

# 2024 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

VEOLIA



**City of New London Utilities**  
Serving New London (PWS CT0950011) and  
Waterford (PWS CT1520071) Connecticut

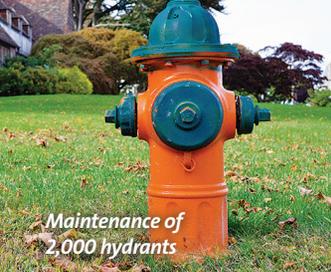
VEOLIA

The City of New London's annual water quality report shows the source of our water, lists the results of our tests, and contains important information about water and health.

**We are pleased  
to show you how  
we have surpassed  
water-quality  
standards.**

If you have concerns about the quality of water please contact the customer service office.

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



Maintenance of 2,000 hydrants



Treatment plant



Pump station

Treatment plant

## Water system data

The City of New London's water comes from lakes and reservoirs in a protected watershed that is located in Waterford, Montville, and Salem. The principal reservoir is Lake Konomoc; storing over 1.2 billion gallons of water. The water is treated at Konomoc and delivered through a system of 210 miles of pipes, four pump stations and six water storage tanks with a capacity of fifteen million gallons.

The water system serves 45,000 customers through 14,000 water services. Over 2 billion gallons of water per year is processed using coagulation, flocculation, sedimentation and carbon filtration. Lime is added to the finished water to adjust the ph, sodium hypochlorite to disinfect, fluoride for dental health and phosphate for corrosion control. Water quality lab tests are performed regularly at the plant and by Groton Labs, a state certified facility.

## Lead and copper advisory

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. Veolia Water is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water.

If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Veolia Water and Derek Palmerone at 860-405-6475.

Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at [www.epa.gov/safewater/lead](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead).

An Inventory of Service Line Materials can be found at [www.leadfreewlondon.com](http://www.leadfreewlondon.com)

## Source water assessment

The Connecticut Department of Public Health, Drinking Water Division completed a water assessment of Lake Konomoc Reservoir System that can be accessed on the Department of Public Health's website: [www.dph.state.ct.us](http://www.dph.state.ct.us). The assessment found that this public drinking water source, Lake Konomoc, has a low susceptibility to potential sources of contamination. Additional source water assessment information can be found at the Environmental Protection Agency's website at [www.epa.gov](http://www.epa.gov).

## Source water protection

Source water is untreated water from streams, rivers, lakes or underground aquifers that is used to supply public drinking water. Preventing drinking water contamination at the source makes good public health sense, good economic sense, and good environmental sense. You can be aware of the challenges of keeping drinking water safe and take an active role in protecting drinking water. There are many ways you can get involved in drinking water protection. Dispose properly of household chemicals, help clean up the watershed, or attend public meetings to ensure the community's need for safe drinking water is considered in making decisions about land use. For more information contact the EPA at 1-800-426-4791 or visit the EPA's website at [www.epa.gov/safewater/protect.html](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/protect.html)



## Additional health information

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA sets limits on the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water. Small amounts of some contaminants are commonly found in all drinking water, including bottled water. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water. Immuno-compromised persons, such as cancer patients undergoing chemotherapy, organ transplant recipients, 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 are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791.

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

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

**(A) Microbial contaminants**, (viruses and bacteria) which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

**(B) Inorganic contaminants**, (salts and metals) which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

**(C) Pesticides and herbicides**, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, storm water runoff, and residential uses.

**(D) Organic chemical contaminants**, (synthetic and volatile organics) which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff and septic systems.

**(E) Radioactive contaminants**, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

## Water quality

### How to read this table

The table shows the results of our water-quality analyses. Every regulated contaminant detected in the water, even in the minutest traces, is listed here. The table contains the name of each substance, the ideal level for public health (MCLG), the highest level allowed by regulation (MCL), the amount detected, the usual sources of such contamination, footnotes explaining our findings, and a key to units of measurement.

### Definitions of MCL and MCLG are important.

#### Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL:

The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

#### Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG:

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.

#### Action Level or AL:

The concentration of a contaminant, which if exceeded triggers a treatment or other requirement, which a water system must follow.

**N/A:** Not applicable

**NTU:** Nephelometric Turbidity Unit

**Parts per million or ppm:** The equivalent of one second in 12 days

**Parts per billion or ppb:** The equivalent of one second in 32 years.

## Water conservation

It is vital that we all work together to maintain it and use it wisely. Here are a few tips you can follow to help conserve:

- Check for leaky toilets (put a drop of food coloring in the tank, let it sit. If the water in the bowl turns color, you have a leak). A leaking faucet or toilet can dribble away thousands of gallons of water a year.
- Consider replacing your 5-gallon per flush toilet with an efficient 1.6 gallon per flush unit. This will permanently cut your water consumption by 25%.
- Run only full loads in dishwashers and washing machines. Rinse all hand-washed dishes at once.
- Turn off the faucet while brushing teeth or shaving.
- Water lawn and plants in the early morning or evening hours to avoid excess evaporation. Don't water on a windy, rainy, or very hot day.
- Water shrubs and gardens using a slow trickle around the roots.
- Apply mulch around plantings.
- Select low-water demanding plants that provide an attractive landscape without high water use.
- Be sure your hose has a shut-off nozzle. Hoses without a nozzle can spout 10 gallons more per minute.
- Be sure sprinklers water only your lawn and not the pavement.

