CITY OF WATERBURY

2024
WATER QUALITY REPORT
WATERBURY BUREAU OF WATER

Dear Consumer:

The City of Waterbury is once again honored to provide you with its Annual Water Quality Report. Throughout the year, we work tirelessly everyday to ensure the delivery of safe, life-sustaining water to your homes and businesses. This report serves as the proverbial "report card" for our successes, of which there are many to celebrate this year. As I pen this letter to you, it dawns on me the full magnitude of progressive changes and improvements that are being made throughout the City of Waterbury right now to better serve the needs of this wonderful City.

Residents may have noticed in different areas of the City, our dedicated and professional crews are hard at work replacing water mains, storage tanks, and pumping facilities all while maintaining the supply of water to your homes and our excellent customer service relationship with each of you.

Water is an essential part of our daily lives, and is intertwined in everything we do. At the Bureau of Water, we accept this responsibility with enormous pride, but at the core of our business is the quality and safety of the water we provide to the consumer.

For well over 150 years, the Waterbury Bureau of Water has provided exceptional drinking water to our customers, fire protection to our first responders, and has allowed for continued economic and social growth. Water quality, customer service, affordability and sustainability remain at the core of our business model and are qualities we strive to be better at every single day.

As you water provider, we are here to serve you. We exist as a business and partner to you in every effort to make life better and more enjoyable through the delivery of clean, healthy water. We will continue to provide you with the highest quality product you've come to expect, and provide a customer service interaction that is second to none.

Be well, stay safe, and enjoy your summer.

Sincerely,
Waterbury Bureau of Water

The City of Waterbury and **The Water Department**, are pleased to provide the **2024 Water Quality Report**.

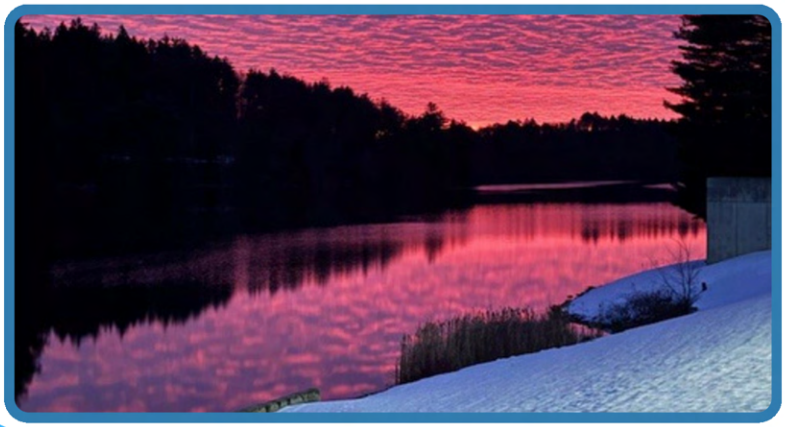
During 2024, **your drinking water met or exceeded all State and Federal standards for water quality**. The EPA and DPH set regulations that limit certain contaminants found in public water supply. With more than **100 compliance sampling sites** throughout the City, water is tested daily and reports are submitted to regulatory agencies as required.

The water system is maintained from the watershed areas where its collected then distributed through a series of pipes and delivered safely to your tap.

Improvements made to the system:

- **North Main St Pump Station**
- **Cairns Reservoir Dam Cone Valve Replacement Project**

The Waterbury Water Department conducts annual Watershed Sanitary Surveys, semi-annual Water Quality and Pollution Source Assessments. All are done to protect the water supply from man-made pollutants and contaminants which follow CT DPH guidelines, regulations, and state laws.



Where does your water come from?

The source of your water comes from five surface reservoirs located in two separate and distinct watersheds in **Litchfield County**. **The Shepaug and Cairns Reservoirs** are located in the **Shepaug Watershed** and the **Wigwam, Morris, and Pitch Reservoirs** are located in the **West Branch Watershed** with a combined capacity of 6 billion gallons of water.

