

# NORWICH FIRE DISTRICT 1 – VT0005326

## Consumer Confidence Report – 2009

This report is a snapshot of the quality of the water that we provided last year. Included are the details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state standards. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. To learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings which are held:

3<sup>rd</sup> Monday of the month in Norwich at Tracy Hall in the small Conference Room.

For more information please contact BRION MCMULLAN at 802-649-3474

### Water Source Information

Your water comes from

| Source Name | Source Water Type |
|-------------|-------------------|
| NEW WELL    | Ground Water      |
| OLD WELL    | Ground Water      |

The State of Vermont Water Supply Rule requires Public Community Water Systems to develop a Source Protection Plan. This plan delineates a source protection area for our system and identifies potential and actual sources of contamination. Please contact us if you are interested in reviewing the plan.

### Drinking Water Contaminants

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include surface water (streams, lakes) and ground water (wells, springs). As water travels over the land's surface or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals. It also picks up substances resulting from the presence of animals and human activity. Some "contaminants" may be harmful. Others, such as iron and sulfur, are not harmful. Public water systems treat water to remove contaminants, if any are present.

In order to ensure that your water is safe to drink, we test it regularly according to regulations established by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the State of Vermont. These regulations limit the amount of various contaminants:

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 urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.

Pesticides and herbicides, may come from a variety of sources such as storm water run-off, agriculture, and residential users.

Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or the result of mining activity

Organic contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and also come from gas stations, urban storm water run-off, and septic systems.

### Water Quality Data

The table below lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the past year. It also includes the date and results of any contaminants that we detected within the past five years if tested less than once a year. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily show that the water poses a health risk.

Terms and abbreviations - In this table you may find terms you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we have provided the following definitions:

Maximum Contamination Level Goal (MCLG): The “Goal” is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to human health. MCLG’s allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Contamination Level (MCL): The “Maximum Allowed” MCL is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL’s are set as close to the MCLG’s as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): 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 disinfectants in controlling microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. Addition a disinfectant may help control microbial contaminants.

Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

90th Percentile: Ninety percent of the samples are below the action level. (Nine of ten sites sampled were at or below this level).

Treatment Technique(TT): A process aimed to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l): (one penny in ten thousand dollars)

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (µg/l): (one penny in ten million dollars)

Picocuries per liter(pCi/L): a measure of radioactivity in water

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU): NTU is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

Running Annual Average (RAA): The average of 4 consecutive quarters (when on quarterly monitoring); values in table represent the highest RAA for the year

### Detected Contaminants NORWICH FIRE DISTRICT 1

| Microbiological   | Result | MCL | MCLG | Typical Source |
|---|--------|-----|------|----------------|
| No Detected Results were Found in the Calendar Year of 2008 |        |     |      |                |

| Chemical Contaminants | Collection Date | Highest Value | Range | Unit | MCL | MCLG | Typical Source                              |
|-----------------------|-----------------|---------------|-------|------|-----|------|---|
| FLUORIDE              | 5/6/2008        | 0.97          | 0.97  | ppm  | 4   | 4    | Water additive which promotes strong teeth; |
| NITRATE               | 9/11/2007       | 0.1           | 0.1   | ppm  | 10  | 10   | Erosion of natural deposits                 |

| Radionuclides   | Collection Date | Highest Value | Range | Unit | MCL | MCLG | Typical Source |
|---|-----------------|---------------|-------|------|-----|------|----------------|
| No Detected Results were Found in the Calendar Year of 2008 |                 |               |       |      |     |      |                |

| Disinfection By Products | Monitoring Period | RAA | Range | Unit | MCL | MCLG | Typical Source                            |
|--------------------------|-------------------|-----|-------|------|-----|------|---|
| TTHM                     | 2008 - 2010       | 6   | 5.5   | ppb  | 80  | 0    | By-product of drinking water chlorination |

| Lead and Copper | Date        | 90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile | 95 <sup>th</sup> Percentile | Range       | Unit | AL  | Sites Over AL | Typical Source                           |
|-----------------|-------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------|------|-----|---------------|--|
| COPPER, FREE    | 2005 - 2007 | 0.1                         | NA                          | 0.04 - 0.17 | ppm  | 1.3 | 0             | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; |
| LEAD            | 2005 - 2007 | 2                           | NA                          | 1 - 2       | ppb  | 15  | 0             | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; |

**Violation(s) that occurred during the year**

*We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. The below table lists any drinking water violations we incurred during 2008. A failure to perform required monitoring means we cannot be sure of the quality of our water during that time.*

| Type  | Category | Analyte | Compliance Period |
|---|----------|---------|-------------------|
| No Violations Occurred in the Calendar Year of 2008 |          |         |                   |

**Health information regarding drinking water**

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised 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, can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from EPA’s Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Safe Drinking Water Hotline.

There are no additional required health effects notices.

**Distribution information**

*Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water.*