

FAIR HAVEN WATER DEPT – VT0005218

Consumer Confidence Report – 2014

This report is a snapshot of the quality of the water that we provided in 2014. 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 every other Tuesday at 7:00 PM at the Fair Haven Municipal Building.

The person who can answer questions about this report is: (print) Greg Marcy, Chief Operator

Telephone: 802-265-3210 and/or Email: fhwater@live.com

Water Source Information

Your water comes from

Source Name	Source Water Type
INMAN POND	Surface 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 (AL): 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.

Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA): The average of sample analytical results for samples taken at a particular monitoring location during four consecutive calendar quarters.

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 FAIR HAVEN WATER DEPT

NEW inclusion for 2014 CCRs – Disinfection Residual

To be completed by the water system: Water Systems who chlorinated at any time during the year must report the RAA and range of chlorine residual detections. Values used to determine the RAA and range should be collected from the reported chlorine residual values taken at the time when routine coliform samples were collected (e.g. the RAA for a system which chlorinates and whose monitoring schedule requires one coliform sample per month, will be the average of 12 chlorine residual values; a system whose monitoring schedule requires two coliform sample per month, will be the average of 24 chlorine residual values). This table can be deleted if the water system did not chlorinate at any time during the year.

<u>Disinfection Residual</u>	<u>RAA</u>	<u>Range</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>MRDL</u>	<u>MRDLG</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>
Chlorine	0.76	0.02 to 2.20	mg/l	4.0	4.0	Water additive to control microbes

<u>Microbiological</u>	<u>Result</u>	<u>MCL</u>	<u>MCLG</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>
E. coli	In the month of August, 1 sample(s) returned as positive	0	0	Human and animal fecal waste
Total Coliform Bacteria	In the month of December, 2 sample(s) returned as positive	No more than 1 positive monthly sample	0	Naturally present in the environment
Total Coliform Bacteria	In the month of September, 3 sample(s) returned as positive	No more than 1 positive monthly sample	0	Naturally present in the environment

<u>Chemical Contaminants</u>	<u>Collection Date</u>	<u>Highest Value</u>	<u>Range</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>MCL</u>	<u>MCLG</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>
Hardness (As CaCO3)	09/11/2013	73	73 - 73	ppm			

<u>Radionuclides</u>	<u>Collection Date</u>	<u>Highest Value</u>	<u>Range</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>MCL</u>	<u>MCLG</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>
Combined Radium	08/25/2014	0.669	0.669 - 0.669	pCi/L	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha	08/25/2014	0.279	0.279 - 0.279	pCi/L	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium-226	08/25/2014	0.378	0.378 - 0.378	pCi/L	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium-228	08/25/2014	0.291	0.291 - 0.291	pCi/L	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits

<u>Disinfection ByProducts</u>	<u>Monitoring Period</u>	<u>LRAA</u>	<u>Range</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>MCL</u>	<u>MCLG</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2014	14	12.9 - 22.1	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes	2014	23	21.3 - 36.8	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

<u>Lead and Copper</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>90th Percentile</u>	<u>95th Percentile</u>	<u>Range</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>AL</u>	<u>Sites Over AL</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>
Copper	2011 to 2013	0.34	0.39	0.03 - 0.43	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	2011 to 2013	2	3	0 - 3	ppb	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

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 2014. 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
MCL (TCR), MONTHLY	Maximum Contaminant Level Violation	COLIFORM (TCR)	09/01/2014 - 09/30/2014
MCL (TCR), MONTHLY	Maximum Contaminant Level Violation	COLIFORM (TCR)	11/01/2014 - 11/30/2014

Additional information (including steps taken to correct any violations listed above)

There was an E-coli positive in August that was traced to a contaminated faucet attachment. After further testing there were no more e-coli positives in the system. However, during the required follow-up testing, which included increased numbers of samples beyond the regular number, 2 total coliform positives were found in the extremities of the system. The State of Vermont Drinking Water and Groundwater Protection Division and the Town suspect the problem related to low turnover in the water mains in question, combined with unusually low chlorine residuals caused by an underperforming pump. The Water Dept., per suggestion by the State, raised the chlorine residuals to shock the system. These high levels were then maintained for a few months while data was gathered from a new monitoring program that was developed by the Water Dept.

Another total coliform positive was traced to yet another contaminated faucet. By using a different faucet in the same residence, no contamination was detected. There have been no further instances of detection during monitoring.

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.

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. FAIR HAVEN WATER DEPT 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 drinking 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 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

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.

Public Notice - Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies: The system is required to inform the public of any significant deficiencies identified during a sanitary survey conducted by the Drinking Water and Groundwater Protection Division that have not yet been corrected. For more information please refer to the schedule for compliance in the system's Operating Permit.

Date Identified	Deficiency	Facility
04/08/2010	Inadequate Backflow Protection	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

The Town of Fair Haven continues to have discussions with the State of Vermont Drinking Water And Groundwater Protection Division on a direction to proceed regarding the outstanding issue.

Distribution information

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place and distributing copies by hand or mail.