Raw water is sent for conventional filtration by a dual media and filtration system located at the **Harry P. Danaher Water Treatment Plant in Thomaston, CT**.

HARRY P. DANAHER WATER TREATMENT PLANT

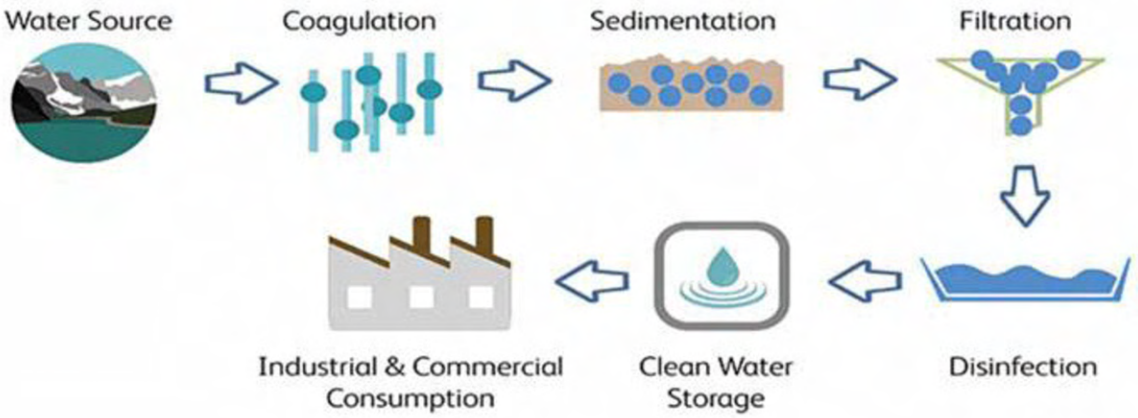
1525 Branch Road | Thomaston, Connecticut

The City of Waterbury's Water Treatment Plant is a conventional treatment facility, utilizing flocculation and coagulation before filtration and chemical addition. The plant is capable of producing **more than 35 million gallons of water each day**.

- The plant disinfects the water through chlorination
- Optimal pH control of all water sources
- Fluoridation (mandated by the Connecticut Department of Public Health for tooth decay)
- Corrosion control for distribution system piping and household plumbing

The State of Connecticut is one of the few state where only Class A waters (not receiving discharges from sewer treatment plants) may be used for drinking water purposes.

The **Water Treatment** Process



How safe is your water?

In 2024, the Waterbury Water Bureau's laboratory collected and analyzed thousands of samples, from more than one hundred compliance sites throughout the City's watershed and distribution system. Samples were analyzed for numerous physical and bacteriological parameters to ensure the safest, highest quality water is delivered to residents and customers.

How Are We Ensuring Long-Term Water Quality?

In an effort to continue to provide the highest quality water possible, we continue to invest in the infrastructure and source water through technological innovations and sustained practices of conservation. We are continually striving to improve the distribution system, the source water, and the Water Treatment Plant.

What Risks Affect Our Drinking Water Sources?

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

Drinking water including bottled water is expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's **Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791)** or the **State of Connecticut, Department of Public Health (860-509-7333)**. Or visit their websites **epa.gov** or **portal.ct.gov/dph/drinking-water/dws/source-water-assessment-program-swap-reports**

The Source Water and Protection Program (SWAP)

The Source Water and Assessment Program (SWAP) determines how susceptible public water supplies are to potential contamination by microbial and/or chemical contaminants. The susceptibility ranking is assigned using information collected by the Department of Public Health (DPH) in 2003.

