

2019 Consumer Confidence Report

Candlewood Shores Tax District

PWSID: CT0180061

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? The water in our system comes from seven active ground water wells. These wells tap into a fractured bedrock aquifer located within the Candlewood Lake drainage basin. Our water system consists of wells, storage tanks, distribution system piping and associated pumps, valves and gauges.

Finally, we also chlorinate the water to protect the system from any potential microbial threats.

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/Source_Protection/Assessments/Community/Community.htm

How can I get involved? The Candlewood Shores Board of Directors meets on the third Wednesday of each month at 7:30 p.m. in community room. These meetings are open to the public, and your participation is encouraged.

Additional Information for Lead & Copper

Lead: Major Sources in Drinking Water: Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits. **Health Effects Statement:** Infants and children who drink water that contains lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development.

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 that contains copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress.

Sodium Note:

There is not a state or federal MCL for sodium. Monitoring is required to provide information to consumers and health officials that are concerned about sodium intake due to dietary precautions. If you are on a sodium-restricted diet, you should consult a physician about this level of sodium in the water.

Water Quality Data Table

Water Quality Data Table: The table provided 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.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Low	High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products (There is evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.)								
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	NA	60	2.7	NA		2019	No	By-product of chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	NA	80	6.15	NA		2019	No	By-product of water disinfection
Volatile Organic Contaminants (ppb)								
Chlorodibromomethane	MNR	MNR	2.9	NA		2019	No	Disinfection by-product
Bromodichloromethane	MNR	MNR	0.65	NA		2019	No	Disinfection by-product
Bromoform	MNR	MNR	2.47	NA		2019	No	Disinfection by-product
Inorganic Contaminants								
Asbestos (MFL)	7	7	0	NA		2013	No	Decay of asbestos cement water mains;
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.11	NA		2019	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.04	NA		2019	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Nickel	MPL	0.1	0.001	NA		2019	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate [as Nitrogen](ppm)	10	10	7.98	7.1–8.8		2019	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching
Sodium (ppm)	NA	28	38	NA		2019	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching
Sulfate (ppm)	MNR	250	27	NA		2019	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Chloride (mg/l)	MPL	250	127	NA		2019	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Microbiological Contaminants								
Total Coliform	0	1	0	NA		2019	No	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity (NTU)	NA	5	0.10	0.02–0.35		2019	No	Soil runoff
Radioactive Contaminants								
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	0	15	<1	NA		2019	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium (combined 226/228) (pCi/L)	0	5	0.57	NA		2019	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (mg/l)	0	2.0	2	NA		2010	NA	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants								
	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source	
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.5	2018	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing	
Lead (ppb)	0	15	6	2018	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing	

Unit Descriptions

Term	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

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