RWA.
ALL DAY.
EVERY DAY.

2025 WATER QUALITY REPORT

Regional Water Authority
Trusted Since 1849

This report contains important information about your drinking water. If you require this report in Spanish, please visit **rwater.com**.

Este reporte contiene información importante sobre su agua potable. Si necesita este reporte en Español, consulta **rwater.com**.

Attention: Landlords, Apartment Owners and Property Managers

Please share a copy of this report with your tenants and residents.

South Central Connecticut Regional Water Authority

90 Sargent Drive
New Haven, CT 06511-5966

CALL US
203-562-4020
Monday – Friday
8:00 am – 5:00 pm

WRITE US
ask.info@rwater.com

A six-member Authority and a 21-member Representative Policy Board (RPB) oversee our operations. The Authority meets on the fourth Thursday of each month at 12:30 pm, and the RPB meets on the fourth Thursday of the month at 6:30 pm. Please call to confirm meeting day and time.

Dear Consumers,

We are pleased to present the 2025 Water Quality Report, a summary of the care and professionalism that guide our work in delivering safe, high-quality drinking water. Water touches every aspect of life in our community, and safeguarding its quality is both a privilege and a solemn responsibility.

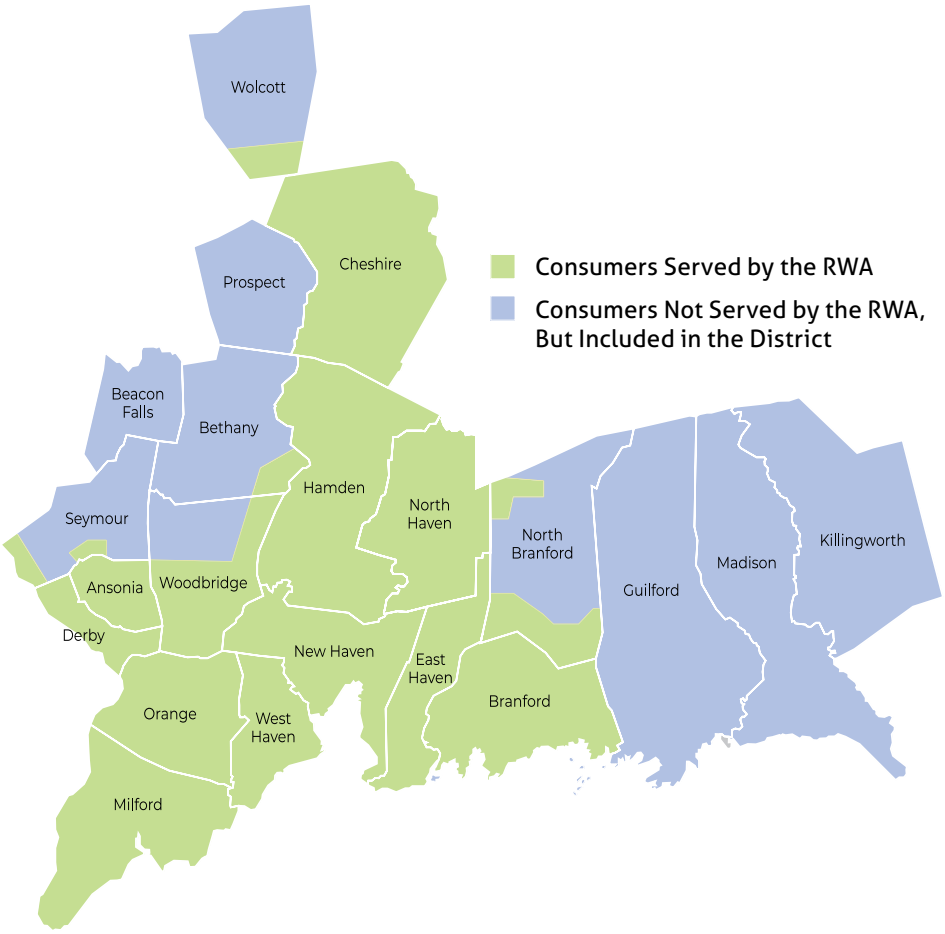
This year's report reflects the dedication of the people who maintain our treatment facilities, protect our watersheds, and monitor water quality day and night. Thanks to their efforts, the water you received in 2025 met or surpassed all requirements set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the Connecticut Department of Public Health (DPH).

