

About Newport Water...

The original water works in Newport was started in 1876. The Newport Water Works Company was incorporated in 1881, and was succeeded by the Newport Water Corporation in 1929. Since 1936, the City of Newport has owned and operated the system. The City's legal authority to own and operate the system is stated in the City Charter and was established through RIGL_46-13-12.1. The Newport Water Division is a division within the City of Newport's Utilities Department and is responsible for the operation and maintenance of the system. Newport Water operates as an enterprise fund and is independent of the overall City budget. Newport Water is regulated by the Rhode Island Public Utilities Commission.

Newport's Water Supply

Newport Water draws its raw water supply from a system of nine surface reservoirs: North Pond, South Pond, Paradise Pond, Gardiner Pond, St. Mary's Pond, Sisson Pond, Lawton Valley Reservoir, Nonquit Pond and Watson Reservoir. These reservoir systems are located in a basin area totaling 18.625 square miles or 11,920 acres of rural, forested and some developed lands. The reservoirs are interconnected through a complex network of pipelines and pumping stations. Newport Water has purchased 350 acres of conservation easements to protect raw water quality of the reservoirs.

The water is treated at either Station 1 Plant in Newport or the Lawton Valley Plant in Portsmouth. The combined capacity of the plants is 13 million gallons of treated water per day.

Newport's Distribution System

Newport Water's distribution system consists of water mains of various size, material and age which carry water throughout the City of Newport, Town of Middletown and a portion of the Town of Portsmouth to each individual customer. In addition, Newport Water provides water wholesale to the Portsmouth Water and Fire District and the U.S. Navy for distribution within their systems. Newport Water maintains within our system approximately 14,700 services, 170 miles of water main, 3,300 valves and 1,000 hydrants.

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CITY OF NEWPORT
WATER DIVISION
70 Halsey Street
Newport, RI 02840

City of Newport

Department of Utilities

Water Division



2010

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE

REPORT

This report contains important information about your drinking water. We recommend all our customers review the information or, if necessary, have someone translate it for you.

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

Este relatório contém informação importante sobre a qualidade da água na sua comunidade. Pergunta a quem saiba traduzir ou fala com alguém que compreenda o que está escrito.

Detected Contaminants Table

This table shows the results of our combined water-quality analyses for both Station 1 - Newport and Lawton Valley - Portsmouth systems from Jan. 1, through Dec. 31, 2010. Every regulated contaminant that we detected in the water, even in the most minute traces, is listed here along with the highest levels allowed by regulation (MCL), the ideal goals for public health, the amounts detected, the usual sources of such contamination, footnotes explaining our findings and a key to units of measurement.

