

Noank Fire District

NOANK WATER SYSTEM

2024 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

The Noank Fire District is pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report. We are proud to report that the water we supplied in 2024 met all established Federal and State drinking water standards.

This report contains information about the source and treatment of your water, lists the results of our 2024 testing, and contains information about what you can do to conserve and protect your valuable water supply.

The Water Quality Data chart on the last page of this report lists only the compounds that were detected in the water. It does not contain the contaminants that were tested for, but not found in our water. You will note that some of the results, though representative, were from samples collected prior to 2024. That is because the CT Department of Public Health (CTDPH) allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

If you have any questions about this report, please call the Noank Fire District Water Company at (860) 536-7366.

You are encouraged to attend the Noank Fire District Executive Committee's regularly scheduled meetings which are held at 7:00 PM on the second Tuesday of each month at the Noank Fire House on Ward Avenue in Noank.

What is the Source of Our Water?

The Noank Fire District water system is a consecutive system of Groton Utilities, which means that we purchase our water from Groton Utilities after the water has undergone full conventional treatment.

The Groton Utilities water source is supplied by surface water from a series of five interconnected reservoirs. Their staff includes reservoir patrol staff, who with local and state police, maintain a high level of security, monitor the watershed for potential sources of contamination, and routinely collect water samples for laboratory analysis.

How is the Water Treated?

All of Groton Utilities water treatment plant operators are certified (as required by the CT Department of Public Health), and are responsible for producing water that meets all State and Federal drinking water regulations. In November 2020, Groton Utilities was approved to put their new Water Treatment Plant in service. The water is treated through a process called “conventional treatment” which consists of coagulation, flocculation, Dissolved Air Flotation (DAF) and filtration with Granular Activated Carbon. Sodium hydroxide and phosphate are added to inhibit corrosion of plumbing. Chlorine is added for disinfection and to maintain the quality of water as it travels throughout the piping network to your home. Fluoride is added to reduce the formation of cavities, as required by State of Connecticut Public Health regulations.

Source Water Assessment

The State of Connecticut Department of Public Health has performed an assessment of our drinking water source. It was found that Groton Utilities’ drinking water sources have an overall low susceptibility to potential sources of contamination. The completed report is available for access on the Drinking Water Division’s website: <https://portal.ct.gov/dph>. Click on Topics A-Z, Drinking Water, Drinking Water Topics A-Z, and then Source Water Assessment Program.

Sources of Drinking Water Contaminants

The sources of drinking water (both tap 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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Listed below are some examples of such contaminants:

- Microbiological contaminants such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from septic systems, agriculture and livestock operations, and wildlife;
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals that can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, or farming;
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses;
- Organic chemicals, including synthetic and volatile organic compounds which are byproducts of industrial processes, and can come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems;
- Radioactive contaminants that can be naturally occurring.

How You Can Help to Protect Your Source Water Quality

- ❖ Don't flush medications or over-the-counter products down the toilet or sink. Put them in the trash (and not in the recycling bin). For information on safely disposing them in the trash, visit the CT DEEP's website at www.ct.gov/deep. Under Environmental Quality, click on Pollution Prevention; and then Proper Medication Disposal.
- ❖ **Go Green** - Seek alternatives to caustic household cleaners, pesticides, paint removers, and other products containing toxic chemicals. Go to the CT DEEP's website at www.ct.gov/deep. Under Environmental Quality, click on Pollution Prevention; and then Reducing Toxic Products at Home. Alternative "recipes" (as well as other helpful tips) are given for many toxic products commonly used in the house and garden.
- ❖ Properly dispose of paints, motor oil, pesticides and other hazardous household waste by bringing it to a household hazardous waste collection site. Visit www.scrtra.org, and then scroll down to "Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) Collection Events" for the 2023 Regional Household Hazardous Waste Day Schedule.

Health Effects Information

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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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 microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Important Information about Lead and Copper in Drinking Water

Due to Groton Utilities' watershed protection measures and their active program to control corrosion in water pipes, our water system has remained in compliance with drinking water regulations. However, it is possible that lead or copper levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. 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 water containing lead in excess of the action level over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

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 and copper in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. We are responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. Following are steps that can be taken to minimize potential exposure to lead:

- ✓ **If the water has sat unused in your pipes for more than several hours, flush your cold water tap for a few minutes (or until it gets cold) before using for drinking, cooking or making baby formula.**
- ✓ **Use cold water (not water from the hot water tap) for drinking, cooking, making formula, hot cocoa, tea, instant foods, etc.**
- ✓ **Periodically remove and clean the aerator or screen from the end of each faucet and rinse to remove any debris.**
- ✓ **Ensure that any updates to household plumbing are done with lead-free solder and fixtures.**

If you are concerned about lead or copper in your 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 (800-426-4791) or at www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/basic-information-about-lead-drinking-water.

