Respectfully Submitted,
Brooke Stevens,
Recording Secretary

Task Summary

New Tasks

Task Action Items:

- *Staff will compile a list of potential action items for the Sewer Capacity Subcommittee.
- *The Board will aim to finalize the Subcommittee's agenda at the next meeting.
- *The Board will discuss and consider a potential limited moratorium on sewer connections.
- *The Board will work to determine the actual available capacity.
- *The Board will discuss how to standardize the sizing and determination of sewer capacity for empty lots.
- *Staff will prepare a description of the envisioned upgrade to the plant.

ATTACHMENT A
APPROVAL OF BILLS

EAST LYME WATER & SEWER COMMISSION

JUNE 24, 2025

- 1. CT DOT PROJECT ENG21-0356**
 - a. Weston & Sampson Inv: 6250568 \$ 400.00

**EAST LYME
WATER & SEWER COMMISSION**

JUN 24 2025

AGENDA# 9

Tax ID No: 04-2601194

INVOICE

PLEASE MAKE CHECKS PAYABLE TO:
Weston & Sampson Engineers, Inc.



55 Walkers Brook Drive, Suite 100, Reading, MA 01867
westonandsampson.com Tel: 978.532.1900

June 06, 2025

Project No: ENG21-0356
Invoice No: 6250568

Ben North
EAST LYME CT, TOWN OF
108 Pennsylvania Avenue
Niantic, CT 06357

Project ENG21-0356 TOWN OF EAST LYME- CT DOT 44-0156 SEWER CONFLICT RESOLUTIONS

PURCHASE ORDER NO: 21-02079

Professional Services from April 26, 2025 through May 23, 2025

Professional Personnel

| | Hours | Rate | Amount | |
|--------------------|-------|--------|--------|---------------------------|
| PROJECT MANAGER I | | | | |
| McKenna, Kevin | 2.00 | 200.00 | 400.00 | |
| Totals | 2.00 | | 400.00 | |
| Total Labor | | | | 400.00 |
| | | | | TOTAL THIS INVOICE |
| | | | | \$400.00 |

Outstanding Invoices

| Number | Date | Balance |
|--------------|----------|-----------------|
| 5250180 | 5/1/2025 | 1,900.00 |
| Total | | 1,900.00 |

Billing Backup

Friday, June 6, 2025

Weston & Sampson Engineers, Inc.

Invoice 6250568 Dated 6/6/2025

1:07:31 PM

| | | |
|---------|------------|---|
| Project | ENG21-0356 | TOWN OF EAST LYME- CT DOT 44-0156 SEWER CONFLICT RESOLUTIONS |
|---------|------------|---|

Professional Personnel

| | | | Hours | Rate | Amount | |
|-------|--------------------|----------|--------------|---------------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| | PROJECT MANAGER I | | | | | |
| 02848 | McKenna, Kevin | 5/2/2025 | 2.00 | 200.00 | 400.00 | |
| | Totals | | 2.00 | | 400.00 | |
| | Total Labor | | | | | 400.00 |
| | | | | Total this Project | | \$400.00 |
| | | | | Total this Report | | \$400.00 |

Town of East Lyme
 Water Fund - Revenues and Expenditures
 June 24, 2025 Meeting

| Org | Object | Description | Original Approp | Transfers/ Adjstmts | Revised Budget | YTD Actual | Encumbrances | 2025 Available |
|-----------------------|--------|-------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|
| 2851000 | 46101 | INTEREST INCOME | (70,000.00) | - | (70,000.00) | (46,830.15) | - | (23,169.85) |
| 2851000 | 48991 | MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE | - | - | - | (11,280.70) | - | 11,280.70 |
| 2851000 | 48996 | MISC FEES | (35,000.00) | - | (35,000.00) | (12,731.04) | - | (22,268.96) |
| 2851000 | 49550 | USE OF RESERVES | (25,962.00) | - | (25,962.00) | - | - | (25,962.00) |
| 2851000 | 49600 | MONTHLY METERED WATER SERVICE | - | (357,906.00) | (357,906.00) | (294,625.58) | - | (63,280.42) |
| 2851000 | 49601 | METERED WATER SERVICE | (4,079,577.00) | 357,906.00 | (3,721,671.00) | (3,307,777.03) | - | (413,893.97) |
| 2851000 | 49602 | DELINQUENT INTEREST | (30,000.00) | - | (30,000.00) | (28,842.30) | - | (1,157.70) |
| 2851000 | 49603 | BENEFIT CHARGES | (7,500.00) | - | (7,500.00) | (23,900.00) | - | 16,400.00 |
| 2851000 | 49604 | ASSESSMENT CHARGES | (15,000.00) | - | (15,000.00) | (1,700.00) | - | (13,300.00) |
| 2851000 | 49605 | CONNECTION CHARGES | (45,000.00) | - | (45,000.00) | (30,235.00) | - | (14,765.00) |
| 2851000 | 49606 | SEWER PORTION OF METERS | (80,500.00) | - | (80,500.00) | (80,500.00) | - | - |
| 2851000 | 49607 | SALE OF METERS/ HYDRANTS | (5,000.00) | - | (5,000.00) | (833.36) | - | (4,166.64) |
| 2851000 | 49608 | PRIVATE HYDRANT FEES | (72,300.00) | - | (72,300.00) | (64,113.24) | - | (8,186.76) |
| 2851000 | 49609 | TOWN FIRE HYDRANT PROTECTION | (69,410.00) | - | (69,410.00) | (69,410.00) | - | - |
| 2851000 | 49610 | LEASE/RENTALS | (84,171.00) | - | (84,171.00) | (87,945.75) | - | 3,774.75 |
| 2851000 | 49611 | INSPECTION FEES | (15,000.00) | - | (15,000.00) | - | - | (15,000.00) |
| 2851000 | 49613 | PERMITS | - | - | - | (6,070.00) | - | 6,070.00 |
| 2851000 | 49614 | DELINQUENT INT ASSESSMENTS | (1,000.00) | - | (1,000.00) | - | - | (1,000.00) |
| 2851000 | 49615 | LIEN FEES | - | - | - | (600.00) | - | 600.00 |
| 2851000 | 49617 | NON-PAYMENT FEES | - | - | - | (13,084.28) | - | 13,084.28 |
| 2851000 | 49618 | Meter Maintenance Fee | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 2851000 | 49619 | BACKFLOW DEVICE TESTING | - | - | - | (740.00) | - | 740.00 |
| 2851000 | 49999 | NON BUDGET REVENUES | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Total Revenues | | | (4,635,420.00) | - | (4,635,420.00) | (4,081,218.43) | - | (554,201.57) |

88.04%

Revenues as of 6/18/25

| Org | Object | Description | Original Approp | Transfers/ Adjstmts | Revised Budget | YTD Actual | Encumbrances | 2025 Available |
|---------------------------|--------|-------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|
| 2851000 | 51618 | PW, FINANCE DIR & UTL ENG SAL | 245,600.00 | 10,000.00 | 255,600.00 | 204,803.96 | - | 50,796.04 |
| 2851000 | 51619 | FIELD PERSONNEL SALARIES | 691,000.00 | - | 691,000.00 | 664,221.75 | - | 26,778.25 |
| 2851000 | 51625 | ADMIN ASSISTANT SALARY | 80,900.00 | - | 80,900.00 | 70,180.77 | - | 10,719.23 |
| 2851000 | 51630 | FIELD PERSONNEL OVERTIME | 92,800.00 | (20,000.00) | 72,800.00 | 66,052.11 | - | 6,747.89 |
| 2851000 | 52200 | FICA/ MEDICARE | 85,000.00 | - | 85,000.00 | 69,049.29 | - | 15,950.71 |
| 2851000 | 52250 | EMPLOYEE BENEFITS & PENSIONS | 343,000.00 | - | 343,000.00 | 256,273.35 | - | 86,726.65 |
| 2851000 | 53010 | OUTSIDE SERVICES | 183,790.00 | - | 183,790.00 | 157,038.96 | 10,374.79 | 16,376.25 |
| 2851000 | 53500 | NEW SERVICES | 10,000.00 | 15,000.00 | 25,000.00 | 12,016.65 | 10,000.00 | 2,983.35 |
| 2851000 | 53520 | NEW METERS | 15,000.00 | - | 15,000.00 | 8,946.88 | 1,761.60 | 4,291.52 |
| 2851000 | 53521 | INTERCONNECTION | 100,440.00 | (90,598.00) | 9,842.00 | 9,841.74 | - | 0.26 |
| 2851000 | 54302 | PUMP STATION MAINTENANCE | 25,000.00 | (15,000.00) | 10,000.00 | 1,972.76 | 1,184.14 | 6,843.10 |
| 2851000 | 54304 | MAINTENANCE OF WELLS | 175,000.00 | 5,598.00 | 180,598.00 | 120,432.77 | 56,128.50 | 4,036.73 |
| 2851000 | 54309 | VEHICLE MAINTENANCE | 11,000.00 | 10,000.00 | 21,000.00 | 14,691.11 | 3,130.26 | 3,178.63 |
| 2851000 | 54311 | MAINTENANCE OF HYDRANTS | 5,000.00 | - | 5,000.00 | 2,536.26 | 5,259.81 | (2,796.07) |
| 2851000 | 54312 | MAINTENANCE OF TRANSMISSION | 120,000.00 | 10,000.00 | 130,000.00 | 97,936.74 | 27,631.64 | 4,431.62 |
| 2851000 | 54313 | MAINTENANCE OF O&M | 16,640.00 | - | 16,640.00 | 12,544.77 | 2,584.65 | 1,510.58 |
| 2851000 | 54421 | VEHICLE ACQUISITION PAYMENT | 88,255.00 | - | 88,255.00 | 64,010.60 | - | 24,244.40 |
| 2851000 | 55200 | PROPERTY LIABILITY INSURANCE | 26,700.00 | - | 26,700.00 | 26,700.00 | - | - |
| 2851000 | 55915 | CONTINGENCY | 100,000.00 | 71,000.00 | 171,000.00 | 8,471.67 | 10,500.00 | 152,028.33 |
| 2851000 | 56195 | CHEMICALS | 400,000.00 | - | 400,000.00 | 277,377.47 | 26,074.71 | 96,547.82 |
| 2851000 | 56220 | ELECTRICITY | 390,000.00 | - | 390,000.00 | 305,392.54 | - | 84,607.46 |
| 2851000 | 56270 | FUEL - UNLEADED/DIESEL | 39,000.00 | - | 39,000.00 | 34,410.21 | 3,431.25 | 1,158.54 |
| 2851000 | 57310 | TOOLS & EQUIPMENT | 10,000.00 | 1,000.00 | 11,000.00 | 7,747.95 | 2,377.18 | 874.87 |
| 2851000 | 57320 | COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT | 9,000.00 | 3,000.00 | 12,000.00 | 8,760.96 | 1,941.18 | 1,297.86 |
| 2851000 | 58320 | BONDS INTEREST | 306,602.00 | - | 306,602.00 | 98,859.37 | - | 207,742.63 |
| 2851000 | 58790 | BONDS PRINCIPAL | 693,942.00 | - | 693,942.00 | 265,877.01 | - | 428,064.99 |
| 2851000 | 58900 | TRAINING | 25,400.00 | - | 25,400.00 | 19,887.26 | 3,321.10 | 2,191.64 |
| 2851000 | 59020 | OPERATING TRF OUT | 70,000.00 | - | 70,000.00 | 76,351.00 | - | (6,351.00) |
| 2851000 | 59030 | CAPITAL | 200,000.00 | - | 200,000.00 | 52,604.39 | 36,629.25 | 110,766.36 |
| 2851000 | 59105 | TRANSFER IN/OUT | 76,351.00 | - | 76,351.00 | - | - | 76,351.00 |
| Total Expenditures | | | 4,635,420.00 | - | 4,635,420.00 | 3,014,990.30 | 202,330.06 | 1,418,099.64 |

65.04%

Town of East Lyme
 Sewer Fund - Revenues and Expenditures
 June 24, 2025 Meeting

| Revenues as of 6/18/25 | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|--------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|--------------|--------------------|--|
| Org | Object | Description | Original Approp | Transfers/ Adjstmts | Revised Budget | YTD Actual | Encumbrances | 2025 Available | |
| 6001000 | 46101 | INTEREST INCOME | (35,000.00) | | (35,000.00) | (5,938.72) | - | (29,061.28) | |
| 6001000 | 48991 | MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE | - | | - | (465.64) | - | 465.64 | |
| 6001000 | 49100 | INTERFUND TRANSFERS | (318,365.00) | | (318,365.00) | (318,365.00) | - | - | |
| 6001000 | 49600 | MONTHLY METERED SEWER SERVICE | (2,053,495.00) | | (474,278.00) | (496,292.70) | - | 22,014.70 | |
| 6001000 | 49601 | METERED WATER SERVICE | (474,278.00) | | (2,053,495.00) | (1,960,843.79) | - | (92,651.21) | |
| 6001000 | 49602 | DELINQUENT INTEREST | (10,000.00) | | (10,000.00) | (11,294.41) | - | 1,294.41 | |
| 6001000 | 49611 | INSPECTION FEES | - | | - | - | - | - | |
| 6001000 | 49612 | MAINTENANCE FEES | (7,800.00) | | (7,800.00) | (8,519.95) | - | 719.95 | |
| 6001000 | 49613 | PERMITS | (3,000.00) | | (3,000.00) | (2,290.00) | - | (710.00) | |
| 6001000 | 49615 | LIEN FEES | - | | - | - | - | - | |
| 6001000 | 49617 | NON-PAYMENT FEES | - | | - | - | - | - | |
| 6001000 | 49999 | NON BUDGET REVENUES | - | | - | - | - | - | |
| Total Revenues | | | (2,901,938.00) | | (2,901,938.00) | (2,804,010.21) | | (97,927.79) | |
| | | | | | | | 96.63% | | |

