SOUTHEASTERN CONNECTICUT WATER AUTHORITY (SCWA)
WATER QUALITY REPORT FOR CALENDAR YEAR 2024
GREEN VILLAGE II – SALEM

We're pleased to provide you with this Water Quality Report. We want to keep you informed about the excellent water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is to provide to you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water.

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 2025 is June 9, July 14, August 11, September 8, October 20, November 10, and December 8. Additional information on meeting dates and times can be obtained by calling SCWA customer service at (860) 464-0232.

Our water source is wellfield located in the area of the Green Village II Community, Salem, which provides high quality, safe groundwater. The Connecticut Department of Public Health has conducted a water assessment of this well-field. This assessment found that this public drinking water source has a low susceptibility to potential sources of contamination. The assessment report can be found on the Department of Public Health's website: Source Water Assessment Program SWAP Reports (ct.gov). The assessment report is also available at SCWA's office.

SCWA routinely monitors constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2024. A table of "Testing Results" identifies those constituents that were detected in SCWA Green Village II water sources. 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.

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) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - 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 Units (NTU): Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.

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

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

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that SCWA sampled for and had analyzed by our certified laboratory, Phoenix Labs. In addition to maximum allowable contaminant levels and the likely sources of contamination, this table lists the highest level detected and the date that the water was sampled. For some contaminants the EPA only requires sampling every three years if the levels detected in the source water are historically low, or not detectable.

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants						
Turbidity (2024)	N	ND	NTU	N.A.	5	Soil runoff
Radioactive Contaminants						
Gross Alpha (2024)	N	ND	pCi/L	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium (2024)	N	ND	pCi/L	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (2024)	N	2.0	ppb	0	30	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants						
Barium (2024)	N	9	ppb	2000	2000	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (2024)	N	ND	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (2024)	N	ND	ppb	4000	4000	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (2024)	N	660	ppb	10,000	10,000	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Volatile Organic Chemicals						
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] (2024)	N	ND	ppb	0	100	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 (Total Halocetic Acids) (2024)	N	ND	ppb	0	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Lead and Copper

Analyte	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Range of Detection		90th % Value	Sample Year	Met Drinking Water Standards	Typical Source
				Low	High				
Lead	ppb	AL = 15	0	ND	ND	ND	2024 (0 samples > AL)	Yes	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Copper	ppb	AL= 1300	1.3	14	29	20	2024 (0 samples > AL)	Yes	Corrosion of household plumbing systems

Other Contaminants (non-regulated)

Chloride detected at 116

Sodium detected at 31 ppm

Sulfate detected at 14 ppm

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

Health Effects Statement - 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. SCWA is 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, 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.

Lead Service Line Inventory - The National Primary Drinking Water Regulations for Lead and Copper, which went into effect in 2021, required all public water systems to develop a lead service line (LSL) inventory identifying all materials used to construct or repair all service lines connected to a public water distribution system. The completed inventories for each SCWA division can be found on the SCWA webpage at: https://www.waterauthority.org

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.

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:

- Take short showers - a 5-minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath.
- Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair and shaving and save up to 500 gallons a month.
- Use a water-efficient showerhead. They're inexpensive, easy to install, and can save you up to 750 gallons a month.
- Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Water plants only when necessary.
- Fix leaky toilets and faucets. Faucet washers are inexpensive and take only a few minutes to replace. To check your toilet for a leak, place a few drops of food coloring in the tank and wait. If it seeps into the toilet bowl without flushing, you have a leak. Fixing it or replacing it with a new, more efficient model can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered. Apply water only as fast as the soil can absorb it and during the cooler parts of the day to reduce evaporation.
- Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water bill!
- Visit www.epa.gov/watersense for more information.

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

SCWA Green Village II Division
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Consumer Confidence Report
6/25 SCWA