What contaminants might be in the water?

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes the same regulations and standards for tap water as it does for bottled drinking water. The standards limit the allowable amount of contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and in some cases, radioactive material and substances resulting from the presence of animals or human activity.

Substances that may be present source water include the following:

- **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 storm water runoff, wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- **Herbicides and pesticides**, which may come from a variety of sources, such as agricultural and residential uses.
- **Radioactive contaminants** which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.
- **Organic chemical contaminants**, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, storm water runoff, and septic system.
- **Radioactive contaminants**, which may come from a variety of sources, such as agricultural and residential uses.

New Hartford meets (or) exceeds all compliance standards for its drinking water.

Water Monitoring and Reporting Violation

Our public water system recently violated drinking water monitoring requirements. As a supplier of public drinking water, we are required to monitor the water quality of our water supply to insure that it meets the current drinking water standards. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards.

The laboratory we contract with did not perform a test for Nitrate/Nitrite at our Black Bridge well distribution system entry point. However, Nitrate/Nitrite testing was performed at our Pine Meadow well distribution entry point and no issues were found.

We do not believe that this violation had any impact on public health and safety. We have taken steps with the laboratory to ensure that this will not happen again.

What is the latest information on Lead and Copper?

Information on 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. New Hartford WPCA 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 water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing method and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the State Drinking Water Hotline or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Information on Copper:

Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people drinking water in excess of the action level over a relatively short period of time could experience 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.

Is our water safe for everyone?

Some people may be more vulnerable to drinking water contaminants than the general population. Immunocompromised 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 may be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. The U.S. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or the State health Department at (860) 509-7333.

Questions?

For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please call Fred Rogers, Operations Manager, at (860) 489-4149.

Annual Water Quality Report

Water Testing Performed in 2018

Presented by The Torrington Water Company—Agent for the New Hartford WPCA

PWS ID#: CT 920011
The New Hartford Water Pollution Control Authority (NHWPCA), and the water system contract operator, The Torrington Water Company are pleased to present this Con-
sumer Conference Report. The contents of this report and the information about potential contaminants is included to keep you informed about water quality for the year 2018.

FOG
You may not be aware of it, but every time you pour fat, oil, or grease (FOG) down your sink (e.g., bacon grease), you are contributing to a costly problem in the sewer collection system. FOG coats the inner walls of the plumbing in your house as well as the walls of underground piping throughout the community. Over time, these greasy materials build up and form blockages in pipes, which can lead to wastewater backing up into yards, streets, and storm drains. These backups allow FOG to contaminate local waters, including drinking water.

Communities spend billions of dollars every year to unplug or replace grease-blocked pipes, repair pump stations, and clean up costly and illegal wastewater spills. You can do your part by never pouring fats, oils, or grease down the house or storm drains.

Where does your water come from?
Your water source consists of two gravel-packed wells located in the northeast portion of the Town of New Hartford, referred to as the Pine Meadow and Black Bridge wells. The Pine Meadow well is 70 feet in depth and the Black Bridge well is 85 feet in depth. The system has no secondary water system. FOG coats the inner walls of the plumbing in your house as well as the walls of underground piping throughout the community. Over time, these greasy materials build up and form blockages in pipes, which can lead to wastewater backing up into yards, streets, and storm drains. These backups allow FOG to contaminate local waters, including drinking water.

Water Conservation—What you can do
You can play a role in conserving water and save yourself money in the process by becoming conscious of the amount of water your household is using and by looking for ways to use less whenever you can. It is not hard to conserve water. Here are a few tips:

- Automatic dishwashers use 15 gallons for every cycle, regardless of how many dishes are loaded. So get a run for your money and load it to capacity.
- Turn off the tap when brushing your teeth.
- Did you know that even a pinhole leak wastes up to 170 gallons a day? A dripping faucet can waste more than 3,000 gallons of water a year. Fix it and you can save approximately $380 a year!
- Check your toilets for leaks 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 not uncommon to lose up to 100 gallons a day from an invisible toilet leak. Fix it and you save more than 30,000 gallons a year.
- Minimize evaporation by watering your lawn and flowers in early morning or evening. Aerate lawns and install automatic timers for watering.

