



**Goshen  
Housing Trust**

*For a Stronger Community*

# 2023 Annual Water Quality Report



PWS: CT0550321  
Village Marketplace

## 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.

## 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, 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. 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 and cooking and drinking. 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 [www.epa.gov/safewater/lead](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead).

For more information about contaminants and potential health effects, call the U.S. EPA’s Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

## 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. Here, 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.

REGULATED SUBSTANCES							
Substance (Unit of Measure)	Year Sampled	Sample Result	Units	Limits	MDL	Violation	Typcal Source
Color (1)	2023	5.0	CU	** 0 - 15	0	No	Soil Runoff
Odor (1)	2023	0.0	0-5 Scale	** 2	0	No	
pH (1)	2023	7.4	SU	** 6.4 - 10	0	No	Naturally Occurring
Turbidity (1)	2023	0.1	NTU	** 0 - 5	0.05	No	Soil Runoff
Total Organic Carbon (1)	2023	3.0	mg/l	No Limit Set	1	No	Naturally Present in the Environment
Iron (1)	2023	ND	mg/l	** 0 - 100	0.04	No	Natural deposits
Manganese (1)	2023	0.006	mg/l	** 0 - 0.05	0.001	No	Natural deposits
Alkalinity (1)	2023	76.0	mg/l	No Limit Set	2	No	
Calcium (1)	2023	1.8	mg/l	No Limit Set	0.01	No	Natural deposits
Hardness (calc) (1)	2023	5.0	mg/l	** 0 - 200	2	No	
Sulfate (1)	2023	ND	mg/l	** 0 - 250	25	No	Natural deposits
SECONDARY SUBSTANCES							
Substance (Unit of Measure)	Year Sampled	Sample Result	Units	Limits	MDL	Violation	Typcal Source
Total Chlorine (2)	2023	ND	mg/l	** 0 - 4	0.1	No	Water additive used to control microbes.
Coliform Bacteria (2)	2023	Absent	CFU/100ml	* 0	0	No	
Chloride	2023	890.0	mg/l	** 0 - 250	25	Yes	Runoff/Leaching from Natural Deposits
UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES							
Substance (Unit of Measure)	Year Sampled	Sample Result	Units	Limits	MDL	Violation	Typcal Source
Sodium	2023	651.0	mg/l	** 0 - 100	0.04	Yes	Runoff/Leaching from Natural Deposits

(1) - The results meet US EPA primary drinking water standards 40 CFR 141

(2) - The results meet US EPA secondary drinking water standards 40 CFR 141

## About Our Violation

As reported previously and in these test results, our water has high detected levels of Chloride and Sodium on a consistent basis. 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.

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).

<b>Unit Descriptions</b>	
<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required but recommended.
CFU	Colony Forming Unit - estimates the number of microbial cells (bacteria, fungi, viruses etc.) in a sample that are viable, able to multiply via binary fission under the controlled conditions.
CU	Color Units
NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Unit – measurement of the scattered light from the sample at a 90-degree angle from the incident light.
SU	Standard Units
Mg/l	Milligram per Liter

<b>Important Drinking Water Definitions</b>	
<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>
MDL	MDL: Method Detection Limit: The method detection limit (MDL) is defined as the minimum measured concentration of a substance that can be reported with 99% confidence that the measured concentration is distinguishable from method blank results

**For more information please contact:**

Contact Name: Chris Sanders  
 PO Box 511  
 Goshen, CT 06756

Email: [csanders@GoshenHousingTrust.org](mailto:csanders@GoshenHousingTrust.org)