Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2022

The Rectory School

528 Pomfret Street

Pomfret , CT

PWS ID #CT1120061

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water.
Our water system is routinely inspected by the Connecticut Department of Public Health - Drinking Water Section. CTDPH inspects our system for its technical, financial, and managerial capacity to provide safe drinking water to you. To ensure that we provide the highest quality of water available, your water system is operated by a Connecticut certified operator who oversees the routine operations of our system.

The Rectory School is a community public water system located in Pomfret. The system serves approximately 300 people per day. Three wells supply the distribution. The water has chlorine treatment.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact LaFramboise Water Services, at 800-624-2327. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility.

The Rectory School routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. A table of "Testing Results" identifies those constituents that were detected in The Rectory School's water sources. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk.

The sources of drinking water include rivers, lakes, ponds 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 human or animal activity. All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. 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 result 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.

TEST RESULTS

Unless otherwise noted, all test results are from 2022

	Violation Y/N	Highest # Positive in a month	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants					
Total Coliform	N	0	0	1	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or *E.coli*	N	0	0	*	Human and animal fecal waste

*Compliance with the Fecal Coliform/E.coli MCL is determined upon additional repeat testing.

Contaminant	90TH percentile	Action Level	MCLG	# of sites sampled	# of sites above Action Level	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm) (September 2022)	**0.258**	1.3	1.3	5	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb) (September 2022)	**1.2**	15	0	5	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

Radioactive Contaminants						
Gross alpha (1/19/2021)	N	**4.88 ± 1.74**	pCi/1	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (1/19/2021)	N	**0.0024**	pCi/1	0	30	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium 226/228 (1/19/2021)	N	**ND ± 0.60**	pCi/1	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants						
Arsenic (3/3/2022)	N	**0.0023**	ppm	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits;Runoff from orchards; Runofffrom glass and electronics wastes
Barium (3/3/2022)	N	**0.018**	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (3/3/2022)	N	**0.14**	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits;water additive which promotesstrong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminumfactories
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (3/3/2022)	N	**0.04**	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Unregulated and Secondary Contaminants	**Violation Y/N**	**Level Detected**	**Unit Measurement**	**SMCL**	**ORSG**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Chloride (3/3/2022)	N	**15.4**	ppm	250	N/A	Runoff from road de-icing, use of inorganic fertilizers, landfill leachates, septic tank effluents, animal feeds, industrial effluents, irrigation drainage, and seawater intrusion in coastal areas
Sodium (3/3/2022)	N	**18.7**	ppm	N/A	28	Erosion of natural deposits, road salt, fertilizer, water softener discharge, sewer
Sulfate (3/3/2022)	N	**25.5**	ppm	N/A	N/A	Natural sources
Volatile Organic Contaminants						
Bromodichloromethane (8/18/2022) (9/16/2022)	N	**2.7** **1.8**	ppb	N/A	N/A	Chlorine disinfection by product
Bromoform (7/19/2022) (8/18/2022) (9/16/2022)	N	**1.1** **1.1** **0.92**	ppb	N/A	N/A	Chlorine disinfection by product
Chloroform (7/19/2022) (8/18/2022) (9/16/2022)	N	**1.9** **1.7** **1.1**	ppb	N/A	N/A	Chlorine disinfection by product
Total Trihalomethanes (7/19/2022) (8/18/2022) (9/16/2022)	N	**9.1** **8.5** **5.92**	ppb	N/A	N/A	Chlorine disinfection by product

Dibromochloromethane (7/19/2022) (8/18/2022) (9/16/2022)	N	**3.1** **3.0** **2.1**	ppb	N/A	N/A	Chlorine disinfection by product
Synthetic Organic Contaminants						
Samples Collected on October 10, 2022 showed no detects for all parameters analyzed.						

Units:

90th Percentile - Out of every 10 homes sampled, 9 were at or below this level.
ppm = parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l)
ppb = parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/l)
ppt = parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter
pCi/l = picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units
N/A = Not Applicable

Definitions:

AL (*Action Level***)** = the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
TT *(Treatment Technique***) =** A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
MCL *(Maximum Contaminant Level***)** = The MCL is 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.
MCLG *(Maximum Contaminant Level Goal***)** = The MCLG is 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.
DWEL *(Drinking Water Equivalent Level)* = A lifetime exposure concentration protective of adverse, non-cancer health effects, that assumes all of the exposure to a contaminant is from a drinking water source.
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 contaminants.
RAA (*Running Annual Average)*= The Average of all monthly or quarterly samples for the last year at all sample locations.
ND = not detected.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION:

Lead *- Major Sources in Drinking Water: Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.*
Health Effects Statement: "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 withservice lines and home plumbing. The Rectory School 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 for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap
for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned aboutlead 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://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead."
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 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.

MCL's are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health. All 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 the 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 at 1-800-426-4791.

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

Source Water Protection: The Connecticut Department of Public Health Drinking Water Section conducted a Source Water Protection and Assessment to provide baseline data about the quality of the well head area. This is important because it identifies the origins of contaminants within the wellhead protection area and indicates the susceptibility of our water system to such contaminants. CTDPH has prepared source water assessments for all public water systems in Connecticut, as required by the 1996 Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments. The CTDPH in conjunction with Public water supply owners assesses the susceptibility of public water supplies to potential sources of contamination. Recommendations are made to better protect and improve the source water area. You may obtain a copy of our SWAP report by either contacting the Operations Company at 1-800-624-2327 or by visiting the CTDPH web site at https://www.dir.ct.gov/dph/Water/SWAP/Community/CT11260061.pdf

Our SWAP was issued a ranking for susceptibility to contamination of **low**. The protected area is inspected on a monthly basis to ensure that no change of land use, or new threats are introduced that could possibly threaten our water supply.

Additional source water assessment Information can be found at the Environmental Protection Agency's website: www.epa.gov/safewater/protect/swap.html.

Source water is untreated water from streams, rivers, lakes, or underground aquifers that is used to supply public drinking water. Preventing drinking water contamination at the source makes good public health sense, good economic sense, and good environmental sense. You can be aware of the challenges of keeping drinking water safe and take an active role in protecting drinking water. There are lots of ways that you can get involved in drinking water protection activities to prevent the contamination of the ground water source. Dispose properly of household chemicals, help clean up the watershed that is the source of your community's water, and attend public meetings to ensure that the community's need for safe drinking water is considered in making decisions about land use. Contact our office for more information on source water protection, or contact the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) at 1.800.426.4791. You may also find information on EPA's website at www.epa.gov/safewater/protect.html.

Water is a limited resource so it is vital that we all work together to maintain it and use it wisely. Here are a few tips you can follow to help conserve. Additional information on water conservation may be obtained by accessing EPA's "Water Use Efficiency Program" webpage: http://www.epa.gov/owm/water-efficiency/index.html:

- Check for leaky toilets (put a drop of food coloring in the tank, let it sit 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 more per minute.
- When washing your car, wet it quickly, turn on the spray, wash it with soapy water from the bucket, rinse quickly.
- Be sure sprinklers water only your lawn, not the pavement.
- Never use the hose to clean debris off your driveway or sidewalk. Use a broom.

Opportunities for Public Participation

Your water system is currently operated by Millenium Water, LLC, a Division of LaFramboise Water Service. should you have any questions or comments regarding this report or general questions regarding the operation of your water system, please feel free to contact us at 1-800-624-2327.