The below table summarizes the SWAP assessments for the system. These assessments are not an indication of water quality from our water resources. Complete SWAP reports can be found here: **portal.ct.gov/dph/drinking-water/dws/source-water-assessment-swap-reports-for-community-public-water-systems**

Shepaug Reservoir System Source Water Assessment Summary

STRENGTHS

Point source pollution discharge points not present in this watershed area

More than 30% of the land in the watershed area exists as preserved open space

POTENTIAL RISK FACTORS

Potential contaminant sources present in the watershed

Less than 20% of watershed area owned by public water system

Local regulations or zoning initiatives for the protection of public drinking water sources do not exist

Susceptibility Rating

Rating	Environmental Sensitivity	Potential Risk Factors	Source Protection Needs
Low	X	X	
Moderate			
High			X

Overall Susceptibility Rating: Moderate

This rating indicates susceptibility to potential sources of contamination that may be in the source water area and does not necessarily imply poor water quality.

Detailed information about the specific factors and information used in establishing this rating can be found in Table 2. Information about opportunities to improve protection in the Shepaug Reservoir System is also presented in Table 2.

What are sources of water contaminants?

- **Microbial contaminants:** such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife
- **Inorganic contaminants:** such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or 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 byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also, come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems
- **Radioactive contaminants:** which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities

TTHMs and TOC

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs): Some people who drink water-containing TTHMs in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their kidneys, liver, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased chance of getting cancer.

Total Organic Carbon (TOC): Total Organic Carbon has no health effects. However, total organic carbon provides a medium for the formation of disinfection-by-products such as TTHMs.

PSFAS

According to the EPA, Perfluoroalkyl and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) are a group of manufactured chemicals that have been used in industry and consumer products since the 1940s because of their useful properties. There are thousands of different PFAS, some of which have been more widely used and studied than others. One common characteristic of concern of PFAS is that many break down very slowly and can build up in people, animals, and the environment over time. Initial research suggests that exposure to PFAS at elevated levels may be linked to health problems.

Waterbury Water Department will keep our customers informed on plans to comply with state and federal water quality standards for PFAS as they are developed by our regulators.

For general information on PFAS visit epa.gov/pfas

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-compromised persons such as cancer, 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 microbial contaminants are available from the **Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).**

LEAD AND COPPER

Major sources of **copper** in drinking water are: corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits and 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 of kidney damage. People with Wilson's disease should consult their personal doctor.

Major sources of **lead** in drinking water are corrosion of household plumbing systems and erosion of deposits.

What precautions can you take?

- Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry, or a load of dishes
- Always use water from your cold water faucet for drinking, cooking, and preparing baby formula.
- Remove and clean faucet aerators/screens at least twice per year. While doing so, run the tap to remove debris
- You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water

What are the health effects of lead in drinking water?

Exposure to **lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in people of all ages**, but it is especially harmful to infants, young children, and pregnant women. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service pipes and home plumbing. The Waterbury Water Department is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When water has been sitting in the internal plumbing for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by **flushing your cold tap for 30 seconds to two minutes** before using water for drinking or cooking.

Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink water-containing lead in excess of the action level over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

Further information can be found on our website at **waterburyct.org/services/water** or at **portal.ct.gov/dph/drinking-water/dws/source-water-assessment-program-swap-reports**

LEAD SERVICE LINE INVENTORY

In Waterbury, **providing the best drinking water to our customer is our top priority**. As part of our commitment to public health and regulatory compliance, **we have completed an initial inventory of service line materials in accordance with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Lead and Copper Rule Revisions (LCRR)**. Waterbury Water department does not install lead service lines, some older homes and buildings may have lead or unknown materials on the customer-owned service line. The City of Waterbury has identified those lead services, and notified the owners earlier this year. We are also actively working on a public database that will be available later this year on the City of Waterbury Website. **Any customer can call Waterbury Water at (203) 574-8251 for access to information** regarding lead service line inventory during normal business hours.

If you received a letter in the mail notifying you that you may have a service line categorized as lead, galvanized that requires replacement or "unknown" there are steps you can take to help minimize any lead exposure:

- Run your tap for at least 30 seconds before using the water to flow through any stagnant water that may have been sitting in your internal plumbing.
- Use a certified lead-removal system (filter).
- Regularly clean your faucets aerators of debris.

