



Healthy, Safe Drinking Water Is Our Highest Priority:

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 listed below.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons; such as persons with cancer undergoing 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 by calling:



EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline
1-800-426-4791
EPA Web Site Address:
www.epa.gov/safewater/protect/swap.html

Water is Too Precious to Waste!

Make Every Drop Count and Start Conserving Today!

Lake Waubeeka Association is committed to delivering safe water as well as protecting and conserving our water supply. During prolonged periods of low precipitation, where water supply can be slow to replenish, it is essential to conserve water. A few water saving tips are:

- Check and repair any indoor and outdoor plumbing leaks.
- Shorten shower times
- Water lawns either in early morning or early evening if necessary for limited amount of time except during drought periods
- Use water efficient appliances.
- Turn the water off while shaving, brushing teeth and washing one's face to save up to 3 gallons a minute.
- Have faucet and toilet leaks repaired, as a steady one-eighth-inch diameter drip can waste more than 20 gallons a day.
- Use the washing machine for full loads only and shorten the cycle to save up to 33 gallons.
- Never use the hose to clean debris from your driveway or sidewalk. Use a broom.

For More Information contact:

Water Systems Specialties

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Lead Information:

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is rarely found in surface water. The primary way that lead can enter drinking water is from materials and components associated with lead service lines or household plumbing. 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. 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>.

More About Water....

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 result from urban 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 agricultural, urban storm water runoff and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, can come from gas stations, urban storm water 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, 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.

Lake Waubeeka Association meets all federal and state drinking water standards and is committed to providing high quality drinking water

Lake Waubeeka Association 2017 Water Quality Report

We are pleased to present a summary of the quality of the water provided to you during this past year. The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires us to issue an annual "Consumer Confidence" report to customers. This report details where your water comes from and what it contains.

Lake Waubeeka water is supplied by two active wells, which feeds into the distribution system. The system serves 262 homes and is located in a wooden / residential area of Danbury. The wells at Lake Waubeeka produced over 18,822,000 gallons of water during the 2017 calendar year. The *average* daily demand for 2017, per unit was 197 gallons per day (2016: 215 GPD/Unit)

The system has a surface water treatment plant in order to maintain compliance with the CT Department of Health regulation for groundwater under the influence of surface water (GWUDI).

A chemical feed pump system, using potassium hydroxide, is used to adjust the pH level. The treatment is required to curtail the corrosion of piping. The pH level is monitored continuously to ensure proper dosages of potassium hydroxide are added. A chlorine feed pump system is also used. The chlorine level is monitored continuously to ensure proper dosages of sodium hypochlorite are added to properly disinfect the water.

Water Systems Specialties maintains the water system. The staff holds all necessary licensing and certifications from the State of Connecticut. Our firm stays abreast of the most advanced technologies which helps us continue to give the consumer reliable service and we are always trying to find ways to improve the infrastructure of your water system. *Water Systems Specialties* works with Hydro Technologies water testing lab to maintain Department of Health compliance for water quality monitoring and reporting.

Water Source Information:

The State of Connecticut Department of Public Health has performed an assessment of our drinking water sources. The overall susceptibility of source water to potential sources of contamination is "Moderate". This rating is intended to indicate potential sources of contamination that may be in the well field source water area and does not necessarily imply poor water quality. The completed assessment report is available for access on the Drinking Water Division's web site.

Drinking Water Division's Web Site Address:

www.dph.state.ct.us/BRS/Water/DWD.htm

Help protect our water sources by restricting the use of lawn chemicals, ensure that your septic system is working correctly, and properly dispose of household chemicals, old motor oil and gasoline.

**2017 Water Quality Data Table for
Lake Waubeeka Association
Public Water System ID# CT0340171**

**Although many more contaminants were tested for in your drinking water, only substances that were detected are listed below. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.
Monitoring frequency varies from monthly to once every nine years depending on the parameters set by the EPA and State regulations**

