

JEWETT CITY WATER COMPANY

2022 WATER QUALITY REPORT



REPORTING PERIOD: JANUARY 1, 2022 – DECEMBER 31, 2022

(Connecticut Public Water System ID# CT0580011)

The Jewett City Water Company is pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of your drinking water and the service that we deliver to you daily. Our goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water.

In order to prevent contamination from occurring in our source water supplies, JCWC conducts sanitary and watershed inspections during the year. JCWC is pleased to report that your drinking water is safe to drink and meets federal and state requirements.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. As water travels over land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791 or by visiting their website.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of harmful contaminants in drinking water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised people, such as those with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, people who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk for 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* are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791.

The Jewett City's water system is served by two (2) water sources: The Stone Hill Reservoir and the Hopeville Wellfield which are located in Griswold. Either source has the capacity to supply the Jewett City's system. Water from the reservoir is filtered and treated at the Stone Hill Water Treatment Plant. Water from the Hopeville Wellfield is treated at the wellfield.

The State of Connecticut Department of Public Health (DPH), in cooperation with the Department of Environmental Protection (DEEP), recently completed an assessment of sources of public drinking water maintained and operated by the Jewett City Water Company – Hopeville Wellfield and Stone Hill Reservoir.

The assessments are intended to provide the Jewett City Water Company customers with information about where their public drinking water comes from, sources of potential contamination, and what can be done to help protect the drinking water. These assessments also assist the JCWC, regional planners, local governments, public health officials and state agencies in evaluating the degree to which the water sources may be at risk from potential contamination. The overall susceptibility rating for both the Hopeville Wellfield and the Stone Hill Reservoir is low. This rating indicates low susceptibility to potential sources of contamination that may be found in the source water area and does not imply poor water quality.

The updated assessment report can be found on the Department of Public Health's website: "portal.ct.gov/DPH/Drinking-Water/DWS/Source-Water-Assessment-Program-SWAP-Reports".

ANNUAL 2022 DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT: TEST RESULTS

JCWC routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This report shows the results of the monitoring period of January 1 to December 31, 2022. Variability in water quality does exist throughout the system during the year. Therefore, most customers will experience lesser amounts of contaminants

in their drinking water than those reported. In addition to the contaminants found in the following table, the JCWC tests for over 100 substances regularly as required by state and federal regulations. Those not listed in the table were not found in the treated water supply.

Jewett City Water - Main System									
CONTAMINANTS	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE		YEAR SAMPLED	MCL	MCLG	VIOLATION	POSSIBLE SOURCES OF CONTAMINATION	
		LOW	HIGH						
DISINFECTANT RESIDUAL									
Chlorine (ppm)	2.6	0.4	2.6	2022	4 ⁴	4 ⁵	No	Water additive to control microbes	
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS									
Barium (ppm) ³	0.01	ND	0.01	2022	2	2	No	Erosion of natural deposits	
Chloride (ppm) ³	38.6	9.6	38.6	2022	250	N/A	No	Natural deposits, road salting	
Copper (ppm) ¹	0.18*	0.01	0.19	2020	AL = 1.3	1.3	No	Corrosion of home plumbing, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives	
Lead (ppb) ¹	2.8*	ND	8.9	2020	AL = 15	0	No	Corrosion of home plumbing, erosion of natural deposits	
Nitrate (ppm)	1.8	ND	1.8	2022	10	10	No	Fertilizer, leaking septic tanks, natural deposits	
Sodium (ppm) ³	23	9.2	23	2022	28 ²	N/A	No	Natural deposits, road salting	
Sulfate (ppm) ³	8.5	ND	8.5	2022	N/A	N/A	No	Natural deposits	
DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS									
TTHM'S (ppb)	68	29	68	2022	80	0	No	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination	
HAA5 (ppb)	45	19	45	2022	60	0	No	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination	
OTHER									
Turbidity (NTU)	0.4	ND	0.4	2022	TT	0	No	Soil run-off	
2,4-D (ppb)	0.3	-	0.3	2022	70	70	No	Runoff from herbicides	
MICROBIOLOGICAL									
Coliform Bacteria	2 Samples	0	2	2022	1	0	No	Naturally present in the environment	

* Calculated result for compliance purposes

Footnotes:

1. Number exceeding Action Level: 0 out of 19 sites sampled; next test scheduled in 2023
2. Notification Level, MCL does not exist
3. Next test scheduled for 2025
4. MRDL
5. MRDLG

TABLE DEFINITIONS

Parts per Million (ppm): One part per million corresponds to a single penny in \$10,000

Parts per Billion (ppb): One part per billion corresponds to a single penny in \$10,000,000

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU): A measure of the clarity in water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant, which if exceeded, triggers a treatment requirement that the water system must follow

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): Level of contaminant in drinking water, below which there is no known risk to health

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of contaminants in drinking water

N/A: Not Applicable, does not exist

ND: Not Detected

TTHM's: Total Trihalomethanes

HAA5: Total Haloacetic Acids

LEVEL 1 ASSESSMENTS

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms (two positive samples that were collected in June, 2022) indicating the need to look for potential problems in our water treatment and distribution system. When this occurs, we are required to conduct an assessment to identify any problems and to correct them if they are found during the assessment.

During the past year, we were required to conduct one Level One Assessment which was completed during the year. In addition, we were required to take one corrective action, which was also completed during the year.