More information on lead in drinking water can be found at the EPA's Lead in Drinking Water's website: **semspub.epa.gov/work/04/11185255.pdf**

What do we test for?

Per the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), the Waterbury Water Department is required to test for the following:

INORGANIC CONSTITUENTS:

- Antimony
- Arsenic
- Barium
- Beryllium
- Cadmium
- Chloride
- Chromium
- Cyanide
- Fluoridet
- Mercury
- Nickel
- Nitrate
- Nitrite
- Selenium
- Silver
- Sodium
- Sulfate
- Thallium

VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS:

- 1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane
- 1,1,1-Trichloroethane
- 1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane
- 1, 1,2-Trichloroethane
- 1, 1-Dichloroethane
- 1,1-Dichloroethylene
- 1,1-Dichloropropene
- 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene
- 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene
- 1,2-Dichlorobenzene
- 1,2-Dichloroethane
- 1,2-Dichloropropane
- 1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene
- 1,3-Dichlorobenzene
- 1,3-Dichloropropane
- 1,3-Dichloropropene
- 1,4-Dichlorobenzene
- 2,2-Dichloropropane
- Benzene
- Bromobenzene
- Bromodichloromethane
- Bromoform
- Bromomethane
- Carbon Tetrachloride
- Chlorobenzene
- Chloroethane
- Chloroform
- Chloromethane
- Cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene
- Dibromochloromethane
- Dibromomethane
- Dichloromethane
- Ethylbenzene
- Methyl tert-butyl ether
- M-Xylene
- Naphthalene
- N-Butylbenzene
- N-Pro pylbe nzene
- O-Ch lorotol uene
- O-Xylene
- P-Chlorotoluene
- P-Xylene
- Styrene
- Tetrachloroethylene
- Toluene
- Trans,1-2Dichloroethylene
- Trichloroethylene
- Vinyl Chloride

SYNTHETIC ORGANIC COMPOUNDS

- 1,2-Dibromo-3-
- Chloropropane
- 2,4,5-TP
- 2,4-D
- 3-Hydroxycarbofuran
- Aldicarb
- Aldicarb Sulfone
- Aldicarb Sulfoxide
- Aldrin
- Atrazine
- Benzo(a)pyrene
- BHC-Gamma
- Butachlor
- Carbary!
- Carbofuran
- Chlordane
- Dalapon
- Di(2-ethylhexyl) adipate
- D i(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate
- Dicamb
- Dieldrin
- Dinoseb
- Diquat
- Endrin
- Ethylene Dibromide
- Glyphosate
- Heptachlor
- Heptachlor Epoxide
- Hexachlorobenzene
- Hexachlorocyclopentadiene
- Lasso
- Methomyl
- Methoxychlor
- Metolachlor
- Metribuzin
- Oxamyl
- Pentachlorophenol
- Picloram
- Propachlor
- Simazine
- Total PCB
- Toxaphene

PFAS (Per- and Polyfluoroalkl substances)

- PFOA
- PFOS
- PFNA
- PFHxS
- PFHpA
- PFBS

If a chemical is found to be in any of the samples that we collect, the detected level will be reported in the water quality tables in the previous section(s) along with the detected range and the typical way that the chemical may be introduced to a drinking water supply. If results are not indicated in the data tables, that is because the chemical was not detected in the water during the most recent sampling event.

TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Action Level (AL): The concentration that if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Level 1 Assessment: A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

Level 2 assessment: A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant allowed in drinking water. Maximum Contaminant Levels are set as close to the Maximum Contaminant Level Goal as feasible, using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is not a known or expected risk to health. Maximum Contaminant Level Goals allow for a margin of safety.