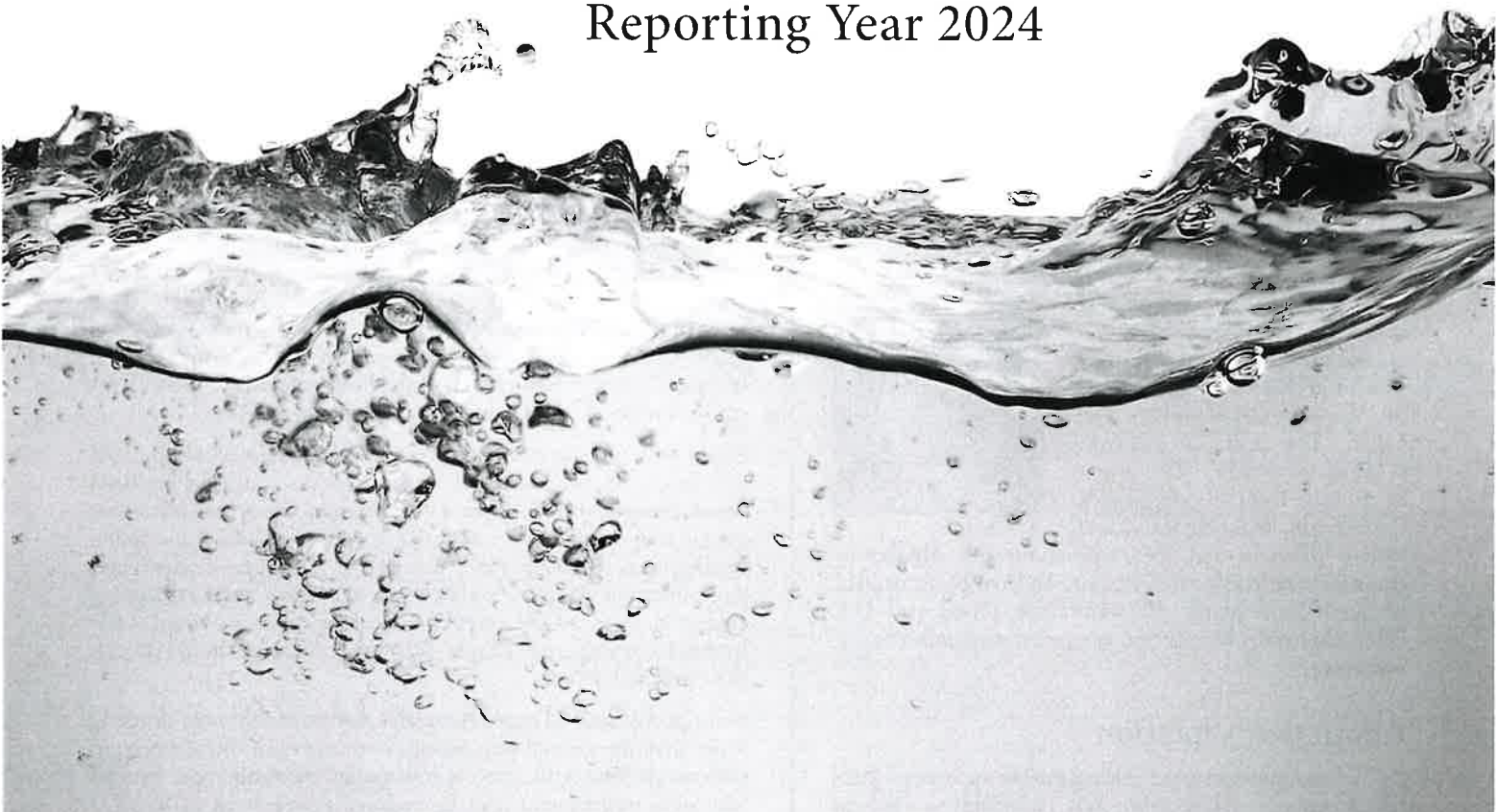
Expenditures as of 6/18/25

| Org | Object | Description | Original Approp | Transfers/ Adjstmnts | Revised Budget | YTD Actual | Encumbrances | 2025 Available |
|---------------------------|--------|-------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|
| 6001000 | 52200 | FICA/ MEDICARE | 47,800.00 | (715.47) | 47,084.53 | 36,244.23 | - | 10,840.30 |
| 6001000 | 54420 | VEHICLE/ EQUIP LEASE | 1,498.00 | 2,995.52 | 4,493.52 | 4,493.52 | - | - |
| 6001001 | 51619 | FIELD SALARIES & WAGES | 335,100.00 | 715.47 | 335,815.47 | 317,858.72 | - | 17,956.75 |
| 6001001 | 51630 | FIELD OVERTIME | 60,800.00 | - | 60,800.00 | 42,068.87 | - | 18,731.13 |
| 6001001 | 52200 | FIELD PERSONNEL BENEFITS | 162,000.00 | 400.00 | 162,400.00 | 166,404.94 | 813.95 | (4,004.94) |
| 6001001 | 54302 | PUMP STATION MAINTENANCE | 85,000.00 | 36,403.34 | 121,403.34 | 51,198.84 | 48,765.54 | 70,204.50 |
| 6001001 | 54304 | MAINTENANCE OF WET WELLS | 70,000.00 | - | 70,000.00 | 27,956.78 | 15,758.00 | 42,043.22 |
| 6001001 | 54306 | MAINTENANCE OF SYSTEMS | 13,000.00 | 27,980.05 | 40,980.05 | 36,529.22 | 4,300.00 | 4,450.83 |
| 6001001 | 54307 | INFILTRATION/ INFLOW IMPROVEM | 2,000.00 | - | 2,000.00 | - | - | 2,000.00 |
| 6001001 | 54308 | TREATMENT PLANT & SYS FEE | 1,107,000.00 | (361,390.61) | 745,609.39 | 745,609.39 | - | - |
| 6001001 | 54309 | VEHICLE MAINTENANCE | 9,000.00 | - | 9,000.00 | 6,469.87 | 2,080.66 | 2,530.13 |
| 6001001 | 54313 | MAINTENANCE OF O&M | 16,640.00 | 2,360.00 | 19,000.00 | 16,414.07 | 449.85 | 2,585.93 |
| 6001001 | 55300 | TELEPHONES | 5,900.00 | (1,500.00) | 4,400.00 | 3,333.35 | 793.85 | 1,066.65 |
| 6001001 | 56100 | MATERIALS & SUPPLIES | 11,500.00 | - | 11,500.00 | 11,695.63 | 1,492.26 | (195.63) |
| 6001001 | 56195 | CHEMICALS | 140,000.00 | 20,000.00 | 160,000.00 | 142,477.02 | 22,491.89 | 17,522.98 |
| 6001001 | 56205 | UTILITIES | 200,000.00 | 15,000.00 | 215,000.00 | 172,971.38 | (0.03) | 42,028.62 |
| 6001001 | 56270 | FUELOIL & GASOLINE | 28,200.00 | (5,000.00) | 23,200.00 | 15,162.74 | 174.50 | 8,037.26 |
| 6001002 | 51619 | ADMIN SALARIES & WAGES | 227,700.00 | - | 227,700.00 | 222,983.28 | - | 4,716.72 |
| 6001002 | 53010 | OUTSIDE SERVICES | 32,100.00 | 14,600.00 | 46,700.00 | 34,796.37 | - | 11,903.63 |
| 6001002 | 53220 | PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT | 4,000.00 | - | 4,000.00 | 768.00 | 375.50 | 3,232.00 |
| 6001002 | 53420 | LEGAL & ACCOUNTING | 18,300.00 | 5,000.00 | 23,300.00 | 20,930.04 | - | 2,369.96 |
| 6001002 | 55200 | INSURANCE P, D & L | 41,400.00 | (1,700.00) | 39,700.00 | 39,700.00 | - | - |
| 6001002 | 56100 | SUPPLIES & MISC | 2,500.00 | 1,210.61 | 3,710.61 | 2,712.64 | - | 997.97 |
| 6001002 | 57900 | DEPRECIATION | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 6001003 | 54370 | NEW SERVICES/ PROJECTS | 80,500.00 | - | 80,500.00 | 80,500.00 | - | - |
| 6001003 | 55915 | CONTINGENCY | 50,000.00 | (31,164.91) | 18,835.09 | (139.99) | 12,800.00 | 18,975.08 |
| 6001003 | 59030 | CAPITAL REPLACEMENT RESERVE | 100,000.00 | - | 100,000.00 | 61,996.80 | 34,923.41 | 38,003.20 |
| 6001003 | 59105 | TRANSFER IN/OUT | 50,000.00 | 274,806.00 | 324,806.00 | 324,806.00 | - | - |
| Total Expenditures | | | 2,901,938.00 | - | 2,901,938.00 | 2,585,941.71 | 145,219.38 | 315,996.29 |

89.11%

ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

Reporting Year 2024



Presented By
**East Lyme Water and
Sewer Commission**

EAST LYME
WATER & SEWER COMMISSION

JUN 24 2025

AGENDA# 11a

PWS ID#: CT0450011



Our Commitment

We are pleased to present to you this year's annual water quality report. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality covering all testing performed between January 1 and December 31, 2024. Included are details about your source of water, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water and providing you with this information because informed customers are our best allies.

Where Does My Water Come From?

The Town of East Lyme customers depend on a water supply that comes from seven groundwater sources. Wells are located throughout the town in two separate aquifers, the Pattagansett and Bride Brook. The water from all seven wells is filtered to remove iron and manganese and then treated for pH adjustment, chlorine disinfection, and fluoridation. The treated water is delivered through an extensive distribution system including three water storage tanks and 10 booster stations.

During the summer months, East Lyme's supply is supplemented with water from the City of New London through a distribution network including over three miles of water main, an elevated water storage tank, and two pumping stations. New London's water comes from lakes and reservoirs in a protected watershed located in Waterford, Montville, and Salem. The principal reservoir is Lake Konomoc. The water is processed using coagulation, flocculation, sedimentation, and carbon filtration and then treated for pH adjustment, chlorine disinfection, fluoridation, and corrosion control. To learn more about the watersheds, please visit U.S. EPA's How's My Waterway at epa.gov/waterdata/how-s-my-waterway.



About Our Violation

The violation occurred during the last quarter of 2024 (October 1 - December 31). The issue involved the collection of samples for haloacetic acids (HAAs) and total trihalomethanes (TTHMs) outside the required sampling window, as per the regulatory schedule. The samples were taken in November instead of December, resulting in a sampling timing violation. This occurred due to an oversight in scheduling, and the incorrect timing was not detected until after the samples were collected. It's important to note that the sample results did not exceed the maximum contaminant level (MCL). The levels measured were within the acceptable range, and water quality was not impacted. To prevent a reoccurrence, we have reviewed and updated our sampling procedures, implemented additional staff training on proper sampling timelines, and put in place a system to ensure that all future samples are taken within the required time frame.

Community Participation

You are invited to join us at our monthly Water and Sewer Commission meetings to hear more about current and future agenda items concerning the water and sewer departments. We generally meet on the fourth Tuesday of each month at 7:00 p.m. at East Lyme Town Hall, 108 Pennsylvania Avenue, Niantic. Our meeting calendar, agendas, minutes, and public hearing information are always posted on the town's website and eltownhall.com/government/boards-commissions/water-sewer-commission/, where you can search old meetings and become more informed on the history of past projects as well as current events.

Important Health Information

Sources of lead in drinking water include corrosion of household plumbing systems and erosion of natural deposits. Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

Sources of copper in drinking water include corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, and leaching from wood preservatives. Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's disease should consult their personal doctor.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants may be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health-care providers. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA)/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

QUESTIONS?

For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please call Ben North, Chief Operating Officer, at (860) 691-4104, or email watersewer@eltownhall.com.

