

CITY OF  
WATERBURY



# WATER QUALITY Report

WATERBURY BUREAU OF WATER

2025

[waterburyct.org/services/water](http://waterburyct.org/services/water)

Este informe contiene información importante acerca de su agua potable. Haga que alguien lo traduzca para usted, o hable con alguien que lo entienda.

## A MESSAGE FROM OUR SUPERINTENDENT OF WATER

Dear Consumer:

The City of Waterbury is once again honored to provide you with its Annual Water Quality Report. Throughout the year, our dedicated teams work every day to ensure the delivery of safe, reliable, and life-sustaining water to homes and businesses across the city. This report serves as an important overview of our water quality, operational efforts, and continued commitment to public health.

As I write this letter, it is encouraging to reflect on the meaningful progress and ongoing improvements taking place throughout the City of Waterbury. The Bureau of Water remains focused on strengthening the systems and processes that support a dependable water supply for our community, while continuously enhancing service and long-term sustainability.

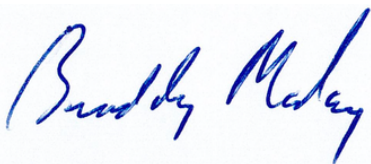
Across the city, our skilled and professional crews are actively investing in critical infrastructure, including water mains, storage tanks, and pumping facilities. These efforts are part of a comprehensive approach to maintaining a strong, reliable water system while continuing to provide consistent service and responsive customer care to our residents and businesses.

Water is essential to everyday life and plays a vital role in the health, safety, and vitality of our community. At the Bureau of Water, we take this responsibility seriously and approach our work with pride and dedication. The quality and safety of the water we deliver remain at the core of everything we do.

For more than 150 years, the Waterbury Bureau of Water has provided high-quality drinking water, supported fire protection services, and contributed to the city's economic and community growth. Water quality, customer service, affordability, and sustainability continue to guide our mission and our daily operations.

As your water provider, we are here to serve you. We remain committed to delivering the highest quality water you expect and providing a customer service experience that reflects our dedication to the community we proudly serve.

Sincerely,



Bradley E. Malay  
City of Waterbury Superintendent of Water



The City of Waterbury and The Water Department,  
are pleased to provide the

## 2025 Water Quality Report

During 2025, 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.



### 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.

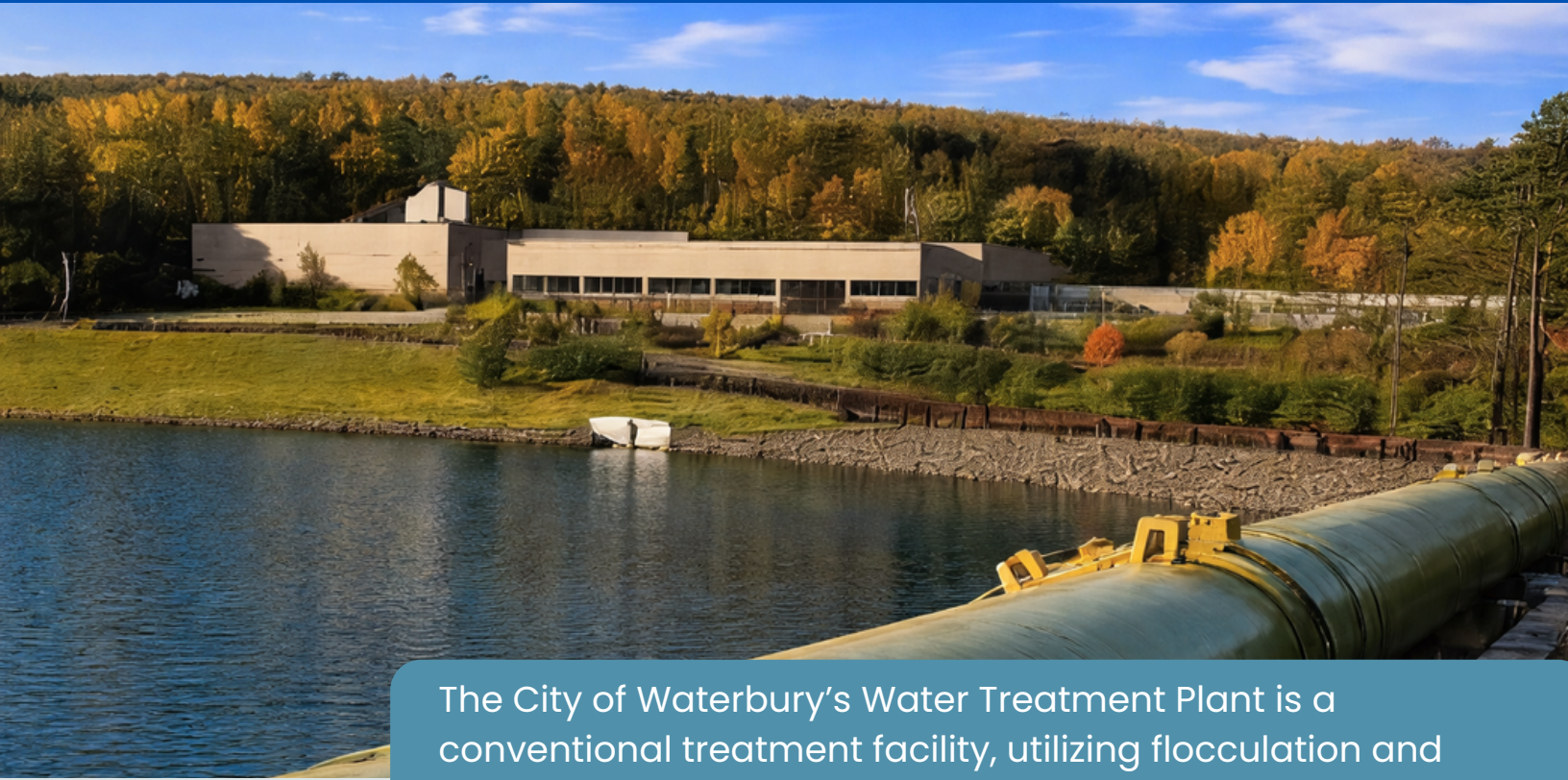
Raw water is sent for conventional filtration by a dual media and filtration system located at the Harry P. Danaher Water Treatment Plant in Thomaston, CT.



