



**Goshen
Housing Trust**

For a Stronger Community

2023 Annual Water Quality Report



**PWS: CT0550321
Village Marketplace**

Version 2

Introduction

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 in supplying safe drinking water.

The water at Goshen Village Marketplace was tested on a schedule as per the Connecticut Department of Public Health. This includes monthly sampling and testing for some substances and quarterly testing for others.

Safeguarding Your Drinking Water

The team that works to keep your drinking water safe includes:

Our licensed, certified Public Water Supply Operator:
Grela Well Drilling, Inc.
Terryville, CT

Our testing lab:
Northwest Environmental Water Labs, LLC
Waterbury, CT

Owner:
Goshen Housing Trust, Inc.
Goshen, CT

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

- Pick up after your pets.
- Never dump materials on the property, including in the wooded areas around the buildings; Dispose chemicals properly at the Town of Goshen Hazardous Waste events; take used motor oil to a recycling center.
- Participate in the Town of Goshen recycling program. For information see: <https://www.goshenct.gov/recycling/pages/recycling-information>

Water Conservation Tips

You can play a role in conserving water. Remember that the cost of providing you with water is reflected in the rent we must charge, so help save yourself money by becoming conscious of the amount of water your household is using and looking for ways to use less whenever you can. It is not hard to conserve water. Here are a few tips:

- Don't let the faucet run unnecessarily. Turn off the tap while brushing your teeth.
- Check every faucet in your home for leaks. Just a slow drip can waste 15 to 20 gallons a day. By notifying us and letting us fix it you can save almost 6,000 gallons per year.
- Check your toilets for leaks occasionally by putting a few drops of food coloring in the tank. Watch for a few minutes to see if the color shows up in the bowl. It is common to lose up to 100 gallons a day from an invisible toilet leak. Letting us fix it could save more than 30,000 gallons a year.

Where Does Our Water Come From?

Our water comes from a dedicated drilled well on our property. While this well draws its water from underground, the water comes from the surrounding area reflecting both natural and man-made sources of contaminants from a wide area.

Water Source Assessment

A water assessment of Village Market Place was completed by the Department of Public Health, Drinking Water Section. The updated assessment 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>. The assessment found that this public drinking water source has a **High** susceptibility to potential sources of contamination.

Additional source water assessment information can be found at the Environmental Protection Agency's website: <https://www.epa.gov/sourcewaterprotection/source-water-assessments>.

Substances That Can be in Water

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA prescribes regulations limiting the number of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which 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 these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

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, in some cases radioactive material, and substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Substances 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, or wildlife;

Inorganic Contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or may 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 may also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems;

Radioactive Contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or may be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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. Village Market Place is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Village Market Place at (860) 419-3181. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Test Results

Our water is monitored for many kinds of substances on a strict sampling schedule, and the water we deliver must meet specific health standards. In the following tables, we only show those substances that were detected in our water (a complete list of all our analytical results is available upon request). Remember that detecting a substance does not mean the water is unsafe to drink; our goal is to keep all detects below their respective maximum allowed levels.

The state recommends monitoring certain substances less than once per year because the concentrations of these substances do not change frequently. In these cases, the most recent sample data are included, along with the year in which the sample was taken.

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Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect In Your Water	Range		Sample Year	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Inorganic Contaminants								
Copper (ppm)	1.3	AL=1.3	0.04	NA	NA	2022	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	0	AL=15	1.1	NA	NA	2022	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	3.55	NA	NA	2023	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Radioactive Contaminants								
Uranium (pCi/L)	0	30	2.5	NA	NA	2023	No	Erosion of natural deposits. High levels of uranium can cause problems with cancer and kidney toxicity.
Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Year	Range	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants								
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.18	2022	0.039 to 0.21	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	3.5	2022	Non-Detect to 4.0	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
Chloride (ppm)	250	838	2023	Yes	Not health based.
Sodium (ppm)	*100	436	2023	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Sulfate (ppm)	**	19.5	2023	No	Erosion of natural deposits. High concentrations of sulfate in drinking water can cause laxative effects with excessive intake.