Source Water Assessment

The Connecticut Department of Public Health (DPH), in cooperation with the Department of Energy and Environmental Protection (DEEP), completed source water assessments for all the East Lyme Water Department's public water supply sources. The sources were rated based on their environmental sensitivity, potential risk factors, and source protection needs. The rating does not necessarily imply poor water quality but indicates susceptibility to potential sources of contamination.

The Bride Lake wellfield includes Wells 2A, 3A, and 3B and received a low overall susceptibility rating. The remaining wellfields, which include Gorton Pond (Wells 1A and 6) and Dodge Pond (Well 4A), and Well 5 received moderate overall susceptibility ratings. New London's Lake Konomoc Reservoir received a low susceptibility rating. The source water assessments are available on DPH's website at www.ct.gov/dph/publicdrinkingwater. Go to Source Water Protection, then Connecticut's SWAP Assessment Reports and Findings.

Source Water Protection

Level A aquifer mapping has been completed for all our water supply sources and approved by the state regulatory agencies. The mapping more accurately identifies the zone of influence for our water supply wells and is used to regulate land use activities that may affect water quality.

Safeguard Your Drinking Water

Protection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility. You can help protect your community's drinking water source in several ways:

- Eliminate excess use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides – they contain hazardous chemicals that can reach your drinking water source.
- Pick up after your pets.
- If you have your own septic system, properly maintain it to reduce leaching to water sources, or consider connecting to a public water system.
- Dispose of chemicals properly; take used motor oil to a recycling center.
- Volunteer in your community. Find a watershed or wellhead protection organization in your community and volunteer to help. If there are no active groups, consider starting one. Use U.S. EPA's Adopt Your Watershed to locate groups in your community.
- Organize a storm drain stenciling project with others in your neighborhood. Stencil a message next to the street drain reminding people "Dump No Waste – Drains to River" or "Protect Your Water." Produce and distribute a flyer for households to remind residents that storm drains dump directly into your local water body.

Substances That Could Be in Water

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

Microbial Contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

Inorganic Contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can occur naturally in the soil or groundwater or may result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

Pesticides and Herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

Organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.

Radioactive Contaminants, which can occur naturally or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, U.S. EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily mean that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by contacting the U.S. EPA by calling the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or visiting epa.gov/safewater.

What Causes the Pink Stain on Bathroom Fixtures?

The reddish-pink color frequently noted in bathrooms on shower stalls, tubs, tile, toilets, sinks, and toothbrush holders and on pets' water bowls is caused by the growth of the bacterium *Serratia marcescens*. *Serratia* is commonly isolated from soil, water, plants, insects, and vertebrates (including humans). The bacteria can be introduced into the house through any of these sources. The bathroom provides a perfect environment (moist and warm) for bacteria to thrive.

The best solution to this problem is to clean and dry these surfaces to keep them free from bacteria. Chlorine-based compounds work best, but keep in mind that abrasive cleaners may scratch fixtures, making them more susceptible to bacterial growth. Chlorine bleach can be used periodically to disinfect the toilet and help eliminate the occurrence of the pink residue. Keeping bathtubs and sinks wiped down using a solution that contains chlorine will also help to minimize its occurrence. *Serratia* will not survive in chlorinated drinking water.

To the Last Drop

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) defines drought as a deficiency in precipitation over an extended period of time, usually a season or more, resulting in a water shortage causing adverse impacts on vegetation, animals, and people. Drought strikes in virtually all climate zones, from very wet to very dry.

There are primarily three types of drought: Meteorological Drought refers to the lack of precipitation, or the degree of dryness and the duration of the dry period; Agricultural Drought refers to the agricultural impact of drought, focusing on precipitation shortages, soil water deficits, and reduced groundwater or reservoir levels needed for irrigation; and Hydrological Drought, which pertains to drought that usually occurs following periods of extended precipitation shortfalls that can impact water supply (i.e., stream flow, reservoir and lake levels, groundwater).

Drought is a temporary aberration from normal climatic conditions; thus, it can vary significantly from one region to another. Although normally occurring, human factors such as water demand can exacerbate the duration and impact that drought has on a region. By following simple water conservation measures, you can help significantly reduce the lasting effects of extended drought.

Benefits of Chlorination

Disinfection, a chemical process used to control disease-causing microorganisms by killing or inactivating them, is unquestionably the most important step in drinking water treatment. By far, the most common method of disinfection in North America is chlorination.

Before communities began routinely treating drinking water with chlorine (starting with Chicago and Jersey City in 1908), cholera, typhoid fever, dysentery, and hepatitis A killed thousands of U.S. residents annually. Drinking water chlorination and filtration have helped to virtually eliminate these diseases in the U.S. Significant strides in public health are directly linked to the adoption of drinking water chlorination. In fact, the filtration of drinking water and the use of chlorine are probably the most significant public health advancements in human history.

How chlorination works:

- **Potent Germicide:** Reduction of many disease-causing microorganisms in drinking water to almost immeasurable levels.
- **Taste and Odor:** Reduction of many disagreeable tastes and odors from foul-smelling algae secretions, sulfides, and decaying vegetation.
- **Biological Growth:** Elimination of slime bacteria, molds, and algae that commonly grow in water supply reservoirs, on the walls of water mains, and in storage tanks.
- **Chemical:** Removal of hydrogen sulfide (which has a rotten egg odor), ammonia, and other nitrogenous compounds that have unpleasant tastes and hinder disinfection. It also helps to remove iron and manganese from raw water.

Failure in Flint

The national news coverage of water conditions in Flint, Michigan, has created a great deal of confusion and consternation. The water there has been described as being corrosive; images of corroded batteries and warning labels on bottles of acids come to mind. But is corrosive water bad?

Corrosive water can be defined as a condition of water quality that will dissolve metals (iron, lead, copper, etc.) from metallic plumbing at an excessive rate. There are a few contributing factors, but generally speaking, corrosive water has a pH of less than 7; the lower the pH, the more acidic, or corrosive, the water becomes. (By this definition, many natural waterways throughout the country can be described as corrosive.) While all plumbing will be somewhat affected over time by the water it carries, corrosive water will damage plumbing much more rapidly than water with low corrosivity.

By itself, corrosive water is not a health concern; your morning glass of orange juice is considerably more corrosive than the typical lake or river. What is of concern is that exposure in drinking water to elevated levels of the dissolved metals increases adverse health risks. And therein lies the problem.

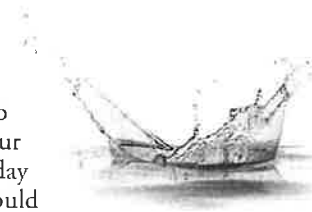
Public water systems are required to maintain their water at optimal conditions to prevent it from reaching corrosive levels. Rest assured that we routinely monitor our water to make sure that what happened in Flint never happens here.

Tap vs. Bottled

Thanks in part to aggressive marketing, the bottled water industry has successfully convinced us all that water purchased in bottles is a healthier alternative to tap water. However, according to a four-year study conducted by the Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC), bottled water is not necessarily cleaner or safer than most tap water. In fact, about 40 percent of bottled water is actually just tap water, according to government estimates.

The FDA is responsible for regulating bottled water, but these rules allow for less rigorous testing and purity standards than those required by the U.S. EPA for community tap water. For instance, the high mineral content of some bottled waters makes them unsuitable for babies and young children. Further, the FDA completely exempts bottled water that's packaged and sold within the same state, which accounts for about 70 percent of all bottled water sold in the United States.

People spend 10,000 times more per gallon for bottled water than they typically do for tap water. If you get your recommended eight glasses a day from bottled water, you could spend up to \$1,400 annually. The same amount of tap water would cost about 49 cents. Even if you installed a filter device on your tap, your annual expenditure would be far less than what you'd pay for bottled water. For a detailed discussion on the NRDC study results, visit goo.gl/Jxb6xG.



FOG (Fats, Oils, and Grease)

You may not be aware of it, but every time you pour fat, oil, or grease (FOG) down your sink (e.g., bacon grease), you are contributing to a costly problem in the sewer collection system. FOG coats the inner walls of the plumbing in your house as well as the walls of underground piping throughout the community. Over time, these greasy materials build up and form blockages in pipes, which can lead to wastewater backing up into parks, yards, streets, and storm drains. These backups allow FOG to contaminate local waters, including drinking water. Exposure to untreated wastewater is a public health hazard. FOG discharged into septic systems and drain fields can also cause malfunctions, resulting in more frequent tank pump-outs and other expenses.

Communities spend billions of dollars every year to unplug or replace grease-blocked pipes, repair pump stations, and clean up costly and illegal wastewater spills. Here are some tips that you and your family can follow to help maintain a well-run system now and in the future:

NEVER:

- Pour FOG down the house or storm drains.
- Dispose of food scraps by flushing them.
- Use the toilet as a wastebasket.

ALWAYS:

- Scrape and collect FOG into a waste container such as an empty coffee can, and dispose of it with your garbage.
- Place food scraps in waste containers or garbage bags for disposal with solid wastes.
- Place a wastebasket in each bathroom for solid wastes like disposable diapers, creams and lotions, and personal hygiene products, including nonbiodegradable wipes.

What Are PFAS?

Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a group of manufactured chemicals used worldwide since the 1950s to make fluoropolymer coatings and products that resist heat, oil, stains, grease, and water. During production and use, PFAS can migrate into the soil, water, and air. Most PFAS do not break down; they remain in the environment, ultimately finding their way into drinking water. Because of their widespread use and their persistence in the environment, PFAS are found all over the world at low levels. Some PFAS can build up in people and animals with repeated exposure over time.

The most commonly studied PFAS are perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS). PFOA and PFOS have been phased out of production and use in the United States, but other countries may still manufacture and use them.

Some products that may contain PFAS include:

- Some grease-resistant paper, fast food containers/wrappers, microwave popcorn bags, pizza boxes
- Nonstick cookware
- Stain-resistant coatings used on carpets, upholstery, and other fabrics
- Water-resistant clothing
- Personal care products (shampoo, dental floss) and cosmetics (nail polish, eye makeup)
- Cleaning products
- Paints, varnishes, and sealants

Even though recent efforts to remove PFAS have reduced the likelihood of exposure, some products may still contain them. If you have questions or concerns about products you use in your home, contact the Consumer Product Safety Commission at (800) 638-2772. For a more detailed discussion on PFAS, please visit bit.ly/3Z5AMm8.

“Thousands have lived without love, not one without water.”

-W.H. Auden

Water Main Flushing

Distribution mains (pipes) convey water to homes, businesses, and hydrants in your neighborhood. The water entering distribution mains is of very high quality; however, water quality can deteriorate in areas of the distribution mains over time. Water main flushing is the process of cleaning the interior of water distribution mains by sending a rapid flow of water through them.

Flushing maintains water quality in several ways. For example, flushing removes sediments like iron and manganese. Although iron and manganese do not pose health concerns, they can affect the taste, clarity, and color of the water. Additionally, sediments can shield microorganisms from the disinfecting power of chlorine, contributing to the growth of microorganisms within distribution mains. Flushing helps remove stale water and ensures the presence of fresh water with sufficient dissolved oxygen and disinfectant levels and an acceptable taste and smell.

During flushing operations in your neighborhood, some short-term deterioration of water quality, though uncommon, is possible. You should avoid tap water for household uses at that time. If you do use the tap, allow your cold water to run for a few minutes at full velocity before use, and avoid using hot water to prevent sediment accumulation in your hot water tank. Please contact us if you have any questions or if you would like more information on our water main flushing schedule.

Tip Top Tap

The most common signs that your faucet or sink is affecting the quality of your drinking water are discolored water, sink or faucet stains, a buildup of particles, unusual odors or tastes, and a reduced flow of water. The solutions to these problems may be in your hands.

Kitchen Sink and Drain

Handwashing, soap scum buildup, and the handling of raw meats and vegetables can contaminate your sink. Clogged drains can lead to unclean sinks and backed-up water in which bacteria (i.e., pink or black slime growth) can grow and contaminate the sink area and faucet, causing a rotten egg odor. Disinfect and clean the sink and drain area regularly and flush with hot water.

Faucets, Screens, and Aerators

Chemicals and bacteria can splash and accumulate on the faucet screen and aerator, which are located on the tip of faucets and can collect particles like sediment and minerals, resulting in a decreased flow from the faucet. Clean and disinfect the aerators or screens on a regular basis.

Check with your plumber if you find particles in the faucet screen, as they could be pieces of plastic from the hot water heater dip tube. Faucet gaskets can break down and cause black, oily slime. If you find this slime, replace the faucet gasket with a higher-quality product. White scaling or hard deposits on faucets and showerheads may be caused by water with high levels of calcium carbonate. Clean these fixtures with vinegar or use water softening to reduce the calcium carbonate levels for the hot water system.

Water Filtration/Treatment Devices

A smell of rotten eggs can be a sign of bacteria on the filters or in the treatment system. The system can also become clogged over time, so regular filter replacement is important. (Remember to replace your refrigerator filter!)