# WATER TREATMENT

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.



## Disinfection

The plant disinfects the water through chlorination.



## pH Control

Optimal pH control of all water sources



## Fluoridation

Fluoridation (mandated by the CT DPH to prevent tooth decay)

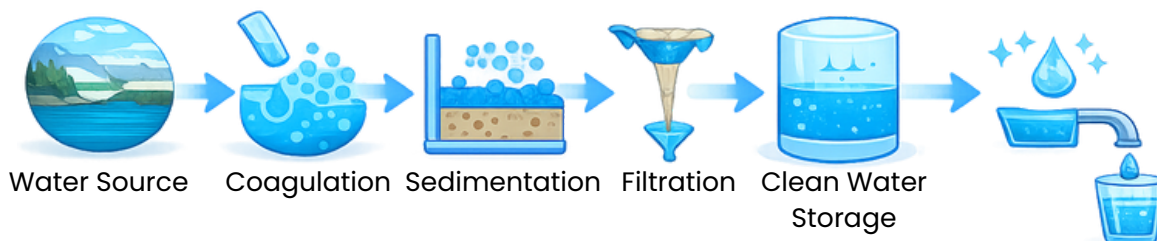


## Corrosion Control

Corrosion control for distribution system piping and household plumbing

*The State of Connecticut is one of the few states 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 2025, 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.

**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.**

## 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.

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](https://www.epa.gov) or [portal.ct.gov/dph/drinking-water/dws/source-water-assessment-program-swap-reports](https://portal.ct.gov/dph/drinking-water/dws/source-water-assessment-program-swap-reports)



*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.*

# Capital Improvements



## Infrastructure upgrades

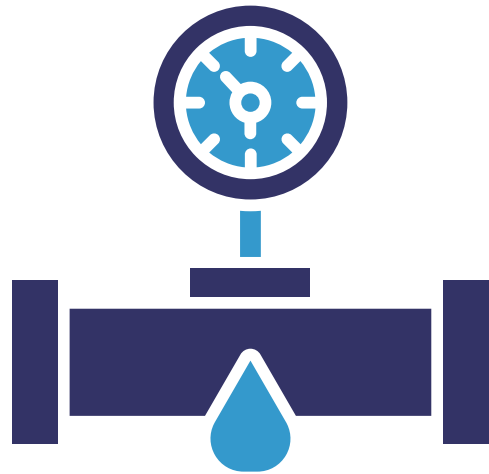
In 2025, the City undertook significant infrastructure upgrades as part of its continued investment in an aging water system. In addition to responding to unexpected transmission main repairs caused by water main breaks that affected residents citywide, the City invested nearly \$30 million in proactive projects that are now complete or nearing completion.

