

Cromwell Fire District Water Division



Contact Information: www.cromwellfd.com info@cromwellfd.com

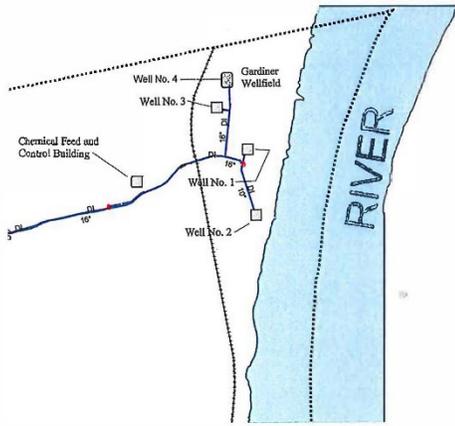
(860)635-4420

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 customers are our best allies.

Do I need to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water, including bottled 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/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?

The District's water is supplied by groundwater pumped from our 4 wells that are located at the northeast corner of town. This facility is known as the Gardiner Well Field. These wells extend into an enormous aquifer that runs below the Connecticut River Valley.

Source water assessment and its availability.

A Source Water Assessment of our water supply was completed by the Connecticut Department of Public Health Drinking Water Division. The assessment program identifies potential risk of contamination that might affect the quality of our water sources. Cromwell's overall susceptibility to potential sources of contamination was considered a moderate risk. The complete report can be found on the Department of Public Health's website:

<https://portal.ct.gov/DPH/Drinking-Water/DWS/Source-Water-Assessment-Program-SWAP-Reports>

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

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

microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that 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; and radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amounts of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

How can I get involved?

Monthly Commission meetings are open to the public. They are held the third Tuesday of every month at the Coles Road Fire Station located at 105 Coles Road. Please feel free to reach out to us with any questions or concerns at

Email: info@cromwellfd.com Website: www.cromwellfd.com Phone: (860) 635-4420



Description of Water Treatment Process

Your water is treated by disinfection. Disinfection involves the addition of chlorine or other disinfectant to kill dangerous bacteria and microorganisms that may be in the water. Disinfection is considered to be one of the major public health advances of the 20th century.

Water Conservation Tips

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference - try one today and soon it will become second nature.

- Take short showers - a 5-minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath.
- Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair and shaving can save up to 500 gallons a month.
- Use a water-efficient showerhead. They're inexpensive, easy to install, and can save you up to 750 gallons a month.
- Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Water plants only when necessary.
- Fix leaky toilets and faucets. Faucet washers are inexpensive and take only a few minutes to replace. To check your toilet for a leak, place a few drops of food coloring in the tank and wait. If it seeps into the toilet bowl without flushing, you have a leak. Fixing it or replacing it with a new, more efficient model can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered. Apply water only as fast as the soil can absorb it and during the cooler parts of the day to reduce evaporation.
- Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water bill!
- Visit www.epa.gov/watersense for more information.

Cross Connection Control Survey

The purpose of this survey is to determine whether a cross-connection may exist at your home or business. A cross connection is an unprotected or improper connection to a public water distribution system that may cause contamination or pollution to enter the system. We are responsible for enforcing cross-connection control regulations and ensuring that no contaminants can, under any flow conditions, enter the distribution system. If you have any of the devices listed below, please contact us so that we can discuss the issue, and if needed, survey your connection and assist you in isolating it if that is necessary.

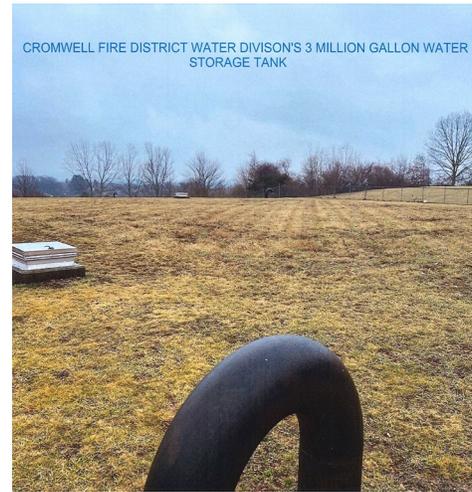
- Boiler/ Radiant heater (water heaters not included)
- Underground lawn sprinkler system
- Pool or hot tub (whirlpool tubs not included)
- Additional source(s) of water on the property
- Decorative pond
- Watering trough



Source Water Protection Tips

Protection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility. You can help protect your community's drinking water source in several ways:

- Eliminate excess use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides - they contain hazardous chemicals that can reach your drinking water source.
- Pick up after your pets.
- If you have your own septic system, properly maintain your system to reduce leaching to water sources or consider connecting to a public water system.
- Dispose of chemicals properly; take used motor oil to a recycling center.