This Level One Assessment found that the private, State certified laboratory provided us with contaminated sample bottles. Corrective action taken: exchanged the contaminated sample bottles with new bottles. All samples collected in the new bottles were negative for coliform bacteria.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION – REPORTING VIOLATION: Important Information About Your Drinking Water

The Jewett City Water Company incurred one reporting requirement violation from the Connecticut Department of Public Health (DPH) during 2022. As a supplier of public drinking water, we are required to monitor the water quality of our water supply to ensure that it meets the current drinking water standards. Failure to conduct this monitoring and/or report results of such monitoring to the State Department of Public Health Drinking Water Section constitutes a violation. Although this incident was not an emergency, as our customers, you have the right to know what happened and what we did to correct this situation.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. All required samples were collected and tested as per DPH regulations; however, **the results were not reported to DPH in a timely manner** for the requirement listed below:

Total coliform & Chlorine (WSF ID: 00600; Monitoring Period: July 1, 2022 – July 31, 2022)

This violation affected the entire Jewett City Water Company's distribution system.

In the State of Connecticut, the certified laboratory is responsible for submitting all sample results electronically to the State Department of Public Health Drinking Water Section. The Jewett City Water Company uses an outside private laboratory, which is certified by the State Department of Public Health, for its water testing requirements. An error occurred between the laboratory and DPH during the electronic submittal of the above referenced parameters. As soon as the Jewett City Water Company was made aware of this error, we contacted the laboratory to resubmit the sample results. Unfortunately, the resubmittal was made outside of the timeframe specified by DPH. If you have any questions regarding this situation, please feel free to contact John Violette at 860-376-2963 or by mail at Jewett City Water Company, PO Box: 1088, Enfield, CT 06083. In addition, the State of Connecticut Department of Public Health Drinking Water Section may also be contacted at 860-509-7333.

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

LEAD AND COPPER

Lead Health Effects: “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. The Jewett City Water Company 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. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact the Jewett City Water Company at 860-376-2963. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure are available at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.”

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. No samples collected in the last round of sampling exceeded the action level for lead.

Copper Health Effects: Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short 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. No samples collected in the last round of sampling exceeded the action level for copper.

1. Flush Your Tap – The longer water remains in contact with plumbing materials containing lead and copper, the greater the chance lead or copper will dissolve into the water. Anytime water has gone unused for more than 6 hours, run each faucet used for drinking or cooking for about one minute or until the water becomes cold. Fill a pitcher after flushing the system and refrigerate it for later use. The flushed water may be used for watering house plants.
2. Use Only Cold Water for Cooking or Drinking – Since hot water lines leach more lead and copper than cold water lines, use cold water for drinking, cooking, making baby formula and mixing juices. If you need hot water for these purposes, heat water on the stove.
3. Remove Loose Lead Solder – Every few months, remove the faucet aerator from each faucet in your home and flush the pipes for about 3-5 minutes. This will remove any loose lead solder from your plumbing.
4. Be Mindful of Other Lead Sources In and Around Your Home – There are many exposures to lead in the environment, particularly lead-based paint. Children, who are at the highest risk for lead, often come in contact with it in other ways like dirt, dust and paint chips. It is important to wash children's hands and toys often.

Simple Steps to Reduce Exposure to Lead and Copper in Tap Water



CROSS CONNECTION INFORMATION

A cross connection is a connection between a drinking water pipe and a polluted source. The pollution can even come from your home. For instance, if you're going to spray fertilizer on your lawn and you hook up a garden hose to a sprayer that contains fertilizer; and if the water pressure drops (i.e. fire hydrant use) when the hose is connected to the fertilizer sprayer; the fertilizer can be drawn back into the drinking water pipes of your home through the hose.

The use of a backflow prevention device can prevent this problem. The Jewett City Water Company recommends the

installation of backflow prevention devices, such as low-cost hose bibb vacuum breakers, for all inside and outside hose connections. In addition, all underground lawn irrigation systems are required to have either a Pressure Vacuum Breaker (PVB) or Reduced Pressure Zone Device (RPD) installed on the system. Please note that all PVB's and RPD's are required to be tested annually by a state certified tester. The Jewett City Water Company does perform these tests for our customers.

TIPS TO PROTECT THE ENVIRONMENT

Preventing drinking water contamination at the source makes good public health and environmental sense. You can be aware of the challenges of keeping the drinking water safe by taking an active role in protecting the drinking water. The

following are ways that you can get involved in drinking water protection activities and help prevent the contamination of groundwater sources:

1. Do not dispose of toxic or objectionable liquids or other wastes on the ground, down storm drains or in sewers.
2. Do not dispose of prescription or over the counter medications on the ground, down storm drains or in sewers.
3. Dispose of leftover gasoline and used oil at a recycling or collection center.
4. Dispose of unwanted hazardous waste products (solvents, cleaning agents, etc.) at hazardous waste collection centers.
5. Use fertilizers, pesticides and herbicides sparingly. Never exceed manufacturers' recommended application rates. Take unwanted quantities to a waste collection center.
6. Regularly inspect septic systems and underground fuel storage tanks.
7. Do not use hazardous products if safer alternatives are available.
8. If hazardous products are to be used, only purchase enough to do the job at hand.
9. Attend public hearings on drinking water and related issues.

WATER CONSERVATION

Water is a limited resource so it is vital that we all work together to maintain and use it wisely. Here are a few suggestions that you can do to help conserve your drinking water.

- Check for leaky toilets (put a drop of food coloring in the tank, after 20 minutes if the water in the bowl turns color, you have a leak). A leaking faucet or toilet can dribble away thousands of gallons of water a year.
- Consider replacing your 5-gallon per flush toilet with an efficient 1.6 gallon per flush unit. This will permanently cut your water consumption by 25%.
- Run only full loads in dishwashers and washing machines. Rinse all hand washed dishes at once.
- Turn off the faucet while brushing teeth, or shaving.
- Store a jug of ice water in the refrigerator for a cold drink.
- 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.
- Be sure that your hose has a shut-off nozzle. Hoses without a nozzle can spout 10 gallons or more per minute.

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