## Water Treatment Plant

At the Water Treatment Plant, nearly \$10 million was invested in upgrading high-service pumps and mixers that deliver water to the City's storage tanks and distribution system. This project is nearing completion and is expected to be fully finalized this year. These upgrades will allow the City of Waterbury to restore confidence in a pumping system that was significantly outdated and in urgent need of replacement. The new pumps and mixers are expected to provide decades of improved performance and enhanced energy efficiency.

## North Main Pump Station

At the North Main Pump Station, located just south of Reagan Elementary School, the City constructed a new facility responsible for supplying water to the Blackman Water Tank. This critical infrastructure plays a vital role in ensuring reliable water flow to that area of the City and maintaining adequate stored water reserves.



## Automated Meter Reading

Additionally, the City installed a new Automated Meter Reading (AMR) system and supporting software within the Customer Service and Billing Department. This system provides real-time data from water meters at homes and businesses throughout the City, allowing staff to more accurately address billing inquiries, errors, and potential service leaks. Currently, approximately 70% of meters are read through the AMR system, with the remaining 30% read manually due to topographical constraints. The City plans to continue expanding this system in the coming years.

# Capital Improvements

## Thomaston Avenue

The most critical upgrade occurred along Thomaston Avenue. In partnership with the State of Connecticut, the City of Waterbury rehabilitated nearly two miles of brittle, outdated concrete transmission main by sliplining a new high-pressure main within the existing pipe. This process involved inserting 38-inch pipe sections—each hundreds of feet long—into the old main and welding them together. Due to the extremely high pressure carried by this line, failures can be catastrophic, as demonstrated by the December break, often resulting in severe damage to homes, roads, and vehicles. By identifying and replacing the most vulnerable and high-risk section of the main, the City significantly reduced the likelihood of similar emergencies in more densely populated areas.



## 2026 Valve Replacements

In 2026, the City plans to begin the replacement of several key transmission main valves along our two pumped corridors, thus allowing ever better control and manipulation of the water in times of an emergency. This will help to ensure that when an emergency does take place, the smallest number of people possible are affected by it.

# Drinking Water and your Health

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)**.



## 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.

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](https://www.epa.gov/pfas)**

## 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.

# 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 or kidney damage. People with Wilson's disease should consult their personal doctor.

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

## Health Effects

Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups. Infants and children can have decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can lead to new learning and behavior problems or exacerbate existing learning and behavior problems. The children of women who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy can have increased risk of these adverse health effects. Adults can have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney, or nervous system problems.

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



## What you can do

**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 cold water from your 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.

# 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:**

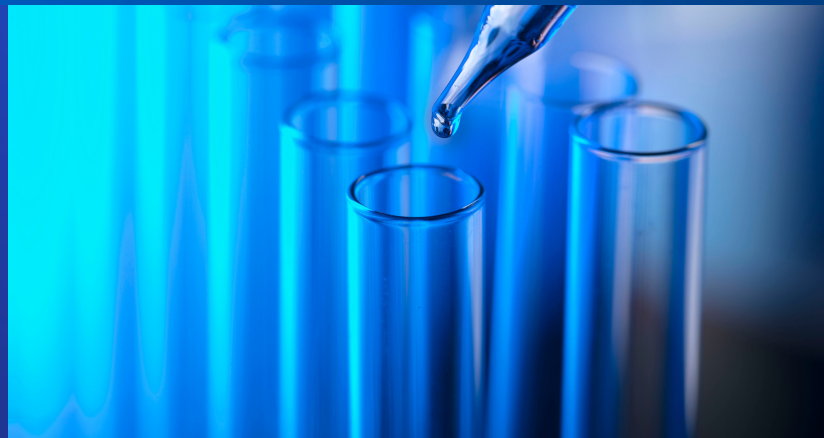
- **Run your tap for at least 30 seconds before using the water to flow through any stagnant water that may have been sitting in your internal plumbing.**
- **Use a certified lead-removal system (filter).**
- **Regularly clean your faucets aerators of debris.**

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](https://semspub.epa.gov/work/04/11185255.pdf)**