- Volunteer in your community. Find a watershed or wellhead protection organization in your community and volunteer to help. If there are no active groups, consider starting one. Use EPA's Adopt Your Watershed to locate groups in your community, or visit the Watershed Information Network's How to Start a Watershed Team.
- Organize a storm drain stenciling project with your local government or water supplier. Stencil a message next to the street drain reminding people "Dump No Waste - Drains to River" or "Protect Your Water." Produce and distribute a flyer for households to remind residents that storm drains dump directly into your local water body.



Additional Information for 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. Cromwell Fire District Water Division 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 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://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Additional information on Manganese

Manganese is a mineral that naturally occurs in rocks and soil and is a normal constituent of the human diet. It exists in well water in Connecticut as a groundwater mineral, but may also be present due to underground pollution sources. Manganese may become noticeable in tap water at concentrations greater than 0.05 milligrams per liter of water (mg/l) by imparting a color, odor, or taste to the water. However, health effects from manganese are not a concern until concentrations are approximately 10 times higher. The Department of Public Health recently set a drinking water Action Level for manganese of 0.5 mg/l to ensure protection against manganese toxicity. This Action Level is consistent with the World Health Organization guidance level for

manganese in drinking water. Local health departments can use the Action Level in making safe drinking water determinations for new wells, while decisions regarding manganese removal from existing wells are made by the homeowner in consultation with local health authorities. This fact sheet is intended to help individuals who have manganese in their water understand the health risks and evaluate the need for obtaining a water treatment system.

What Health Effects Can Manganese Cause?

Exposure to high concentrations of manganese over the course of years has been associated with toxicity to the nervous system, producing a syndrome that resembles Parkinsonism. This type of effect may be more likely to occur in the elderly. The new manganese Action Level is set low enough to ensure that the potential nervous system effect will not occur, even in those who may be more sensitive. Manganese is unlikely to produce other types of toxicity such as cancer or reproductive damage.

Is Manganese of Particular Concern for Young Children?

Yes, and especially so for bottle-fed infants. Certain baby formulas contain manganese, and if prepared with water that also contains manganese, the infant may get a higher dose than the rest of the family. In addition, young children appear to absorb more manganese than older age groups but excrete less. This adds up to a greater potential for exposure in the very young. Since manganese's effects on the developing nervous system have not been adequately studied, it is especially prudent that drinking water for pregnant women and young children be below the manganese Action Level. The US EPA recommends that infants up to 6 months of age should not be given water with manganese concentrations greater than 0.3 mg/L for more than a total of 10 days per year, nor should the water be used to make formula for more than 10 days per year.

How Do I Know if I Have Manganese in My Water?

You may suspect that manganese is in your water if the water is discolored (brownish-red), causes staining of plumbing fixtures (faucets, sinks) or clothing, or has an off-taste or odor. If this is the case, you should have your water tested by a state-certified laboratory for manganese. When you get the results, you should contact your local health department to help you interpret the results. The following questions and answers should also be helpful.

What Is The Water Concentration Where Manganese Becomes A Health Risk?

As stated in the introduction, manganese concentrations below 0.5 mg/l are not a health concern even though they may cause the water to look, taste, or smell unusual. The Connecticut Action Level of 0.5 mg/l is set well below any health effect level and thus provides a margin of safety. You should consider treating the water to reduce the manganese concentration if it is above the Action Level. This will ensure that an adequate margin of safety exists to protect you and your family.

What Are the Background or Normal Levels of Manganese in Groundwater?

The levels of manganese in groundwater from natural leaching processes can vary widely depending upon the types of rock and minerals present at the water table. Typically, manganese concentrations from natural processes are low but can range up to 1.5 mg/l or higher. Sources of pollution rich in organic matter (e.g., runoff from landfills, compost, brush or silage piles, or chemicals such as gasoline) can add to the background level by increasing manganese release from soil or bedrock into groundwater. Although natural processes can cause manganese concentrations to reach the state Action Level of 0.5 mg/l, these levels are still a health concern.

How Can I Decrease My Family's Exposure to Manganese?

