

# Kent County Water Authority

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Consumer  
Confidence  
Water Quality  
Annual Report

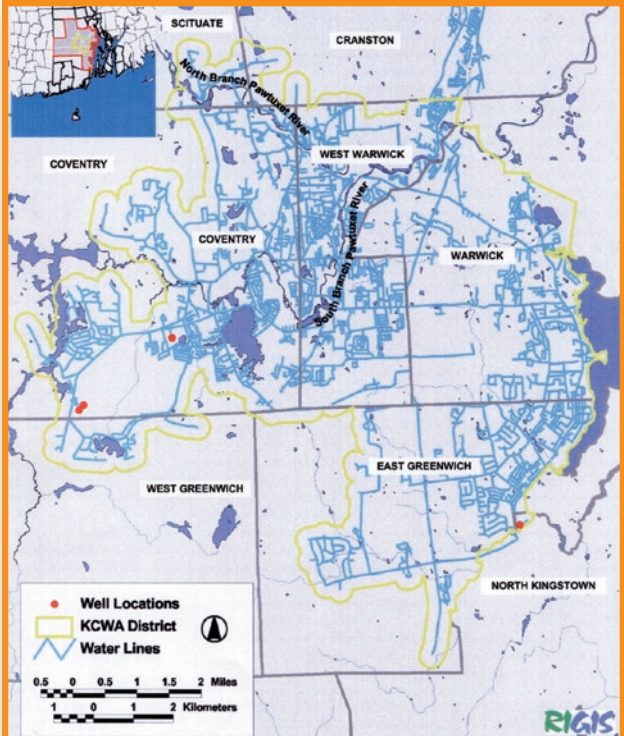


# KCWA Consumer Confidence Water Quality 2004 Annual Report

Kent County Water Authority and its predecessor companies have been delivering safe, dependable water, seven days a week, 24 hours a day for 119 years. As reported this year and in previous years, our monitoring results show our system had no violations. We are proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all federal and state requirements. You put a lot of faith in us and we take that very seriously. Thank you for your continued confidence.

We have learned through our monitoring and testing efforts that some regulated constituents have been detected. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Rhode Island Department of Health (RIDOH) have determined that your water is SAFE at these levels. Should you have any questions concerning this information or about your water utility, please contact our General Manager/Chief Engineer, Timothy J. Brown P.E. at 401-821-9300. Customer concerns regarding Providence Water results may be directed to the customer service department of the Providence Water Supply Board at 401-521-6300.

We value your input and want our customers to stay informed about their water utility. Public participation adds value to the decision making process regarding the quality of your water and the service you are provided. If you would like to learn more about your water utility, or play a part in its future, please attend any of our regularly scheduled board meetings, held on the third Wednesday of each month. Meetings begin at 3:30 PM, at the office located at 1072 Main Street, West Warwick. We look forward to seeing you there!



## Additional Health Information

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

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination from substances that are naturally occurring or man made, such as: microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and naturally occurring radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk. More information on contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline 800-426-4791 or visit the EPA web site: [www.epa.gov/safewater](http://www.epa.gov/safewater).

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer who are 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 from their health care providers about drinking water. EPA and Center for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask for advice from your health care provider.

MCL's are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day, at the MCL, for a lifetime to have a one-in-one-million chance of having the described health effects.

## Infrastructure Improvements

It is imperative to the continued viability of your water system to replace aging water mains, rehabilitate tanks and pumping stations and implement value added programs that streamline our service to you, our customers. A number of projects are currently underway to replace failing water mains, enhance hydrant fire flow and better service you. Costs associated with these improvements are incorporated into the rate structure for your billing. Occasionally, rate adjustments are necessary to address these essential system improvements. Your consideration is greatly appreciated when this is required. Please be assured this is only done when necessary and each program is fully reviewed and approved by the Public Utilities Commission.

## Source Water Assessment

The Rhode Island Department of Health completed a source water assessment of the Kent County Water Authority supplies during 2003. Susceptibility to contamination was determined to be “MODERATE” according to the assessment guidelines used by the Department of Health during the assessment. This ranking is considered to be an average ranking for the water supply. Individual ground water recharge areas may fall into the high or extreme risk of susceptibility to contamination from land use activities. Future risk is expected to increase with continued development. Copies of this Assessment can be obtained from the RI Department of Health at 401-222-6867.