MFL: Million fibers per liter

MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. 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 the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

MREM/YR: Millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)

MRL: Minimum Reporting Level

NA: Not applicable

ND: Not detected

NR: Not regulated

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units, a measure of water clarity

pCi/L: Picocuries per liter, a measure of radioactivity

ppm: Parts per million or milligrams per liter **mg/L**

ppb: Parts per billion or micrograms per liter **ug/L**

ppt: Parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter **ng/L**

ppq: Parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter **(pg/L)**

TT (Treatment Technique): A required process intended to reduce the level of a containment in drinking water

Variances and Exemptions: Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.

TREATED WATER QUALITY TABLES
2024

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect In Your Water	Range		Sample Year	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Inorganic Contaminants								
Asbestos (MFL)	7	7	ND	NA	NA	2019	NO	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic (ppm)	0	10	0.00027	NA	NA	2024	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.008	NA	NA	2024	NO	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Bromate (ppb)	0	10	ND	NA	NA	2024	NO	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chromium (ppb)	0.1	0.1	ND	NA	NA	2024	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	1.57	NA	NA	2024	NO	Water additive used to control microbes
Copper (ppm)	1.3	AL=1.3	0.00087	0.00087	0.00248	2024	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.646	NA	NA	2024	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead (ppb)	0	AL=15	0.00000005	0.0000005	0.00000022	2024	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	0.02620	NA	NA	2024	NO	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sew age; Erosion of natural deposits

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect In Your Water	Range		Sample Year	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Microbiological Contaminants								
E. Coli	0	*	ND	NA	NA	2024	NO	Human and animal fecal waste

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect In Your Water	Range		Sample Year	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Synthetic Organic Contaminants								
Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (ppb)	0	6	ND	NA	NA	2024	NO	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect In Your Water	Range		Sample Year	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Physical Parameters								
Turbidity (NTU)	NA	TT	0.060	0.051	0.114	2024	NO	Soil runoff

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect In Your Water	Range		Sample Year	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Disinfection By-products								
TTHM (Total Trihalomehtanes) (ppm)	NA	80	0.016	0.016	0.0411	2024	NO	By-product of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 (Haloacetic Acids) (ppm)	NA	60	0.0233	0.0233	0.043	2024	NO	By-product of drinking water disinfection

*Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is E. coli-positive or system fails to take repeat samples following E. coli-positive routine sample or system fails to anNOyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for E. coli

Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Year	Range	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants								
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm))	1.3	1.3	0.18	2022	0.02 to 0.41 (51 sites reported)	0	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	0.000002	2022	<1 to 6 (51 sites reported)	0	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Contaminants	State MCL	Your Water	Sample Year	Exceeds AL	Explanation and Comment
Chloride (ppm)	250	17.67	2024	NO	Not health based.
Nickel (ppm)	0.1	ND	2024	NO	EPA has not found nickel to potentially cause health effects from acute exposures at levels above the MCL.
Sodium (ppm)	*100	11.0	2024	NO	Erosion of natural deposits.
Sulfate (ppm)	**	17.0	2024	NO	Erosion of natural deposits. High concentrations of sulfate in drinking water can cause laxative effects with excessive intake.

Additional Contaminants

In an effort to ensure the safest water possible the State has required us to monitor some contaminants not required by Federal regulations. Of those contaminants only the ones listed below were found in your water.

*Sodium has no established MCL but has a state notification level of 100 ppm.

** A MCL has not been established for this chemical.

Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule (UCMR5)

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) uses the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR) to collect data for contaminants that are suspected to be present in drinking water and do not have health-based standards set under the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWARS). This includes a process that EPA must follow to identify and list Unregulated Contaminants. UCMR 5 for Public Water Systems on 2023-2024 (12 months period-time) includes monitoring for a total of 30 chemical contaminants. There are 10 cyanotoxins (nine cyanotoxins and one cyanotoxin group) and additional contaminants (one metal, eight pesticides plus one pesticide manufacturing byproduct, three brominated halo acetic acid disinfection byproducts groups, three alcohols, and three semi-volatile organic chemicals).