## Regulated at the treatment facility

Substance	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level Detected	Major sources in drinking water
Turbidity	N/A	1.00 NTU	0.18 NTU	Soil runoff
Chloride	N/A	250 ppm	17.3 ppm	Natural deposits; runoff from roadsalting
Sodium	N/A	* 28 ppm *	9.6 ppm	Natural deposits; runoff from roadsalting
Sulfate	N/A	N/A	4.9 ppm	Naturally present in the environment
TOC	N/A	N/A	1.6 ppm	Naturally present in the environment
Fluoride	4 ppm	4 ppm	0.84 ppm	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Barium	N/A	2 ppm	0.004 ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate	N/A	10 ppm	0.071 ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

## Regulated in the New London (PWS CT0950011) distribution system

Substance	MCLG	MCL	Highest Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA)	Range	Major sources in drinking water
HAA5	N/A	60 ppb	37 ppb	17 - 39 ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	N/A	80 ppb	70 ppb	27 - 70 ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
<b>Highest Monthly Average</b>					
Chlorine	4.0 ppm	4.0 ppm	1.35 ppm	0.31 - 1.95 ppm	Water additive used to control microbes

## Regulated in the Waterford (PWS CT1520071) distribution system

Substance	MCLG	MCL	Highest Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA)	Range	Major sources in drinking water
HAA5	N/A	60 ppb	34 ppb	19 - 33 ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	N/A	80 ppb	61 ppb	22 - 75 ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
<b>Highest Monthly Average</b>					
Chlorine	4.0 ppm	4.0 ppm	1.72 ppm	0.66 - 2.25 ppm	Water additive used to control microbes

## Regulated at the tap of New London's (PWS CT0950011) customers

Substance	MCLG	MCL	Your Water	Range	Sample Year	Violation	Major sources in drinking water
Lead	0 ppb	AL = 15 ppb	2.4 ppb	not detected over action level	2023	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Copper	1.3 ppm	AL = 1.3 ppm	0.16 ppm	not detected over action level	2023	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems

Infants and children: Delays in physical or mental development; children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities; Adults: Kidney problems; high blood pressure; Short-term exposure: Gastrointestinal distress. Long-term exposure: Liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor if the amount of copper in their water exceeds the action level

## Regulated at the tap of Waterford's (PWS CT1520071) customers

Substance	MCLG	MCL	Your Water	Range	Sample Year	Violation	Major sources in drinking water
Lead	0 ppb	AL = 15 ppb	1.5 ppb	not detected over action level	2023	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Copper	1.3 ppm	AL = 1.3 ppm	0.12 ppm	not detected over action level	2023	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems

Infants and children: Delays in physical or mental development; children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities  
Adults: Kidney problems; high blood pressure

\*\*\* Although there is no EPA MCL for sodium, the State of Connecticut requires systems which exceed 28 ppm notify their customers, so individuals on sodium restricted diets can inform their physicians.

## Monitoring and reporting violations

None

## Public Education and Information

Please call the customer service office for more information about the water system, wastewater system or environmental concerns. Additional information is available and public educational opportunities are available.



**If you have any questions regarding this report or any other water quality questions please call (860) 447-5222**

The data presented in this report is from the most recent testing done in accordance with regulations. Although we ran thousands of tests for more than a hundred contaminants, only the substances listed above were found. They are all within the required MCL.



Mayor Michael Passero

## **Water & Water Pollution Control Authority**

Barry J. Weiner, Chairman

John Russell, Vice-Chair

Chris Baker

Gregory Dziczek

Melissa Ford

George Potts Jr

Angela Lewis-Peters



W&WPCA regular meetings are held at 7:00 pm on the fourth Thursday of each month in the New London Senior Center Library at 120 Broad Street (rear)

Public Utilities  
15 Masonic Street  
New London, CT 06320  
(860) 447-5222  
Fax: (860) 437-6323

The Water Department Office is located on the first floor of the Tax Office, 15 Masonic St., New London, CT. Water and sewer bills may be paid during the weekdays from 8:30 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.

**Customer Service**  
**(860) 447-5222**

**Safe Drinking Water Hotline**  
**(800) 426-4791**