The gasoline additive Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (MTBE) is not a regulated substance requiring testing under the Safe Drinking Water Act. The increasing occurrence of groundwater contamination by this product has prompted an initiative for surveillance testing as an indicator of contamination potential in local aquifers. The Rhode Island Department of Health maintains the present health advisory (ha) level at 40 ppb. Testing conducted of the Kent County Water Authority’s groundwater resources revealed a detection of 1.0 ppb in the Spring Lake well, 1.2 ppb Mishnock well and 1.0 ppb in the East Greenwich well. The levels observed in this reporting period are below the Department of Health 40 ppb health advisory level. Currently, this level of detection is not considered at risk for public drinking water concerns by the Rhode Island Department of Health, but is a strong indicator of just how vulnerable to contamination our drinking water sources can be.

We ask all our customers help us protect your sensitive water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children’s future. Protecting these drinking water aquifers and recharge areas is perhaps the most important step in this endeavor. Wellhead protection signs have been strategically positioned within existing Wellhead Protection Areas as a more visible indicator of your drinking water sources located in the towns of Coventry, East Greenwich and West Greenwich. We hope these signs have helped to increase public awareness and appreciation of the vital groundwater resources in these areas. Contact your local zoning official to see what else can be done to protect these resources. Public participation in the zoning decision making process can be of great value in protecting your drinking water resources. We like to think of our customers who live within these areas as the guardians of these essential resources. Your assistance in helping to preserve the aquifers of these critical drinking water sources will be eternally appreciated by your future family and friends who must perpetually rely on these drinking water resources.

## Voluntary monitoring

During 2000, the Kent County Water Authority conducted radon monitoring in expectation of the EPA promulgating new regulations regarding the allowable level of radon present in drinking water. The results of the monitoring are contained in the Unregulated Contaminant Table of this report. In 2004, Providence Water Supply Board monitored both source and effluent waters for *Cryptosporidium* and *Giardia*. Neither of these organisms was detected.

## Supply Deficit

It has become increasingly more difficult to meet all the water demands on the system. The most recent computerized hydraulic modeling of our system demonstrates that the ability to supply our existing customers during the maximum day demand condition has been compromised by accelerated development within the service area. Rest assured the system can continuously meet the average day conditions of approximately 10 million gallons per day. The problem arises during maximum day conditions when system demands rise to 16 to 20 million gallons per day over an extended period of time. This increased demand can be directly attributed to outside water use. Conservation appears to be the only short term approach while we look for new sources of supply and construct the infrastructure to support it. If conservation proves ineffective our only recourse will be to impose a seasonal moratorium on outside water use until this supply deficit can be resolved. It is anticipated that additional supply initiatives could take anywhere from three to five years to become fully implemented, or longer depending on State permitting requirements and the ability to fund the projects. Each and every customer must take action to conserve today, because everyone is affected.

Development of additional drinking water resources in the Mishnock area of West Greenwich and Coventry has been a long time goal. Scientific analysis of this aquifer has indicated that 4 million gallons per day of drinking water could be realized through expansion of the well fields without significantly impacting the surrounding environment. These additional wells are vital to the economic future within the State and are necessary to supplement the existing supply, and support ongoing growth within the communities we serve. For over six years, the Kent County Water Authority has been in negotiations with the Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management to tap these additional drinking water resources. At this point we are unsure if an economically viable permit to expand the well field can be obtained from these negotiations, as such we are now moving forward to provide a limited treatment facility for utilization of the full potential of the existing well field.

# Water Conservation

Water conservation is more important than ever. It is imperative for each person to make a solemn commitment to preserve our most precious natural resource. Very few uncontaminated viable sources of drinking water are available to support you and your family's future needs. Conservation efforts are one of the most beneficial ways to preserve this natural resource and help you to save money. Savings can be realized through reduced consumption, fuel cost for heating, and costs associated with production and distribution. Reduction of waste and continuous efforts in the efficient use of water are intrinsic requirements for all customers at all times. Use of low flow showerheads, faucet aerators and appliance replacements made with conservation-wise components are mandatory for all customers. By planting less lawn area there is less area to water. Consider replacing lawn area with drought tolerant shrubs, perennials and ground cover.

