

Report Highlights:

Where your water comes from	1
How to conserve water	1
How we assure water quality	2
Water quality data tables	3
Water system improvements	4

Special Notice About Sodium:

- During 2010 the sodium level in your water was tested and found to be at a level of 31.4 milligrams per liter (mg/L).
- This level exceeds the notification level of 28, and we are required to alert you of this.
- High levels of sodium over a long period of time can contribute to high blood pressure which can lead to heart disease and/or stroke.
- Sodium is an essential nutrient with a daily requirement of 500 mg.
- Sodium is found in many foods, for example: soda – 150 mg/L, milk – 400 mg/L, white bread slice 150 mg.
- If you are on a sodium-restricted diet or are concerned about salt intake, you should consult your doctor.

Where Your Water Comes From

Danbury's West Lake and Margerie Reservoirs are the two main sources of water that are turned into potable drinking water through treatment. The source water in these reservoirs originates from precipitation (rain and snowfall) that drains and collects in them. The reservoir water is treated at one of the two water treatment plants located near

the reservoirs. Other smaller water bodies in the City that are used to add to our supply in dry times include East Lake, Padanaram, Upper Kohanza, and Lower Kohanza Reservoirs, Boggs Pond, and Lake Kenosia. The City also maintains several wells near Lake Kenosia that can be used during prolonged dry periods.



Conserve Water and Save Money

Water is a precious, limited natural resource. It is vital that we all work together to maintain it and use it wisely. Your water bill is based on your usage, so using less will result in lower bills. Even though Danbury's water rates continue to be one of the lowest in the entire State of CT saving even more is possible. Here are a few tips you can follow to help you conserve water and save money:

-Check for leaky toilets. Put a drop of food coloring

in the tank; let it sit for several minutes to an hour, and check to see if the water in the bowl turns color. If it does, you have a leak. A leaking toilet can dribble away thousands of gallons of water a year.

-Run only full loads in dishwashers and washing machines. Rinse all hand-washed dishes at once.

-Turn off water when not needed. Do not let the faucet run while brushing teeth and shaving.

-Store a jug of ice water in

the refrigerator for a cold drink instead of letting the faucet run until it gets cold.

-Water lawns and plants in the early morning or evening hours to avoid excess evaporation.

-Apply mulch around plants to reduce evaporation. Plant shrubs and ground covers that require less water and less maintenance.

-Never use the hose to clean debris off your driveway or sidewalk. Use a broom instead.

Information About Lead in Drinking Water

If present, elevated levels of lead in water can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water comes primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing.

Repeated tests of Danbury's water over the course of many years has shown lead not to be a problem overall in the City.

While the Danbury Water Department is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, it cannot control the variety of materials used in every home plumbing component. Because of this if concerned, you may want to have your water tested for lead.

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 and cooking. Only water from the cold water tap should be used for drinking and cooking.

Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791 or at: <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>

*Este informe contiene información muy importante.
Tradúscalo o hable con un amigo quien lo entienda bien.*



“The West Lake and Margerie Reservoirs are the two main sources of Danbury’s drinking water.”

As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animal or human activity. Since this drainage can end up in the City’s water supply, it is the responsibility of everyone living in the watershed to protect against pollution.

Contaminants that might be expected in untreated water include: biological contaminants such as viruses, parasites and bacteria including Giardia and Cryptosporidium; inorganic contaminants such as salts and metals; pesticides and herbicides; organic chemicals from industrial or petroleum use such as MTBE; and/or radioactive materials such as radon.

Various treatment processes used in the water industry are designed to remove potentially harmful contaminants. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribes regulations, which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

Water Quality Assurance

Providing ample quantities of high quality water, meeting or exceeding the standards established for public health, as well as providing sufficient fire flow protection is our highest priority. In order to be certain of meeting this goal many measures are taken, some of which are described below:

- **Security and Protection**

All activity on and around our reservoirs is monitored. Permits are required for construction, and activities that threaten contamination of our water supply are prohibited. Please help us by calling the Public Utilities Office at 797-4637 if you observe any actions that you feel could contaminate our drinking water. The City has an active Watershed Monitoring Program that identifies and reports potential problems.