Community Water Fluoridation

The safety and benefits of fluoride are well documented. For over 70 years, U.S. citizens have benefited from drinking water containing fluoride, leading to better dental health. Drinking fluoridated water keeps the teeth strong and has reduced tooth decay by approximately 25 percent in children and adults.

Over the past several decades, there have been major improvements in oral health. Still, tooth decay remains one of the most common chronic diseases of childhood. Community water fluoridation has been identified as the most cost-effective method of delivering fluoride to all members of the community, regardless of age, educational attainment, or income level.

Nearly all water contains some fluoride, but usually not enough to help prevent tooth decay or cavities. Public water systems can add the right amount of fluoride to the local drinking water to prevent tooth decay.

Community water fluoridation is recommended by nearly all public health, medical, and dental organizations in the U.S. Because of its contribution to the dramatic decline in tooth decay, the CDC named community water fluoridation one of the greatest public health achievements of the twentieth century (cdc.gov/fluoridation).

Q&A

Why save water?

Although 80 percent of the Earth's surface is water, only 1 percent is suitable for drinking. The rest is either saltwater or permanently frozen, and we can't drink it, wash with it, or use it to water plants.

Which household activity wastes the most water?

Most people would say the majority of water use comes from showering or washing dishes; however, toilet flushing is by far the largest single use of water in a home (accounting for 40% of total water use). Toilets use about 4 to 6 gallons per flush, so consider an ultra-low-flow (ULF) toilet, which requires only 1.5 gallons.

Should I be concerned about what I'm pouring down my drain?

If your home is served by a sewage system, your drain is an entrance to your wastewater disposal system and eventually to a drinking water source. Consider purchasing environmentally friendly home products whenever possible, and never pour hazardous materials (e.g., car engine oil) down the drain. Check with your health department for more information on proper disposal methods.

How long can I store drinking water?

The disinfectant in drinking water will eventually dissipate, even in a closed container. If that container housed bacteria prior to filling up with the tap water, the bacteria may continue to grow once the disinfectant has dissipated. Some experts believe that water can be stored up to six months before needing to be replaced. Refrigeration will help slow the bacterial growth.

How long does it take a water supplier to produce one glass of treated drinking water?

It can take up to 45 minutes to produce a single glass of drinking water.

Water Conservation Tips

You can play a role in conserving water and save yourself money in the process by becoming conscious of the amount of water your household is using and looking for ways to use less water when possible. In addition to water-conserving behaviors, newer appliances such as low-flush toilets, side-loading washers, and modern dishwashers are big water savers that can offset some of the initial purchase price by the savings you will see on your water and sewer bill. Here are a few additional tips and examples:

- Modern automatic dishwashers use just four gallons for every load of dishes, making them far better at conserving water than washing dishes by hand. Whenever possible, get a run for your money and load it to capacity.
- New side-loading washing machines use far less water than their predecessors. Older top-loading washers typically use between 27 and 54 gallons per load. Modern side-loading washers use as little as seven gallons per load and reduce drying time as well.
- Turn off the tap when brushing your teeth.
- Install a low-flow showerhead that uses as little as 1.25 gallons per minute.
- Check every faucet in your home for leaks. Just a slow drip can waste 15 to 20 gallons a day. Fix it and you can save almost 6,000 gallons per year.
- Check your toilets for leaks by putting a few drops of food coloring in the tank. Watch for a few minutes to see if the color shows up in the bowl. It is not uncommon to lose up to 100 gallons a day from an invisible toilet leak. Fix it and you save more than 30,000 gallons a year. Almost all high-water usage observed inside the home is a result of a faulty toilet flapper.
- Use your water meter to detect hidden leaks. Simply turn off all taps and water-using appliances. Then check the meter after 15 minutes. If it moved, you have a leak.

The smart meters that we recently installed in your home send alerts when continuous consumption, or a leak, is detected. We send postcards to customers to alert them of this condition so the faulty appliance or leak can be repaired before you receive a big bill.

Please note that automatic lawn irrigation devices use a very large quantity of water. Due to a combination of the amount of water these devices use and the increasing-tier rate structure of our water system (which has been in use for many years to encourage water conservation), customers that have these systems pay a high cost for this luxury. If you are on a fixed budget, please only use the system when absolutely necessary. Protect our environment and your wallet!

Information on the Internet

The U.S. EPA (goo.gl/TFAMKc) and CDC (cdc.gov) websites provide a substantial amount of information on many issues relating to water resources, water conservation, and public health. The Connecticut Department of Public Health website (portal.ct.gov/DPH) provides complete and current information on water issues in Connecticut, including valuable information about our watershed.

BY THE NUMBERS



3.4
BILLION

The daily volume gallons of water recycled and reused in the U.S., reducing waste and conserving resources.



28%

The percent reduction in per capita water use in the U.S. since 1980, thanks to efficiency improvements.



99.9%

The percent effectiveness of modern water treatment plants in removing harmful bacteria and viruses from drinking water.



1.2
MILLION

The length in miles of drinking water pipes in the U.S., delivering clean water to millions of homes and businesses daily.



1.7
MILLION

The number of jobs supported by the U.S. water sector.



2

How often in minutes a water main breaks.

Water Treatment Process

The treatment process consists of a series of steps. First, raw well water is pumped from our aquifers and sent to pressurized filter vessels where chlorine is added for oxidation and the removal of naturally occurring iron and manganese. At this point, the water is filtered through layers of fine carbon and silicate sand. As smaller suspended particles are removed, turbidity (a measurement of water clarity) is significantly reduced, and clear water emerges.

Chlorine is added again as a precaution against any bacteria that may still be present and to maintain a safe residual of chlorine in the distribution system. We carefully monitor the amount of chlorine, adding the lowest quantity necessary to protect the safety of your water without compromising taste. Finally, the pH is adjusted to the proper levels, and fluoride is added to prevent tooth decay and promote healthy teeth. As an additional step, a corrosion control additive designed for drinking water use is added to protect your plumbing. The treated water is then pumped through roughly 114 miles of distribution piping and into three water towers across town and your home or business.

Test Results

Our water is monitored for many different kinds of substances on a very strict sampling schedule, and the water we deliver must meet specific health standards. Here, we only show those substances that were detected in our water (a complete list of all our analytical results is available upon request). Remember that detecting a substance does not mean the water is unsafe to drink; our goal is to keep all detects below their respective maximum allowed levels.

Please note that the amount detected of a substance refers to the highest concentration detected in a single sample of that substance in 2024.

The state recommends monitoring for certain substances less than once per year because the concentrations of these substances do not change frequently. In these cases, the most recent sample data is included, along with the year in which the sample was taken. We participated in the fifth stage of the U.S. EPA's Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR5) program by performing additional tests on our drinking water. UCMR5 sampling benefits the environment and public health by providing the U.S. EPA with data on the occurrence of contaminants suspected to be in drinking water to determine if it needs to introduce new regulatory standards to improve drinking water quality. Unregulated contaminant monitoring data is available to the public, so please feel free to contact us if you are interested in obtaining that information. If you would like more information on the U.S. EPA's Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule, please call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

REGULATED SUBSTANCES

| SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE) | YEAR SAMPLED | MCL (MRDL) | MCLG (MRDLG) | AMOUNT DETECTED | RANGE LOW-HIGH | VIOLATION | TYPICAL SOURCE |
|--|--------------|------------|--------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------|--|
| Barium (ppm) | 2023 | 2 | 2 | 0.044 | 0.008-0.044 | No | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Beta/Photon Emitters (pCi/L) | 2023 | 50' | 0 | 33 | ND-33.0 | No | Decay of natural and human-made deposits |
| Chlorine (ppm) | 2024 | [4] | [4] | 1.72 | 0.21-1.72 | No | Water additive used to control microbes |
| Fluoride (ppm) | 2024 | 4 | 4 | 1.59 | 0.26-1.59 | No | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive that promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| Haloacetic Acids [HAA5] ² (ppb) | 2024 | 60 | NA | 11.625 | 1.70-12.40 | No | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Nitrate (ppm) | 2024 | 10 | 10 | 4.27 | ND-4.27 | No | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits |
| TTHMs (total trihalomethanes) ² (ppb) | 2024 | 80 | NA | 25.60 | 11.20-37.30 | No | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Turbidity ¹ (NTU) | 2024 | TT | NA | 0.55 | NA | No | Soil runoff |

Tap water samples were collected for lead and copper analyses from sample sites throughout the community

| SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE) | YEAR SAMPLED | AL | MCLG | AMOUNT DETECTED (BOTH %ILE) | RANGE LOW-HIGH | SITES ABOVE A/TOTAL SITES | VIOLATION | TYPICAL SOURCE |
|-----------------------------|--------------|-----|------|-----------------------------|----------------|---------------------------|-----------|---|
| Copper (ppm) | 2024 | 1.3 | 1.3 | ND-1.04 | ND-1.04 | 0/127 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Lead (ppb) | 2024 | 15 | 0 | ND-16 | ND-16 | 1/127* | No | Lead service lines; Corrosion of household plumbing systems, including fittings and fixtures; Erosion of natural deposits |

SECONDARY SUBSTANCES

| SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE) | YEAR SAMPLED | SMCL | MCLG | AMOUNT DETECTED | RANGE LOW-HIGH | VIOLATION | TYPICAL SOURCE |
|------------------------------|--------------|---------|------|-----------------|----------------|-----------|--------------------------------|
| Manganese ¹ (ppb) | 2024 | 50 | NA | 340 | ND-340 | No | Leaching from natural deposits |
| pH (units) | 2024 | 6.5-8.5 | NA | 7.80 | 7.00-7.80 | No | Naturally occurring |

UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES

| SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE) | YEAR SAMPLED | AMOUNT DETECTED | RANGE LOW-HIGH | TYPICAL SOURCE |
|---|--------------|-----------------|----------------|--------------------------------|
| Calcium (ppm) | 2024 | 19.2 | 4.36-19.2 | Naturally occurring |
| Magnesium (ppm) | 2024 | 8.85 | 1.28-8.85 | Naturally occurring |
| Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid [PFBS] (ppt) | 2023 | 4.8 | ND-4.8 | NA |
| Perfluorohexanoic Acid [PFHxA] (ppt) | 2023 | 5.4 | ND-5.4 | NA |
| Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid [PFOS] (ppt) | 2023 | 7.2 | ND-7.2 | NA |
| Perfluorooctanoic Acid [PFOA] (ppt) | 2023 | 9.2 | ND-9.2 | NA |
| Perfluoropentanoic Acid [PFPeA] (ppt) | 2023 | 5.5 | ND-5.5 | NA |
| Sodium (ppm) | 2024 | 37.2 | 10.4-37.2 | Naturally occurring; Road salt |

¹ The MCL for beta particles is 4 milliurems per year. U.S. EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.

² The value reported in the Amount Detected Column is the highest locational running annual average for the year. The values reported in the range are the lowest and highest samples detected for the year.

³ Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. It is monitored because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of disinfectants.

⁴ We had one elevated level of lead (16 ppb) detected above the AL of 15 ppb. This was due to the water sitting unused in the pipes at the testing site for over nine days, which affected water quality and led to the exceedance. A retest was conducted on August 21, and the result was below the laboratory detection limit. To prevent a recurrence, we implemented a new procedure to require homeowners to sample their water between a minimum resting time of 6 and a maximum of 48 hours to eliminate the possibility of water sitting unused for extended periods and producing false-positive tests. It is always advisable to flush your water after leaving it sitting in the pipes for several days.

⁵ The SMCL for manganese was exceeded only at Well 2A. Since July 2024, Well 2A has been integrated into the treatment process at the Bride Brook treatment plant and is no longer discharging water into the distribution system from its own treatment process. As a result, manganese levels were consistently below the detection limit for the remainder of the year, and this corrective action ensures the exceedance will not occur again.

Definitions

90th %ile: The levels reported for lead and copper represent the 90th percentile of the total number of sites tested. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of our lead and copper detections.

AL (Action Level): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal): 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.

MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

NA: Not applicable.

ND (Not detected): Indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Units): Measurement of the clarity, or turbidity, of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

pCi/L (picocuries per liter): A measure of radioactivity.

Lead in Home Plumbing

Lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. We are responsible for providing high-quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, or doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute-accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead and wish to have your water tested, contact Ben North, Chief Operating Officer, at (860) 691-4104. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at epa.gov/safewater/lead.

To address lead in drinking water, public water systems were required to develop and maintain an inventory of service line materials by October 16, 2024. Developing an inventory and identifying the location of lead service lines (LSL) is the first step for beginning LSL replacement and protecting public health. The water department has sent out mailings and surveys to residents to complete the inventory and is still working toward achieving 100 percent compliance. If you have not yet responded to the mailing or online survey, please do so by emailing waterandsewer@eltownhall.com or calling (860) 691-4104. Please contact us if you would like more information about the inventory or any lead sampling that has been done.

