

SOUTHEASTERN CONNECTICUT WATER AUTHORITY (SCWA)
WATER QUALITY REPORT - June 2021
TOWN OF PRESTON, LINCOLN PARK VILLAGE

We're pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. Southeastern Connecticut Water Authority (SCWA) is your contract water service provider. The Town of Preston owns the water system that serves you and monitors SCWA's operation. Additionally, SCWA is a publicly owned organization governed by representatives from Southeastern Connecticut, and is very receptive to customer concerns.

This Water Quality Report shows that your drinking water is safe and meets federal and state requirements.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact SCWA customer service at (860) 464-0232 or through our website www.WaterAuthority.org. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled Authority Board meetings. They are held the second Monday of each month at 5:15 PM at 1649 Route 12, Gales Ferry, CT. The meeting schedule for the remainder of 2021 is July 12, August 9, September 13, October 18, November 8, and December 13. Additional information on meeting dates and times can be obtained by calling SCWA customer service at (860) 464-0232.

SCWA routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This report shows the results of the monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2020. A table of "Testing Results" identifies those constituents that were detected in the Lincoln Park Village water sources and water system. As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk.

The water source for this system is a well located within Lincoln Park Village, which provides high quality, safe groundwater. The Connecticut Department of Public Health has conducted a water assessment of the water source for your water system. The assessment found that the public drinking water source for this water system has a moderate susceptibility to potential sources of contamination. The assessment report can be found on the Department of Public Health's website: http://www.ct.gov/dph/cwp/view.asp?a=3139&q=398262&dphNav_GID=1824. The assessment report is also available at SCWA's office.

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 be naturally occurring or 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 be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Non-Detects (ND) - laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

Parts per million (ppm) – one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) - nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The MCL is 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.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The MCLG is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

TEST RESULTS						
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants						
Turbidity	N	.4	NTU	N.A.	5	Soil runoff
Radioactive Contaminants						
Alpha emitters	N	ND	pCi/l	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	N	1.1	ppb	0	30	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined radium	N	ND	pCi/l	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants						
Barium	N	30	ppb	2000	2000	Discharge or drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Copper	N	330	ppb	1300	AL=1300	Erosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	N	2.5	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate	N	90	ppb	10,000	10,000	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Other Contaminants (non-regulated)

Chloride detected at 30.1 ppm

Sodium detected at 10.9 ppm

Sulfate detected at 13.3 ppm

Total Coliform: Total coliforms are a group of related bacteria that are (with few exceptions) not harmful to humans. A variety of bacteria, parasites, and viruses, known as pathogens, can potentially cause health problems if humans ingest them. EPA considers total coliforms a useful indicator of other pathogens for drinking water. Total coliforms are used to determine the adequacy of water treatment and the integrity of the distribution system.

A routine bacteria sample taken on June 6, 2018 indicated a presence of total coliform in the system. Repeat samples taken throughout the distribution system the next day, also came back positive. As required by regulation, SCWA notified the State Department of Health immediately, and then following EPA guidance, added chlorine to the system. SCWA also verified that all treatment equipment was operating correctly. SCWA field staff resampled throughout the distribution system the next day, and all samples came back negative for total coliform. As required by regulation, SCWA then conducted a Level 1 assessment, which is a basic examination of the distribution system, water sources, treatment facilities, storage facilities and relevant operational practices at a public water system (PWS).

Copper - Major Sources in Drinking Water: Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

Health Effects Statement: 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.

Lead - Major Sources in Drinking Water: Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.

Health Effects Statement: 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.

People should not drink or cook with water from the hot water tap. Doing so can result in elevated levels of lead and copper in the water. This is especially significant for young children and anyone with Wilson's Disease.

Nitrates: As a precaution the local health director is notified if there is a higher than normal level of nitrates in the water supply.

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected. The EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or manmade. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All 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 indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

MCL's are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised 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 can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care

providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Protection of Water Sources

We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are essential to quality, safe drinking water. Source water is untreated water from streams, rivers, lakes, or underground aquifers that is used to supply public drinking water. Preventing drinking water contamination at the source makes good public health sense, good economic sense, and good environmental sense. You can be aware of the challenges of keeping drinking water safe and take an active role in protecting drinking water. There are lots of ways that you can get involved in drinking water protection activities to prevent the contamination of the ground water source. Properly dispose of household chemicals, help clean up the watershed that is the source of your community's water, and attend public meetings to ensure that the community's need for safe drinking water is considered in making decisions about land use. Contact us at 860-464-0232 for more information on source water protection, or contact the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) at 1-800-426-4791. You may also find information on EPA's website at www.epa.gov/safewater/protect.html.

Water Conservation

We ask that customers use water wisely. Water conservation has far-reaching economic and environmental benefits. SCWA has the long-standing practice of applying a water conservation component to its rate structure. The rate structure has three-tiers, of ascending levels of water conservation premium charges. Conserving water will save you money. Here are a few tips you can follow to help conserve:

- Check for leaky toilets (put a drop of food coloring in the tank, let it sit, if the water in the bowl turns color, you have a leak). A leaking faucet or toilet can dribble away thousands of gallons of water.
- Consider replacing your 5-gallon per flush toilet with an efficient 1.6 gallon per flush unit. This will permanently cut your water consumption by 25%.
- Apply mulch around flowers, shrubs, vegetables and trees to reduce evaporation, promote plant growth and control weeds. Shrubs and ground covers require less maintenance, less water and provide year-round greenery.
- Be sure that your hose has a shut-off nozzle. Hoses without a nozzle can spout up to 10 gallons per minute.
- When washing your car, wet it quickly, turn off the spray, wash it with soapy water from a bucket, then rinse.
- Be sure sprinklers water only your lawn, not the pavement.
- Never use the hose to clean debris off your driveway or sidewalk. Use a broom.
- Rinse items, such as bicycles or gardening equipment, on the lawn to give your grass an extra drink.

Please call us at 860-464-0232 if you have any questions.

Lincoln Park Village
PWSID: CT0864011
Consumer Confidence Report
6/21 SCWA