

**2019 Consumer Confidence
Report Town In Country
Condominiums Upper System
PWSID: CT1680021**

Is my water safe?

Last year , as in years past, your tap water met all U. S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking water health standards. We vigilantly safeguard our water supplies and once again , we are proud to report that our system has not violated a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard.

Where does my water come from?

Your water comes from a private well system. Groundwater is stored and travels in aquifers approximately 40 feet to hundreds of feet underground in layers such as gravel, limestone, shale , sandstone , etc . Private well systems are typically used in areas where centralized municipal water systems are not available.

Source water assessment and its availability

A water assessment was recently completed by the Department of Public Health, Drinking Water Division. The updated assessment report can be found on the Department of Public Health's website : <http://www.dph.state.ct.us/BRS/Water/SourceProtection/Assessments/Community/Community.html>

How can I get involved?

For more information about our water system or for the location, date and time of our association meetings dealing with water system issues , please contact Jean Dobbin 203 723 2090. Please feel free to participate in these meetings .

Water Quality Data Table

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants we detected that are applicable for the calendar year of this report . The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

| <u>Contaminants</u> | <u>MCLG or MRDLG</u> | <u>MCL, TT, or MRDL</u> | <u>Your Water</u> | <u>Low</u> | <u>High</u> | <u>Sample Date</u> | <u>Violation</u> | <u>Typical Source</u> |
|--|----------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------|--|---|
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | | |
| Asbestos (MFL) | 7 | 7 | 0 | | NA | 2012 | No | Decay of asbestos cement water mains ; |
| Arsenic | 10 | 10 | 0.004 | | NA | 2018 | No | Erosion of Natural Deposits |
| Barium (ppm) | 2 | 2 | 0.019 | | NA | 2018 | No | Erosion of Natural Deposits |
| Chloride (mg/l) | MPL | 250 | 48.7 | | NA | 2018 | No | Erosion of Natural Deposits |
| Copper (ppm) | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0 | | NA | 2015 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Fluoride (ppm) | 4 | 4 | 0.14 | | NA | 2018 | No | Water additive • promotes strong teeth |
| Lead (ppm) | 0 | 15 | 0 | | NA | 2015 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm) | 10 | 10 | 0.09 | | NA | 2019 | No | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from Septic, Erosion of natural deposits |
| Sodium (ppm) | 28 | 28 | 14.5 | | NA | 2018 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Sulfate (ppm) | MNR | 250 | 18.2 | | NA | 2018 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Microbiological Contaminants | | | | | | | | |
| Total Coliform (positive samples/ 0 month) | | | 0 | | NA | 2019 | No | Naturally present in the environment |
| Turbidity (NTU) | NA | 5 | 0 | 0.00-0.00 | | 2019 | No | Soil runoff |
| Radioactive Contaminants | | | | | | | | |
| Alpha emitters (pCi/L) | 0 | 15 | 7.68 | | NA | 2015 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Radium 226/228 (pCi/1) | 0 | 5 | 2.31 | | NA | 2015 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Uranium (ug/l) | 0 | 30 | 7.1 | | NA | 2019 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| <u>Inorganic Contaminants</u> | <u>MCLG</u> | <u>AL</u> | <u>Your Water</u> | <u>Sample Date</u> | <u>// Samples >AL</u> | <u>>AL</u> | <u>Typical Source</u> | |
| Copper - (ppm) | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.1 | 2017 | 0 | No | Corrosion of house hold plumbing systems ; Erosion of natural deposits | |
| lead - (ppb) | 0 | 15 | | 2017 | 0 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems ; Erosion of natural deposits | |

| Term | Unit Descriptions Definition |
|------------------------|--|
| ppm | parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L) |
| ppb | parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L) |
| pCi/L | picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity) |
| MFL | million fibers per liter, used to measure asbestos concentration |
| NTU | Nephelometric Turbidity Units. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our system. |
| positive samples/month | Number of samples taken monthly that were found to be positive |
| NA | not applicable |
| ND | Not detected |
| NR | Monitoring not required, but recommended |

Important Drinking Water Definitions

| Term | Definition |
|----------------------|--|
| 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. |
| 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. |
| TT | Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water. |
| AL | Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow. |
| Variances/Exemptions | State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions. |
| MRDLG | Maximum residual disinfection 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. |
| 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. |
| MNR | Monitored Not Regulated |
| MPL | State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level |

For more information please contact:

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WHY ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN MY DRINKING WATER?

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 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 (800-426-4791). 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.

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 order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that 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.

Lead, if present, elevated levels of 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. Your water system is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your drinking water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

DO I NEED TO TAKE SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS?

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/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

DRINKING WATER

Annual Report on Water Purity
from Your Water Supplier