Naturally Occurring Bacteria

The simple fact is bacteria and other microorganisms inhabit our world. They can be found all around us: in our food, on our skin, in our bodies, and in the air, soil, and water. Some are harmful to us and some are not. Coliform bacteria are common in the environment and generally not harmful themselves. The presence of this bacterial form in drinking water is a concern because it indicates that the water may be contaminated with other organisms that can cause disease. Throughout the year, we tested many water samples for coliform bacteria. In that time, none of the samples came back positive for the bacteria.

Federal regulations require that public water that tests positive for coliform bacteria must be further analyzed for fecal coliform bacteria. Fecal coliforms are present only in human and animal waste. Because these bacteria can cause illness, it is unacceptable for fecal coliforms to be present in water at any concentration. Our tests indicate no fecal coliform is present in our water.



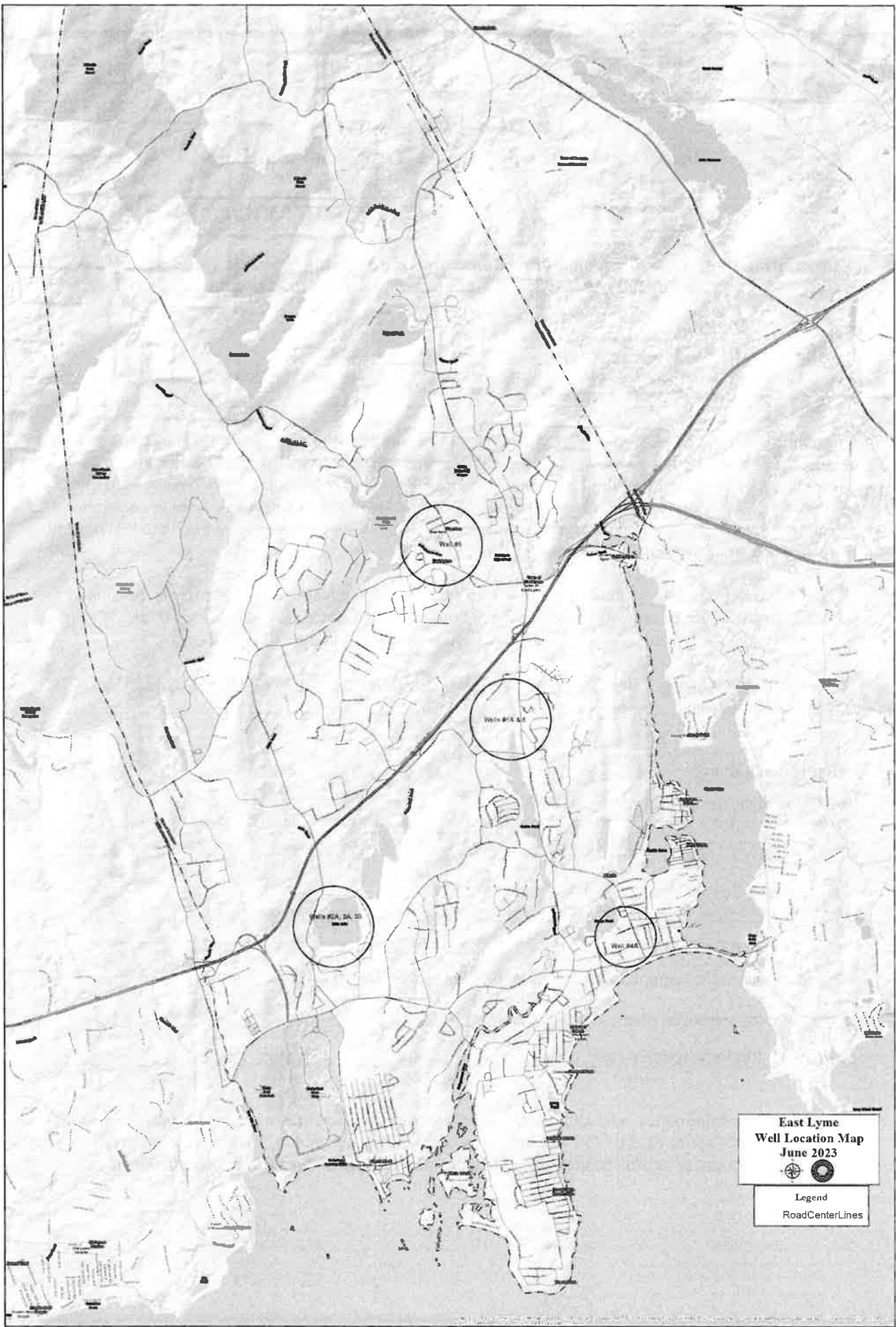
East Lyme Water 2024 Water Quality by Well Site



The below data is meant to supplement the 2025 Consumer Confidence Report and provide location specific water quality data to East Lyme Water customers. Although the water is blended in the distribution system, it may be helpful to see the water quality data by source. Water Treatment Plant and well locations can be seen on the attached map titled: " Well Location Map June 2023".

| Name | MCL [MRDL] | MCLG [MRDLG] | Well 1A & 6 WTP | | | | Well 2A * | | | | Bride Brook WTP (Well 3A & 3B) | | | | Well 4 WTP | | | | Well 5 WTP | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|------------|--------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|------------|-------|-------|------------|
| | | | Average Amount Detected | Highest Amount Detected | Range | Average Amount Detected | Highest Amount Detected | Range | Average Amount Detected | Highest Amount Detected | Range | Average Amount Detected | Highest Amount Detected | Range | Average Amount Detected | Highest Amount Detected | Range | Average Amount Detected | Highest Amount Detected | Range | Average Amount Detected | Highest Amount Detected | Range | | | |
| Chlorine Residual (ppm) | 4 | 4 | 0.66 | 1.05 | 0.33-1.05 | 18.08 | 20.30 | 17.3-20.3 | 0.68 | 1.09 | 0.27-0.88 | 39.61 | 50.80 | 29.6-50.8 | 67.32 | 73.40 | 61.0-73.4 | 0.56 | 1.17 | 0.21-1.17 | 27.97 | 29.6 | 26.5-29.6 | 0.72 | 1.72 | 0.23-1.72 |
| Chloride (ppm) | 250 | NA | 69.65 | 87.40 | 54.9-87.4 | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND |
| Iron (ppm) | 300 | NA | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND |
| Manganese (ppm) | 50 | NA | ND | ND | ND | 0.28 | 0.34 | 0.23-0.34 | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND |
| Hardness (ppm as CaCO3) | NA | NA | 48.38 | 72.90 | 35.8-72.9 | 21.76 | 28.70 | 17.4-28.7 | 22.25 | 25.00 | 19.5-25.0 | 40.15 | 44.00 | 36.1-44.0 | 40.15 | 44.00 | 36.1-44.0 | 24.37 | 26.30 | 22.6-26.3 | 24.37 | 26.30 | 22.6-26.3 | 24.37 | 26.30 | 22.6-26.3 |
| Turbidity (NTU) | NA | NA | 0.22 | 0.55 | <0.05-0.55 | 0.21 | 0.55 | <0.05-0.55 | 0.24 | 0.40 | <0.05-0.40 | 0.02 | 0.40 | <0.05-0.40 | 0.02 | 0.40 | <0.05-0.40 | 0.20 | 0.45 | <0.05-0.45 | 0.20 | 0.45 | <0.05-0.45 | 0.20 | 0.45 | <0.05-0.45 |
| pH | NA | 6.5-8.5 | 7.17 | 7.73 | 7.0-7.73 | 7.27 | 7.65 | 7.02-7.66 | 7.14 | 7.71 | 7.00-7.71 | 7.24 | 7.80 | 7.00-7.80 | 7.24 | 7.80 | 7.00-7.80 | 7.25 | 7.61 | 7.01-7.61 | 7.25 | 7.61 | 7.01-7.61 | 7.25 | 7.61 | 7.01-7.61 |
| Sodium (ppm) | NA | NA | 31.53 | 37.00 | 26.9-37.0 | 13.36 | 17.70 | 10.4-17.7 | 22.17 | 25.80 | 18.9-25.8 | 33.64 | 37.20 | 31.2-37.2 | 33.64 | 37.20 | 31.2-37.2 | 17.69 | 20.30 | 16.6-20.3 | 17.69 | 20.30 | 16.6-20.3 | 17.69 | 20.30 | 16.6-20.3 |
| Sulfate (ppm) | 250 | NA | 13.48 | 17.10 | 10.8-17.1 | 7.36 | 7.87 | 6.71-7.87 | 7.82 | 8.18 | 7.34-8.18 | 10.97 | 11.80 | 9.7-11.8 | 10.97 | 11.80 | 9.7-11.8 | 9.03 | 9.54 | 7.91-9.54 | 9.03 | 9.54 | 7.91-9.54 | 9.03 | 9.54 | 7.91-9.54 |

* Starting July 3rd, 2024, Well 2A's production was routed to the Bridebrook Water Treatment Plant (WTP) for treatment before entering the distribution system. As a result, the Bridebrook WTP data from that date forward includes readings for Wells 3A, 3B, and 2A. Data for Well 2A as an individual source ceased on July 2nd, 2024.



**East Lyme
Well Location Map
June 2023**

Well
RoadCenterLines

Scale
0 800 1600 3200 4800 6400
Feet

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION
Important Information About Your Drinking Water

MONITORING AND/OR REPORTING VIOLATION

Este informe contiene información importante acerca de su agua potable. Haga que alguien lo traduzca para usted, o hable con alguien que lo entienda.

Date: 5/5/2025
PWSID: CT0450011
To: The Customers/Residents of East Lyme Water & Sewer Commission
From: East Lyme Water Department

Our public water system recently violated drinking water monitoring and/or reporting requirements. As a supplier of public drinking water, we are required to monitor the water quality of our water supply to ensure that it meets the current drinking water standards. Failure to conduct monitoring and/or report results of such monitoring to the State Department of Public Health Drinking Water Section constitutes a violation. Although this incident was not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we did to correct this situation.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. We did not complete the monitoring or did not report the results for the requirement(s) listed below:

Disinfectant Byproducts - TTHM & HAA5 (WSF ID: 00600; Monitoring Period: October 1, 2024 - December 31, 2024)

What is being done?

The following areas have been affected:

Sampling was conducted in the month of November, instead of in the prescribed month of December during the sampling quarter.
Sampling revealed normal levels of TTHMs and HAA5s that were below MCLs. The sampling affects the entire town on a quarterly basis.

The following steps are being taken to correct this violation:

The sampling will occur in the correct month of the sampling quarter per water quality monitoring schedule.

We expect to return to compliance or resolve the situation by March 2025
(date)

If you have any questions please contact Benjamin North at 860-691-410 or
(owner, operator or designee) (phone #)
by mail at 108 Pennsylvania Ave, Niantic, CT, 06357
(Street) (Town) (State) (Zip Code)

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

Request for Water & Sewer Commission

TO: Water & Sewer Commission

FROM: Ben North

DATE: June 18, 2025

SUBJECT: 1-in-10 Policy Revisions

Summary of Agenda Item:

The 1-in-10 policy has been updated to reflect new capabilities to detect leaks in the system and other criteria. Among the changes are:

- Reformatted for easier reading
- Raised the criteria for performing an adjustment from 33% water usage increase to 50% and potential bill adjustment amounts
- Properties must have smart meters
- Commercial properties are exempt from sewer usage adjustments
- Leaks must be repaired within 30 days once notified by department of a leak
- Customers that irrigate or have usage patterns indicative of an irrigation system are exempt

Action Needed:

Motion to approve the 1-in-10 policies as revised in June 2025 and as presented by staff.

Attachments:

1-in-10 Water Leak Adjustment, Revised June 2025

Prepared By: Ben North

W&S Agenda
Item No. 12
Date: 6/24/25

East Lyme Water Department

Water Leak Billing Policy: 1-in-10 Water Leak Adjustment

1. General Billing Policy

All East Lyme water customers are responsible for paying for all water that passes through their water meter, whether used intentionally or lost due to leaks, accidents, or neglect. This is in accordance with the current water rate schedule. No billing adjustments will be made, except as described in this policy.

2. Addressing High Water Bills

If you believe your water bill is unusually high, follow these steps:

Step 1: Contact the Department

Call the Water Department at **860-691-4104** or email us at watersewer@eltownhall.com. A customer service specialist will begin by reviewing your account and comparing your current usage to past usage. Due to our Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI) smart meters, we can see your usage and help you determine what is occurring.

Step 2: Identify the Cause

A. If you already know the cause (e.g., major leak, broken pipe), skip ahead to **Section 3**.

B. If you're unsure of the cause, you and the Department may take the following actions:

1. **Toilet Leak Check:** A leaking toilet flapper is a common cause of high usage. To check, place food coloring in the toilet tank. If the color appears in the bowl without flushing, the flapper needs repair or replacement.
 2. **Site Visit:** If no leaks are found inside, a field technician may visit your property. The Department will follow up once the inspection is complete.
 3. **Meter Issues:** If the meter is found to be faulty, it will be repaired or replaced.
 4. **Leak Found:** If a leak is discovered, the customer is responsible for timely repairs. You may be eligible to apply for a **1-in-10 Leak Adjustment** (see Section 3).
 5. **No Issue Found:** If no leaks or meter issues are identified, the full amount of the bill is due.
-

3. Applying for a 1-in-10 Water Leak Adjustment

Once a leak is confirmed and repaired, the property owner may apply for a **1-in-10 Leak Adjustment**—available once every ten years per property with the same owner.