The following list represents the results of sampling Unregulated Contaminants for entry point on
2023-2024:

Analyte	MRL	UNIT	RL	Action level CT drinking water
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	ND	(µg/L)	2.0	10
Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA)	ND	(µg/L)	2.0	12
Perfluorooctanoix acid(PFOA)	ND	(µg/L)	2.0	16
Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid(PFHxS)	ND	(µg/L)	2.0	49
Perfluorohexanoic acid(PFHxA)	ND	(µg/L)	2.0	240
Perfluorobutane sulfonic acid (PFBS)	ND	(µg/L)	2.0	760
Lithium, total	ND	(µg/L)	2.0	NA

The detection of a UCMR5 contaminant does not represent cause for concern, in and of itself. Reference concentrations are health-based and provide context for the detection of a UCMR contaminant. In fact, they do not represent regulatory limits or action levels and should not be interpreted as an indication that the agency intends to establish a future drinking water regulation. UCMR occurrence data will be used to inform the Agency's Regulatory Determination process.

For more information visit:
epa.gov/dwucmr/fifth-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule-data-finder

WATER CONSERVATION

How can you help protect water supplies ?

- **Do not dump!** Dispose of trash, waste motor oil, and household hazardous wastes properly. Check with City Hall or The Water Department about proper disposal of these wastes..
- **Use Pesticides and Fertilizers Wisely!** Follow the directions, apply only what is needed, and do not over use. When in doubt, consult an expert
- **Report any Polluting Activities!** If you see illegal dumping, waste discharges, chemical spills, etc., please report them to the **Connecticut Department of Energy and Environmental Protection (CTDEEP) at 860-424-3338, the local police, health department or the Bureau of Water.**

What about outside?

- **Plant less grass** - shrubs and ground covers require less water and maintenance, and provide.
- **Water only when necessary.** The most effective time is early in the morning - never on windy, rainy, or very hot days. Use water with an efficient, slow soaking irrigation system. Do not water the driveway or sidewalk.

What can you do to save water?

- **Check for leaky toilets.** (Put a drop of food coloring in the tank and let it sit. If the bowl turns color, then you have a leak). Check the over fill line inside the tank and be sure it's not running over down the drain
- **Consider replacing your five-gallon per flush toilet** with an efficient 1.6-gallon per flush unit. This will permanently cut your water consumption by 25%.
- **Fix leaking fixtures** as soon as possible. A leaking faucet or toilet can dribble away thousands of gallons of water a year.
- **Run only full loads** in dishwashers and washing machines. Rinse all handwashed dishes at once.
- **Turn off the water** while brushing your teeth or shaving.

How is source water protected?

- Connecticut prohibits discharge of potential disease carrying wastewaters into public drinking water supply sources.
- Filtration and disinfection of all surface supplies is mandatory.
- Land areas (watersheds) that drain into public water sources must be inspected annually for pollution.
- State and local regulators govern land use and development on watershed lands.
- Strict regulations govern the sale and use of water company owned land, which is critical to the protection of public water supply resources.

The State of Connecticut, Department of Public Health (DPH) has recently completed an assessment of our drinking water sources. The completed assessment report is available for access on the CT Department of Public Health Drinking Water Section's website **portal.ct.gov/dph/drinking-water/dws/source-water-assessment-program-swap-reports**

How can you learn more?

If you are interested in learning more about the water department, water quality, or just become. more active in drinking water, the **Waterbury Board of Public Works meets monthly on the fourth Tuesday of each month**.

The Water Department also provides speakers for civic groups and youth educational programs that helps to educate the public on drinking water, operations, conservation, and more.

For further information regarding the water quality report, speaking engagements, or questions about your water distribution system, contact the Water Department at **203-574-8251 & press 1** or email us at **waterdepartment@waterburyct.org**

WATERBURY BUREAU OF WATER

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waterburyct.org/services/water