The Revised Lead and Copper Rule

The Lead and Copper Rule (LCR) was enacted in 1991, requiring all water companies to select customers to collect a cold-water sample from their kitchen faucet, after at least six hour of no water use (usually overnight). These customers were selected by water companies based on criteria established by the EPA, and were approved by the CT DPH, on a system-by-system basis at that time. The LCR has gone through some tweaks over the years, but in 2021 a major change was enacted, referred to at the Revised Lead and Copper Rule (LCRR), which took effect on October 16, 2024.

The new rule will cause all water companies across the country to reset to twice-a-year sampling at the full, standard number of samples. Groton and Noank have been on twice-a-year lead and copper sampling since August of 2019 because of various improvements to water treatment over the last five years at the Groton Water Treatment Plant, and both systems have continuously remained in compliance with the LCR. We anticipate that lead and copper samples will continue to be in compliance under the LCRR, as well.

Part of the new rule requires water companies to evaluate and verify if their water systems have any lead services lines (the water line from the water main to a customer's house). We do not have any reason to believe there are any lead service lines in Noank, but the CT DPH may require us to verify that in several different ways. Therefore, we may be contacting a small percentage of our Noank customers, requesting to verify (prove) what kind of material their service line is made of.

Service Line Identification

There are a variety of materials that have been used for service lines over the past 100 years, beginning with lead. Other types of plumbing materials used for service lines were brass pipe, galvanized pipe, black pipe, copper tubing, and, more recently, plastic tubing.

In appearance, lead is dull gray and usually has a bulbous appearance right before it connects to the water meter; it is a soft metal that can easily be scratched with a key or other sharp object. Galvanized pipe is a little brighter gray because of the zinc coating and is not easily scratched with a key; it is made of steel. Black pipe is also made of steel, but has a black coating. Copper tubing has a typical copper color, and over the years develops a brownish-copper color; it is not uncommon to see greenish deposits on the outside of copper pipe or tubing. Polyethylene plastic tubing used for service lines is typically blue (or sometimes black) plastic.

Any service lines for which the materials are unknown are required to be treated as if they were lead lines (even if it is unlikely that they are). We finalized our service line inventory prior to the October 16, 2024 deadline, and we sent educational materials to all customers whose service line materials are unknown, advising them of the possibility that their service line could potentially be lead, and explaining the water quality issues with lead service lines. This mailing will occur yearly to customers with Unknown service lines, until their service line material is identified. The service line inventory is available for viewing at the Noank Town Clerk's office during their normal business hours. The Town Clerk's office is located at 10 Ward Avenue in the village; please call them first to arrange to see the inventory, at (860) 536-7366.

The New PFAS (*Per- and Polyfluoralkyl Substances*) Regulation

Last year, the EPA recently established new limits (MCLs) for PFOA and PFOS of 4 parts per trillion (these were two PFAS compounds that were commonly used in the second half of the 20th century), and uses a ratio--known as a Hazard Index ratio--to evaluate the presence of seven other PFAS compounds. This proposal became a regulation on April 10, 2024. Several years ago, as concern about PFAS in source water and drinking water around Connecticut increased, Groton Utilities began proactively sampling in their terminal reservoir (Poquonnock Reservoir), at their Point of Entry (the treated water leaving the water plant to go to our customers), and within their watershed. They do quarterly testing at our Point of Entry for 14 PFAS compounds, and the results for 2024 (for all 14 compounds) were all below the EPA's new Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs), which will be in effect in 2029. Please check Groton Utilities' website and on-line platforms for further information on PFAS.

Corrosion Control in Drinking Water

As one of the many things Groton Utilities does to provide us with the best drinking water quality possible, they add a corrosion inhibitor to the drinking water. The purpose is to keep lead and copper in one's household plumbing from dissolving into the tap water when water is not in use (overnight, or during other extended periods of non-use). They use a blended phosphate—an ortho phosphate and a polyphosphate: the ortho phosphate keeps the lead and copper from coming into solution in household piping, and the poly phosphate acts to bind with minerals such as iron and manganese that may be in the water, to prevent “red water” issues. To be clear, there is no lead or copper in the water coming from Groton's reservoirs, the purpose of the corrosion inhibitor is just to restrict the natural tendency of water (known as the “universal solvent”) to dissolve metal plumbing materials into the tap water. As with all the treatment in use at their water treatment plant, this blended phosphate is approved specifically for use in potable water, in a dosage approved by the Connecticut Department of Public Health, Drinking Water Section.

What about sodium?

Sodium is an element that is naturally occurring and is essential for life. Sodium is naturally present in Groton's reservoirs, and in some of their reservoirs it is at a higher level than others, possibly due to stormwater runoff from the roads. At various times, ranging from the spring to the fall, they blend water from one reservoir into their main reservoir to improve certain aspects of the water quality. In 2024, Groton did not exceed the Sodium Notification level of 100 mg/L (their maximum level last year was 27 mg/L). For most of our customers, this will not be an issue, but for customers who have been put on a very restrictive diet (less than 500 mg of sodium per day) this may be something they will want to discuss with their doctor. To put things in perspective, 28 mg/L of sodium is equal to 6.4 mg of sodium in an 8 ounce glass of water; in comparison, an 8 ounce glass of 1% milk contains 104 mg of sodium. So if you have any concerns about sodium in drinking water please consult your physician, but for most people on a normal (i.e., non-sodium restricted) diet, our water would not be of concern.