<u>Microbiological Contaminants</u>	<u>Period</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>MCL</u>	<u>SMCL</u>	<u>MCLG</u>	<u>Detected Level</u>	<u>Range</u>	<u>Major Sources</u>	<u>SDWA Violation</u>
Turbidity ①	2010	NTU	TT		n/a	0.64	98.32%	Soil runoff	No
Total Organic Carbon	2010	removal ratio	TT		n/a	1.03	0.89 - 1.43	Naturally present in environment	No
<u>Radioactive Contaminants</u>	<u>Period</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>MCL</u>		<u>MCLG</u>	<u>Detected Level</u>	<u>Range</u>	<u>Major Sources</u>	<u>SDWA Violation</u>
Combined Radium ⑤	2008	pCi/l	5		0	2.00	ND - 2.00	Erosion of natural deposits.	No
<u>Inorganic Contaminants</u>	<u>Period</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>MCL</u>		<u>MCLG</u>	<u>Detected Level</u>	<u>Range</u>	<u>Major Sources</u>	<u>SDWA Violation</u>
Arsenic ⑥	2010	ppb	10		0	2	ND - 2	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.	No
Barium ⑤	2010	ppm	2		2	0.020	0.005 - 0.020	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits	No
Copper ②	2010	ppm	AL=1.3		1.3	0.05	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.	No
Fluoride ③	2010	ppm	4	2	4	2.05	0.07 - 2.05	Water additive which promotes strong teeth	Yes
Lead ②	2010	ppb	AL=15		0	5	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.	No
Nitrate ⑤	2010	ppm	10		10	1.90	0.15 - 1.90	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits.	No
<u>Synthetic Organic Contaminants Including Pesticides and Herbicides</u>	<u>Period</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>MCL</u>		<u>MCLG</u>	<u>Detected Level</u>	<u>Range</u>	<u>Major Sources</u>	<u>SDWA Violation</u>
Alachlor ⑤	2010	ppb	2		0	0.18	ND - 0.18	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops	No
Atrazine ⑤	2010	ppb	3		3	0.13	ND - 0.13	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops	No
Simazine ⑤	2010	ppb	4		4	0.19	ND - 0.19	Herbicide runoff	No
<u>Disinfection By-products</u>	<u>Period</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>MCL</u>		<u>MCLG</u>	<u>Detected Level</u>	<u>Range</u>	<u>Major Sources</u>	<u>SDWA Violation</u>
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) ④	2010	ppb	80		n/a	71.04	16.40 - 104.90	By-product of drinking water chlorination	No
Haloacetic Acid 5	2010	ppb	60		n/a	25.95	9.00 - 44.80	By-product of drinking water chlorination	No
Chlorite	2010	ppm	1		0.800	0.767	0.150 - 0.870	By-product of drinking water disinfection	No
<u>Disinfectants</u>	<u>Period</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>MRDL</u>		<u>MRDLG</u>	<u>Detected Level</u>	<u>Range</u>	<u>Major Sources</u>	<u>SDWA Violation</u>
Chlorine	2010	ppm	4		4	0.87	0.04 - 2.03	Water additive used to control microbes	No
Chlorine Dioxide	2010	ppb	800		800	760	40 - 760	Water additive used to control microbes	No
<u>Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring</u>	<u>Period</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>MCL</u>		<u>MCLG</u>	<u>Detected Level</u>	<u>Range</u>	<u>Major Sources</u>	<u>SDWA Violation</u>
Sodium	2010	ppm	n/a		n/a	39.70	14.50 - 39.70	Naturally occurring; road runoff; contained in water treatment chemicals; EPA regulations require us to monitor this contaminant while EPA considers setting a limit on it.	No
Metolachlor ⑤⑦	2010	ppb	n/a		n/a	0.24	0.12 - 0.24	Used as an herbicide for weed control on agricultural crops	n/a

Water Quality Table Footnotes:

- ① 0.64 NTU was the highest single turbidity measurement recorded. The lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the turbidity limit was 98.32%. 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.
- ② Detected level indicates the 90th percentile value of the 30 samples taken. The Range indicates the number of samples above the action level.
- ③ Newport Water adds fluoride to its treated water as an aid in dental cavity prevention in young children.
- ④ Some people who drink water containing TTHM's in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys or central nervous system and may have an increased risk of contracting cancer. Detected level is based on the highest four-quarter average.
- ⑤ Sampled and monitored at raw water supply reservoirs prior to treatment.
- ⑥ Non-compliance data for monitoring only.
- ⑦ The EPA requires us to report this contaminant which is on the Contaminant Candidate List 3.

Key to Table

AL	= Action Level
MCL	= Maximum Contaminant Level
MCLG	= Maximum Contaminant Level Goal
MRDL	= Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level
MRDLG	= Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal
SMCL	= Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level
NTU	= Nephelometric Turbidity Units
ppm	= parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l)
ppb	= parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/l)
ppt	= parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter
TT	= Treatment Technique
n/a	= Not applicable
ND	= No Detect

Definitions

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

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

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

Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL): EPA recommended but non-enforceable guidelines regulating contaminants that may cause cosmetic (skin or tooth discoloration) or aesthetic (taste, color or odor) effects in drinking water.

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirement that a water system must follow.

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

The data presented in this report is from the most recent testing done in accordance with regulations. The RI Department of Health (RIDOH) allows Newport Water to monitor for some contaminants less than once per

year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old.

Source Water Assessments

In 2003, the University of Rhode Island, in cooperation with RIDOH and other state and federal agencies, assessed the threats to Newport Water's water supply sources. The assessment considered the intensity of development, the presence of businesses and facilities that use, store or generate potential contaminants, how easily contaminants may move through the watersheds, and the sampling history of the water.

The assessment found that our water sources on Aquidneck Island and in Little Compton and Tiverton are moderately susceptible to contamination. Monitoring and protection efforts are especially important to assure continued water quality. Newport Water updated the 2003 Assessment in 2010. The complete Source Water Assessment Report is available at our office at 70 Halsey Street.

Cross- Connection Control Plan

Cross- Connections between public water supplies and non-potable sources of contamination can represent one of the most significant threats to health in the water supply industry. A cross connection control program protects the public water supply from the possibility of contamination or pollution through backflow or back-siphonage into the public water system from a building's internal plumbing system.