Residential water use increases by 50-100% during the spring and summer months. These high demands have been determined to be primarily associated with outdoor water use. Not surprisingly, lawn watering represents the greatest outdoor use category. Similarly this is also the area where there is the most waste and the greatest opportunity for conservation. The rise in automatic sprinkler system installation has had a debilitating affect on the public water supply. Unmonitored water use has lead to considerable waste and some shocking bills. Our customers play the most important role in conserving this precious resource. Your voluntary cooperation can help to avoid the potential for mandatory outdoor water use moratoriums.

A mandatory year-round outdoor water restriction has been implemented for the supply district. This policy allows odd numbered addresses to use water outdoors on odd number days and even numbered addresses to use water outdoors on even numbered days. This policy incorporates enforcement action for first time violators and monetary penalties for additional violations. All stakeholders must strictly adhere to these restrictions to ensure everyone's basic needs can be met. Odd even watering doesn't mean that you need to water your lawn or garden every other day. Watering every other day can encourage shallow roots. Your lawn will flourish with approximately 1 inch of water each week. Monitoring the amount of water applied using a rain gauge will assist in this critical endeavor.

Residential conservation kits, rain gages and leak detection kits are available at the Kent County Water Authority. Conservation kits contain a high quality shower head that will save water while delivering the shower force of gallons more; faucet aerators that saves water while satisfying your washing needs and leak detection tablets that help you to identify leaks in your toilet tank. Rain gauges help measure the amount of water your lawn receives through natural rain and from watering. Keeping track of this assures you don't over water your lawn or garden. We thank all of you who actively practice conservation in your everyday activities.



## Source of Water

Kent County Water Authority is pleased to present you with this year's Water Quality Report. This annual report fulfills the EPA and Rhode Island Department of Health's requirements to provide a "Consumer Confidence Report" to our customers. This publication reflects our efforts to keep you informed about the quality of the water and services we deliver to you every day. Our goal is to consistently provide you with safe and dependable drinking water. This includes information related to the origin of your water, what it contains and how it compares to the quality standards set by the EPA. Be assured, the Kent County Water Authority and the professional staff are committed to providing our customers with the safest, most cost effective and reliable drinking water.

The Kent County Water Authority purchases approximately 80 percent of your water from the Providence Water Supply Board. This supply is treated surface water from the following reservoirs located in the central part of the state: Scituate, Regulating, Moswansicut, Ponaganset, Barden and Westconnaug reservoirs. The remainder of your water is produced from the following groundwater resources: Mishnock wells #1 and #3 located off Nooseneck Hill Road bordering Coventry and West Greenwich, Spring Lake well located off Tiogue Avenue, Coventry, and our East Greenwich well located off Post Road at the Warwick and East Greenwich line. KCWA also wholesales water to the City of Warwick to supply the Potowomet section.

## Capital Improvements

This year the Kent County Water Authority moved forward with the design and construction aspects of several capital improvement projects. Completion of these projects will help to improve water quality, facilitate regulatory compliance initiatives and better supply for the customer. These projects are scheduled for completion over the next few years. Some people may be temporarily inconvenienced during construction of these projects. We appreciate your patience and understanding during the construction process. Our goal is to provide better service. As an additional benefit of these projects, the Kent County Water Authority will be resurfacing the roadway impacted by construction work. The resurfacing effort will not impact your city, town or state tax base, because it is funded solely from the project budget, which receives no municipal or state participation.

# KENT COUNTY WATER AUTHORITY

The tables list all of the drinking water constituents detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of those constituents found in the water at the time of testing does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in these tables are from testing done in the calendar year of the report. In some cases the EPA and the State may require us to monitor for certain constituents less than once per year because the concentrations of these constituents do not change frequently.