Our commitment extends far beyond compliance. We are continually investing in infrastructure, technology and best practices to ensure long-term reliability and resilience. Whether supporting public health, economic vitality or everyday life, we take pride in delivering water that meets the highest standards.

We invite you to explore this report and learn how we work to protect the water you depend on. For questions or additional information, please contact our Customer Care team at **203-562-4020** or **ask.info@rwater.com**.

Sincerely,

Sunder (Sunny) Lakshminarayanan
Interim President and CEO



What Is In This Report?

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency requires public water suppliers that serve the same people year-round (community water systems) to provide consumer confidence reports to their customers. These reports are also known as annual water quality reports. This report summarizes information regarding water sources used, any detected contaminants, compliance and educational information.


Lake Saltonstall
EAST HAVEN

Where Your Water Comes From

The water cycle begins when water falls to the ground as rain, sleet or snow. Water then flows through the watershed to reservoirs or soaks into the ground and is tapped by our wells.

We have 10 active reservoirs and three aquifers. The reservoirs are filled by rivers. Aquifers are natural sand, gravel and bedrock areas below the surface of the ground that are saturated with water, typically from rainfall.

We draw most – about 88 percent – of our water from the 10 reservoirs. We pump the remaining 12 percent of the water from wells in Cheshire, Hamden, Derby and Seymour.

Drinking water is distributed to the region through a 1,700-mile-long network of pipes, pumping stations and storage tanks. Because of this interconnected system, water from two or more sources may be delivered to some neighborhoods. For example, water supplied to parts of Orange and West Haven may come only from Lake Gaillard or only from West River, while water in other neighborhoods of these towns may come from both sources.

What We Do to Make Your Water Safe to Drink

PROTECT: Our source water protection program focuses on pollution prevention and watershed management. Source water is untreated water from lakes, rivers, streams, ponds, reservoirs, aquifers and springs that serve as a community's water source. Protecting these supplies is one of the best ways to prevent drinking water from becoming polluted. We own nearly 28,000 acres of land in the Greater New Haven region and manage it carefully. We vigilantly monitor the quality of the water and all activity on the surrounding land, constantly watching for potential contamination of our supplies.

Here's How You Can Help Us Protect Source Water

- Pick up after your pet.
- Never dump anything in streams, lakes or storm drains.
- Compost yard waste and use natural fertilizers.
- Check vehicle fluid levels and repair leaks.
- Properly dispose of household hazardous waste; visit **rwater.com** to learn if your community participates in HazWaste Central, our permanent collection facility.

TREAT: Aquifer water is naturally filtered underground. Reservoir water is filtered at our treatment plants. Water from both reservoirs and aquifers is disinfected with chlorine to kill microbes that can cause illness. We add fluoride to prevent dental cavities, as required by Connecticut Department of Public Health (DPH) regulations, and phosphate to minimize corrosion of pipes.

DISTRIBUTE: We carefully maintain our extensive distribution system to ensure that high-quality water is available on tap anytime you need it.

MONITOR: We continually monitor the water treatment process and verify the high quality of our water by testing samples in our state and federally certified laboratory. Based on these test results – which are regularly reported to state health officials – we know that the water we deliver to you meets or is better than all state and federal water quality standards.

Source Water Assessment Information

A source water assessment lists possible contaminants that might affect the quality of your water sources.
Scan the QR code to view the DPH Drinking Water Section's assessment of the RWA's sources of water.

rwater.com/docs/default-source/default-document-library/rwa-cheshire-swap-report.pdf


RWA Forester II
JOSH TRACY

Protecting Our Drinking Water Sources

To ensure drinking water quality, watershed and aquifer lands need to be preserved. At the RWA, our mission is to provide our customers with a reliable supply of high-quality water. As stewards to nearly 28,000 acres of land, we manage our land and water supplies to fulfill our mission and our purpose to make lives better by delivering water for life.

Our mandate is to ensure a reliable supply of high-quality water to our consumers. We spend a considerable amount of time working both locally and at the state level to make sure that drinking water remains clean and safe for everyone.

LOCAL LEVEL: Our environmental staff conducts over 2,500 watershed inspections annually. Our police force patrols more than 400 square miles. Those inspections, combined with security measures and a team of environmental analysts, laboratory technicians, lake crews and foresters, work together to safeguard the health of our reservoirs and groundwater aquifers. We implement multiple procedures to restore ecosystem diversity and enhance forest regeneration, including replanting trees and eliminating invasive species.

We also look at existing land uses in towns and scrutinize proposed developments on public water supply watersheds and aquifer lands. All applicants before a municipal Planning and Zoning Commission, Inland Wetlands Commission or Zoning Board of Appeals for any project located within a public water supply watershed are required by Public Act 89-301 to notify us by certified mail within seven days of the application.

STATE LEVEL: We work to support legislation that protects the water and the environment. We backed the State Department of Energy and Environmental Protection's (DEEP's) efforts to adopt regulations for the protection of Connecticut's public water supply aquifers. The adoption of land use controls in aquifer areas balances public health and economic concerns and allows for compatible industrial and commercial development in aquifer protection areas.

How Safe is Your Water?

In 2025, the RWA collected nearly 7,600 water samples and conducted more than 80,000 tests to ensure that high-quality water reached your tap. The 2025 test results presented in this report demonstrate that your drinking water meets or is better than the water quality standards established by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the DPH.

What the EPA Says About Contaminants and Health Effects

The EPA wants you to know that 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 can be obtained by calling the EPA's Drinking Water Hotline at **1-800-426-4791** or by visiting **https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water**.

The Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) established by the EPA are very stringent. A person would have to drink two liters of water at the MCL every day for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of experiencing the described health effect.

The Maximum Contaminant Level Goals (MCLGs) established by the EPA are also very rigorous. MCLGs are the measure of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. Think of MCLGs as allowing for a margin of safety.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons such as those undergoing chemotherapy, those who have received organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, and some elderly individuals and infants can be particularly at risk of infection. These people should seek advice from their healthcare providers about drinking water. 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 at **1-800-426-4791**.

Water At a Glance

Cross Connection

The State of Connecticut and RWA regulations require that the RWA conduct periodic inspections of properties for potential cross connection situations. A cross connection exists if there is a physical connection between a public water system and a contaminant source. A potential cross connection can occur when you use your garden hose to fill a swimming pool, apply pesticides or operate your irrigation system at the same time as the water system experiences a significant pressure drop, such as a water main break. This can pose a significant health threat to you and your family. The RWA conducted more than 2,100 inspections and tested nearly 11,000 backflow prevention devices in 2025. Safeguard your water: keep the end of a hose clear of possible contaminants and don't submerge it in sinks, tubs, buckets or pools; buy and install inexpensive backflow prevention devices for all threaded faucets around your home; and don't use spray attachments without a backflow prevention device.

Lead and Copper

The EPA developed the Lead and Copper Rule to protect public health by minimizing lead and copper levels in drinking water. The (LCR) established an action level of 15 parts per billion (ppb) for lead and 1.3 parts per million (ppm) for copper, based on the 90th percentile level of tap water samples. This means that no more than 10 percent of the samples can be above either action level. The MCLG for lead is zero; the MCLG for copper is 1.3 ppm. Federal regulations require that the RWA analyze water samples from a minimum of 50 homes, though we have consistently monitored more sites. These samples help us assess the need for, or the effectiveness of, corrosion control treatment, which helps

Sources of Contaminants

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA and the DPH set regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. For more information, visit the DPH website at **https://portal.ct.gov/dph**.

Water is the universal solvent. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals. Generally, untreated source water may include the following kinds of contamination:

Microbial Contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.

Inorganic Compounds, such as salts and metals, can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges or farming.

Pesticides and Herbicides may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff and residential uses.

Organic Chemical Compounds, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes, can come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.

Radioactive Contaminants can be naturally occurring or may be the result of oil and gas production.


Water Quality Team Lead
KURT SAMPARA

prevent lead from pipes and plumbing from leaching into drinking water. The table on page 10 summarizes the results of lead testing. In 2023, the RWA conducted its latest round of lead and copper sampling. The results showed that the 90th percentile value was well below the action level set by the EPA. The RWA remains in compliance with latest rules and revisions of the LCR.

The major sources of copper in drinking water are the corrosion of household plumbing systems and the erosion of natural deposits. 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. The table on page 8 summarizes the results of copper testing. To minimize exposure to copper, please follow the flushing instructions for lead in the next section.

What Can I Do In My Home to Reduce Exposure to Lead?

Lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The RWA 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 to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact the RWA at **203-562-4020**. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at **epa.gov/safewater/lead**.

Radon

Radon is a radioactive gas that you cannot see, taste or smell. It is found throughout the U.S. Radon can move up from the ground and into a home through cracks and holes in the foundation. It can build up to high levels in all types of homes. Radon can also get into indoor air when released from tap water during showering, washing dishes and other household activities. In most cases, radon entering the home through tap water is a small source of all the radon in indoor air. Radon is a carcinogen.

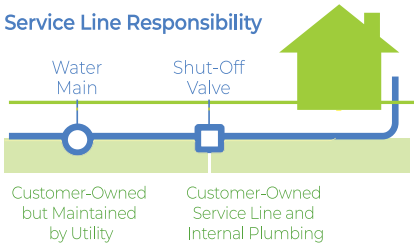
Breathing air containing radon over long periods can lead to lung cancer. Drinking water containing radon may also cause increased risk of stomach cancer. If you are concerned about radon in your home, test the air. Testing is inexpensive and easy. If the level of radon in your air is four picocuries per liter (pCi/L) or higher, you need to take steps to reduce it. For additional information, call Connecticut's radon program or EPA's Radon Hotline at **1-800-SOS-RADON**. Although state and federal regulations do not require monitoring, we regularly test for radon in our Cheshire, Hamden, Derby and Seymour wells. Our test results show that we meet existing health-based guidelines. Because radon dissipates quickly in the open air, it is not a concern with reservoir water.

Sodium

Sodium is an essential nutrient in your diet. It helps maintain the right balance of fluids in your body and transmits nerve impulses to your muscles. Sodium in drinking water normally presents no health risks, since 99 percent of your daily salt intake is from food and only about one percent is from water. However, elevated sodium in water may be considered a health concern for those on a restricted salt diet. If you have been placed on such a diet, please inform your physician that our water can contain as much as 38 milligrams of sodium per liter. For comparison, whole milk has a sodium content of 530 milligrams per liter.

PFAS

PFAS, short for perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances, are chemical compounds manufactured and used for decades to repel water, grease and oil. They can be found in many common products, including firefighting foam, carpets, clothing, nonstick cookware, food packaging, plastic coating, dental floss and some high-end ski waxes. The chemicals don't easily break down, earning themselves the nickname "forever chemicals." Research by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention shows that most people in the United States have been exposed to some PFAS. Research suggests exposure to high levels of certain PFAS may lead to health impacts. The RWA is committed to providing a clean, safe water supply for our customers that meets or goes beyond state and federal drinking water standards. Our water quality experts have been studying the evolving information about these chemicals and are involved in discussions with legislators, state and local regulators and other utilities on how to best find, control, remove and prevent PFAS contamination in water. We also have tested for PFAS-related compounds in the drinking water that leaves our treatment plants since 2014.



Note: This diagram is a generic representation. Variations may apply.

Our 2025 testing results for these chemicals can be found on page 12 of this report.

To learn more about the RWA's PFAS monitoring, visit **https://www.rwater.com/water-quality/pfas-management**.

Lead Reduction Program

Since 1978, the RWA has used a safe additive during our treatment process that creates a protective internal coating on your pipes to reduce the risk of lead leaching into your drinking water. The water that leaves our water treatment plants and travels through water mains to homes or businesses meets regulatory requirements. But as water sits in plumbing systems, lead from lead pipes or lead solder used to join copper pipes can dissolve into the water. The RWA has met all state and federal regulatory standards for lead in drinking water and continues to take steps to prevent lead from entering our water system.

Although our own distribution system is essentially lead-free, the service lines connected to it were installed over many decades and are made from a variety of materials, ranging from modern plastics to copper, galvanized iron and lead.

In 2025, in compliance with the new Lead and Copper Rule (LCRR), the RWA executed on a plan to identify the material used for every service line in its system. This effort included direct outreach to property owners, as well as a targeted sampling program assisted by artificial intelligence to compile the inventory. Customers were also provided with simple, step-by-step instructions to inspect and report their own service lines.

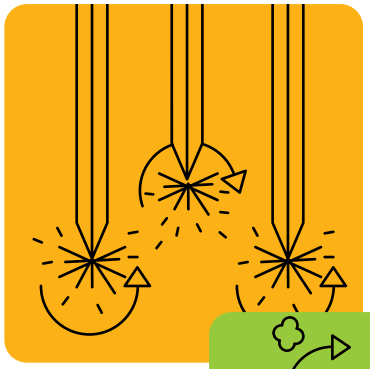
The RWA is now developing a plan to remove and replace all identified service lines from the water distribution system.

An interactive map showing results of this inventory is available in the Water Quality section of our **rwater.com** website or by scanning this QR code. You may also call the RWA at **833-RWA-LEAD** for more information.

The Treatment Process in Five Steps

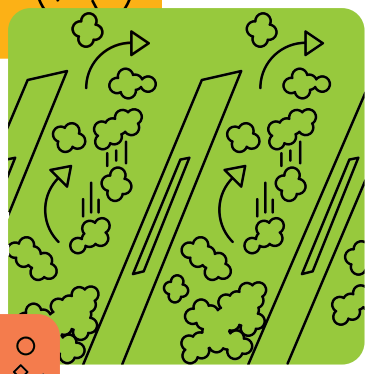
1 Coagulation/Flocculation

Raw water is drawn into mixing basins at our treatment plants, where we add positively charged coagulant and polymer to bond with the negatively charged particles that are suspended in the water that we want to remove. As the negatively charged particles and the positively charged coagulants are joined together, they form larger particles called floc particles.



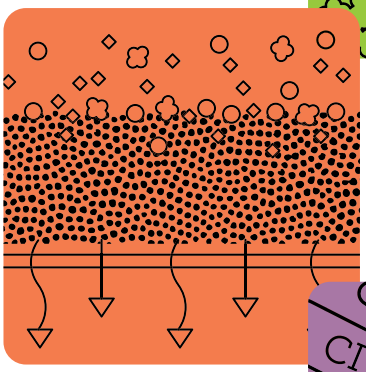
2 Sedimentation/Dissolved Air Flotation

Depending on the established process of each treatment facility, one of these two techniques takes place. *Sedimentation:* Over time, the now larger floc particles become heavy enough to settle to the bottom of a basin, from which sediment is removed. *Dissolved Air Flotation:* This works by dissolving air in the water under pressure and then releasing the air at atmospheric pressure in a flotation tank, creating tiny bubbles that adhere to the suspended particles, causing them to float to the surface for removal.



3 Filtration

The water is then filtered through layers of filter media made of granular activated carbon. As the water moves through the filter media, larger particles get caught in the spaces between the grains of granular activated carbon, and clear water emerges.

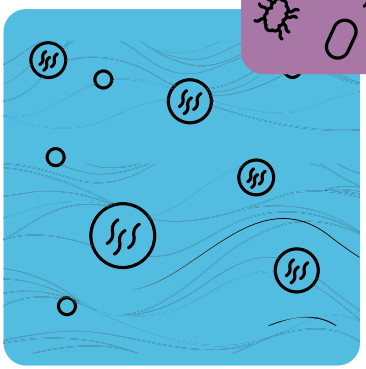


4 Disinfection

Disinfectant is added to water to eliminate any bacteria, viruses, and microbes before it enters the distribution system. The RWA monitors disinfectant levels to ensure water quality throughout the system. Fluoride, which occurs naturally, is added to meet state DHP requirements.

5 Corrosion Control

Treatment operators maintain the water's pH by adding Food and Drug Administration and EPA approved agents to reduce corrosion in the distribution system and the plumbing in your home or business.



Terminology and Abbreviations

The following definitions will help you better understand the water quality results presented in this report.

AL

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

BDL

Below Detection Level
Calculated value below which a substance cannot be reliably detected.

MCL

Maximum Contaminant Level
The highest level of a contaminant allowed in drinking water. Maximum Contaminant Levels are set as close to the Maximum Contaminant Level Goal 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 not a known or expected risk to health. Maximum Contaminant Level Goals allow for a margin of safety.

MRDL

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level
The level of disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at a consumer's tap without adverse health effects.

MRDLG

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal
A non-enforceable health goal. It does not reflect the benefits of adding disinfectant for the control of waterborne microbial contaminants.

mg/L

Milligrams per Liter
A unit of concentration for dissolved substances based on their weights.

N/A

Not Applicable
Not applicable or required; EPA has not established limits for these substances.

ND

Not Detected
Not Detected

NTU

Nephelometric Turbidity Units
A measure of clarity of water. Turbidity below five NTU is just barely noticeable to the average person.

ppb

Parts per Billion
A measure of the concentration of a substance roughly equivalent to half a teaspoon of water in one Olympic-size swimming pool.

ppm

Parts per Million
A measure of the concentration of a substance roughly equivalent to one-half of a dissolved tablet of aspirin in a full 50-gallon bathtub of water.

ppt

Parts per Trillion
Our PFAS testing measures in parts per trillion, which is an amount roughly equivalent to one droplet of water in a 43-foot-deep pool covering a football field.

pCi/L

Picocuries per Liter
A measure of radioactivity in water.

TT

Treatment Technique
A required process intended to reduce the level of contaminants in drinking water.

2025 WATER QUALITY RESULTS

Systemwide Levels of Regulated Contaminants

HOW TO READ THE TABLES The following tables show the results of the RWA's water quality analyses on its treated drinking water delivered from its water treatment facilities and distribution system. Unless otherwise noted, the data is from tests performed between January 1 and December 31, 2025. The tables contain the name of each water quality parameter, the highest level allowed by regulation, the ideal goals for public health, the amount detected, the typical source of each parameter and key units of measurement.

Parameter	MCL	MCLG	Highest Level Detected During 2025	Typical Sources	Met Regulatory Standards
E.*coli*	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	Naturally present in the environment	**Yes**

Parameter	MCL	MCLG	Average Level and Range Detected During 2025	Typical Sources	Met Regulatory Standards
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	**80 ppb Average**	N/A	**36 ppb Average** Range 6.0 - 76.5	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination	**Yes**
Total Haloacetic Acids (THAA)	**60 ppb Average**	N/A	**32 ppb Average** Range 2.9 - 75.5	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination	**Yes**

Parameter	MCL	MCLG	90th Percentile Range Detected (a)	Typical Sources	Met Regulatory Standards
Lead	**AL = 15 ppb (b)**	**0**	**0 ppb** Range: ND to 6 ppb Number of sites above AL = 0 Analyzed 2023 (c)	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits	**Yes**
Copper	**AL = 1.3 ppm (b)**	**1.3**	**0.27 ppm** Range: ND to 0.44 ppm Number of sites above AL = 0 Analyzed 2023 (c)	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits	**Yes**

Systemwide Levels of Regulated Contaminants

Parameter	MRDL	MRDLG	Average Level and Range Detected During 2025	Typical Sources	Met Regulatory Standards
Chlorine	**4 ppm**	**4 ppm**	**1.5 ppm** Range 0.12 – 2.6	Water additive used to control microbes	**Yes**

Parameter	MCL	MCLG	Average Level and Range Detected During 2025	Typical Sources	Met Regulatory Standards
Barium	**2 ppm**	**2 ppm**	**0.076 ppm** Range 0.005 – 0.272	Erosion of natural deposits	**Yes**
Chloride	**250 ppm**	**N/A**	**34.0 ppm** Range 9.94 – 89.1	Naturally present in the environment	**Yes**
Fluoride	**4 ppm**	**4 ppm**	**0.69 ppm** Range 0.21 – 1.24	Water additive required by DPH that promotes strong teeth; erosion of natural deposits	**Yes**
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	**10 ppm**	**10 ppm**	**0.73 ppm** Range ND – 3.82	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits	**Yes**
Sulfate	**N/A**	**N/A**	**12.8 ppm** Range 6.50 – 35.9	Erosion of natural deposits	**Yes**

