



# 2022 Water Quality Report

## MANCHESTER WATER DEPARTMENT

The Manchester Water Department is pleased to provide our customers with this annual report on the drinking water supplied to the residents of Manchester and our customers in portions of Glastonbury, Vernon and South Windsor. The information contained in this brochure is compiled from data collected during 2022 (except where noted) and explains where your water comes from, what tests were performed to ensure the safety of your water and where you can get more information about your water supply. We hope you will find this publication both interesting and helpful.

*We want to keep you informed about the quality of your drinking water.*

Attention: This report contains important information about your drinking water. Please have someone translate for you or speak to someone that understands it well.



### Spanish:

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

### French:

Ce rapport contient des informations importantes à propos de votre eau potable. Demander à quelqu'un de traduire ces informations pour vous ou discuter avec une personne qui comprend ces informations.

### Punjabi:

ਇਸ ਰੀਪੋਰਟ ਵਿਚ ਤੁਹਾਡੇ ਪੀਣ ਵਾਲੇ ਪਾਣੀ ਬਾਰੇ ਜ਼ਰੂਰੀ ਜਾਣਕਾਰੀ ਹੈ। ਕਿਸੇ ਕੋਲੋਂ, ਜਿਸ ਨੂੰ ਸਮਝ ਆਉਂਦੀ ਹੋਵੇ ਇਸ ਦਾ ਅਨੁਵਾਦ ਕਰਵਾ ਲਵੋ ਜਾਂ ਉਸ ਨਾਲ ਗੱਲ ਕਰੋ।

### Hindi:

यह रीपोरट में आपके पीने वाले पानी के बारे में जरूरी जानकारी है। किसी से जिसे इसका अनुवाद करना आता हो उस से बात करें।

If you have questions about this report or your water supply, contact us directly at (860) 647-3217 to reach the Laboratory Director, Brenda Williams. For general questions please call (860) 647-3115. If you wish to participate in decisions that may affect the quality of the water, the Board of Directors meets at Lincoln Center on the first Tuesday of each month. Meetings are currently being conducted in a hybrid fashion. For dates and times, and for information on virtual attendance please contact the Mayor's office at (860) 647-3123 or go to our webpage at [manchesterct.gov/boardofdirectors](http://manchesterct.gov/boardofdirectors)

## ***Sources of Drinking Water***

Manchester's water supply includes both surface water from reservoirs and groundwater from wells. There are seven surface water reservoirs and nine active wells. Globe Hollow, Porter, Lydall #1 and #2 and Howard reservoirs are located in Manchester; Risleys reservoir is located in Vernon and Buckingham reservoir is located in Glastonbury. The reservoirs supply the majority of water to our customers and are augmented with groundwater from five wells, which are located throughout Manchester on Parker Street, Progress Drive, Charter Oak Street and Fern Street. An additional area of Manchester is served by the Love Lane and New State Road wells.

The water from the reservoirs flows into the Globe Hollow water treatment plant on Spring Street, where the water is processed before it is sent into the water distribution system. The treatment process is comprised of flocculation, sedimentation, and filtration to remove impurities and disinfection to kill microbes that can cause illness. In 2011 an ozonation system was added to improve taste and odor and to provide an additional barrier of protection against waterborne disease carrying organisms. Lime zinc phosphate are added to prevent corrosion of plumbing. The CT Department of Health also requires that fluoride be added to help prevent tooth decay. Since groundwater supplies are naturally purified as they filter through the ground, little additional treatment is required. Treatment of the groundwater supplies consists of disinfection, fluoridation and corrosion control. The Parker Street and New State Road Wells are also treated to remove low levels of volatile organic compounds.

## ***Source Water Assessment Program***

A source assessment of the various water supplies used by the Manchester Water Department was completed by the Connecticut Department of Public Health, Drinking Water Section. The assessment reports are intended to provide an understanding of the potential risk of contamination based upon specific risk factors for surface and groundwater sources. Manchester's overall susceptibility to potential sources of contamination was considered to be low for its surface water supplies because more than fifty percent of the watershed is owned by the Town and is preserved as open space. The overall susceptibility to potential sources of contamination for the groundwater supplies was considered to be high because most land around the supplies is not owned by the Town. To control this risk the Town has adopted the regulations described in the Aquifer Protection Program which are designed to protect the groundwater supplies. These regulations protect critical aquifer zones from pollution by managing land use. Protection requires coordinated responsibilities shared by the state, municipality and water companies to ensure a safe and plentiful supply of public drinking water for present and future generations. These regulations can be viewed on the Town's website at <http://manct.us/AQUIFER>

### ***The EPA wants you to know that...***

Sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled) include rivers, lakes, ponds, reservoirs 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 from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in untreated source water include: *Biological 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 stormwater runoff, farming or industry; *Pesticides and herbicides*, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture or residential uses; *Organic chemicals*, including synthetic and volatile organics, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production and can come from gas stations, urban storm-water runoff and septic systems; *Radioactive contaminants*, which can be naturally occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants that are allowed in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Agency establishes limits of contaminants in bottled water. 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 from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or website at <http://water.epa.gov/drink/hotline/index.cfm>.

## Water Quality Monitoring Program

Manchester's water is routinely monitored for bacteria, inorganic chemicals, organic chemicals and pesticides and herbicides. The following tables contain important information about your water quality and includes all contaminants that were found in the water. The results of these tests are reported to the Connecticut Department of Public Health (CTDPH). In 2022, the Manchester Water Department processed approximately 4,700 drinking water samples and over 11,000 drinking water analyses.

**SPECIAL NOTICES:** Samples taken at the **New State Road Wells** were above the June 2022 action level set by the CT Department of Public Health for PFOS, one of the eighteen PFAS compounds sampled. The results for all PFAS compounds detected are provided within this report under the heading PFAS monitoring.

For customers in the **Love Lane Well** area, a sodium notification is contained within this report.

Potential Sources of Contaminants	
Contaminant	How it gets in the water
Asbestos	Decay of asbestos cement
Barium	Erosion of natural deposits
Chloride	Natural deposits, runoff from
Ethyl Benzene	Discharge from petroleum
Fluoride	Water additive which reduces tooth decay and promotes strong teeth
Nitrate as N	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from fertilizer use or septic systems
Sodium	Runoff from road salting, natural deposits
Tetrachloroethylene	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	Discharge from metal degreasing sites
Trichloroethylene	Discharge from metal degreasing sites
1,1-Dichloroethylene	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Total Organic	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity	Soil runoff
Xylene	Discharge from chemical and petroleum factories

### Definitions of terms and abbreviations used in this report:

**AL** = Action Level - The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

**HAL** = Health Advisory Level—The concentration of a contaminant at which health effects are not anticipated to occur over specific durations of time.

**MCL** = Maximum Contaminant Level - The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

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

**MFL** = Million Fibers per Liter (longer than ten micrometers)

**MRDL** = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level - The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

**MRDLG** = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal - 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 the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

**NA** = Not applicable for the sample site indicated

**ND** = Not detected

**NL** = Notification Level - The level of a contaminant that if exceeded requires public notification by a public water system to its customers.

