

Report by:

Worthington Fire District

1400 Berlin Turnpike – Berlin, CT 06037

Date: May 17, 2023

Page #1 of 9 Pages

WORTHINGTON FIRE DISTRICT

POTABLE WATER CONFIDENCE REPORT

JANUARY 1, 2022 TO DECEMBER 31, 2022

The Worthington Fire District was established in 1920 by Special Act of the Connecticut Legislature, with an effective date at which to begin operation of July 1, 1922. Its sole objective is the transmission and distribution of potable water to approximately 2,875 water customers with approximately 1,042 residential connections.

This bulletin has been prepared to provide Worthington Fire District's customers with the confidence that the water they drink meets and, in most cases, exceeds all State and Federal Drinking Water Requirements.

In 1967, the Worthington Fire District entered into an agreement to purchase water from the Berlin Water Control Commission. During the period covered by this report, January 1, 2022 to December 31, 2022, the Worthington Fire District provided water purchased from the Berlin Water Control Commission that included water from the Elton production wells, the New Britain Water Department, and the Cromwell Fire District.

The Berlin Water Control Commission supply, excluding that provided by the New Britain Water Department and the Cromwell Fire District, comes from two (2) sources:

Elton Well #1B;
and
Elton Well #2A.

A third (3rd) well, Elton Rd: Production Well #2 (installed in 1973, a well with a depth of 102 feet and a capacity of 550 gallons per minute) was replaced by Well #2A in 1996.

Elton Well #1A was installed in 1973 and rehabilitated in 1994 and 1997; Well #1 was replaced in 1998 and reclassified as Well #1A. Well #1A was replaced by Well #1B in 2017.

Elton Well #2A (with a depth of 105 feet and a production of 350 gallons per minute, as stated above) was placed in service in 1996. Well #2A was rehabilitated in 2017.

Water from Wells #1B and #2A are blended prior to entering the distribution system.

Report by:

Worthington Fire District

1400 Berlin Turnpike – Berlin, CT 06037

Date: May 17, 2023

Page #2 of 9 Pages

WORTHINGTON FIRE DISTRICT
POTABLE WATER CONFIDENCE REPORT
JANUARY 1, 2022 TO DECEMBER 31, 2022

As required by the Connecticut State Department of Health, the Worthington Fire District has one Class 3 certified treatment operator, certified as Distribution System Operator and Water Treatment Plant Operator.

Monthly testing of the water supplied by the Worthington Fire District has shown that the water has met or exceeded every standard set by the State and Federal Agencies for quality and safety.

The tables at the end of this report summarize the analytical results of water samples taken from various locations within the distribution system.

Table I includes all of the REGULATED contaminants that were detected during the 2022 sampling season. Although all were below Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs), the following lists their significance and possible reasons:

Haloacetic Acids (HAA5s): are formed as a result of chlorine, used in the disinfection process, reacting with natural occurring organic acids. *Levels well above the MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level) may cause cancer.*

Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) are those compounds created by the chlorination of drinking water by the reaction of the chlorine or organic matter. A Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) of 0.080 milligrams per liter (mg/L) has been established. Some people who drink water containing Trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL, over many years, may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous system, or may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of water. It is monitored because it is a good indicator of water quality. High turbidity levels can also hinder the effectiveness of disinfection.

Report by:

Worthington Fire District

1400 Berlin Turnpike – Berlin, CT 06037

Date: May 17, 2023

Page #3 of 9 Pages

WORTHINGTON FIRE DISTRICT

POTABLE WATER CONFIDENCE REPORT

JANUARY 1, 2022 TO DECEMBER 31, 2022

The news of high lead levels in the water in Flint, Michigan illustrated the vital importance to public health of appropriate monitoring, sampling, and testing for lead and copper. Federal regulations require that homes be sampled every three years by having the homeowner collect a one-liter sample from the cold-water kitchen tap as a “first draw” (after the water has been standing motionless in household pipes for at least six hours). Samples were collected from the Worthington Fire District in 2021 and will be due again in 2024. Table II of this report summarizes the results of lead and copper testing conducted in 2021. During this round of sampling, none of the ten homes sampled were above the action levels set by the EPA. The EPA requires 90% of samples taken in a sampling period fall below the action levels, therefore, the Worthington Fire District remains in compliance with the Lead and Copper Rule.

Please note the following information concerning lead and copper in public drinking water.

Copper: 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 individuals who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over years may suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson’s Disease should consult their personal health provider. During the lead and copper monitoring period conducted in 2021, there were no samples detected above the copper action level at any of the first draw samples collected by the homeowners.

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. The Worthington Fire District 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 in the residential plumbing for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to two minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead 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 or at <http://epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Report by:

Worthington Fire District

1400 Berlin Turnpike – Berlin, CT 06037

Date: May 17, 2023

Page #4 of 9 Pages

WORTHINGTON FIRE DISTRICT

POTABLE WATER CONFIDENCE REPORT

JANUARY 1, 2022 TO DECEMBER 31, 2022

Another simple way to reduce the possible exposure to lead is to regularly clean your faucet screens to remove material that may become trapped in the screen. Some of that material may be lead particles from your home's internal plumbing. Finally, do not use hot water from the tap to make infant formula or for cooking. Hot water may have higher mineral content than the cold water supplied by the Worthington Fire District.