If you have a water concentration greater than 0.5 mg/l, you should consider installing a water treatment system or drink bottled water. People often choose to treat the water if the concentration is above 0.05 mg/l because of the way manganese can affect the water's properties (color, taste, staining) at these low levels. Treatment systems are primarily of the filtration type, including manganese greensand, manganese dioxide, ion exchange with potassium chloride regeneration, or aeration followed by filtration. The concentration of manganese in the water and its physical state in the water will help determine the optimum treatment design. Therefore, before purchasing a system check with your local health department, the Connecticut Department of Energy and Environmental Protection (DEEP) (860-424-3705), or CTDPH's Water Supplies Section (860-509-7333).

If the manganese water concentration is above 1.5 mg/l or if the concentration suddenly increases, you or your local health department should contact the DEEP. They will investigate whether a source of pollution may be responsible for the manganese concentrations in your well.

Are There Federal Standards For Manganese In Drinking Water?

There are no enforceable federal drinking water standards for manganese. The USEPA has a secondary standard of 0.05 mg/l which is intended to let the public know that manganese can affect water quality at this level. This secondary standard is not health-based and is not enforceable. In the absence of a federal standard, the Connecticut Department of Public Health has developed the Action Level described above.

Where Can I Get More Information?

You can contact the state Department of Public Health at the address and phone number below or your local health department for more information regarding manganese in well water. In addition, you can contact the Connecticut DEEP (860-424-3705) about potential sources of manganese in well water and treatment options. DPH's Water Supplies Section (860-509-7333) can also be called for assistance on manganese treatment options.

UCMR 5 Sampling

The **Cromwell Fire District, Water Division** public water system has recently conducted the Required UCMR5 sampling. In addition to the UCMR sampling the Water Division conducted voluntary source sampling for polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS). Low levels have been detected in the drinking water supplied to you.

In 2023 the **Cromwell Fire District, Water Division (The District)** collected drinking water samples and analyzed for per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS). The Connecticut Department of Public Health (DPH) has recommended but not required public water systems test for PFAS. The District collected the samples to meet the requirements Safe Drinking Water Act's (SDWA) unregulated contaminant monitoring rule (UCMR) as required by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The EPA published the fifth UCMR (UCMR 5) on December 27, 2021. UCMR 5 requires sample collection for 30 chemical contaminants between 2023 and 2025 using analytical methods developed by EPA and consensus organizations. This action provides EPA and other interested parties with scientifically valid data on the national occurrence of these contaminants in drinking water.

The UCMR 5 sampling detected contaminants, however, no detection exceeded any Connecticut DPH drinking

water action levels. Results are listed in the Contaminants section of the attached report.

Action Levels (AL) and Health Advisories are non-regulatory and not enforceable; rather they are guidelines that may be used to prompt protective measures.

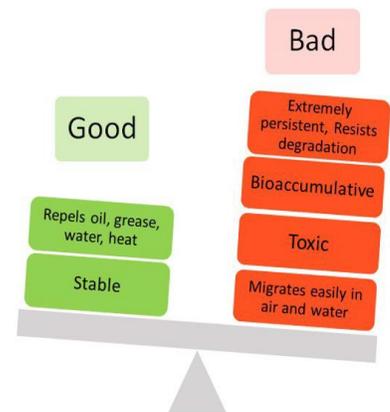
What are we doing?

CT DPH's Action levels and EPA's Health Advisory levels are guidelines and although they are not enforceable, we are taking the following steps to protect public health:

- The District has conducted follow up sampling for PFAS compounds in 2023.
 - Follow up sampling includes PFAS sampling of all four individual water supply wells at the District's Gardiner Wellfield and additional sampling at the entry point to the distribution system.
 - As required, The District initially conducted the UCMR 5 sampling at the entry point to the distribution system.
- The District will share any future sampling results with you.
- The District is working with its drinking water consultants to explore available options to address PFAS in the drinking water supply and will keep all residents and customers informed of our progress. The District is moving forward with their consultants to develop a PFAS and Water Treatment Feasibility Study (Study) to evaluate the District's water treatment alternatives and options. The Study will move forward upon receipt and analysis of the PFAS sampling results.
- The District is not obligated to perform this additional sampling or future PFAS planning; however, we are placing a priority on being proactive while continuing to protect the health and safety of our consumers and the residents of Cromwell.

What are PFAS?