INORGANIC CONTAMINANT	PERIOD	UNIT	MCL	MCLG	DETECTED
BERYLIUM	2002	ppb	4	4	0.7
FLOURIDE(1)	2004	ppm	4	4	1.2
NITRATE-N	2004	ppm	10	10	5.16
MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANT	PERIOD	UNIT	MCL	MCLG	DETECTED
TOTAL COLIFORM BACTERIA (3)	2004	Monthly Max%	Presence of coliform bacteria in >5% of monthly samples	0%	1%
TURBIDITY(4)	2004	NTU	TT	N/A	0.34
TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON (4)	2004	ppm	TT	N/A	2.0
VOLATILE ORGANIC CONTAMINANT	PERIOD	UNIT	MCL	MCLG	DETECTED
TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES (TTHM)	2004	ppb	100	0	20
HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	2004	ppb	60	0	7
CHLORINE FREE RESIDUAL	2004	ppm	MRDL 4	MRDLG 4	0.38
XYLENE	2004	ppm	10	10	0.06
RADIONUCLIDES	PERIOD	UNIT	MCL	MCLG	DETECTED
GROSS ALPHA EMITTERS	2002	pCi/L	15	N/A	2.45
COMBINED RADIUM 226 AND 228	2002	pCi/L	5	N/A	1.13
GROSS BETA/PHOTON EMITTERS (2)(4)	2003	pCi/L	50	N/A	10.9
LEAD & COPPER	PERIOD	UNIT	AL	MCLG	DETECTED LEVEL 90th PERCENTILE
COPPER	2002	ppm	1.3	1.3	0.07
LEAD	2002	ppb	15	0	7

## Kent County Water Authority Table Footnotes

- (1) Detection level influenced by Providence Water purchases.
- (2) Gross Beta/Photon Emitters results have been measured in pCi/l. For Beta/Photon Emitters, although the MCL is 4 mrem/yr, a result of <50 pCi/l is considered in compliance. Radionuclide compliance monitoring is conducted once every four years.



# WATER QUALITY DATA

Kent County Water Authority routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water in compliance with Federal and State Laws. This table shows the detection results from the numerous monitoring tests conducted for the period January 1 to December 31 2004. The tables of "Testing Results" identify those constituents that were "detected" in both the Kent County Water Authority and Providence Water Supply sources. As authorized by the EPA, the State has implemented reduced monitoring requirements for certain contaminants to less often than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of our data, though representative, is more than one year old.

RANGE	MAJOR SOURCES	VIOLATION
0.3-0.7	Discharge from metal refineries and coal burning factories. Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries.	NO
0.7-1.2	Erosion of natural deposits. Water additive, which promotes strong teeth.	NO
0.06-5.16	Erosion from natural deposits. Leaching from septic tanks; sewage; Runoff from fertilizer use.	NO
RANGE	MAJOR SOURCES	VIOLATION
0-1%	Naturally present in the environment.	NO
N/A	Soil runoff.	NO
1.5-2.0	Naturally present in the environment.	NO
RANGE	MAJOR SOURCES	VIOLATION
0-32	By-product of drinking water chlorination.	NO
4.5-16.8	By-product of drinking water chlorination.	NO
0.22-0.38	Water additive used to control microbes.	NO
0.006-0.06	Discharge from petroleum factories. Discharge from chemical factories.	NO
RANGE	MAJOR SOURCES	VIOLATION
ND-2.45	Erosion of natural deposits.	NO
ND-1.13	Erosion of natural deposits.	NO
ND-10.9	Decay of natural and manmade deposits.	NO
RANGE	MAJOR SOURCES	VIOLATION
N/A	Corrosion of household plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits. 0 out of 30 samples were above 1.3 ppm.	NO
N/A	Corrosion of household plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits. 2 out of 30 samples were above 15 ppb.	NO

- (3) This value refers to the highest monthly percentage of positive samples detected during the year. Repeat samples from the same site were tested, the results of which were negative for both fecal coliform and total coliform bacteria.
- (4) Results shown in Providence Water Table for testing conducted in 2004 must also be considered representative.

