



CITY OF NEW HAVEN

2014

Water Quality – Annual Report



Commitment to Clean, Safe Water

The City of New Haven Utilities Dept is pleased to present the City's Annual Water Quality Report. This report will help inform you what steps are taken to provide you with safe and dependable water from your faucet. Please carefully read this CCR report and if you have any questions, feel free to call the phone numbers listed in this report.

Another Important Year for Water Quality

New Haven's water compares with the best. It meets or exceeds all water quality standards set by national, state, and local agencies. This CCR Report is required of all public and private water suppliers nationwide on an annual basis.

New Haven's Water Source

New Haven's water is purchased and tested from Ft. Wayne. Ft. Wayne's source of water comes from the St. Joseph River. A series of dams and pumps bring the water to Ft. Wayne for treatment and then it is pumped to New Haven for distribution to your home.

How Drinking Water is Monitored

New Haven and Ft. Wayne utilities routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The tables included illustrate the results for the period from January 1st to December 31st 2014. All drinking water, including bottled water, may be expected to contain small amounts of contaminants.

It is important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not pose a health risk. For more information on potential health risks, call the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Important Customer Information Sources

If you have any questions or concerns regarding the water New Haven distributes to you, please contact our office Monday through Friday 7AM - 4PM at (260) 748-7050. We ask all of our customers to help us protect our water sources which are the heart of our community, our way of life, and our children's future.

Dave Jones Superintendent of Utilities

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www.epa.gov/safewater

Lead and Drinking Water

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. Three Rivers Filtration Plant 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 methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at either 1-800-426-4791 or by visiting the website at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Do I Need to Take Special Precautions

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised people such as those with cancer, people who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS, and some elderly people and infants can be particularly at risk for infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers.

Water Quality Data Table

The table lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State required us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

How to Read the Water Quality Table

- **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):** 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.
- **Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):** 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.
- **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG):** The level of a residual disinfectant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs allow for a margin of safety.
- **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL):** The highest level of a residual disinfectant that is allowed in drinking water. MRDLs are set as close to the MRDLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
- **Treatment Technique (TT):** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- **Action Level (AL):** The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
- **Range:** The lowest to highest values for all samples tested for each contaminant. If only one sample is tested, no range is listed.
- **NA:** Not applicable.
- **ppm:** Parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L).
- **ppb:** parts per billion or micrograms per liter (mg/L).
- **NTU:** Nephelometric Turbidity Units (a measure of the water's cloudiness).

Contaminants	Units	MCL G	MCL	Highest Detected Level	Range Tested (low-high)	Typical Sources
<u>Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products</u>						-
Chlorine	ppm	4	4	1.86	1.24-1.86	Additive used in treatment process to control bacteria
Chlorine Dioxide	ppb	800	800	209	38-209	Additive used in treatment process to control bacteria
Chlorite	ppm	0.8	1	0.879	0.024-0.879	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	ppb	NA	60	20.6 Highest LRAA at site #2	4.6-27.9	By-product of drinking water disinfection. NOTE: compliance is based on each location's running annual average. The location running annual average for the site with 55.6 was 24.85
Total Organic Carbon	mg/L	NA	TT	the % of toc was measured each month and the system met the toc removal requirements	NA	Naturally present in the environment
TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes)	ppb	NA	80	17.48 Highest LRAA at site #12	4.1-40.2	By-product of drinking water disinfection. NOTE: compliance is based on each location's running annual average. The location running annual average for the site with 94.7 was 34.4
Inorganic Compounds						
Fluoride	ppm	4	4	1.09	0.38-1.09	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive that promoted strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	ppm	10	10	3.36	0.199-3.36	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic systems; Sewage discharge; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (measured as Nitrogen)	ppm	1	1	0.034	<0.001-0.034	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic systems; Sewage discharge; Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (optional)	ppm	0	none	39	12.0-39	Naturally present in the environment
Barium	ppm	2	2	0.015	0.0076-0.015	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Microbiological Contaminants						
Total Coliform	% of positive samples monthly	0	5	1.26	0.0-1.26	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity	% of samples below TT of 0.3 NTU	100	95	100	100.0-100.0	Soil runoff
	highest single measurement	NA	TT	0.2	NA	Soil runoff
Cryptosporidium	oocysts/100 L	0	TT	0	NA	Human and animal fecal waste
Source(raw)water cryptosporidium	Oocysts/L	-	-		<0.089-0.800	
Synthetic Organic Compounds						
Atrazine	ppb	3	3	0.1	0.0-0.10	Runoff of herbicide used on row crops
Unregulated Compounds						
Dicamba	ppb	NA	NA	0.1	0.0 - 0.1	Runoff of herbicide used on row crops
Sulfate	ppm	NA	NA	46	Only one test is required per year	Naturally occurring compound
Inorganic Contaminants				90th percentile		
Copper	ppm	1.3	90% of samples taken below AL = 1.3	0.125	samples taken = 52 Samples Exceeding AL= 0	Erosion of natural deposits; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead	ppb	0	90% of samples taken below AL = 15	4.5	samples taken = 52 Samples Exceeding AL=3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits