

Troy's Water System

Troy's water system consists of 2 drilled wells (Well & Well 2) near the Water Treatment Plant in Troy Village which pumps water through the filters and up to a 110,000 gal. storage tank on Route 101. The water mains are a mix of new and old lines which run through the village and up Route 101. The water is chlorinated for disinfection and filtered for Arsenic and Manganese removal. **The wells are Gravel Well (Vermont Source Type), Groundwater, non purchased (EPA Source Type).** This means that they are drilled in gravel and produce groundwater. A recent requirement of the Safe Water Drinking Act was for communities to take a look at where drinking water comes from and develop a plan to protect its sources. **The Water Supply Division approved Troy's Source Protection Plan in 2017;** a copy is available at the Troy Town Clerk's office 988-2663. Some potential sources of contamination within Troy's Wellhead Protection Area include: underground storage tanks, agriculture, residential and recreational. **If you have questions, concerns, or comments please contact:**

Troy Water Chief Operator: Steve Button 988-2636

Troy Town Clerk: Terri Medley 988-2663

Troy Selectboard Chair: Robert Langlands 988-2663

Issues concerning the Water System are discussed at Waterboard meetings held the third Tuesday of every month at 6:30 PM at the Troy Town Office. Contact Terri Medley at 988-2663 to schedule a time to be on the Waterboard's agenda.

The Water Dept has taken steps to improve security at its facilities and continues to assess vulnerability to address identified risks. We urge you to contact water system personnel if you notice any suspicious activities related to the water system.

Water Quality Summary

Listed below are the contaminants detected in Troy's water in the last 5 years.

All contaminants are below allowed levels. We tested for an additional 80 contaminants which were NOT detected.

Chemical Contaminant	Highest Value ppb	Range ppb	MCL ppb	MCLG ppb	Sample Date	Likely Source of Contamination	
Arsenic	2.2	1.8—2.2	10	0	12/10/19	Erosion of natural deposits	
Disinfection ByProducts	Monitoring Period	LRAA	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Likely Source of Contamination
Trihalomethanes	2014	2	1.5-1.5	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Disinfection Residual	RAA	Range	Unit	MRDL	MRDLG	Typical Source	
Chlorine	0.194	0.15-0.26	Mg/l	4.0	4.0	Water additive to control microbes	
Lead and Copper	90th Percentile	Units	Sample Date	# of samples over AI	Range	Likely source of detected contamination	
Lead	9	ppb	2018	0	1.3—11	Corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits	
Copper	0.14 mg/l	mg/l	2018	0	0.062—0.17	Corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits	

Definitions and Abbreviations

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 best available treatment.
MCLG	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected health risk. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
Action Level	The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements.
ppm	Parts Per Million (One penny in ten thousand dollars)
ppb	Parts Per Billion (One penny in ten million dollars)
pci/l	Picocuries per Liter: A measure of radioactivity in water
mg/l	Milligrams per liter (ppm)
LRAA	The average of sample results for samples taken at a particular monitoring location during 4 consecutive calendar quarters.
RAA	The average of sample results for samples taken during 12 consecutive calendar months.



Town of Troy Water System Water Quality Report for 2019

The Town of Troy Water Department is committed to providing our customers with high quality drinking water that meets or exceeds state and federal standards. To ensure that your water is safe, it is sampled by the operators and analyzed by a contract laboratory approved by the State for compliance monitoring. The Safe Drinking Water Act directs the state, along with the EPA, to establish and enforce minimum drinking water standards. These standards set limits on certain biological, organic, inorganic and radioactive substances sometimes found in drinking water. Primary drinking water standards set achievable levels of drinking water quality to protect your health. Secondary standards provide guidelines regarding the taste, color, odor and other aesthetic aspects of drinking water which do not present a health risk. We are pleased to provide you with this report about where your water comes from, what it contains and how it compares to state and federal standards. This report lists any contaminants that were detected, even though they were below the “danger level” set by state and federal guidelines. Any questions about this report should be directed to Steve Button at 988-2636 or Robert Langlands at 988-2663



Substances Found in Drinking Water

Sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, reservoirs, streams and wells. As water travels over land surfaces or through the ground, it dissolves and picks up naturally occurring minerals and radioactive material, and can be polluted by animals or human activity. Contaminants that might be expected in untreated water include: biological contaminants such as viruses and bacteria; inorganic contaminants such as metals and salts; pesticides and herbicides; organic chemicals from industrial or petroleum use; and naturally occurring radioactive materials. To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. 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 by calling EPA’s Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791)

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

Do I Need To Take Special Precautions?

comprised 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 providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).
(1-800-426-4791)

Violations that occurred during 2019:

No violations occurred during 2019

Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies:

No significant deficiencies identified during 2019

Lead & Copper

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 Troy Water Department is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your drinking water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Conservation Tips

There are many ways you can cut down on water consumption and your water bill. For helpful hints both inside and outside your home, an interactive house tool to investigate water use and more, Check out.

h2ouse.org