Systemwide Levels of Regulated Contaminants for Reservoirs

Parameter	MCL	MCLG	Average Monthly Level During 2025	Typical Sources	Met Regulatory Standards
Turbidity	TT = 95 percent of samples **<0.3 NTU (d)**	**N/A**	**100%** **0.08 NTU** Range 0.03 – 0.18	Erosion of natural deposits	**Yes**

2025 WATER QUALITY RESULTS

Systemwide Levels of Regulated Contaminants for Reservoirs

Parameter	MCL	MCLG	Average Removal Ratio During 2025	Typical Sources	Met Regulatory Standards
Total Organic Carbon	TT = Removal Ratio **>1 (e)**	**N/A**	**Average 1.82** Range 1.40 – 2.34	Naturally present in the environment	**Yes**

Systemwide Levels of Unregulated Contaminants

Parameter	MCL	Units	Average Level and Range Detected During 2025	Typical Sources	Met Regulatory Standards
Radon	**5000**	pCi/L	**554 pCi/L** ND – 1856 Analyzed 2024	Naturally present in the environment	**Yes**

Parameter	MCL	Units	Average Level and Range Detected During 2025	Typical Sources	Met Regulatory Standards
Manganese	Secondary MCL **0.05 ppm**	ppm	**0.04 ppm** Range ND – 0.27	Erosion of natural deposits	**Yes**
Sodium	Notification Level **100 ppm**	ppm	**22.5 ppm** Range 7.9 – 68.5	Erosion of natural deposits; road salt runoff	**Yes**

Parameter	MCL	Units	Average Level and Range Detected During 2025: Stage 2	Typical Sources	Met Regulatory Standards
Bromodichloromethane	**N/A**	ppb	**6.1 ppb** Range 2.0 – 15.8	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination	**N/A**
Chloroform	**N/A**	ppb	**29.3 ppb** Range 12.2 – 62.7	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination	**N/A**
Dibromochloromethane	**N/A**	ppb	**1.0 ppb** Range ND – 2.7	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination	**N/A**

Systemwide Levels of Unregulated Contaminants

Parameter	MCL	Units	Average Level and Range Detected During 2025: Stage 2	Typical Sources	Met Regulatory Standards
Monochloroacetic Acid	**N/A**	ppb	**3.3 ppb** Range 1.6 – 6.1	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination	**N/A**
Dichloroacetic Acid	**N/A**	ppb	**11.3 ppb** Range 6.0 – 27.9	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination	**N/A**
Trichloroacetic Acid	**N/A**	ppb	**16.6 ppb** Range 6.1 – 39.4	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination	**N/A**
Dibromoacetic Acid	**N/A**	ppb	**0.40 ppb** Range ND – 2.9	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination	**N/A**
Monobromoacetic Acid	**N/A**	ppb	**0.76 ppb** Range ND – 3.23	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination	**N/A**

Systemwide Levels of Regulated Contaminants for Aquifers

Parameter	MRDL	MRDLG	Units	Average Level and Range Detected During 2025	Typical Sources	Met Regulatory Standards
Turbidity	**TT = 5 NTU**	**N/A**	NTU	**0.14 NTU** Range 0.05 – 2.5	Soil runoff	**Yes**

Parameter	MCL	Units	Percent Compliance of 4 Log Removal During 2025	Typical Sources	Met Regulatory Standards
Microbial Pathogens (f)	TT = 100 percent of 4 log removal based on chlorine residual	**N/A**	**100%**	Naturally present in the environment	**Yes**

2025 WATER QUALITY RESULTS

Unregulated Contaminants for EPA UCMR List 5

UCMR 5 TESTING DATA

Parameter	Proposed MCL	CT State Action Level	Units	Average Concentration and Range	Typical Sources	Met Regulatory Standards
PFOA	**4.0**	**16**	**ppt**	**0.76 ppt** Range ND – 7.1 Analyzed 2024 (c)	Industrial processes, consumer goods	**Yes**
PFOS	**4.0**	**10**	**ppt**	**1.4 ppt** Range ND – 10.7 Analyzed 2024 (c)	Industrial processes, consumer goods	**Yes**
PFBS	**N/A**	**760**	**ppt**	**0.25 ppt** Range ND – 3.5 Analyzed 2024 (c)	Industrial processes, consumer goods	**Yes**
PFPeA	**N/A**	**N/A**	**ppt**	**0.22 ppt** Range ND – 3.1 Analyzed 2024 (c)	Industrial processes, consumer goods	**Yes**