Security of the water system continues to be a high priority for the City of Danbury. Increased monitoring, patrolling, and testing have taken place since September 2001. Security assessments of all our facilities have been done and implementation of the recommended measures is taking place. Please report any unusual activities to us

or the Danbury Police Dept.

- **Distribution**

Treated water from the water plants is distributed to homes and businesses by a system of underground pipes, storage tanks, and pumping stations. The Transmission and Distribution Division of the Water Dept. maintains and repairs the piping network, in order to provide a continuous water supply. The crew is on standby 24 hours a day and among other things, performs repairs to broken fire hydrants and water mains. The smaller pipes to individual homes are called service lines and are owned by the property owners. Repairs to these lines are the property owner’s responsibility.

In the spring of each year, the Water Department performs a system-wide pipe-flushing program, which removes accumulated sediment. This helps maintain high quality water as it is pumped or fed by gravity to your tap.

- **Treatment**

Approximately 7 million gallons of water is produced daily to satisfy the needs of the City. Treatment of reservoir water is done at our two water treatment facilities, the West Lake and Margerie Water Treatment Plants. Reservoir water is

first treated with chemical addition of aluminum sulfate in order to remove impurities. Settling and floating of the impurities is done followed by filtration through sand and carbon which removes microscopic particles and biological organisms. Disinfection, the process used to kill disease-producing organisms, is done by careful addition of chlorine to the filtered water. Final treatment includes fluoride addition to prevent tooth decay, phosphate addition to reduce corrosion, and caustic soda addition to adjust the pH to neutral.

- **Monitoring**

The water you drink and use is tested for quality seven days a week. Samples are collected daily by operations and laboratory staff and tested by our certified laboratory. Additionally, water testing instrumentation is operating 24 hours a day checking the quality of the water at the plants, tanks and stations. Our water plants are staffed with trained operators around the clock, 365 days a year. The City’s laboratory personnel, along with independent private laboratories perform over 27,000 water tests annually.

Danbury’s Source Water Assessment

As required by the Safe Drinking Water Act, an assessment of the Danbury Water Department’s West Lake and Margerie Reservoirs was completed by the State of CT Department of Public Health (CTDPH). The assessment among other things, evaluated the potential for reservoir contamination. The CTDPH’s web site can be

accessed for more information:

<http://www.ct.gov/dph/cwp/vjew.asp?a=3139&q=387342>

The assessment found that the Margerie Reservoir has a LOW susceptibility to potential sources of contamination. The assessment rating of the West Lake Reservoir was determined to be MODERATE.



The Tarrywile Water Storage Tank

Additional source water assessment information can be found at the Environmental Protection Agency’s website: <http://cfpub.epa.gov/safewater/sourcewater/>

2010 WATER QUALITY DATA TABLES (all test results are from 2010 or the latest required test)

Regulated Contaminants (substances that EPA has set strict limits (MCLs) on due to potential health concerns)

