

Candlewood Shores Tax District

2021

Is my water safe?

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. We are committed to providing you with information because informed consumers are our best allies.

Do I need to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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)

Where does my water come from?

Your water is supplied from ground water wells.

Source water assessment and its availability

Contact the CT Water Supply Section @ 860-509-7333.

How can I get involved?

Contact Name: Scalzo Property Management— Travis Hyatt
Address: 2 Stony Hill Rd.
Bethel, CT 06801
Phone: 203-790-6888

Water Quality Data Table

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. 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 vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Range Low High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants							
Copper—action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.54	NA	2021	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems: Erosion of natural deposits
Lead—action level at consumer taps (ppb)	15	15	6.2	NA	2021	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems: Erosion of natural deposits
Microbiological Contaminants							
Total Coliform [TCR] (positive samples/month)	0	0	0	NA	2021	No	Naturally present in the environment.
E Coli (RTCR)	0	0	0	NA	2021	No	Naturally present in the environment.
Inorganic Contaminants							
Nitrate [as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	9.8	NA	2021	No	Runoff from fertilizers use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Turbidity (NTU)	5	5	0.35	NA	2021	Yes	Soil runoff

Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products							
Chlorine [as Cl2] (ppm)	4	4	NA	NA	2021	No	Water Additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAAs) (ppb)	60	60	1.5	NA	2021	No	Bi-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	80	80	5.1	NA	2021	No	Bi-product of drinking water chlorination

Term	Definition
ppm	parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L).
ppb	parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L).
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 filtration system.
Positive samples/month	Positive samples/month: Number of samples taken monthly that were found to be positive.
NA	NA: not applicable.
ND	ND: Not detected.

Important Drinking Water Definitions	
Term	Definition
MCLG	MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
MCL	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	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Variances and Exemptions	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG	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	MRDL: Maximum Residual Disinfection 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	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated.
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level.