Footnotes are lettered in order of reference:

(a) Calculated value derived from the analysis performed on high-priority customers

(b) Action level is based on the calculated 90th percentile

(c) Test frequency as determined by state and federal regulatory agencies

(d) 95% of samples within a given month

(e) Ratio is a value derived from monthly TOC percent removal calculation

(f) Treatment that reliably achieves at least 99.99 percent (4 log) treatment of viruses using inactivation

Learn More. There's More Than You Think.

Clean water is just the start. Explore everything the RWA has to offer – for your home, your family and your community.

Use Water Wisely

Water is a precious resource. To ensure we have sufficient water to meet the needs of all our consumers and put less stress on local water sources and the environment, we encourage consumers to take the following steps, which can also lower your water bill:

- Fix dripping faucets and leaky toilets.
- Run dishwashers and washing machines with full loads.
- Turn the water off when you brush your teeth or shave.
- Install water-efficient appliances; look for the WaterSense label.
- Water your lawn and plants in the early morning or later in the evening.
- Use a broom instead of a hose to clean outdoor areas.

For more tips, visit us at **rwater.com** or the EPA at **epa.gov/WaterSense**.

Discover Nature's Wonderland

The RWA has nine recreation areas in 13 communities throughout Greater New Haven that offer great water views and four seasons of fun. With an RWA recreation permit, you can enjoy miles of wide, well-kept trails through a wilderness that is just minutes from your home. We provide easy-to-read trail maps and offer special family events such as nature walks and fishing derbies. And we offer discounts for senior citizens, veterans, students and people with disabilities. Buying a recreation permit is easy; visit us at **rwater.com** or call us at **203-401-2654**.

Explore The Water World

We offer virtual and in-person educational programs for pre-K to eighth grade students across our district, using water as a teaching tool inside and outside the classroom. Our educators love teaching young people about the importance of water and a healthy environment to the community. To schedule a free program, please call us at **203-777-1142**.

Safeguard Water Quality

HazWaste Central helps area residents protect water quality by safely disposing of household hazardous waste. Located at our headquarters at 90 Sargent Drive in New Haven, HazWaste Central is open 9 a.m. until noon on Saturdays, May through October. To see if your community participates and to find out what household wastes can be dropped off, visit us at rwater.com or call **203-401-2712**.

Protect Your Pipes

Our PipeSafe℠ protection programs can help you avoid unexpected, costly repairs to your underground water, sewer and septic lines, and in-home plumbing. These programs offer the peace of mind that comes with knowing that you are covered for repair costs up to specific annual or per-incident limits and the hassle of finding qualified contractors. For more information, visit us at **rwater.com** or call **203-562-4020**.

Innovation Spotlight

Protection of Public Drinking Water Sources

In February 2024, the RWA began beta testing Hazconnect®, a Connecticut Department of Energy and Environmental Protection (CT DEEP) and Connecticut State Emergency Response Commission (CT SERC) online portal that supports emergency preparedness, planning, and incident notification in accordance with the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA).

Following successful testing, RWA adopted Hazconnect to support watershed inspections, monitor incidents, and access critical data like EPCRA Tier II chemical and facility information. This system has improved data accuracy, enhanced emergency response consistency, and reduced response times for events that may threaten drinking water supplies.

In parallel, CT DEEP/CT SERC collaborated with the Connecticut Department of Public Health to integrate drinking water watershed and aquifer protection GIS data into Hazconnect. This allows for automatic incident notifications to many Connecticut water utilities – including RWA – in real-time. Available statewide, the system has streamlined communication and improved the protection of public drinking water sources.

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New Haven, CT 06511-5966

Lake Gaillard Water Treatment Plant
NORTH BRANFORD