

WATERBURY VILLAGE WATER-VT0005284
Consumer Confidence Report-2006

This report is a snapshot of the quality of the water that we provided last year. 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 the regularly scheduled Water/Sewer Commissioner meetings which are held:

On the 4th Monday of each month at 4:30pm at the Waterbury Municipal Office 51 South Main Street. For more information please contact WILLIAM SHEPELUK at 802-244-7033

Water Source Information
Your water comes from

Source Name	Source Water Type	Source Name	Source Water Type
MERRIAN BROOK	Surface Water	WELL 4	Ground Water
TYLER BROOK	Surface Water		
WELL 1	Ground Water		
WELL 2	Ground Water		
WELL 3	Ground 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 animal 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 metal, 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. MRDLG’s do not reflect the benefits or disinfectants in controlling microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. Addition of a disinfectant may help control microbial contaminants.

Action Level: 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 (ug/l): (One penny in ten million dollars)

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L): A measure of radioactivity in water

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU): BTU is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

Detected Contaminants WATERBURY VILLAGE WATER

Microbiological	Result	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
No Detected Results were found in the Calendar Year of 2006				

Chemical Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
FLUORIDE	3/2/06	1.3	1.3	ppm	4.0	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
NITRATE (AS N)	1/17/06	0.3	0.1-0.3	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection By Products	Monitoring Period	RAA	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	2006	17	11-21.8	ppb		0	By-product Of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES (TTHM)	2006	29	11-36.8	ppb	80.000	0.000	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Radionuclides	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
GROSS ALPHA, INCLUDING RA, EXCLDNG RN & U	3/25/04	0.2	0.2	pCi/L	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits

RADIUM COMBINED (226, 228)	6/24/04	0.5	0.1-0.5	pCi/L	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits
RADIUM-226	6/24/04	0.5	0.2-0.5	PIC/L	5	0	
RADIUM-228	6/24/04	0.3	0.1-0.3	PIC/L	5	0	

Lead and Copper	Date	90 th Percentile	Range	Unit	AL	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
COPPER	2005-2007	0.05	0.03-0.05	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD	2005-2007	2	1-2	ppb	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Violation (s) that occurred during the year

Type	Category	Analyte	Compliance Period
No Violations Occurred in the Calendar Year of 2006			

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

Health information regarding drinking water

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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.

There are no additional required health effects notices.

Water and Sewer Rates to Increase

The Village of Waterbury Water/Sewer Commissioners have decided to implement, over a 3 year period, increases to water and sewer rates to cover deficits in recent past and current water and sewer annual budgets. The proposed increases in water and sewer rates will also allow for an expected 4% annual increase in both department budgets over the same three year period. It is intended that at the end of the three years, future rate increases will be addressed annually and the rate of increase, if needed, will be at a much smaller % than the rate increase over the next 3 years. One new charge under the sewer bills will be a base charge to cover capacity and administrative costs. Up to this point only water bills included base charges. The water and sewer bills to be mailed out May 20, 2007, and due June 20, 2007 will reflect the new water and sewer rates. Below is a comparison of old and new water and sewer rates. Once income is confirmed and reviewed for 2007, projected rate increases for 2008 and 2009 may be adjusted.

Water

	<u>OLD</u>	<u>2007</u>
Residential Base Charge	\$18.00	\$29.00
Commercial Base Charge*	\$24.00	\$29.00
Usage (Town) HCFt:		
0	\$2.14	\$2.25
12	\$2.82**	\$2.75
50	\$3.29	\$3.30
250	\$3.76	\$3.80
1750	\$7.50	\$7.50
Usage (Village) HCFt:		
0	\$1.68	\$1.75
12	\$2.16***	\$2.25
50	\$2.52	\$2.65
250	\$2.88	\$2.90
1750	\$5.76	\$6.00

Sewer

	<u>OLD</u>	<u>2007</u>
Residential Case Charge	0	\$13.00
Commercial Base Charge*	0	\$13.00
Usage Rate (HCFt):		
0	\$2.10	\$2.50
15	\$2.40****	\$2.80
50	\$2.70	\$3.25
250	\$3.00	\$3.75
1125	\$5.52	\$7.50

* Each customer will pay a base charge per billing period for each 200 gallons per day of water or sewage capacity allocated to that account.

** Old usage rate based on second step value of 25 HCFt. New usage rate based on second step value of 12 HCFt which reflects Town median water consumption.

*** Old usage rate based on second step value of 25 HCFt. New usage rate based on second step value of 15 HCFt which reflects Village median water consumption.

**** Old usage rate based on second step value of 25 HCFt. New usage rate based on second step value of 15 HCFt which reflects Village median water consumption.