# Kent County Water Quality Data

UNREGULATED	PERIOD	UNIT	MCL	MCLG	DETECTED
RADON	2000	pCi/L	N/A	N/A	2600

## Table Unit Descriptions:

- AL Action Level
- MCL Maximum Contaminant Level
- MCLG Maximum Contaminant Level Goal
- pCi/L Picocuries Per Liter (a measure of radioactivity)
- ppb Parts Per Billion, or micrograms per liter
- TT Treatment Technique
- NTU Nephelometric Turbidity Units
- ppm Part Per Million
- NA Not Applicable
- ND None Detected
- HA Health Advisory
- MRDL Maximum Residual Disinfection Level
- MRDLG Maximum Residual Disinfection Level Goal



*Why infrastructure improvements are important. 5 million gallons of water to put out mill fire in West Warwick.*

**RANGE****MAJOR SOURCES**

975-2600

EPA proposed MCL 300-4000 pCi/L.

## Important Drinking Water Definitions:

**MCLG:** Maximum Contaminant Level Goal; The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

**MCL:** Maximum Contaminant Level; The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

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

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

**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 the control of microbial contaminants.

**MRDLG:** Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal, The level of 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.



*KCWA conservation kit and rain gauge.*

# Providence Water Quality Data

Our Cranston customers receive water directly through a direct-metered connection to the Providence Water Supply Board. The table below represents the results of the testing performed by Providence Water Supply Board.

INORGANIC CONTAMINANT	PERIOD	UNIT	MCL	MCLG	DETECTED
FLOURIDE	2004	ppm	4	4	1.2
NITRATE-N	2004	ppm	10	10	0.01
MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANT	PERIOD	UNIT	MCL	MCLG	DETECTED
TOTAL COLIFORM BACTERIA (2)	2004	Monthly Max%	Presence of coliform bacteria in >5% of monthly samples	0.0%	0.5%
TURBIDITY(3)	2004	NTU	TT	N/A	0.34
TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON	2004	ppm	TT	N/A	2.0
VOLATILE ORGANIC CONTAMINANT	PERIOD	UNIT	MCL	MCLG	DETECTED
TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES (TTHM)	2004	ppb	100	0	33.9
HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	2004	ppb	60	0	14.4
CHLORINE FREE RESIDUAL	2004	ppm	MRDL 4	MRDLG 4	0.8
RADIONUCLIDES	PERIOD	UNIT	MCL	MCLG	DETECTED
COMBINED RADIUM 226 AND 228	2003	pCi/L	5	0	0.6
GROSS BETA/PHOTON EMITTERS (1)	2003	pCi/L	50	none	10.9
LEAD & COPPER	PERIOD	UNIT	AL	MCLG	DETECTED LEVEL 90th PERCENTILE
COPPER (4)	2003	ppm	1.3	1.3	0.04
LEAD (4)	2003	ppb	15	0	13
UNREGULATED	PERIOD	UNIT	MCL	MCLG	DETECTED
SODIUM	2004	ppm	HA=100	N/A	12.0

## Water Quality Table Footnotes:

- (1) Gross Beta/Photon emitters and Radium 226/228 are measured in pCi/L. For Beta/Photon Emitters, although the MCL is 4 mrem/yr, a result of < 50 pCi/L is considered to be in compliance; no further analysis required.
- (2) This value refers to the highest monthly percentage of positive samples detected during the year. For 2004, Providence Water collected 2255 samples for Total Coliform Rule compliance monitoring. Two of these samples were determined to be positive for Total Coliform bacteria. Follow-up monitoring was conducted for all positive samples. The result of this follow-up testing was negative for coliform bacteria.

RANGE	MAJOR SOURCES	VIOLATION
0.7-1.2	Erosion of natural deposits. Water additive, which promotes strong teeth.	NO
NA	Erosion from natural deposits. Runoff from fertilizer use.	NO
RANGE	MAJOR SOURCES	VIOLATION
0-0.5%	Naturally present in environment.	NO
N/A	Soil runoff.	NO
1.5-2.0	Naturally present in environment.	NO
RANGE	MAJOR SOURCES	VIOLATION
26-41	By-product of drinking water chlorination.	NO
10-18	By-product of drinking water chlorination.	NO
0-0.8	Water additive used to control microbes.	NO
RANGE	MAJOR SOURCES	VIOLATION
N/A	Erosion of natural deposits.	NO
N/A	Decay of natural and manmade deposits.	NO
RANGE	MAJOR SOURCES	VIOLATION
0-0.09	Corrosion of household plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits. 0 out of 80 samples were above 1.3 ppm.	NO
0-42	Corrosion of household plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits. 8 out of 80 samples were above 15 ppb.	NO
RANGE	MAJOR SOURCES	VIOLATION
N/A	Erosion of natural deposits. Runoff from road deicing operations.	NO

- (3) 0.34 NTU was the highest single turbidity measurement recorded. The lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the turbidity limit was 99.99%. The average turbidity value for 2004 was < 10 NTU.
- (4) Providence Water has been granted “reduced monitoring” status for tap water sampling for determining compliance with the Safe Drinking Water Act’s Lead and Copper Rule.