<i>Contaminant (units)</i>	<i>MCLG</i>	<i>MCL</i>	<i>Your Water</i>	<i>Range Low - High</i>	<i>Test Date</i>	<i>Limit Exceeded</i>	<i>Sources in drinking water</i>
<i>Alpha emitters (pCi/L)</i>	0	15	9.68	0.94 – 9.68	2006	No	<i>Erosion of natural deposits</i>
<i>Barium (ppm)</i>	2	2	0.018	0.008 - 0.018	2010	No	<i>Erosion of natural deposits discharge from metal refineries</i>
<i>Chlorine (ppm)</i>	<i>MRDLG=4</i>	<i>MRDL=4</i>	0.85	0.81 – 0.85	2010	No	<i>Water treatment chemical</i>
<i>Copper (ppm)¹</i>	1.3	AL=1.3	0.47	0.078 – 0.52	2010	No	<i>Corrosion of household plumbing, erosion of natural deposits</i>
<i>Fluoride (ppm)</i>	4	4	1.39	0.65 – 1.39	2010	No	<i>Water additive which promotes strong teeth</i>
<i>Haloacetic Acids (ppb) 2</i>	0	60	23.3	15.4 - 23.3	2010	No	<i>By-product of drinking water chlorination</i>
<i>Lead (ppb)¹</i>	0	AL=15	2.4	ND – 88	2010	No	<i>Corrosion of household plumbing, erosion of natural deposits</i>
<i>Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)</i>	10	10	0.10	0.08 – 0.10	2010	No	<i>Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks</i>
<i>Sodium (ppm)</i>	NA	NL=28	31.4	22.4 – 31.4	2010	Yes	<i>Erosion of natural deposits, urban storm runoff, water treatment chemical additions</i>
<i>Total Organic Carbon (TOC removal ratio)³</i>	NA	TT=1.0	1.25	1.25 – 1.49	2010	No	<i>Naturally present in the environment</i>
<i>Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)²</i>	0	80	35.6	28.6 – 35.6	2010	No	<i>By-product of drinking water chlorination</i>
<i>Turbidity- Water Plant Monthly Percent Meeting 0.30 NTU Limit (%)⁴</i>	NA	TT=95	99	99 - 100	2010	No	<i>Soil runoff, natural organic and inorganic matter</i>
<i>Turbidity (NTU)</i>	NA	TT=1	0.42	0.13 – 0.31	2010	No	<i>Soil runoff, natural organic and inorganic matter</i>

Secondary and Non-Regulated Contaminants (substances that do not have strict limits because of a lack of health concerns)

<i>Contaminant (units)</i>	<i>Recommended limit</i>	<i>Your Water</i>	<i>Range Low - High</i>	<i>Test Date</i>	<i>Limit Exceeded</i>	<i>Sources in drinking water</i>
<i>Chloride (ppm)</i>	250	45	32 - 45	2010	No	<i>Erosion of natural deposits, urban storm runoff</i>
<i>Hardness (ppm)</i>	250	88	64 – 88	2010	No	<i>Erosion of natural minerals</i>
<i>pH (standard units)</i>	6.5 - 8.5	7.9	6.9 – 7.9	2010	No	<i>Water treatment chemicals</i>
<i>Sulfate (ppm)</i>	NA	27	19 – 27	2010	No	<i>Erosion of natural deposits, urban storm runoff</i>

Notes for tables above:

¹ - 90th percentile value = 9 out of 10 homes tested were below this level.

² - Compliance for Haloacetic Acids and Total Trihalomethanes is based on a running annual average. The value shown is the highest running annual average used for compliance.

³ - A 1.0 or greater Total Organic Carbon removal percentage is required. The reported value is the lowest removal ratio detected.

⁴ - 95 % or greater filtered water samples must meet 0.30 NTU Turbidity. Reported value is the lowest monthly percentage meeting the required level.

ppm = parts per million, or milligrams per liter

ppb = parts per billion, or micrograms per liter

pCi/L = picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

NA = not applicable

ND = not detected

MCLG Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: 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.

MCL Maximum Contaminant Level: This highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

TT Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

NL Notification Level: The level at which a water utility must notify its customers of an exceedence.

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

MRDLG Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal: The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

MRDL Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level: The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water.

Danbury Water Dept.

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OFFICE LOCATION:
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53 Newtown Road

Danbury Water Dept.



We're on the Web!

See us at:

www.ci.danbury.ct.us

(we're under the
Public Works page)

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 microbial contaminants are available from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.

All 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 water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Safe Drinking Water Hotline number listed above.

About the Annual Water Quality Report

This report is intended to provide you with important information about the water you drink and use each day. It contains information

about where it comes from, how it is treated, how to conserve it and save money, and what was found in it by laboratory analysis.

Please share this report with friends or family members who use Danbury Water and may not have received their own copy



Danbury's Water System Improvements

The core mission of the Danbury Water Department is to provide an adequate quantity of quality drinking water to all our customers. In order to achieve this goal we are continually looking to improve the water plants and distribution system. Each year upgrades are done to the water system in order to improve the treatment

process, piping network, fire protection, storage tanks, computer systems, and/or office environment. In the past year chemical feed systems, water monitoring equipment, fire hydrants, security systems, and water pumping equipment were upgraded. These projects are ongoing throughout the year, as the budget permits.

DANBURY WATER DEPT
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