Contaminants [units]	MCLG	MCL	Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Meets Drinking Water Standards	Typical Source	Health Effects
				Low	High				
Inorganic Contaminants									
Barium [mg/l]	2	2	0.06	NA	NA	07/10/2015	YES	Discharge of drilling wastes. Discharge from metal refineries. Erosion of natural deposits	Some people who drink water containing barium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience an increase in their blood pressure.
Turbidity [NTU]	NA	5	0.03 Average	0.02	0.12	(2) monthly	YES	Soil runoff.	Turbidity has no health effects
Copper [mg/l]	1.3	1.3	0.3 90 th percentile	<0.1	0.4	06/20/2017	YES	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.	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 [mg/l]	0.015	0.015	0.003 90 th percentile	<0.001	0.011	06/20/2017	YES	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.	Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. 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 defects in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen) (mg/l)	10	10	1.2	NA	NA	01/11/2017	YES	Runoff from fertilizer use. Leaching from septic tanks, sewage. Erosion of natural deposits	Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue baby syndrome.
Chloride (mg/l)	250	250	181	NA	NA	07/10/2015	YES	Erosion of natural deposits	Although harmless at low levels, well water high in chloride can impart a salty taste, interfere with the watering of certain plants and increase the corrosivity of water, which in turn can affect household plumbing
Sodium [mg/l]	28	28	84.8*	NA	NA	07/10/2015	NO	Erosion of natural deposits, solution of hypochlorite used in the water treatment process.	Sodium intake can be a concern for those with dietary precautions. Although harmless at low levels, water high in sodium can impart a salty taste, interfere with the watering of certain plants and increase the corrosivity of water, which in turn can affect household plumbing.
Sulfate [mg/l]	250	250	13	NA	NA	07/10/2015	YES	Erosion of natural deposits	Elevated sulfate levels in water can have an offensive rotten egg/musty odor or bitter taste. While a nuisance there is no known health risk.
Radioactive Contaminants (pCi/L)									
Net Gross Alpha	0	15	0.93	NA	NA	09/11/13	YES	Erosion of natural deposits.	Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters, combined radium 226/228 or uranium in excess of the MCL over many years have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Combined Radium	0	5	0.45	NA	NA	09/11/13	YES	Erosion of natural deposits	
Combined Uranium	0	30	0	NA	NA	09/11/13	YES	Erosion of natural deposits	
Volatile Organic Contaminant									
Total Trihalomethanes (ug/L)	NA	80	11.18	3.4	18.7	Quarterly	YES	By-product of drinking water disinfection	Some people who drink water in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver, kidneys or central nervous system and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
By-Product of Chlorination									
X- Total HAA5 (ug/L)	NA	60	1.33	1.1	1.7	Quarterly	YES	By- product of drinking water disinfection	

Terms and Abbreviations used above:

MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal – 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.

MNR: Monitored Not Regulated

NA: Not Applicable

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

Units Description:

Mg/l: number of milligrams of substance in one liter of water.

µg/l: number of micrograms of substance in one liter of water.

pCi/l: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units – Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants.

Lake Waubeeka Association
Water Quality Report

Sodium

Sodium is a major constituent in drinking water. A survey of 2100 finished waters conducted between 1963 and 1966 by the U.S. Public Health Service found concentrations ranging from 0.4 to 1900 mg/L, with 42 percent having sodium greater than 20 mg/L and 5 percent having greater than 250 mg/L. Of a typical daily intake of 2400 mg, drinking water, at a typical concentration of 21 mg/L, contributes 1 percent.

Sodium is associated with high blood pressure and heart disease in the "at-risk" population, comprised of persons genetically predisposed to essential hypertension. In addition, certain diseases are aggravated by a high salt intake, including congestive heart failure, cirrhosis, and renal disease. Similarly, harmful effects for the population as a whole have not been conclusively shown in numerous epidemiological studies.

Intake from food is generally the major source of sodium. The typical intake for normal adults is 1100 to 3300 mg/day. For persons requiring restrictions on salt intakes, sodium levels are usually limited somewhere between 500 and 2000 mg/day. Some severe cases require intakes of less than 500 mg/day. In 1968, the American Heart Association recommended a drinking water concentration of 20 mg/L. Where water supplies contain more than 20 mg/L, dietary sodium restriction to less than 500 mg/day is difficult to achieve and maintain.

The USEPA has not proposed an MCLG for sodium because of insufficient data showing the association between sodium in drinking water and hypertension in the general population and because of the **normally minor contribution** of drinking water to the total dietary intake of sodium. The USEPA has suggested a guidance level of 20 mg/L for the protection of the at-risk population, as recommended by the American Heart Association.