Water Quality—What it means for you
- Use chemicals such as pesticides and cleaning products in compliance with all manufacturers’ instructions and regulatory agency governance.
- Dispose of waste chemicals and used motor oil according to approved disposal practices of your waste hauler or landfill recycling facility, who manage hazardous waste materials programs.
- Make sure septic systems are working properly.
- Report illegal dumping, chemical spills, or other polluting activities to the CT DEEP’s 24-hour hotline (860) 424-3333, Torrington Water (860) 489-4149 or your local police.

Water Quality
The New Hartford Water Pollution Control Authority (NHWPCA)’s commitment to providing the highest-quality water is evidenced by the efforts we take to protect your wa-
ter source. Plans for new land use projects are reviewed for possible impact on water quality. A source water assessment of our drinking water sources was performed by the State of Connecticut Department of Public Health (DPH). The assessment found that your public drinking water source has a low susceptibility to potential sources of contamination. The reports are available on the Drinking Water Division website at https://www.dir.ct.gov/dph/Water/SWAP/Community/CT092011.pdf.

Things that you can do to help make sure that your water supply is protected are:
- An average household uses 30,000 gallons a year.
- You may not be aware of it, but every time you pour fat, oil, or grease down your sink (e.g., bacon grease), you are contributing to a costly problem in the sewer collection system. FOG coats the inner walls of the plumbing in your house as well as the walls of underground piping throughout the community. Over time, these greasy materials build up and form blockages in pipes, which can lead to wastewater backing up into yards, streets, and storm drains. These backups allow FOG to contaminate local waters, including drinking water.

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Summary of Water Quality for the Calendar Year 2018

Substance | MCL | MCLG | Amount Detected | Stage | Violation | Source
--- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | ---
Bacteriological
Total Coliform | 0 | Routine test positive | 0 | D-D | No | Naturally present in environment

Inorganic compounds
Chloride (2015) | N/A | 250 ppm | 22.0 | N/A | No | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Copper * (2016) | 1300 ppm | Al + 1300 ppm | 150 | 5—190 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits
Lead * (2016) | 15 ppm | Al + 15 ppm | 1 | <1—8 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate | 10 ppm | 10 ppm | <1.0 | <0.1—1.0 | No | Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks
Sodium (2015) | N/A | N/A | 20.8 | 12.9—20.8 | No | Naturally occurring
Sulfate (2015) | N/A | N/A | 6.9 | 6.0—6.9 | No | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, industrial waste
Barium (MCLG) (2015) | 2 | 2 | 15 | 0.05—0.15 | No | Erosion of natural deposits

Microbiological
Turbidity | N/A | 77—750 tu max | 0.280 average | 0.1—1.15 | No | Soil runoff

Organic compounds
Raw Chlorine (2016) | 0 | 4 ppm | 0.70 | 0.1—1.95 | No | By product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes | N/A | 80 ppm | 6.60 | 0—6.60 | No | By product of drinking water disinfection
Total HAA5 in 2018 | N/A | 60 ppm | 1.14 | 0—1.14 | No |

Radiochemical
Net Gross Alpha (2015) | 0 | 15 pCi/L | 0.73+/−0.53 | — | No | Decay of natural and man made deposits
Combined Radium (2015) | 0 | 5 pCi/L | 0.02+/−0.07 | — | No | Decay of natural and man made deposits

Physical Characteristics
Color | N/A | 15 cu | <5 average | 0—5 | No |
Alkalinity | N/A | 6.4—10.0 units | 7.40 average | 6.90—9.30 | No |
Total Nitrogen | N/A | 700 mg/l | 100 mg/l | 0.3—2.0 | No | By product of drinking water disinfection

Footnotes for the summary of water quality for the calendar year 2018 below:
- Lead and Copper are reported as the 90th percentile

Definitions for the Summary of Water Quality Table:
- Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded mandates treatment.
- MCL: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLG as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
- MCLG: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected health risk.
- MCLGs allow a margin for safety.
- TT: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.