**NTU** = Nephelometric turbidity units, used to measure the clarity of water and evaluate the treatment process.

**pCi/L** = Picocuries per liter, a measure of radioactivity

**ppb** = Parts per billion (for comparison, 1 cent in \$10,000,000)

**ppm** = Parts per million (for comparison, 1 cent in \$10,000)

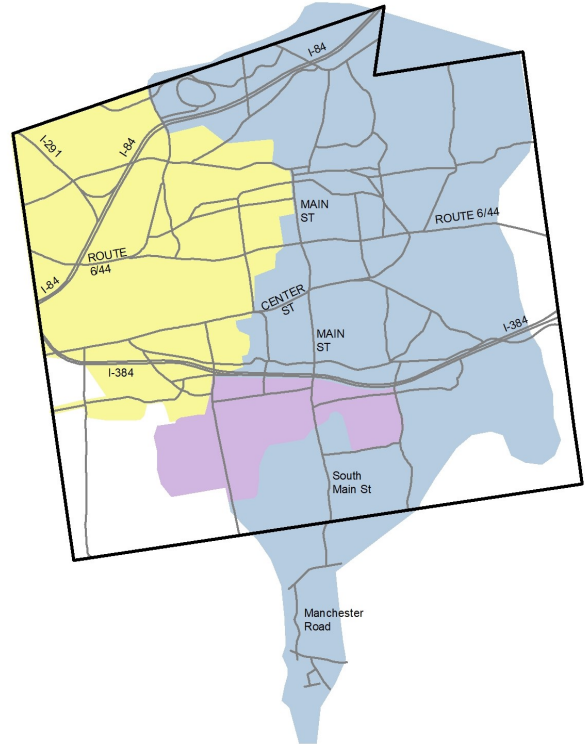
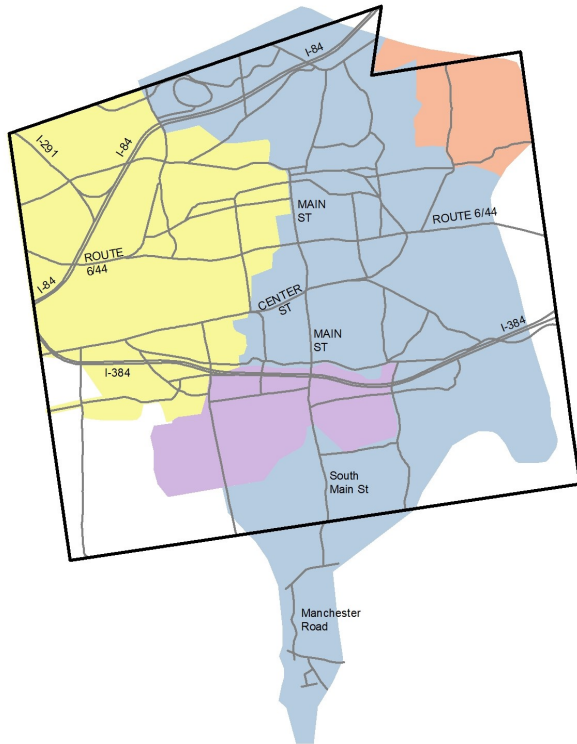
**ppt** = Parts per trillion (for comparison 1 cent in 10 billion dollars)





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

Find your location on the maps below to determine your water source to use the tables that follow. The columns in several tables correspond to the areas on the map and will help you understand your water characteristics.

Summer Water Supply

Winter Water Supply



-  Globe Hollow Water Treatment Plant
-  Globe Hollow Water Treatment Plant, Parker Street and Charter Oak Wells
-  Globe Hollow Water Treatment Plant, Progress Drive and Charter Oak Wells
-  New State Road and/or Love Lane Wells

### ***The Water Distribution System***

Drinking water flows to your home via a two hundred and fifty seven mile network of water mains, five booster pumping stations and ten distribution system storage tanks. A new pump station was added in 2021 to accommodate Bayberry Crossing. Because of this interconnected system, water from more than one source may be delivered to some neighborhoods. The source of water is dependent upon your location in the distribution system *and* the time of year. Many of our customers experience a seasonal change in the water they receive due to the way we operate our water supply. To find out the source of your water please refer to the maps above.

The water department uses both surface and groundwater throughout the year. Due to typically lower reservoir volumes, and increased demand during the summer months due to lawn watering and other outdoor usage, the water supply contains proportionately more groundwater in the summer. However, some residents receive only groundwater (yellow on the water supply map), and some residents receive nearly all surface water (purple on the water supply map). The maps represent an estimate of the blending conditions and the seasonal changes in water supply and should be considered an approximation of actual conditions.

### ***How Much Water did we use:***

The Water Department produced a total of **1.83 billion** gallons of water in 2022, or approximately **5 million gallons per day**. On July 25th, 2022 the department supplied 6.92 million gallons of water which was the highest single production day of the year. Overall, fifty three percent of the total water produced was supplied from reservoirs and the remaining forty seven percent was supplied by groundwater sources.

## Regulated Contaminants -

**Average Levels and Range Detected in 2022 except where noted.**

**The following were present at levels below State and Federal allowable limits.**

Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Units	Globe Hollow Water Treatment Plant	Blend of Globe Hollow, Parker St. and Charter Oak Wells	Blend of Globe Hollow, Progress Drive and Charter Oak Wells	New State Road and Love Lane Wells	Meets EPA Drinking Water Standard?
Barium	2	2	ppm	0.03 NA	0.11 * 0.04 * - 0.38 *	0.15 * 0.04 * - 0.30 *	0.30 * 0.30 * - 0.31 *	YES
Chloride	250	250	ppm	37 25—50	51 25 - 101	51 25 - 101	212 167 - 229	YES
Chromium	100	100	ppb	ND	ND *	ND *	1.1 * ND * - 1.1*	YES
Fluoride	4	4	ppm	0.73 0.36 - 0.97	0.72 0.27 - 0.97	0.72 0.22 - 0.97	0.71 0.21 - 1.1	YES
Nickel	100	100	ppb	ND	1.0 * ND* — 1.0 *	ND * ND* — 1.0 *	1.0 * ND *—1.0 *	YES
Nitrate as N	10	10	ppm	0.17 ND - 0.36	0.90 ND - 2.8	0.89 ND - 2.8	2.62 2.1—4.1	YES
Sodium	None	NL=28	ppm	16 N/A	32 * 27 - 57*	31 * 25 * - 57 *	82* 81* - 103 **	YES

\* Data is from 2020; testing is on a three year cycle. Averages are weighted by flow contribution.