Eligibility Criteria:

A. No previous leak adjustment granted in the last ten years.

B. Water usage must exceed the average of the two prior billing cycles by **at least 50%**, resulting in a potential bill adjustment of:

- \$150+ for a single-family residence
 - \$500+ for a multi-family residence
 - \$1,000+ for non-residential properties
- Adjustments will not be made for smaller overages.*

C. Applicant must be the property owner and agree to the terms of this policy.

D. Applicant must provide written proof that the issue has been resolved:

- **If repaired by a professional:** Include the plumber or contractor invoice.
- **If self-repaired:** Provide a signed letter explaining the repairs made.

E. Properties with **irrigation systems** are not eligible. Usage patterns will be reviewed to verify this.

F. Adjustments will not be granted due to:

- Changes in property use
- Changes in occupancy
- Use of unapproved service lines

G. Commercial or Residential accounts with more than three units will only be granted relief on the water portion of the bill. The sewer portion will remain unadjusted.

H. If a leak is detected via smart meter, the Department will notify the customer.

Customers must take action within **30 days** of notification. If a leak survey is requested, the 30-day period restarts from the survey date.

I. Properties without smart meters or radio-read systems are not eligible for adjustment.

J. If the water did **not enter** the sewer, the sewer portion of the bill may also be adjusted. If it **did enter** the sewer, only the water portion is adjusted.

K. Applications must be submitted within **60 days** of the date on the high bill via email, certified mail, or in-person.

4. How to Apply

Applications can be found on the **Town of East Lyme website** under the Water Department section, or picked up at the Department office (Lower Floor, Town Hall, 108 Pennsylvania Ave).

There are two types of applications:

- **Residential (up to 3 units per meter)**
 - **Residential over 3 units / Mixed Use / Non-Residential**
-

5. Application Review Process

A. Residential (up to 3 units):

- Staff will approve or deny the application.
- A decision will be made within **30–60 days**.
- During this review period, no interest or penalties will accrue on the disputed amount.

B. Residential (over 3 units), Mixed Use, Non-Residential:

- The application will be reviewed by the **Water & Sewer Commission**.
 - The applicant must attend the Commission meeting to present their case.
 - The Commission's decision is final.
-

6. How Adjustments Are Calculated

A. Excess water is determined by subtracting the average usage of the prior two billing cycles from the excessive bill. Half of the difference is considered “excessive use” and used to calculate the adjustment.

B. If the excess water went into the sewer, no sewer adjustment is made.

C. If it did **not** enter the sewer and this can be proven, the sewer charge may be adjusted.

D. If a leak was detected and fixed during a partial billing period, a pro-rated adjustment may be made.

E. If a customer has owned the property for less than two years, the department may elect to monitor usage for 30 to 60 days to gain an accurate representation of usage.

F. Once approved, the adjusted bill must be paid **within 30 days** or it will become delinquent.

G. If the bill was already paid, the Department may issue a refund or apply a credit to the account.

G. For non-residential/mixed-use/over 3-unit properties, staff will calculate a suggested adjustment, but the final amount is at the Commission's discretion. Accounts under this criteria will be adjusted for water use only. The sewer portion of the bill shall not be adjusted.

7. Appeals Process

A. Ineligible Applicants: If denied due to eligibility, customers may appeal to the Water & Sewer Commission within **30 days** of the denial decision. The applicant must attend the hearing or the appeal will be denied. The Commission's decision is final.

B. Disagreement with Staff Decision:

If a residential (up to 3 units) applicant is denied or disagrees with the adjustment, they may appeal to the Commission within **30 days** of the denial decision. Non-residential/mixed-use applications already go to the Commission and therefore have no further appeal.

8. Applicant Acknowledgement

By submitting a 1-in-10 Water Leak Adjustment application, the applicant agrees to comply with all terms and provisions in this policy.

Revision History:

- **Proposed:** June 2025
- **Originally Adopted:** August 24, 1999
- **Revised:** May 22, 2001; February 28, 2017

**East Lyme Water Department
Monthly Report for May 2025**

1. General Statistics

| TASKS PERFORMED BY WATER DEPT | May 2025 | TOTAL THIS YEAR | TOTAL LAST YEAR (Jan 1 to Dec 30) |
|---|-------------------|------------------------|--|
| Meters Installed (New Accounts) | 0 | 4 | 18 |
| New Meters In System | 0 | 84 | New / Total |
| | | | 6843 / 6933 or 99.42% |
| New Service Connections Installed | 2 | 2 | 8 |
| Services and Mains Repaired⁽¹⁾ | 2 Service Leak(s) | 11 | 52 |
| Total Gallons Pumped <i>Millions of Gallons</i> | 44.239 | 195.597 | 633.811 |

(1) Repair or replacement of service line from main to curb stop.

2. Monthly Average Day Demand (MADD)

| | May 2025 | May 2024 | % Difference LY |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|------------------------|
| Water Produced <i>Million Gallons Daily</i> | 1.427 | 1.913 | -25.41% |

MADD as a % of 3.16 MGD available water (24-hour pumping) = 45.16%

MADD as a % of 2.37 MGD available water (18-hour pumping) = 60.21%

Note: Available water based on 2005 Water Supply Plan and subsequent revisions approved February 20, 2007. Figures not adjusted for additional water available from New London during the summer months.

3. Significant Items

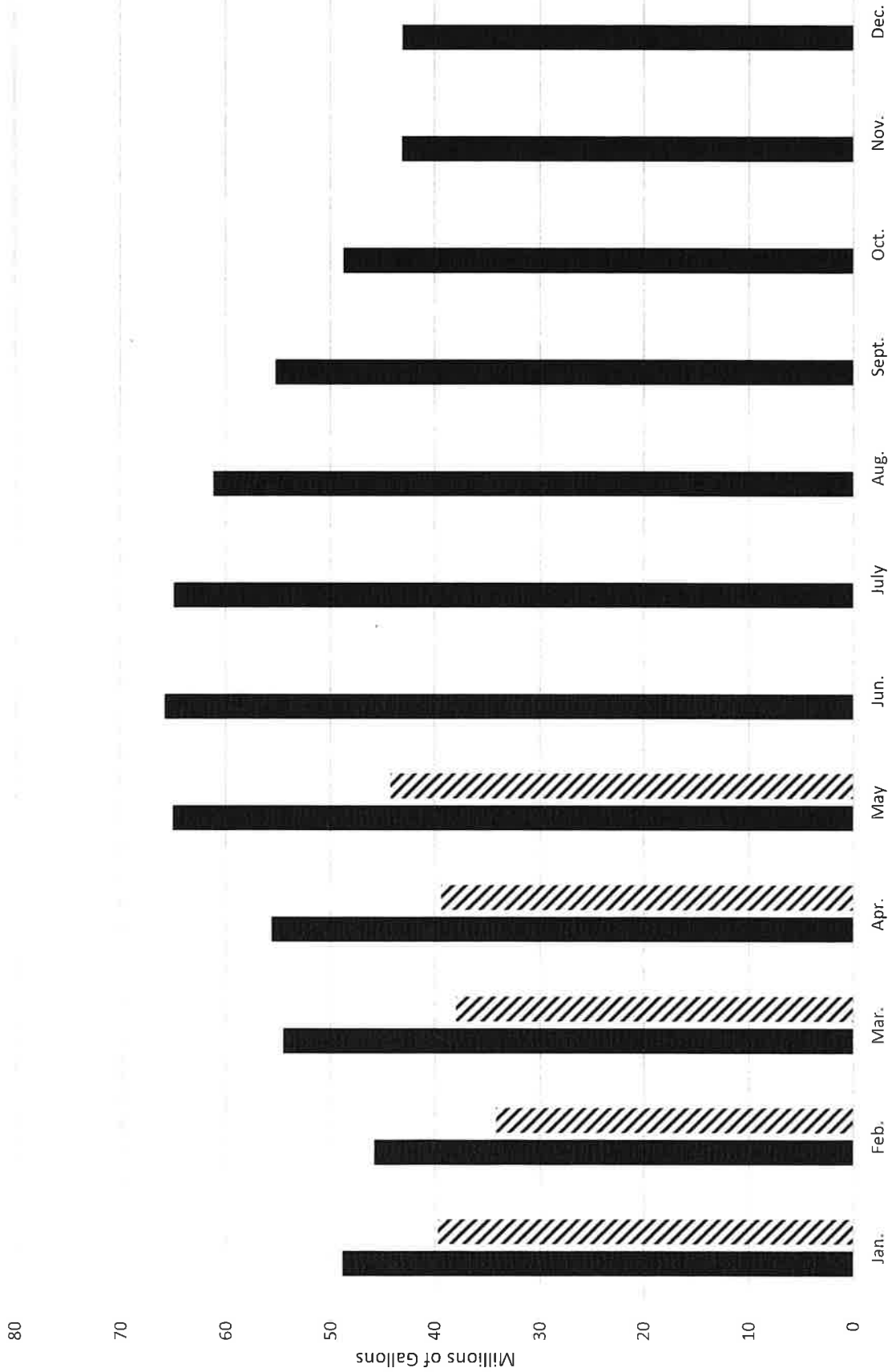
- 1.) Precipitation was 8.74 inches for the month. There are no wells in streamflow-restricted operation at this time.
- 2.) Staff is flushing hydrants as part of its annual program. 90 hydrants were flushed in May, for a total of 286 so far this year. Staff is now making their way South after completing the North end of town. Staff is noticing that flushing in many areas has been expedited by mains running clear more quickly than in the past due to the manganese treatment work at Well 2A.
- 3.) Water department staff recently completed performing valve box work on roads that highway department is preparing to surface treat. This involves cutting out mis-aligned or broken valve boxes and bringing them to proper grade and then marking them so the paver avoids covering over the valves when the road is treated.