PFAS are a group of over 5,000 manmade chemicals with useful properties such as repelling water and oil, preventing staining and sticking, and increasing heat resistance. PFAS are used on and in many consumer and industrial products such as waterproof fabrics, carpets, non-stick cookware, food packaging (e.g., microwave popcorn bags and fast-food wrappers), as a mist suppressant in metal plating, and firefighting foams. (Home fire extinguishers do not typically contain PFAS.) Some of the most studied PFAS in terms of health effects are perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA), perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS), perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA), perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (PFHxS), hexafluoropropylene oxide-dimer acid (HFPO-DA, also known by the trade name GenX), perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA), perfluorobutane sulfonic acid (PFBS), and perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA). These PFAS are found with the highest frequencies and concentrations in the environment, in humans, and/or in wildlife. Also, we know the most about the harmful effects and environmental fate of these PFAS. While less is known about chlorinated polyfluoroether sulfonic acids, two (6:2 and 8:2 Cl-PFESAs also known as 9Cl-PF3ONS and 11Cl-PF3OUdS) have been detected sporadically in CT private wells. In some instances, they have been the sole PFAS identified, underscoring the need to evaluate their potential risk to human health. While PFOS and PFOA have been phased out of production in the US, they are still produced internationally and imported into the US in consumer products. However, PFAS do not biodegrade and are known to be persistent in the environment. This enables PFAS to migrate through soil and impact water used for drinking.



What are the health effects of exposure to PFAS?

Consuming water with PFAS concentrations greater than the Connecticut DPH Action Levels over a long period of time may increase your risk of developing a variety of health effects.

The main health concerns from ingestion of PFAS come from animal laboratory studies that consistently show liver, immune system, developmental, and pregnancy-related effects. Animal studies have also shown that PFAS can disturb blood lipids, such as cholesterol, and affect the endocrine (e.g., thyroid) and hormonal systems. Some studies of human populations have shown an increased risk for kidney cancer, and at very high exposure levels, for testicular cancer. Our bodies eliminate long-chain PFAS such as PFOS, PFOA, PFNA, PFHxS, and the Cl-PFESAs very slowly, so they can build up over time with continued exposure. Short-chain PFAS, such as GenX and PFBS, do not build up as easily in the body over time; however, they have been shown to cause similar health effects in laboratory animals as the long-chain ones.

Due to the concerns about developmental and pregnancy-related effects, it is especially important that pregnant women and children avoid drinking water with PFAS, and that this water not be used to prepare baby formula. Wherever feasible take steps to reduce exposure to PFAS from all potential sources (e.g., drinking water, food packaging, consumer products). However, PFAS are not readily absorbed by your skin, so dermal absorption through bathing, showering, swimming, and washing dishes in water containing PFAS is not a significant source of exposure.

If your drinking water has PFAS at levels greater than the CT drinking water Action Levels and you have been drinking the water or using it for cooking for many years, you may have an increased chance of experiencing health problems like the ones mentioned above. However, it is important to understand that consuming water with PFAS levels greater than the Action Levels does not mean that health effects will occur. Action Levels are developed with many health protective safety factors. Also, your level of risk depends on a number of factors including the level of PFAS in the water, how long you have been drinking the water (i.e. exposure duration) and whether you are a member of a sensitive population group. Pregnant people, infants and children are at higher risk because of PFAS effects on pregnancy outcomes and fetal, infant and child growth and development. If you have specific health concerns, you may wish to consult with your health care practitioner.

Connecticut Drinking Water Action Level

- An Action Level is the concentration of a contaminant that when exceeded protective measures are advised.
- As of June 2023, DPH has established Action Levels for 10 PFAS (*table below*).
- Individual levels reflect evolving scientific research on their toxicity.

PFAS Name	CT Drinking Water Action Level (ppt)	<h3>Is My Water Safe to Drink?</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These PFAS Action Levels represent the best studied and most commonly found PFAS chemicals in CT. • An Action Level provides protection to all the public including sensitive populations such as babies or pregnant women. Multiple safety factors are used in the calculation of Action Levels. • PFAS Action Levels consider a lifetime of exposure and consider additional sources of exposure besides drinking water. • Consuming water above CT’s Drinking Water Action Levels over a long period of time may increase the risk of developing some health effects for some people. It does not necessarily mean that you WILL develop health effects.
6:2 chloropolyfluoroether sulfonic acid (6:2 Cl-PFESA; F-53B major)	2	
8:2 chloropolyfluoroether sulfonic acid (8:2 Cl-PFESA; F-53B minor)	5	
Hexafluoropropylene oxide-dimer acid (HFPO- DA; GenX)	19	
Perfluorobutane sulfonic acid (PFBS)	760	
Perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA)	1,800	
Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (PFHxS)	49	

Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)	240	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DPH expects public water systems that detect PFAS to inform their customers and evaluate actions to reduce exposures. • Wherever feasible, steps should be taken to reduce exposure to PFAS from all potential sources (e.g., drinking water, food, consumer products). Lower exposure means lower risk, and the less exposure the better.
Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS)	10	
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	16	
Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA)	12	

