Unit Descriptions

Term	Definition
ppm	parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
pCi/L	picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
MFL	million fibers per liter, used to measure asbestos concentration
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 system.
positive samples/month	Number of samples taken monthly that were found to be positive
NA	not applicable
ND	Not detected
NR	Monitoring not required, but recommended.

Important Drinking Water Definitions

Term	Definition
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	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	Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Variances/Exemptions	State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG	Maximum residual disinfection level goal. The level of a drinking water disinfec tant 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	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	Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

For more information please contact:

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DRINKING WATER

Annual Report on Water Purity
from Your Water Supplier

REPORT PREPARED BY

HYDROTECHNOLOGIES LLC

Photo by L. McGuire

2016 Consumer Confidence Report
Knollcrest Tax District
PWSID: CT0910081

Is my water safe?

Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking water health standards. We vigilantly safeguard our water supplies and once again, we are proud to report that our system has not violated a maximum contaminant level. {Violation} See section below.

Where does my water come from?

The water in our system comes from six ground water wells. These wells are located at the intersection of Windmill Road and Millway in the main pump house and above the Knollcrest Marina. Our water system consists of a wells, distribution system piping and associated pumps, valves and gauges.

Source water assessment and its availability

A water assessment was recently completed by the Department of Public Health, Drinking Water Division. The updated assessment report can be found on the Department of Public Health's website: http://www.dph.state.ct.us/BRS/Water/Source_Protection/Assessments/Community/Community.htm

How can I get involved?

For more information about our water system or for the location, date and time o f our association meetings dealing with water system issues, please contact Mark Cronk at 203-746-1356, please feel free to participate in these meetings.

Violation—Reporting: We received a reporting violation for failure to submit results of the for the third quarter samples by the 9th of October. Due to a coding error they were not posted in a timely manner. There was no risk to public health; the samples have been posted for compliance.

Water Quality Data Table

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants we detected that are applicable for the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless other wise 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 change frequently.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Low	High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants								
Asbestos (MFL)	7	7	0	NA		2012	No	Decay of asbestos cement water mains;
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.03	NA		2011	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Chloride (ppm)	MNR	250	3.9	NA		2014	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.02	NA		2011	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.3	NA		2014	No.	Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	MPL	28	5.83	NA		2014	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Sulfate (ppm)	MNR	250	10	NA		2014	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate [as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	0.9	NA		2016	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching
Microbiological Contaminants								
Total Coliform (positive samples/month)	0	1	0	NA		2016	No	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity (NTU)	NA	5	0.13	0.02 – 0.44		2016	No	Soil runoff

Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample	# Samples	Exceeds	Typical Source
Copper - action level at	1.3	1.3	0.1	2016	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	1	2016	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Radioactive Contaminants (pCi/l unless indicated)							
Alpha emitters	0	15	<1	NA	2016	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined radium (226/228)	0	5	0.40	-0.25 – 1.10	2016	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (ug/L)	0	30	1.2	1.1 – 1.3	2016	No	Erosion of natural deposits

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 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, 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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount 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.

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. Your water system 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 drinking 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.

DO I NEED TO TAKE SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS?

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/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).

This report prepared by:

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