EAST LYME
WATER & SEWER COMMISSION

MAY 24 2025

AGENDA# 14a

East Lyme Water - Production by Month



Month

■ 2023 and 2024 Monthly Flow Total ▨ 2025

**EAST LYME WATER DEPARTMENT
Well Production Report May 2025**

| Withdrawals | Well 1A | | Well 2A | | Well 3A | | Well 3B | | Well 4A | | Well 5 | | Well 6 | | Wells 3A/3B | Wells 2A/3A/3B | Daily Total (Wells) | Water From NL | Water To NL | Daily Total (Wells & NL)(3) | |
|----------------------|-----------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|-------------|----------------|---------------------|---------------|-------------|-----------------------------|------|
| | (MGD) | (WL-ft) | (MGD) | (WL-ft) | (MGD) | (WL-ft) | (MGD) | (WL-ft) | (MGD) | (WL-ft) | (MGD) | (WL-ft) | (MGD) | (WL-ft) | (MGD) | (MGD) | (MGD) | (MGD) | (MGD) | (MGD) | |
| Max. Reg./Perm.(1,2) | 1.160 | | 0.864 | | 0.560 | | 0.993 | | 0.547 | | 0.780 | | 0.440 | | 0.993 | 1.857 | 4.784 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 5.784 | |
| 24-hr Pumping | 1.160 | | 0.648 | | 0.446 | | 0.993 | | 0.324 | | 0.619 | | 0.440 | | 1.439 | 2.087 | 4.630 | 0.500 | NA | 5.130 | |
| 18-hr Pumping | 0.870 | | 0.486 | | 0.335 | | 0.745 | | 0.243 | | 0.464 | | 0.330 | | 1.080 | 1.566 | 3.473 | 0.500 | NA | 3.973 | |
| SFR 24-hr Pumping(2) | 1.160 | | 0.648 | | 0.446 | | 0.993 | | 0.324 | | 0.000 | | 0.000 | | 0.993 | 1.641 | 3.125 | 0.500 | NA | 3.625 | |
| SFR 18-hr Pumping | 0.870 | | 0.486 | | 0.335 | | 0.745 | | 0.243 | | 0.000 | | 0.000 | | 0.745 | 1.231 | 2.344 | 0.500 | NA | 2.844 | |
| Monthly Average | 0.242 | | 0.188 | | 0.140 | | 0.344 | | 0.000 | | 0.205 | | 0.310 | | 0.484 | 0.671 | 1.427 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 1.427 | |
| Date | *Alert* Trigger | 12.0 | 4.0 | 15.0 | 20.0 | 6.0 | 18.0 | 22.0 | | | | | | | | | | | | Precip | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | inches | |
| 5/1/2025 | 0.361 | 13.4 | 0.132 | 11.0 | 0.095 | 14.9 | 0.229 | 23.8 | 0.000 | 14.20 | 0.197 | 32.7 | 0.250 | 34.1 | 0.324 | 0.456 | 1.264 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 1.264 | 0.00 |
| 5/2/2025 | 0.314 | 18.9 | 0.179 | 35.0 | 0.141 | 43.3 | 0.333 | 36.9 | 0.000 | 14.20 | 0.190 | 11.6 | 0.217 | 41.2 | 0.474 | 0.653 | 1.374 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 1.374 | 0.25 |
| 5/3/2025 | 0.379 | 13.1 | 0.168 | 11.0 | 0.128 | 41.4 | 0.306 | 23.9 | 0.000 | 14.20 | 0.202 | 32.7 | 0.262 | 32.9 | 0.434 | 0.602 | 1.445 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 1.445 | 0.00 |
| 5/4/2025 | 0.378 | 13.1 | 0.153 | 11.0 | 0.129 | 15.1 | 0.312 | 24.1 | 0.000 | 14.20 | 0.166 | 32.9 | 0.261 | 33.1 | 0.441 | 0.594 | 1.399 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 1.399 | 0.07 |
| 5/5/2025 | 0.353 | 13.2 | 0.180 | 12.0 | 0.114 | 14.5 | 0.276 | 24.1 | 0.000 | 14.20 | 0.195 | 11.2 | 0.244 | 32.7 | 0.390 | 0.570 | 1.362 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 1.362 | 0.97 |
| 5/6/2025 | 0.375 | 13.6 | 0.172 | 35.0 | 0.129 | 43.4 | 0.312 | 37.0 | 0.000 | 14.20 | 0.200 | 11.9 | 0.259 | 33.0 | 0.441 | 0.612 | 1.446 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 1.446 | 1.72 |
| 5/7/2025 | 0.382 | 19.4 | 0.179 | 36.0 | 0.134 | 43.6 | 0.321 | 25.2 | 0.000 | 14.50 | 0.187 | 33.5 | 0.263 | 40.8 | 0.455 | 0.634 | 1.466 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 1.466 | 0.39 |
| 5/8/2025 | 0.412 | 19.5 | 0.173 | 35.0 | 0.130 | 43.5 | 0.315 | 37.2 | 0.000 | 14.50 | 0.203 | 11.3 | 0.284 | 41.3 | 0.445 | 0.618 | 1.517 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 1.517 | 0.00 |
| 5/9/2025 | 0.345 | 19.5 | 0.200 | 35.0 | 0.148 | 43.5 | 0.357 | 37.1 | 0.000 | 14.50 | 0.196 | 11.4 | 0.238 | 41.2 | 0.505 | 0.705 | 1.484 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 1.484 | 0.00 |
| 5/10/2025 | 0.344 | 14.1 | 0.142 | 34.0 | 0.109 | 43.4 | 0.266 | 37.0 | 0.000 | 14.50 | 0.171 | 12.4 | 0.238 | 33.3 | 0.375 | 0.516 | 1.269 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 1.269 | 1.57 |
| 5/11/2025 | 0.411 | 14.1 | 0.187 | 12.0 | 0.136 | 14.7 | 0.331 | 24.8 | 0.000 | 14.50 | 0.210 | 12.2 | 0.284 | 34.1 | 0.467 | 0.653 | 1.558 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 1.558 | 0.00 |
| 5/12/2025 | 0.367 | 14.1 | 0.200 | 36.0 | 0.157 | 43.6 | 0.377 | 37.3 | 0.000 | 14.50 | 0.219 | 11.3 | 0.254 | 33.5 | 0.534 | 0.734 | 1.574 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 1.574 | 0.00 |
| 5/13/2025 | 0.398 | 14.0 | 0.184 | 11.0 | 0.115 | 14.3 | 0.283 | 24.3 | 0.000 | 14.50 | 0.196 | 12.3 | 0.275 | 33.3 | 0.398 | 0.582 | 1.451 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 1.451 | 0.00 |
| 5/14/2025 | 0.285 | 19.7 | 0.177 | 11.0 | 0.152 | 43.4 | 0.367 | 37.0 | 0.000 | 14.50 | 0.153 | 33.5 | 0.197 | 41.8 | 0.519 | 0.696 | 1.331 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 1.331 | 0.00 |
| 5/15/2025 | 0.376 | 14.1 | 0.135 | 12.0 | 0.126 | 14.1 | 0.308 | 24.8 | 0.000 | 14.50 | 0.178 | 11.9 | 0.259 | 33.6 | 0.434 | 0.569 | 1.382 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 1.382 | 0.44 |
| 5/16/2025 | 0.347 | 19.4 | 0.180 | 12.0 | 0.129 | 43.3 | 0.315 | 36.8 | 0.000 | 14.50 | 0.164 | 13.4 | 0.239 | 41.8 | 0.444 | 0.624 | 1.374 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 1.374 | 0.00 |
| 5/17/2025 | 0.371 | 14.1 | 0.175 | 36.0 | 0.135 | 43.7 | 0.327 | 37.4 | 0.000 | 14.50 | 0.192 | 11.2 | 0.256 | 33.6 | 0.462 | 0.637 | 1.456 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 1.456 | 0.00 |
| 5/18/2025 | 0.424 | 19.8 | 0.199 | 13.0 | 0.154 | 14.4 | 0.382 | 25.0 | 0.000 | 14.50 | 0.212 | 11.2 | 0.293 | 41.9 | 0.536 | 0.735 | 1.664 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 1.664 | 0.10 |
| 5/19/2025 | 0.358 | 19.4 | 0.226 | 12.0 | 0.156 | 14.8 | 0.392 | 24.6 | 0.000 | 14.50 | 0.168 | 32.7 | 0.247 | 41.2 | 0.548 | 0.774 | 1.547 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 1.547 | 0.00 |
| 5/20/2025 | 0.378 | 19.4 | 0.157 | 11.0 | 0.152 | 13.7 | 0.369 | 24.3 | 0.000 | 14.50 | 0.206 | 32.8 | 0.261 | 41.7 | 0.521 | 0.678 | 1.523 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 1.523 | 0.00 |
| 5/21/2025 | 0.138 | 13.7 | 0.206 | 11.0 | 0.133 | 14.4 | 0.335 | 24.1 | 0.000 | 14.50 | 0.215 | 11.3 | 0.372 | 33.2 | 0.468 | 0.674 | 1.399 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 1.399 | 0.00 |
| 5/22/2025 | 0.000 | 0.0 | 0.222 | 35.0 | 0.150 | 43.4 | 0.378 | 36.8 | 0.000 | 14.50 | 0.197 | 32.9 | 0.382 | 27.7 | 0.528 | 0.750 | 1.329 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 1.329 | 1.05 |
| 5/23/2025 | 0.000 | 0.0 | 0.148 | 11.0 | 0.122 | 13.7 | 0.303 | 24.0 | 0.000 | 14.50 | 0.224 | 33.1 | 0.388 | 29.6 | 0.425 | 0.573 | 1.185 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 1.185 | 0.94 |
| 5/24/2025 | 0.000 | 0.0 | 0.227 | 12.0 | 0.163 | 14.3 | 0.407 | 24.6 | 0.000 | 14.50 | 0.219 | 11.2 | 0.440 | 29.4 | 0.570 | 0.797 | 1.456 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 1.456 | 0.07 |
| 5/25/2025 | 0.000 | 0.0 | 0.233 | 11.0 | 0.170 | 13.6 | 0.430 | 24.4 | 0.000 | 14.50 | 0.253 | 11.2 | 0.440 | 41.5 | 0.600 | 0.833 | 1.526 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 1.526 | 0.09 |
| 5/26/2025 | 0.000 | 0.0 | 0.212 | 11.0 | 0.160 | 14.1 | 0.401 | 24.4 | 0.000 | 14.50 | 0.279 | 11.6 | 0.440 | 30.7 | 0.561 | 0.773 | 1.492 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 1.492 | 0.00 |
| 5/27/2025 | 0.000 | 0.0 | 0.275 | 12.0 | 0.208 | 14.6 | 0.526 | 24.2 | 0.000 | 14.50 | 0.229 | 10.4 | 0.440 | 39.2 | 0.734 | 1.008 | 1.677 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 1.677 | 0.00 |
| 5/28/2025 | 0.000 | 0.0 | 0.203 | 11.0 | 0.113 | 43.0 | 0.290 | 36.2 | 0.000 | 14.50 | 0.280 | 32.7 | 0.360 | 41.1 | 0.403 | 0.606 | 1.246 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 1.246 | 0.00 |
| 5/29/2025 | 0.000 | 0.0 | 0.180 | 11.0 | 0.156 | 14.2 | 0.376 | 24.2 | 0.000 | 14.50 | 0.204 | 11.5 | 0.389 | 29.3 | 0.532 | 0.712 | 1.305 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 1.305 | 0.35 |
| 5/30/2025 | 0.000 | 0.0 | 0.196 | 11.0 | 0.133 | 13.5 | 0.339 | 24.0 | 0.000 | 14.50 | 0.239 | 11.5 | 0.436 | 29.2 | 0.472 | 0.668 | 1.343 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 1.343 | 0.10 |
| 5/31/2025 | 0.000 | 0.0 | 0.221 | 11.0 | 0.156 | 14.2 | 0.393 | 24.6 | 0.000 | 14.50 | 0.199 | 11.2 | 0.428 | 29.2 | 0.549 | 0.769 | 1.396 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 1.396 | 0.63 |
| Average | 0.242 | 11.0 | 0.188 | 18.3 | 0.140 | 26.4 | 0.344 | 28.8 | 0.000 | 14.44 | 0.205 | 18.5 | 0.310 | 35.5 | 0.484 | 0.671 | 1.427 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 1.427 | 0.27 |
| Minimum | 0.000 | 0.0 | 0.132 | 11.0 | 0.095 | 13.5 | 0.229 | 23.8 | 0.000 | 14.20 | 0.153 | 10.4 | 0.197 | 27.7 | 0.324 | 0.456 | 1.185 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 1.185 | 0.00 |
| Maximum | 0.424 | 19.8 | 0.275 | 36.0 | 0.208 | 43.7 | 0.526 | 37.4 | 0.000 | 14.50 | 0.280 | 33.5 | 0.440 | 41.9 | 0.734 | 1.008 | 1.677 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 1.677 | 1.72 |
| Total | 7.496 | | 5.817 | | 4.333 | | 10.654 | | 0.000 | | 6.343 | | 9.596 | | 14.987 | 20.804 | 44.239 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 44.239 | 8.74 |

Notes:

- MGD = Million Gallons Per Day
- WL = Water (in feet) above the airline or pressure transducer (set approximately 4 ft above the pump suction for each well; 17 ft above suction for Well 4A).
- SFR = stream flow restrictions (Wells 5 and 6 not operating).
- NR = No Reading Available
- (1) A condition of the Well 3A diversion permit limits the combined maximum withdrawal from Wells 2A, 3A, and 3B to 1.857 mgd.
- (2) Another condition of the Well 3A permit restricts the combined maximum withdrawal from Wells 3A and 3B to 0.864 mgd during "low" stream flow. If Well 3A is not pumped, Well 3B alone can be pumped at 0.993 mgd during "low" stream flow.
- (3) Totals represent well production plus water from New London. Does not include water to New London.

| | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------|----------------------|
| % Recvd. of Total Monthly Demand | 0.00 | Total Monthly Demand |
| % of Total Sent to NL (Wells) | 0.00 | 44.239 |
| Running Total (water received 2023) | 0.000 | |
| Goal | 14.850 | |
| % of Goal | 0.00 | |
| Running Total (water sent to NL 2023) | 0.000 | |
| Goal | 25.074 | |
| % of Goal | 0.00 | |

June 2025

East Lyme Sewer Maintenance Report for May 2025

1. Sewer tie-ins, inspections and CBYDs at various locations
2. Daily chemical machine checks and maintenance
3. Monthly alarm tests and meter readings
4. Daily station maintenance checks
5. General Sewer Pump Station Maintenance
6. General equipment maintenance
7. Monitor Odor Control System 31 Arbor Xing for H2s
8. Monitor Oder Control System. 170 Giants Neck Rd for H2S Turned off for Winter
9. Monitor H2S (Point O Woods)
10. O/M Maintenance

EAST LYME
WATER & SEWER COMMISSION

JUN 24 2025

AGENDA# 14b

Sewer Department Monthly Report

Tuesday, June 24, 2025

Data For the Month of: May 2025
Monthly Running Avg: 848,266 GPD
Daily Avg: 1,001,494 GPD
Daily Max: 1,120,000 GPD
Daily Min: 874,000 GPD