# What we test for

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



## INORGANIC CONSTITUENTS:

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

## VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS:

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

## SYNTHETIC ORGANIC COMPOUNDS

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

## PFAS (Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl 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.

**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.

**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

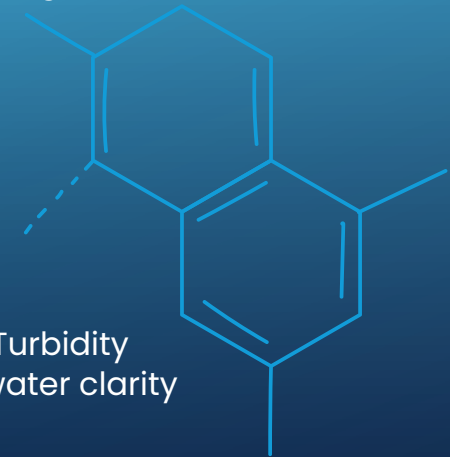
**PPM:** Parts per million or milligrams per liter mg/L

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

**RL:** Report Limit, milligrams per liter (mg/l)

**TT (Treatment Technique):** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant 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 2025

| PARAMETER                      |                                                         |      |         |           |                                                                                                                                                                       |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|------|---------|-----------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| MICROBIALS                     | MCL                                                     | MCLG | RESULTS | RANGE     | SOURCE                                                                                                                                                                |
| TURBIDITY (NTU)*               | TT=5 NTU<br>Max<br>Distribution                         | 0    | 0.000   | 0.14-0.47 | SOIL RUNOFF<br><br>Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. |
|                                | Percentage                                              |      |         |           |                                                                                                                                                                       |
|                                | TT=<0.30 NTU<br>95%<br>of the time<br>T-Plant Eff.      | 0    | 100%    | N/A       |                                                                                                                                                                       |
| TOTAL COLIFORM BACTERIA**      | PRESENCE OF COLIFORM BACTERIA IN >5% OF MONTHLY SAMPLES | 0    | 0%      | N/A       | NATURALLY PRESENT IN THE ENVIRONMENT                                                                                                                                  |
| TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON (MG/L)*** | TT                                                      | N/A  | 1.84    | 1.66-2.00 | NATURALLY PRESENT IN THE ENVIRONMENT                                                                                                                                  |

\*Turbidity: Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for bacterial growth. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.

\*\*Total Coliform Bacteria: Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.

\*\*\*Total organic carbon: Total organic carbon (TOC) has no health effects. However, total organic carbon provides a medium for the formation of disinfection by products. These byproducts include trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs). Drinking water containing these byproducts in excess of the MCL may lead to adverse health effects, liver or kidney problems, or nervous system effects, and may lead to an increased risk of getting cancer.

# TREATED WATER QUALITY TABLES 2025

| INORGANIC COMPOUNDS 1   | AL    | 90th Percentile | Highest Level Detected                                    |           | SOURCE                                                               |
|-------------------------|-------|-----------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|-----------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| LEAD*1 (PPB) (2022)     | 15    | 4               | 5.8<br>50 Sites Tested<br>(Number of sites above AL = 0)  |           | CORROSION OF HOUSEHOLD PLUMBING SYSTEMS; EROSION OF NATURAL DEPOSITS |
| COPPER*1 (PPM) (2022)   | 1.3   | 0.19            | 3.82<br>50 Sites Tested<br>(Number of sites above AL = 0) |           | CORROSION OF HOUSEHOLD PLUMBING SYSTEMS; EROSION OF NATURAL DEPOSITS |
| INORGANIC COMPOUNDS 2   | RL    | Max Level       | MCLG(mg/L )                                               | MCL(mg/L) | SOURCE                                                               |
| NITRATE / NITRITE (PPM) | N/A   | N/A             | -                                                         | -         | RUNOFF FROM FERTILIZER USE; EROSION OF NATURAL DEPOSITS              |
| NITRATE as N*           | 0.025 | ND              | 1                                                         | 1         |                                                                      |
| NITRITE as N**          | 0.01  | ND              | 1                                                         | 1         |                                                                      |
| SULFATE (PPM)           | 1.25  | 5.4             | SDWR 250                                                  |           |                                                                      |
| FLUORIDE (PPM)***       | 0.25  | 0.65            | SDWR 2                                                    |           | WATER ADDITIVE WHICH PROMOTES STRONG TEETH                           |

\*Nitrate: Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and, if untreated, die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue baby syndrome.