PFAS Treatment for drinking water

- Activated carbon, ion exchange and high-pressure membranes (e.g., reverse osmosis) have all been demonstrated to remove PFAS from drinking water.
- Treatment targeted for one PFAS chemical will often also reduce the concentration of multiple other PFAS chemicals in the water.
- PFAS treatment is scalable from a point of use system on a kitchen sink to a system that treats all the water use in a home to a public water treatment system.
- Home treatment options are certified by the National Sanitation Foundation (NSF) to treat PFOS and PFOA to below 70 ppt. Currently, no certification exists for removal of target PFAS to below laboratory detection limits.
- The best available treatment option depends on many factors, including water chemistry, PFAS compound concentration and water usage.
- Carbon filters installed in CT homes have demonstrated successful removal of target PFAS to below Action Levels.
- Please visit the DPH PFAS webpage for additional information on PFAS removal.

For More Information

- Connecticut Department of Public Health Frequently Asked Questions about PFAS: <https://portal.ct.gov/DPH/Environmental-Health/PFAS/PFAS>
- The Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry’s website: <https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/pfas/health-effects/index.html>
- EPA Information on PFAS: <https://www.epa.gov/pfas/pfas-explained>
- For general information on UCMR: <https://www.epa.gov/dwucmr>

Water Quality Data Table

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amounts 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 below the table.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect In Your Water	Range		Sample Year	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
Chlorine (as Cl ₂) (ppm)	4	4	0.49	0.18	0.49	2023	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	6.4	1	6.4	2023	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	18.8	3.1	18.8	2023	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants								
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.336	0.324	0.336	2021	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Chloride (ppm)	NA	250	24.5	24.4	24.5	2021	No	Runoff/Leaching from Natural Deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	.72	.69	.72	2021	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth.
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	1.99	0	1.99	2023	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	NA	NA	14.7	14.1	14.7	2021	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Sulfate (ppm)	NA	NA	16.6	16.6	16.6	2021	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Microbiological Contaminants								
Turbidity (NTU)	NA	5	.7	NA	NA	2023	No	Soil runoff, Water main flushing.

Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Year	# Of Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds The AL	Typical Source
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.554	2023	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	0	2023	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Additional Contaminants

In an effort to ensure the safest water possible the State has required us to monitor some contaminants not required by Federal regulations. Of those contaminants only the ones listed below were found in your water.

Contaminants	State MCL	Your Water	Sample year	Violation	Explanation and Comment	Typical Sources
Iron mg/L	.3 mg/L	0.108	2023	No	This was the highest level detected in a range of <0.010 - 0.108.	A naturally occurring mineral commonly found in rocks, soil, groundwater, and surface water. Erosion of natural deposits

Contaminants	State MCL	Your Water	Sample year	Violation	Explanation and Comment	Typical Sources
Manganese mg/L	.05 mg/L	0.021	2023	No	The Connecticut Action Level of 0.5 mg/l is set well below any health effect level and thus provides a margin of safety.	A naturally occurring mineral commonly found in rocks, soil, groundwater, and surface water. Erosion of natural deposits

Additional Monitoring UCMR 5 Sample Results

As part of an on-going evaluation program the EPA has required us to monitor some additional contaminants/chemicals. Information collected through the monitoring of these contaminants/chemicals will help to ensure that future decisions on drinking water standards are based on sound science. Of the 30 PFAS compounds sampled during UCMR 5 and voluntary source sampling only four compounds (shown in the table

Name	AL	Reported Level	Sample Year	Range	
				Low	High
perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS) (ppt)	760	2.5	2023	2.1	2.9
perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS) (ppt)	49	4.6	2023	2.3	8.7
perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) (ppt)	10	3.0	2023	1.9	4.6
perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) (ppt)	16	3.8	2023	3	4.4

below) were detected, all of which were below CT DPH action levels during all sampling events.

Unit Descriptions	
Term	Definition
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
ppt	Parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)
NTU	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.
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.
Important Drinking Water Definitions	
Term	Definition
MCLG	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.
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.

Unit Descriptions	
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 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.
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level
For more information please contact:	Joseph A. Palmieri, 1 West Street, Cromwell, CT 06416 Phone: (860) 635-4420 info@cromwellfd.com

**Important Information:
2023 PWSID #0330011 Consumer Confidence Report**



Cromwell Fire District Water Division
1 West Street
Cromwell, CT 06416

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