### \*\* **Sodium Notice — > 100 mg/L — Love Lane Well Only**

*Customers receiving water from Love Lane Well are consuming water with a sodium concentration above the State's sodium notification level of 100 parts per million (ppm). If you have been placed on a sodium restricted diet, please inform your physician of the sodium level in your area of Manchester. The average dietary intake of sodium in the United States is 4000 to 6000 mg each day. Considering the large amounts of sodium from other sources, the relatively small intake from the water supply will not affect most healthy individuals.*

### **Special Health Considerations:**

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 microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

For more information visit the EPA website: <http://water.epa.gov/drink/hotline/index.cfm>

**Regulated Contaminants (continued)**  
**Average Levels and Range Detected in 2022**

The following were present at levels below State and Federal allowable limits.

Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Units	Globe Hollow Water Treatment Plant	Blend of Globe Hollow, Parker St. and Charter Oak Wells	Blend of Globe Hollow, Progress Drive and Charter Oak Wells	New State Road and Love Lane Wells	Meets EPA Drinking Water Standard?
1,1 Dichloroethylene	7	7	ppb	ND	ND	ND ND- 0.5*	ND	YES
Trichloroethylene	0	5	ppb	ND	ND	ND ND - 0.79*	ND	YES
Turbidity Average level for area	None	TT=5	NTU	0.13 0.12 - 0.77	0.15 0.10- 0.77	0.20 0.10 - 0.77	0.16 0.07 - 0.78	YES
Filter Plant highest single value and % <0.3 NTU	None	TT= 95% of samples must be <0.3 NTU	NTU	0.76 99.2.% < 0.3 0.03 – 0.76	NA	NA	NA	YES
Total Organic Carbon	None	TT=Ratio ≥ 1.0	-	1.52 1.21 — 1.71	NA	NA	NA	YES

\* Detected in Progress Drive Only      Averages are weighted by flow contribution.

**Regulated Contaminants: System-wide testing**

Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Level Detected	Major Sources in Drinking Water	Meets EPA Drinking Water Standard?
Asbestos	None	7 MFL	ND **	Decay of asbestos cement water mains	YES
Chlorine	4 ppm (MRDLG)	4 ppm (MRDL)	0.76 Range 0.03 - 1.4	Water additive used to control microbes	YES
Total Coliform Bacteria	0	Coliform bacteria not present in more than 5 % of monthly samples	0 % (Highest monthly %) 0 % (% of 2022 samples)	Naturally present in the environment	YES
E. Coli	0	0	0	Human or animal fecal waste.	YES

\*\* Asbestos data is from 2020.

**Regulated Contaminants: System-wide testing - Disinfection By-Products**

Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Level Detected	Major Sources in Drinking Water	Meets EPA Drinking Water Standard?
Total Trihalomethanes	0 ppb	80 ppb as LRAA	54 ppb highest LRAA* Range 12 - 54	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection	YES
Haloacetic Acids	0 ppb	60 ppb	19 ppb highest LRAA* Range 6 - 19	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection	YES

**Regulated Contaminants: System-wide testing - Radiological Analyses \*\***

Alpha Emitters	0	15 pCi/L	0.3—2	Erosion of natural deposits	YES
Comb. Radium (226/228)	0	5 pCi/L	0.4—1	Erosion of natural deposits	YES
Uranium	0	5 pCi/L	ND	Erosion of natural deposits	YES
Gross Beta Particles	0	50 pCi/L***	ND – 0.6	Decay of natural and man-made deposits	YES
Strontium-90	0	8 pCi/L	0.1—0.2	Erosion of natural deposits	YES
Tritium	0	20,000 pCi/L	0 –89	Erosion of natural deposits	YES

\*LRAA (Locational Running Annual Averages) are calculated using 2021 and 2022 data.

\*\* Radiological testing performed 2020.