\*\*Nitrite: Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrite in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and, if untreated, die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue baby syndrome.

\*\*\*Fluoride: Some people who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the MCL over many years could get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. Fluoride in drinking water at half the MCL or more may cause mottling of children's teeth, usually in children less than nine years old. Mottling, also known as dental fluorosis, may include brown staining and/or pitting of the teeth, and occurs only in developing teeth before they erupt from the gums.

## TREATED WATER QUALITY TABLES 2025

| ORGANIC COMPOUNDS                  | RANGE DETECTED | AVERAGE | MCL           | MCLG | SOURCE                                    |
|------------------------------------|----------------|---------|---------------|------|-------------------------------------------|
| TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES (TTHM) (PPB) | 29-66          | 53      | 80            | 0    | BY PRODUCT OF DRINKING WATER CHLORINATION |
| TOTAL HALOACETIC ACID (THAA) (PPB) | 29-50          | 44      | 60            | N/A  |                                           |
| RADIOCHEMICAL *1                   | RANGE          | HIGHEST | MCL           | MCLG | SOURCE                                    |
| GROSS ALPHA ( $\alpha$ )*1(PCi/L)  | 3              | ND      | 15 (MRMEM/Y)* | 0    | DECAY OF NATURAL AND MAN-MADE DEPOSITS    |
| RADIUM 226 + 228 *1                | 1              | ND      | 5 (PCi/L)     | 0    |                                           |

\*Combined Radium 226/228: Some people who drink water containing radium 226/228 in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

\* The State of Connecticut measures for the Radiochemical NET Gross ALPHA in Picocuries per Liter (pCi/L), the Federal measurement is in millirems per year (mrem/yr).

\*The State of Connecticut, Department of Public Health, requires us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

## 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 in 2023–2024 (12 month 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 haloacetic 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 in 2023–2024:**

| ANALYTE                               | MRL | UNIT   | RL  | ACTION LEVEL<br>CT DRINKING<br>WATER |
|---------------------------------------|-----|--------|-----|--------------------------------------|
| Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)   | ND  | (µg/L) | 2.0 | 10                                   |
| Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA)         | ND  | (µg/L) | 2.0 | 12                                   |
| Perfluorooctanoic 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                                   |

For more information visit:

[epa.gov/dwucmr/fifth-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule-data-finder](https://epa.gov/dwucmr/fifth-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule-data-finder)

# Source Water and Assessment 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.

Below is a summary of 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](https://portal.ct.gov/dph/drinking-water/dws/source-water-assessment-swap-reports-for-community-public-water-systems)

## Strengths

- Point source pollution discharge points not present in the 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 the watershed area is owned by public water system
- Local regulation or zoning initiatives for the protection of public drinking water sources do not exist

## Susceptibility Rating

Overall: Moderate

Environmental Sensitivity

low moderate high

Potential Risk Factors

low moderate high

Source Protection Needs

low moderate high

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

Detailed SWAP reports are available through the  
Connecticut Department of Public Health  
[portal.ct.gov/dph/drinking-water/dws/source-water-assessment-program-swap-reports](https://portal.ct.gov/dph/drinking-water/dws/source-water-assessment-program-swap-reports)

# Conserving Water Takes All of Us



## 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?

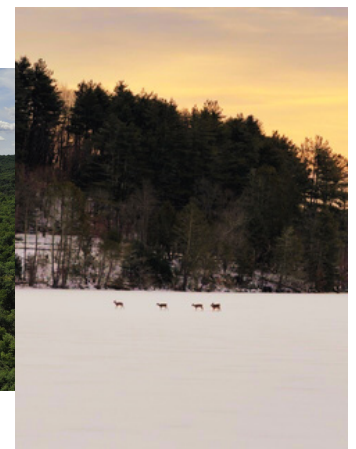
- **Connecticut prohibits discharge** of potential disease-carrying wastewaters into public drinking water supply sources.
- **Filtration and disinfection** of all surface supplies is mandatory.
- **Land areas (watersheds)** that drain into public water sources must be inspected annually for pollution.
- **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.

# How can you **LEARN MORE?**

If you are interested in learning more about the water department, water quality, or would like to become more involved in drinking water issues, 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 help 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 and press 1 or email us at [waterdepartment@waterburyct.org](mailto:waterdepartment@waterburyct.org).**



## **WATERBURY BUREAU OF WATER**

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[waterburyct.org/services/water](http://waterburyct.org/services/water)

