

# Wilton Water Works

Id: #2521010

2022 Report for 2021 testing data

## LEAD AND COPPER

Contaminant (Units)	Action Level	90 <sup>th</sup> percentile sample value	Date	# Of sites above AL	Violation Yes/No	Likely Source of Contamination	Health Effects of Contaminant
Copper (ppm)	1.3	None Detected	3 <sup>rd</sup> Quarter 2019	None	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives	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 (ppb)	15	None Detected	3 <sup>rd</sup> Quarter 2019	None	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits	(15 ppb in more than 5%) Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). (Above 15 ppb) 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 deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

## DETECTED WATER QUALITY RESULTS

### Microbiological Contaminants

Contaminant (Units)	Level Detected	Date	MCL	MCLG	Violation YES/NO	Likely Source of Contamination	Health Effects of Contaminant
<i>E. coli</i> Bacteria	24 Samples None Detected	1/1/21 through 12/31/21	0	0	No	Human and animal fecal waste	<i>E. coli</i> are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a greater health risk for infants, young children, the elderly, and people with severely compromised immune systems.
Barium (ppm)	Everett # .009 Abbott # .006	1/1/21	2	2	No	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.

Contaminant (Units)	Level Detected	Date	MCL	MCLG	Violation YES/NO	Likely Source Of Contamination	Health Effects of Contaminant
Haloacetic Acids (HAA) (ppb)	N-D - 1.3 ppb	7/8/21	60	NA	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection	Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (Bromodichloromethane Bromoform Dibromochloromethane Chloroform) (ppb)	5.3 – 8.1 ppb	7/8/21	80	N/A	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination	Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

### SECONDARY CONTAMINANTS

Secondary MCLs (SMCL)	Level Detected	Date	Treatment technique (if any)	AL (Action Level), SMCL or AGQS (Ambient groundwater quality standard)	Specific contaminant criteria and reason for monitoring
Chloride (ppm)	E 73.6 – A 49.6	1-20-21	None	250	Wastewater, road salt, water softeners, corrosion
Manganese (ppm)	E 0.001 – A .002	1-20-21	None	0.05	Geological
Nickel	E 0.005 – A .004	1-20-21	None	N/A	Geological; electroplating, battery production, ceramics
PH (ppm)	E 5.82 – A 5.76	1-20-21	None	6.5-8.5	Precipitation and geology
Sodium (ppm)	E 33.0 – A 23.7	1-20-21	None	100-250	We are required to regularly sample for sodium
Sulfate (ppm)	E 4.29 – A 3.92	1-20-21	None	250	Naturally occurring
Zinc (ppm)	E .037 – A .030	1-20-21	None	5	Galvanized pipes

### ADDITIONAL TESTING

Additional Tests	Results	Date	Treatment technique (if any)	AGQS (Ambient groundwater quality standard)	Specific contaminant criteria and reason for monitoring
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) (ppt)	None Detected	2020	N/A	70	Some people who drink water containing perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) in excess of the AGQS over many years could experience problems with their liver, endocrine system, or immune system, may experience increased cholesterol levels, and may have an increased risk of getting certain types of cancer. It may also lower a woman's chance of getting pregnant.
Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS) (ppt)	None Detected	2020	N/A	70	Some people who drink water containing perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS) in excess of the AGQS over many years could experience problems with their liver, endocrine system, or immune system, may experience increased cholesterol levels, and may have an increased risk of getting certain types of cancer. It may also lower a woman's chance of getting pregnant.
PFOA & PFOS Combined (ppt)	None Detected	2020	N/A	70	Some people who drink water containing PFOA & PFOS combined in excess of the AGQS over many years could experience problems with their liver, endocrine system, or immune system, may experience increased cholesterol levels, and may have an increased risk of getting certain types of cancer. It may also lower a woman's chance of getting pregnant.