\*\*\*The MCL is 4 mrem/year; results were below 50pCi/L, which is below the threshold for compliance cal-

**Information about Radon:** Radon is a naturally occurring radioactive gas which may be present in rock, soil, groundwater and air. Radon normally escapes from the ground in small concentrations into the atmosphere, where it dissipates harmlessly. Elevated concentrations of radon, however, can exist if this gas is trapped in our homes or businesses. Radon can enter the home through cracks and openings in foundations. Some radon can also enter homes through drinking water supplies during showering, cooking and other water activities.

The EPA has set an Action Level of 4 picocuries per liter (pCi/L, a measure of radioactivity) for radon in air. Studies have shown that approximately 10,000 pCi/L of radon in water will normally produce a concentration of about 1 pCi/L in air. The radon entering the home through tap water is a small source of all the radon in indoor air. The radon levels in Manchester groundwater have been found to be far below 10,000 pCi/L. If you are concerned about radon in your home, *test the air*.

For more information contact CTDPH at (860) 509-7367 or the National Radon Hotline at 1-800-767-7236.

**Information about Turbidity:** Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.

<b>Regulated Contaminants: System-wide testing — Lead and Copper</b>					
Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Level Detected	Major Sources in Drinking Water	Meets EPA Drinking Water Standard?
Lead— 90th % Calculation	0 ppb	AL = 15 ppb	1.4 ppb (2 samples above AL)	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits	YES
Copper- 90th % Calculation	1.3 ppm	AL = 1.3 ppm	0.12 ppm (0 samples above AL)	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits	YES

The above results were obtained during triennial compliance sampling between July and September of 2020. System-wide testing is conducted on a three-year cycle.

**Older homes, especially those built before 1945 may be serviced by lead pipes.**

Lead services were already being phased out of use in the 1930s, but there were limited instances of its use into the 1940s when materials were scarce. These service pipes connect to the water main in the street. The portion that is between the curb stop and building is owned by the property owner and may be a different material than the town-owned portion. Galvanized iron pipe leading into the home can also be a potential source of residual lead if connected to lead now or previously. For more information, visit our website: <http://manct.us/LEAD>.

**Information on Lead from the EPA:** 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. The Manchester Water Department is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. 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 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 at 800-426-4791 and at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

**What you can do to Reduce Lead Exposure:** When water has been sitting for several hours, minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing the tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking.

**Information on Copper in Drinking Water:** Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson’s Disease should consult their personal doctor.

**What the Manchester Water Department is doing to Reduce Lead and Copper Exposure:** Phosphate is added to the water to inhibit corrosion from lead and copper. We are also replacing any town-owned lead service lines and lead connectors.



## PFAS Monitoring

**What's New?** In June of 2022, the State of CT established new action levels (ALs) for PFOA, PFOS, PFNA, and PFHxS. Also, in June of 2022, the EPA established new HALs—lifetime health advisory levels that are lower than the detection levels for PFOA and PFOS. Prior to these changes, the results were well below the action levels. It is important to note that while the levels of PFAS compounds detected have not changed significantly since initial sampling was done in 2019, the recommendations set forth by the CTDPH and the EPA have changed considerably.

So far, a preliminary study has been completed examining options to remove PFAS through available water treatment technologies. Right now, we are continuing to monitor PFAS levels and are evaluating treatment and other mitigation alternatives factoring in the latest treatment technologies and following the regulations as they continue to unfold.

**Information about PFAS:** Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances are a group of over 4000 manufactured chemicals collectively referred to as PFAS. They have been used in a variety of ways, including the manufacturing of non-stick surfaces, waterproof material, stain-resistant materials, food packaging, and fire-fighting foam for petroleum fires. Drinking water consumption is only one route of exposure to these compounds.

**PFAS Sampling:** We tested all the entry points into the water distribution system for 18 PFAS compounds. Of those, eight were detected, as shown in the table below. The Town of Manchester has been voluntarily testing the water supply since 2019 and reporting the results in our annual water quality reports.

**Historic Health Advisory Levels:** Up until June of 2022, the health advisory levels were set at 70 ppt by the EPA for combined PFAS and PFOS and at 70 ppt for combined PFOA, PFOS, PFNA, PFHxS, and PFHpA by the State of CT. The table below reflects the values established in June of 2022.