Daily Average as a Percent of Monthly Running Average: 84.70%

State CT Flows:

| | DOC | Camp Nett | Rocky Neck | POW | Pine Grove | Total |
|-----------------------------------|---------|-----------|------------|---------|------------|---------|
| Actual GPD AVG. | 142,721 | 10,071 | 0 | 26,003 | 40,000 | 218,795 |
| Design GPD AVG. | 250,000 | 58,400 | 24,600 | 105,000 | 40,000 | 478,000 |
| % of Design GPD | 57.1% | 17.24% | 0 | 24.76% | 100.00% | 45.77% |
| % of East Lyme Average Daily Flow | 16.83% | 1.19% | 0.00% | 3.07% | 4.72% | 25.79% |
| % of East Lyme 1.5 MGD Allotment | 9.51% | 0.67% | 0.00% | 1.73% | 2.67% | 14.59% |

EAST LYME SEWER FLOWS - HISTORY

| | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | % +/- Prev. Yr. | Precip. 2025 (in.) |
|--------------|-----------|---------|---------|-----------|-----------|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------------|----------------------------|
| JAN. | 787,646 | 747,284 | 784,837 | 781,519 | 1,090,311 | 849,497 | 938,302 | 942,646 | 1,029,157 | 1,177,819 | 832,968 | -29.28% | 1.45 |
| FEB. | 832,681 | 809,701 | 765,648 | 865,263 | 842,611 | 859,175 | 911,422 | 988,646 | 997,413 | 912,457 | 836,250 | -8.35% | 3.88 |
| MAR. | 1,017,280 | 790,851 | 777,452 | 927,771 | 893,805 | 832,803 | 886,441 | 948,873 | 984,116 | 1,048,941 | 875,581 | -16.53% | 4.72 |
| APR. | 938,861 | 796,611 | 897,161 | 778,780 | 918,456 | 885,983 | 962,591 | 965,456 | 1,015,438 | 1,066,788 | 912,157 | -14.50% | 3.68 |
| MAY | 913,816 | 777,446 | 872,268 | 746,049 | 947,042 | 900,485 | 951,501 | 922,857 | 1,061,763 | 989,756 | 1,001,494 | 1.19% | 8.74 |
| JUN. | 880,190 | 815,281 | 849,504 | 906,535 | 875,000 | 882,463 | 976,981 | 989,299 | 984,241 | 966,701 | | | |
| JUL. | 1,048,427 | 879,952 | 883,851 | 1,026,307 | 977,552 | 853,930 | 1,047,771 | 995,433 | 1,086,674 | 991,582 | | | |
| AUG. | 977,543 | 868,636 | 873,017 | 905,718 | 932,181 | 911,419 | 978,158 | 1,000,871 | 1,063,381 | 955,027 | | | |
| SEPT. | 878,563 | 762,544 | 769,493 | 875,918 | 833,237 | 823,590 | 1,051,008 | 921,227 | 1,020,678 | 851,600 | | | |
| OCT. | 861,521 | 738,247 | 752,273 | 903,915 | 806,576 | 812,506 | 917,384 | 905,482 | 1,053,620 | 813,935 | | | |
| NOV. | 803,842 | 709,481 | 732,848 | 871,111 | 815,129 | 786,482 | 937,414 | 864,223 | 954,365 | 787,600 | | | |
| DEC. | 788,121 | 728,649 | 728,437 | 894,050 | 927,335 | 896,694 | 895,121 | 950,524 | 1,057,605 | 853,600 | | | |
| AVG | 894,041 | 785,390 | 807,232 | 873,578 | 904,936 | 857,919 | 954,508 | 949,628 | 1,025,704 | 951,317 | 891,690 | -13.49% | 4.49 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | Precip. Total 22.47 |

EAST LYME SEWER FLOWS - HISTORY

| | AVG. Prev. Years | | | | | | | | | | | | % +/- AVG. Prev. Years | Precip. 2025 (in.) |
|--------------|------------------|---------|---------|-----------|-----------|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------|-----------|------------------------|--------------------|
| | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2025 | | |
| JAN. | 787,646 | 747,284 | 784,837 | 781,519 | 1,090,311 | 849,497 | 938,302 | 942,646 | 1,029,157 | 1,177,819 | 912,902 | 832,968 | -8.8% | 1.45 |
| FEB. | 832,681 | 809,701 | 765,648 | 865,263 | 842,611 | 859,175 | 911,422 | 988,646 | 997,413 | 912,457 | 878,502 | 836,250 | -4.8% | 3.88 |
| MAR. | 1,017,280 | 790,851 | 777,452 | 927,771 | 893,805 | 832,803 | 886,441 | 948,873 | 984,116 | 1,048,941 | 910,833 | 875,581 | -3.9% | 4.72 |
| APR. | 938,861 | 796,611 | 897,161 | 778,780 | 918,456 | 885,983 | 962,591 | 965,456 | 1,015,438 | 1,066,788 | 922,613 | 912,157 | -1.15% | 3.68 |
| MAY | 913,816 | 777,446 | 872,268 | 746,049 | 947,042 | 900,485 | 951,501 | 922,857 | 1,061,763 | 989,756 | 908,298 | 1,001,494 | 9.31% | 8.74 |
| JUN. | 880,190 | 815,281 | 849,504 | 906,535 | 875,000 | 882,463 | 976,981 | 989,299 | 984,241 | 966,607 | 912,610 | | | |
| JUL. | 1,048,427 | 879,952 | 883,851 | 1,026,307 | 977,552 | 853,930 | 1,047,771 | 995,433 | 1,086,674 | 991,582 | 979,148 | | | |
| AUG. | 977,543 | 868,636 | 873,017 | 905,718 | 932,181 | 911,419 | 978,158 | 1,000,871 | 1,063,381 | 955,027 | 946,595 | | | |
| SEPT. | 878,563 | 762,544 | 769,493 | 875,918 | 833,237 | 823,590 | 1,051,008 | 921,227 | 1,020,678 | 851,600 | 878,786 | | | |
| OCT. | 861,521 | 738,247 | 752,273 | 903,915 | 806,576 | 812,506 | 917,384 | 905,482 | 1,053,620 | 813,935 | 856,546 | | | |
| NOV. | 803,842 | 709,481 | 732,848 | 871,111 | 815,129 | 786,482 | 937,414 | 864,223 | 954,365 | 787,600 | 826,250 | | | |
| DEC. | 788,121 | 728,649 | 728,437 | 894,050 | 927,335 | 896,694 | 895,121 | 950,524 | 1,057,605 | 853,600 | 872,014 | | | |
| AVG. | 894,041 | 785,390 | 807,232 | 873,578 | 904,936 | 857,919 | 954,508 | 949,628 | 1,025,704 | 951,309 | 900,425 | 891,690 | -1.9% | 4.49 |

Precip. Total 22.47

East Lyme Sewer Department

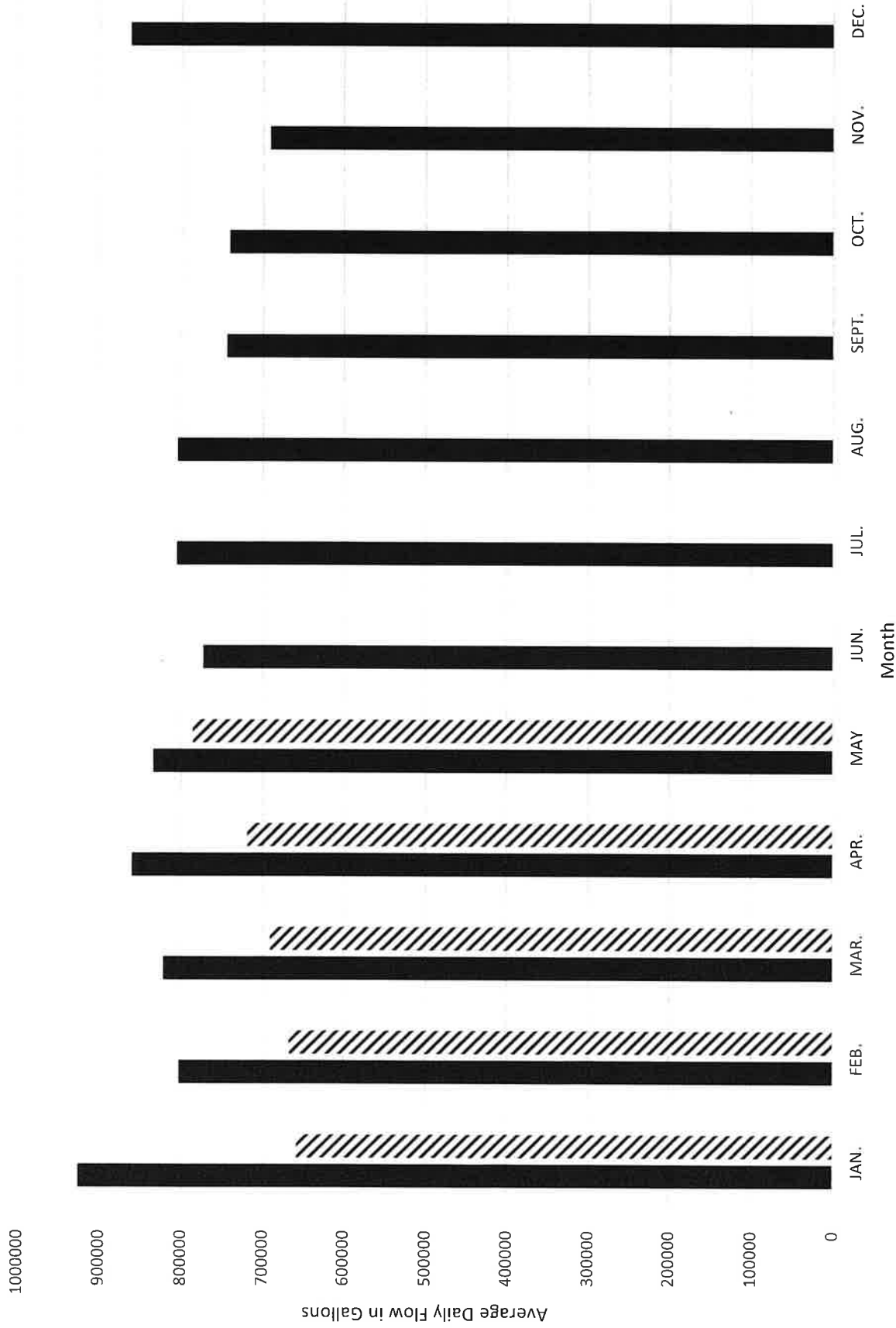
Monthly Average Day Wastewater Flows (MGD)

Tuesday, June 24, 2025

Sewer Flows for the Month of May

| Year | Month | Total Daily Combined Flows from East Lyme and State | | | | State Average Daily Flows by Facility | | | | | | State Allocation (0.478 MGD) | | | | East Lyme Allocation (1.022 MGD) | | | | | |
|--|-------------|---|-------|-------|-----------|---------------------------------------|-------|------------|-------------|--------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|-------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------|-------|--|-----|--|
| | | Niantic Sewer Pump Station Flows | | DOC | Camp Nett | Rocky Neck | POW | Pine Grove | Daily Usage | Capacity Remaining | Percent Capacity Remaining | Daily Usage | Capacity Remaining | Percent Capacity Remaining | Daily Usage | Capacity Remaining | Percent Capacity Remaining | | | | |
| 2025 | January | Average | 0.833 | 0.909 | 0.776 | 0.120 | 0.008 | 0.000 | 0.007 | 0.040 | 0.175 | 0.303 | 63% | 0.658 | 0.364 | 36% | | | | | |
| | February | | 0.836 | 1.071 | 0.751 | 0.116 | 0.006 | 0.000 | 0.008 | 0.040 | 0.169 | 0.309 | 65% | 0.667 | 0.355 | 35% | | | | | |
| | March | | 0.876 | 1.047 | 0.795 | 0.121 | 0.011 | 0.000 | 0.012 | 0.040 | 0.185 | 0.293 | 61% | 0.691 | 0.331 | 32% | | | | | |
| | April | | 0.912 | 0.999 | 0.874 | 0.133 | 0.008 | 0.000 | 0.012 | 0.040 | 0.193 | 0.285 | 60% | 0.719 | 0.303 | 30% | | | | | |
| | May | | 1.005 | 1.120 | 0.874 | 0.143 | 0.010 | 0.000 | 0.026 | 0.040 | 0.219 | 0.259 | 54% | 0.786 | 0.236 | 23% | | | | | |
| | June | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | July | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | August | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | September | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | October | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | November | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | December | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Annual Avg. | | 0.892 | 1.029 | 0.814 | 0.127 | 0.009 | 0.000 | 0.013 | 0.040 | 0.188 | 0.290 | 61% | 0.704 | 0.318 | 31% | | | | | |
| | (Jan - Dec) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>All figures reported in Million Gallons Daily (MGD)</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Rolling 2 Year Average | | 0.770 | | 0.252 | | 25% | |

East Lyme Sewer Average Daily Flow Last Year vs 2 Year Average



■ 2023 and 2024 Average Daily Flow
▨ 2025