Water Conservation Tips

A typical family uses approximately 90 gallons of water per person per day for all household water use. For a family of four, this works out to almost 11,000 gallons per month, and for a family of 2, almost 5,500 gallons per month. Below are some suggestions of ways you can minimize water use in the home:

- ❖ Fix leaky faucets, showerheads and toilets.
- ❖ Consider replacing older toilets with a WaterSense labeled high efficiency toilet. These must pass rigorous performance criteria and can't use more than 1.28 gallons per flush in order to earn the WaterSense label. (Older toilets can use up to four times more water than WaterSense toilets).
- ❖ Install aerators on your faucets. They reduce the flow and use air to maintain good water pressure. (and remember to periodically remove and clean faucet aerators because they can trap debris).
- ❖ Take shorter showers. High efficiency WaterSense showerheads automatically use less water without compromising the quality of your shower.
- ❖ Consider replacing your old washing machine with a high-efficiency Energy Star labeled model, which uses up to 50% less water and electricity.
- ❖ Run the dishwasher and washing machine only when full.
- ❖ Don't over-water your lawn or garden - use a timer, and water early in the morning or at night to avoid excess evaporation.
- ❖ Clean your sidewalk or driveway with a broom instead of a hose.



Noank 2024 Annual Water Quality Data

Regulated Contaminants

Highest Level Allowed		Noank Water			Major Source	Met Standards?
Parameter	MCL	MCLG	Highest Detected Level	Range (a)		
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.01	-----	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits	YES
Chloride (ppm)	250	N/A	35	27 - 35	Stormwater runoff containing road salt, erosion of natural deposits.	YES
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.73	0.44 - 0.73	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth	YES
Nitrite (ppm)	1	1	0.07	ND<0.05 - 0.07	Runoff from fertilizer use, leachate from septic tanks; sewage, erosion of natural deposits.	YES
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	0.12	ND<0.05 - 0.12	Runoff from fertilizer use, leachate from septic tanks; sewage, erosion of natural deposits.	YES
Parameter	TT	MCLG	Lowest RAA	Range	Major Source	Met Standards?
Total Organic Carbon (N/A)	Removal ratio must be ≥ 1	N/A	1.6	1.3 - 2.0	Naturally present in the environment.	
Parameter	TT	MCLG	Highest detected level	Lowest % of samples meeting limit	Major Source	Met Standards?
Turbidity (NTU) (b)	95% of samples must be ≤ 0.3 NTU	N/A	0.16	100%	Soil runoff	
Parameter	Action Level	MCLG	90th percentile (c)	# of sites above AL	Major Source	Met Standards?
Lead (ppb)	15	0	1.1	0 out of 40	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits	
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.04	0 out of 40	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives	YES
Parameter	MCL	MCLG	Highest LRAA (d)	Range	Major Source	Met Standards?
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	60	N/A	28.2	22.7 - 24.3	By-product of drinking water disinfection	
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	80	N/A	65.2	39.2 - 81.2	By-product of drinking water disinfection	YES
Parameter	MRDL	MRDLG	Average	Range	Major Source	Met Standards?
Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	1.12	0.47 - 1.64	Water additive used to control microbes	

Unregulated Contaminants (e)

Parameter	MCL	MCLG	Average	Range	Major Source	Met Standards?
Sodium (ppm)	Notification level = 100	None	24	21 - 27	Stormwater runoff containing road salt, erosion of natural deposits.	N/A
Sulfate (ppm)	None	None	5	4 - 6	Naturally occurring	N/A

Notes

Only detected contaminants are listed in this table. Analyses were performed in 2024 unless noted otherwise.

(a) A range of values is not presented for those parameters which were measured only once in 2024.

(b) Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of water and is a good indicator of the effectiveness of Groton's filtration system. Turbidity cannot exceed 1 NTU.

(c) Of the 40 homes tested in 2024, 90% had lead levels below 1.1 ppb and 90% had copper below 0.04 ppm; since these values are below the respective Action Levels, our system is in compliance. Next analyses due in 2025.

(d) Highest Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA) of samples taken in the distribution system. Values in the range are individual sample results.

(e) EPA has not established drinking water standards for unregulated contaminants. We are required to monitor for them to assist the EPA in determining their occurrence and whether future regulation is warranted.

Key to Table

AL = Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level: the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water.

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. (MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using best available technology.)

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.

MRDLG = Maximum Residual Disinfectant 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 contamination.

N/A = Not Applicable
 $\leq$ = Less than

NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units
 $>$ = Greater than

ppm = parts per million ppb = parts per billion pCi/L = picoCuries per Liter

P/A = presence/absence ND = Not detected RAA = Running Annual Average

TT = Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.