PFAS Compounds Parts per Trillion	Globe Hollow Water Treatment Plant	Charter Oak Wells	Parker Street Well	Progress Drive Well	New State Road Wells	Love Lane Well	EPA HALs *	CTDPH ALs *
PFOA (ppt)	2	3	7	5	9—12	5	0.004 <i>interim</i>	16
PFOS (ppt)	2	2 - 4	6	3	16—18 **	4	0.02 <i>interim</i>	10
PFNA (ppt)	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND -1	ND	N/A	12
PFHxS (ppt)	ND	ND	2	ND	3 - 4	4	N/A	49
PFHpA (ppt)	1	ND	2	ND	4	3	N/A	N/A
PFBS (ppt)	1	ND—2	3	ND	11	5	2000	N/A
PFHxA (ppt)	ND	ND	4	ND	5	4	N/A	N/A
PFDA (ppt)	ND**	ND	ND	ND	2	ND	N/A	N/A

\* Levels established in June 2022.

The interim levels were derived mathematically and are below current detection limits. Prior CTDPH HAL was 70 ppt for the first five compounds in the above table combined. Prior EPA HAL was for 70 ppt for PFOA + PFOS.

\*\* Exceeds the CTDPH Action Level established in June of 2022

\*\*\* Result from 2020 sampling—compound was not measured in this sampling event. Reported as a range, where applicable.

## Unregulated Contaminants

Unregulated contaminants are those that don't yet have a drinking water standard set by EPA. The purpose of monitoring is to help the EPA make a determination whether they should have a standard, which is based on prevalence of the contaminant, the ability to remove the contaminant through existing treatment technology, and the associated health effects of the contaminant. Being unregulated, these contaminants do not have an MCL. While some of these contaminants were studied nationwide as part of UCMR4 conducted from 2018 –2020, the data below is reflective of routine monitoring completed in 2022. Ranges are provided where applicable and averages are weighted flow averages.

Contaminant	Units	Globe Hollow Water Treatment Plant	Blend of Globe Hollow and Parker St. and Charter Oak Wells	Blend of Globe Hollow and Progress Drive and Charter Oak Wells	New State Road and Love Lane Wells	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Sulfate	ppm	23 Range 18 - 30	20 Range 10 - 30	20 Range 10 - 30	25 Range 14 - 29	Natural deposits
Bromo-dichloro-Methane *	ppb	4.79	3.2 2.6—4.8	3.1 2.5-4.8	ND Range ND- ND	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Chloro-dibromo-methane	ppb	1.01	0.74 Range 0.5 –1.0	0.66 Range 0.5 –1.0 *	0.66 Range 0.5 - 1.0	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Chloroform *	ppb	10.1	6.8 Range 6 -10	6.5 Range 6-10	ND	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Bromoform	ppb	ND	ND	ND ND –0.5	0.8 Range 0.7—1.2	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Dieldrin **	ppb	N/A	Range ND - 0.033 Parker Street Only	N/A	ND - 0.040 Love Lane Only	Run-off from pesticide use
Manganese ***	ppb	16.6 Range ND- 88	Range ND — 88	Range ND — 88	54.2 ND — 240	Natural deposits
Calcium ****	ppm	N/A	16 Range 13 — 21	16 Range 13 — 21	78 Range 54 — 85	Natural deposits

\* Blended average and range approximated— Detected only at Globe Hollow Treatment Plant.

\*\* Low range measured at Parker Street and Love Lane Only - Entire system <0.05 ppb.

\*\*\* Measured at Globe Hollow Treatment Plant and New State Road Only.

\*\*\*\* Calcium was measured at select distribution sites with groundwater contribution.

**Information about hardness:** Hardness is due to dissolved minerals, primarily calcium and magnesium, naturally occurring in groundwater. The presence or absence of hardness is not associated with health risks.

Manchester's water ranges from moderately hard (Globe Hollow Treatment plant blended with groundwater) to very hard (New State Road Wells blended w/ Love Lane Wells). Areas served by the New State Road and Love Lane wells are in the 250 mg/L range for hardness (14.6 grains per gallon).

## Unregulated Contaminants — Continued

Contaminant	MCL	Units	Average Levels Detected, Range	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Bromochloroacetic Acid*	Not Regulated	ppb	1.85 1.1 — 2.6	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Bromodichloroacetic Acid*	Not Regulated	ppb	1.70	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Chlorodibromoacetic Acid*	Not Regulated	ppb	0.54	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

\* Test results obtained 2018-2020 as a part of UCMR4, as part of an expanded group of haloacetic acids. Currently regulated haloacetic acids are reported under Regulated Disinfection Byproducts.