Infants and young 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 can develop kidney problems or high blood pressure. Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. While the Worthington Fire District uses no lead pipes in its distribution system, it does not have ownership or responsibility for the materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about the plumbing materials used in your residence or the lead levels in your home, you can contact the Worthington Fire District for further information.

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.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- *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 resulting 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.

Report by:

Worthington Fire District

1400 Berlin Turnpike – Berlin, CT 06037

Date: May 17, 2023

Page #5 of 9 Pages

WORTHINGTON FIRE DISTRICT

POTABLE WATER CONFIDENCE REPORT

JANUARY 1, 2022 TO DECEMBER 31, 2022

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establishes limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

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 (800-426-7491).

However, 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).

Continuous monitoring is also being carried out to provide further protection for our drinkers.

Please Note: The State of Connecticut Department of Public Health has performed an assessment of our drinking water sources. The completed assessment report is available for access on the Drinking Water Division's web site address of: www.dph.state.ct.us/BRS/Water/DWD.btm

Report by:

Worthington Fire District

1400 Berlin Turnpike – Berlin, CT 06037

Date: May 17, 2023

Page #6 of 9 Pages

WORTHINGTON FIRE DISTRICT

POTABLE WATER CONFIDENCE REPORT

JANUARY 1, 2022 TO DECEMBER 31, 2022

WATER CONSERVATION:

Water is our most valuable natural resource. It is essential for life as we know it. Although we in the Northeast have been blessed with, at least until now, what appears to be an unlimited supply of pure, safe drinking water, the preservation of this valuable resource is the responsibility of all.

Following are just a few of the many steps that we can all take to prevent the waste and, perhaps loss, of this most valuable gift:

1. Detect and repair leaky faucets and toilets.
2. Install water-efficient showers and dish-and/or-clothes washers
3. Limit the time spent in showering.
4. Water lawns and gardens only when needed, and then only early (or late) in the day to prevent water loss by evaporation during the hot period of the day. Add mulch when possible to prevent evaporation.
5. Wash automobiles only when absolutely necessary.
6. Do not leave water running when shampooing or brushing one's teeth.

If we all take these steps as well as any others that you may think of, we will be able to assure ourselves and future generations of a safe, potable drinking water supply for many years to come.

Report by:

Worthington Fire District

1400 Berlin Turnpike – Berlin, CT 06037

Date: May 17, 2023

Page #7 of 9 Pages

WORTHINGTON FIRE DISTRICT

POTABLE WATER CONFIDENCE REPORT

JANUARY 1, 2022 TO DECEMBER 31, 2022

The Worthington Fire District is proud to offer this report to its customers and to report that all of the State and Federal requirements for Public Water have not only met but in most cases, exceeded every standard set by the State and Federal Agencies for quality and safety.

If you have any questions concerning the Worthington Fire District and the water that it supplies, please contact Mr. Joe Pagliaruli at (860) 205-7011. Mr. Pagliaruli will be most happy to answer any questions that you may have or supply you with any additional information you may need.

WORTHINGTON FIRE DISTRICT

By: _____

Date: May 17, 2023

Page #8 of 9 Pages

WORTHINGTON FIRE DISTRICT
POTABLE WATER CONFIDENCE REPORT
JANUARY 1, 2022 TO DECEMBER 31, 2022

T A B L E I

REGULATED COMPONENTS

| <u>Regulated Component</u> | <u>Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)</u> | <u>Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)</u> | <u>TEST RESULTS</u> | |
|--|---|--|------------------------|------------------------|
| | | | <u>Range</u> | <u>Average</u> |
| Coliform Bacteria | <5% Positive; no more than 1 Positive per Month | 0 per 100 mL | ABSENT = 0 / 100 mL | ABSENT = 0 / 100 mL |
| Chlorine Residual | 4.0 mg/L | ---- | <0.05 to 0.30 mg/L | 0.18 mg/L |
| Color | 15 Color Units | 0 Color Units | 0 to 5 units | 0 units |
| pH | 6.4 to 10.0 | 6.4 to 10.0 | 7.2 to 8.9 | 7.7 |
| Turbidity | 5 NTU | 0 NTU | 0.15 to 0.64 NTU | 0.29 NTU |
| Haloacetic Acids = HAA5s (Disinfection By-Products) | 0.060 mg/L | 0.060 mg/L | 0.0051 to 0.0203 mg/L | 0.0068 mg/L |
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) | 0.080 mg/L | 0.080 mg/L | 0.0289 to 0.0765 mg/L | 0.0504 mg/L |

Abbreviations Used in This Chart:

- = Less Than µg/L = micrograms per liter
mg/L = milligrams per liter pCi/L = Picocuries per Liter

Results Certified by: Northeast Laboratories, Inc. (129 Mill St., Berlin CT 06037) -- Lab Cert.: PH-0404