The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act requires that the water supplier has the primary responsibility for preventing water from unapproved sources from entering the public potable water system. This intent is further clarified in the Rhode Island General Law Section 46-13-22 (Cross-Connection Control) enacted on June 27, 2007 (revised June, 2010), and The Rhode Island Department of Health Rules and Regulations Pertaining to Drinking Water, Section 9.4 (Cross-Connection Control) adopted May, 2009. Newport Water adopted a Cross-Connection Control Plan in March, 2010 that is in compliance with the rules and regulations and addresses all components required including Policy, Authority, Responsibilities, Administration, Record Keeping, Enforcement Policy, Quality Assurance and Control, Public Education, and Emergency Response.

About our Fluoride Violation:

The Newport Water Division monitors daily the fluoride levels in the drinking water leaving each water treatment plant. EPA sets standards for the levels of fluoride in drinking water. The EPA Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) for Fluoride is 4.0mg/l. EPA has also established a Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL) for Fluoride of 2.0 mg/l. On December 11, 2010 the drinking water leaving the Lawton Valley Plant was recorded with a level of 2.05 mg/l which is a violation of the SMCL for Fluoride.

The EPA has established National Secondary Drinking Water Regulations that set non-mandatory water quality standards for 15 contaminants. Elevated fluoride levels may cause a cosmetic dental problem that might affect children under nine years of age. At low levels, fluoride can help prevent cavities, but children drinking water containing more than 2 milligrams per liter (mg/l) of fluoride may develop cosmetic discoloration of their permanent teeth (dental fluorosis).

The fluoride feed system at the Lawton Valley Water Treatment Plant which was installed in 1965, malfunctioned on December 11, 2010.

The fluoride dispensing equipment has been equipped with a new in-line fluoride analyzer which constantly monitors fluoride concentrations in the water. High and low set points are established as alarms to better regulate the feed rate into the water supply system.

Conservation Kits

Newport Water has a limited number of water conservation kits available free, one per service account. The kits include 2 bathroom sink aerators, 1 kitchen swivel aerator, 1 water saving showerhead, 1 toilet water saver fill cycle diverter, and other water saving tips.

These kits can help reduce your water use by up to 25 percent and help you control costs on your water and sewer bills. To request a Conservation Kit, please contact Newport Water by email at utilitybilling@cityofnewport.com. We will need to know the service address where the conservation kit will be installed. The Conservation Kits will be available for pick up after this request is received, at our offices located at 70 Halsey Street.

Newport Water Annual Water Quality Report

Newport Water is pleased to present this water quality report for 2010 to our customers. In accordance with the Safe Drinking Water Act all water utilities are required to issue an annual Consumer Confidence Report to promote customer awareness of the quality of their drinking water. This brochure is a snapshot of the water quality from January through December 2010. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to EPA standards. In 2010, Newport Water conducted 12,573 analyses to monitor approximately 84 drinking water contaminants. The following table indicates only the contaminants that were detected, even if the detected level was below the maximum level set by the EPA. For the year 2010, our system violated the secondary standard for Fluoride on December 11, 2010. Public Notifications were mailed to all our customers in January 2011. For more information see inside this brochure. Please be advised that the employees of Newport Water are committed to providing you the safest and most reliable drinking water possible.

If you have any questions please contact:

Julia A. Fogue, Dir. of Utilities (401) 845-5600
US EPA Hotline (401) 426-4791
RI Department of Health, Drinking
Water Quality (401) 222-6867

Also, information is available on the Internet:

Environmental Protection Agency
www.epa.gov/safewater
Newport Department of Utilities
www.cityofnewport.com

How can you be involved?

Meetings of the Newport City Council begin at 6:30 PM on the second and fourth Wednesday of each month in the Council Chambers, City Hall, 43 Broadway, Newport, RI.

Additional Health Information

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes limits on the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 risk and effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water 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 resulting from the presence of animals or human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- (A) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.
- (B) Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm runoff; oil and gas production, mining or farming.
- (C) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, storm runoff, and residential uses.
- (D) Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, which are by-products 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.

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, persons who have HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk of 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 (800) 426-4791.

Concerning Lead in Our Water

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. Newport Water 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 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 www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Newport Water requests your help in protecting our drinking water supplies. Please do not litter on Water Division property. Also, please remember to pick up after dogs and dispose of in the proper receptacle.