# Radon

Radon is a naturally occurring radioactive gas that you cannot see taste or smell. Radon is found mainly in soil and to a lesser extent in drinking water throughout the United States. Radon moves up through the ground and into the home through cracks and holes in the foundation. Most of the radon accumulation in indoor air is contributed from infiltration through the soil underneath the home. Radon can also get into indoor air when released from tap water while showering, washing dishes and other household activities. Radon entering the home through tap water will in most cases represent a relatively small contribution in comparison to that of soil. Radon is a known human carcinogen. Breathing air-containing radon can lead to lung cancer. Drinking water containing radon may also cause increased risk of stomach cancer. Your community water system and the State of Rhode Island Department of Health are evaluating the need to reduce the levels of radon in your drinking water. If you are concerned about the possibility of elevated levels of radon in your home, have the air in your home tested. Testing is inexpensive and easy. Fix your home if the radon level of your indoor air is 4 picocuries per liter of air (pCi/L) or higher. There are simple ways to fix a radon problem that aren't very costly. For additional information, please call the Rhode Island Department of Health radon program (401) 222-2438 or call the EPA's Radon Hotline (800-767-7236)

# Manganese Mitigation

In June 2004 we commenced a full scale sequestering pilot study of our East Greenwich well supply. The intent of the study is to examine the affect this type of treatment will have to control staining from the naturally occurring element manganese. Manganese (atomic number 25) is a naturally occurring metal that is commonly found in many types of rocks, in rivers, lakes, and underground aquifers, and can be found in several food items including cereals, grains and tea. While not considered a health hazard, the presence at a certain level often leads to staining of laundry, appliances and plumbing fixtures. Additional information on Manganese can be obtained from the Rhode Island Department of Health, Office of Drinking Water Quality (401-222-6867) and EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Manganese in drinking water can be found in both soluble and insoluble form. Staining of appliances and laundry can occur when the manganese in solution is transformed to an insoluble state through oxidation. Many cleaning compounds especially bleach and toilet tank tablets will cause this type of chemical reaction to occur because of the oxidizing characteristics of these substances. Hot water and aeration can also cause the conversion from soluble to insoluble. To avoid staining on clothes and appliances consider using cleaning compounds that do not have an oxidizing affect. Use warm or cold water verses hot water in your laundry. Avoid the use of toilet tank cleaning tablets. Keep a small supply of rust and stain release agent, such as trade name "Red-B-Gone" or "Rust Out" on hand so you can have an immediate treatment for an incident of staining.



We take our customer satisfaction seriously. We have mailed sequestering surveys to our customers that are most likely to be influenced by this project. Your input is vital to the success of this project, so please be sure to return your survey results.

## Cross Connection Control

Cross connection control is a key element to protect against unforeseen contamination of your drinking water. Backflow, backsiphonage or return of contaminants to your drinking water through an unprotected connection can be devastating. Last year a hydro seeding company caused a contamination incident that left hundreds of customers without potable water for over a week. This incident became the impetus to reevaluate our existing cross connection control program for ways to better protect your drinking water supply from contamination. Revisions to this program now require all existing customers to install backflow protection over the next fifteen years. This phased approach affords the opportunity for our customers to plan for their installation. We need your help to protect ourselves from a potential crisis that could start in your own home or at a neighboring facility. Installation of an appropriate backflow prevention device eliminates this problem. The revised cross connection control program also incorporates an assurance element that includes termination of service for noncompliance. Take action now; don't be caught in the last minute rush. Additional information on this program can be obtained by calling our office at 401-821-9300.



*Residential meter, Backflow Preventer and expansion tank.*



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