*Sodium has no established MCL but has a state notification level of 100 ppm.

** A MCL has not been established for this chemical.

Unit Descriptions	
Term	Definition
ppm	Parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
ppt	Parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)
ppq	Parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter (pg/L)
MFL	Million fibers per liter
pCi/l	Picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
mrem/year	Millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)
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	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 and Exemptions	Variances and 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 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.

About Our Violation

As reported previously and in these test results, our water has high detected levels of Chloride on a consistent basis. In 2023, we had compliance violations for Chloride in period 1/1/2023 – 3/31/2023; 4/1/2023 – 6/30/2023; 7/1/2023 – 9/30/2023; and 10/1/2023 – 12/31/2-23. The likely source of these high levels in our water is leaching from natural deposits in the ground. We plan action to reduce these levels in the drinking water by drilling a new well in a different location on the property which will tap into a different aquifer without these high levels of sodium and chloride. We have recently been granted funding by the Federal government to pay the expense of this and other improvements to the well system. We hope to begin the work on this new well in 2024.

High levels of Sodium usually accompany high levels of Chloride. As shown in the tables, the levels of Sodium on our water were higher than the State notification level. From “Sodium & Chloride in Well Water,” CT DPH 2018:

“Sodium and chloride are elements that are not highly toxic and comprise the basic components of common table salt. However, they can create concerns when they appear at elevated levels in drinking water. There are no enforceable federal or state standards for the level of sodium in drinking water.”

However, there is a CT DPH guidance level of 100 mg/L for sodium that reflects current scientific and medical opinion on sodium dietary restrictions in those at risk for high blood pressure. The amount of sodium in a normal diet is 10 to 20 times higher than this guidance level. Adhering to this level ensures that drinking water does not become a substantial source of daily sodium, even for those on a sodium-restricted diet.

The Connecticut Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) for chloride in public water system and private wells is 250 milligrams per liter (mg/L). Aside from the potential health concerns with sodium and high blood pressure, these sodium and chloride limits are intended to keep the water from tasting salty and from having a corrosive effect on plumbing.

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Do I need to take special precautions?

According to the CT DPH, “There have been many studies on the potential effect of dietary sodium on blood pressure. Epidemiology studies show that in some cases lowering sodium intake to the official American Heart Association goal of 1500 mg per day can have a beneficial effect on blood pressure. In many cases the typical diet delivers greater amounts of sodium than this goal. For most people sodium in a water supply well does not present a substantial or unique health risk because the level obtained from water is much less than from the diet. However, certain individuals may be placed on low sodium diets (<1500 mg/d) due to heart, kidney, or blood pressure conditions.”

Based on the test results reported and based on this DPH information, if you are on a sodium restricted diet, you should notify your physician of the high sodium levels and follow their advice.

Beyond this, some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised people such as people with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, people 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).

Community Participation

Any issues or comments requiring immediate attention (e.g., lack of water service, concerns about changes in water quality) should be addressed to the Property Manager at (860) 419-3181.

Property Management will circulate notices about major service to the water system as well as violations of water quality along with plans for remediation.

You are also invited to address any questions or concerns you may have to the Board of Directors of the Goshen Housing Trust, Inc. any time by any of the following methods:

In writing: Address written comments to:

Board of Directors
Goshen Housing Trust, Inc.
PO Box 511
Goshen, CT 06756

We will respond to every comment received within thirty (30) days.

Via email: Send comments via email to:

info@GoshenHousingTrust.org

We will respond to every comment received within ten (10) days.

Via Phone: You may call and leave a message for the Board at:

(860) 419-3181

Or you may call the President of the Board of Directors at the Contact information, following.

For more information please contact:

Contact Name: Chris Sanders
PO Box 511
Goshen, CT 06756
(860) 419-3181

Email: csanders@GoshenHousingTrust.org