## Other Water Quality Information

### **DISCOLORED WATER CONCERNS:**

Sometimes, the water may appear discolored for a period of time. This is usually due to disturbances in the system, such as water department flushing, fire flow testing, or water main breaks. Flush cold water through your tub for 5-10 minutes or until the water clears.

**Information on Cryptosporidium:** *Cryptosporidium* is a microscopic organism commonly found in the environment. *Cryptosporidium* can contaminate surface waters, including drinking water sources, via runoff from the watershed. Ingesting only a small amount of *Cryptosporidium* in contaminated water can cause Cryptosporidiosis, a gastrointestinal illness that typically lasts 10 to 14 days. The ozone system, installed as part of the water treatment plant upgrade in 2011, provides an additional barrier of protection against *Cryptosporidium*. The Manchester Water Department has completed a two year monitoring program for *Cryptosporidium*. Samples of untreated source water were collected monthly from October 2015 to September 2017 to comply with EPA's Long Term 2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule (LT2). *Cryptosporidium* concentration was less than 0.075 oocysts/Liter indicating compliance with the treatment requirements of the LT2 rule.

## Conservation Information

### Water Conservation Tips (Courtesy of the Environmental Protection Agency)

- \* Repair all leaks. A leaky toilet can waste 200 gallons of water per day. To detect leaks in the toilet, add food coloring to the tank. If the colored water appears in **the bowl**, the toilet is leaking.
- \* When using a hose, control the flow with an automatic shut-off nozzle.
- \* Water only when necessary. The most effective time is early in the morning; never on windy, rainy or very hot days. Use water efficient, slow soaking irrigation systems. Direct the water onto your plants, not the driveway or sidewalk.
- \* Consider replacing your five-gallon per flush toilet with an efficient 1.6-gallon unit. This will permanently cut your water consumption by 25%. Purchasing a high efficiency washing machine will save over 50% in water and energy use.

## ***Spotlight on Lead—Identify Your Service Line***

We are currently conducting a materials inventory of our entire system. In the event that we find or suspect or there may be lead pipes leading into your home we may contact you to participate in our targeted sampling program. This helps us to ensure that our water treatment is working optimally. Infants and children who drink water containing lead could have decreases in IQ and attention span and increases in learning and behavior problems. Lead exposure among women who are pregnant increases prenatal risks. Adults with long-term exposure have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney, or nervous system problems.

### ***Thank you for your cooperation.***

Flushing the water for several minutes will provide you with fresh water from the water main, and will lessen the risk of any potential lead exposure. This is especially important if the water has not been used for several hours— such as overnight or if you have returned from being away. It is also a good practice to run the water after any service disruption. Always use cold water for cooking and drinking water as well as for formula preparation. The water department has been phasing out the use of lead pipes and actively replacing them since the early 1930s.

We are working on compiling a database of all of the piping material throughout Manchester, including the customer side, and could use your help. We may be reaching out to determine what materials are servicing your home. We are encouraging any homeowner with a lead service pipe going into their home to replace it with a copper pipe. We will test your water before and after the replacement. If the attached Town-owned service is also lead, we will replace that as well.

Please see our website <http://manct.us/LEAD> for more information on how to identify your service line material.

1. Locate the pipe coming into your wall leading to the water meter.

#### **Does a magnet stick to it? YES**

Your pipe is iron or steel—most likely a galvanized iron - it will look black or dark gray and be dull when scratched lightly.

#### **Does a magnet stick to it ? NO**

Is it the same color as a penny if you lightly scratch it? YES— You have a copper service line

Is it blue, black, or white? YES—You have a plastic service line

Is it a dull gray metal? YES

Is it shiny if you lightly scratch it with a key? YES— You have a lead service line

2. Please take a picture and send it to [bwilliams@manchesterct.gov](mailto:bwilliams@manchesterct.gov).

## ***Operations***



Manchester Water and Sewer is pleased to offer convenient online payment services on our Customer Portal at [www.manchesterct.gov/water-sewer](http://www.manchesterct.gov/water-sewer). Our online system provides customers access to view or pay bills using a credit card, debit card or bank account at no charge. Customers can register for an online account to access extended features like email and text alerts and automatic payment processing. If you need assistance with the online payment website, please contact Customer Service at (860) 647-3135.