SOUTHEASTERN CONNECTICUT WATER AUTHORITY (SCWA)
WATER QUALITY REPORT
CEDAR RIDGE DIVISION – JUNE 2022

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 2022 is May 9, June 13, July 11, August 8, September 12, October 17, November 14, and December 12. Additional information on meeting dates and times can be obtained by calling SCWA customer service at (860) 464-0232.

The well is located within the Cedar Ridge neighborhood, North Stonington. 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: 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.

SCWA routinely monitors for 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, 2021. A table of "Testing Results" identifies those constituents that were detected in SCWA Cedar Ridge Division 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 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.

Testing Results

TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants						
Turbidity	N	ND	NTU	N.A.	5	Soil runoff
Radioactive Contaminants						
Gross Alpha	N	6.9	pCi/L	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium	N	4	pCi/L	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Volatile Organic Contaminants						
TTHM (Total Trihalomathanes)	N	9.6	ppb	0	100	By product of drinking water treatment
HAA5 (Total Halocetic Acids)	N	2.8	ppb	N.A.	60	By product of drinking water treatment
Inorganic Contaminants						
Barium	N	46	ppb	2000	2000	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Copper	N	390	ppb	1300	AL=1300	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	N	.5	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	4770	ppb	10,000	10,000	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Water Treatment Additive						
Phosphorus	N	1.9	ppm	N.A.	10	Water treatment additive to control scaling

Other Contaminants (non-regulated):

Sulfate detected at 75 mg/l
Chloride detected at 21 mg/l
Sodium detected at 18 mg/l

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).

The water system meets all water quality and water service regulatory requirements. These regulatory requirements involve strict standards, established and monitored by the United States Environmental Protection Agency and the Connecticut Department of Public Health. The water system is very capable, however it does not operate at the extraordinary level that is necessary to provide "fire protection" and/or "fireflow capacity". The SCWA hydrants in your area are used to flush the water mains and are not considered to be "fire hydrants". Municipal fire officials are aware that the water system does not provide fire flows and they do not depend upon it as a fire-fighting tool.

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:

- Water lawn and plants in the early morning or evening hours to avoid excess evaporation. Don't water on a windy, rainy or very hot day.

- Water shrubs and gardens using a slow trickle around the roots. A slow soaking encourages deep root growth, reduces leaf burn or mildew and prevents water loss. Select low-water demanding plants that provide an attractive landscape without high water use.

- 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.

- 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.