Champlain Water District

Water Quality 2007

PWS ID#: VT0005092

Safe Drinking Water All the Way to Your Tap

Inside:
FOCUS ON reducing disinfection by-products

In 2006, Champlain Water District's Peter L. Jacob Water Treatment Facility maintained its high degree of treatment process optimization and continued its 7th straight year as the first water utility in the country to receive USEPA's Excellence in Water Treatment Award from the Partnership for Safe Water. We invite school and community groups to visit our treatment facility, view this prestigious award, and learn their drinking water "from source to tap." Water Quality 2007 reports data from calendar year 2006.

The Champlain Water District (CWD) works hard to assure safe, high quality drinking water is delivered to its customers. We accomplish this by:

- protecting the Shelburne Bay watershed as the secluded, deep water source that supplies the water,
- treating the water with state-of-the-art filtration, disinfection and corrosion control at the Peter L. Jacob water treatment plant,
- assuring corrosion control and disinfection by-product control throughout the county-wide distribution system.

This year's Water Quality Report focuses on CWD's efforts in reducing disinfection by-products (DBPs) in order to continuously improve drinking water quality. **Please turn to the center pages of this report to learn more.**

The water that CWD provides throughout Chittenden County - as far North as Milton, as far East as the Village of Jericho, and as far South as Shelburne - is of the highest quality and serves many uses for CWD's 68,000 customers and many of the area's major employers such as IBM and Husky.

Regulatory Corner

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)

Treatment Technique

Regulation of Contaminants

EPA

What are the USEPA regulations?

CWD's philosophy has always been to go beyond Federal and State requirements to protect public health as we continue to meet all present Federal and State water quality standards. In order for our customers to understand these standards, there are some important USEPA definitions to learn:

- Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) – The level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of disinfectants in maintaining sanitary quality.
- Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) – The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. Addition of a disinfectant maintains sanitary quality. **The MRDL for Monochloramines = 4.0 mg/L Total Chlorine.**
- Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water.
- Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) – level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health.
- MCLs and MCLGs are set by USEPA after extensive research and public comment. MCLs define a safe water supply by setting levels a trace contaminant may not exceed, MCLs are set as close to the MCLG as feasible using the Best Available Technology.
- Action level- the concentration of a contaminant which triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
- 90th Percentile - Ninety percent of the samples are below the action level. (Nine of ten sites sampled were at or below this level).
- Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) - NTU is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.
- Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per Liter (mg/l) - one penny in ten thousand dollars
- Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per Liter (ug/l) - one penny in ten million dollars
- Picocuries per liter (pCi/l)- a measure of radioactivity in water.
- Treatment Technique- a USEPA requirement for water suppliers to install and optimize water treatment processes that are intended to reliably remove a required percentage for a specific possible contaminant.
- Treatment techniques are set by USEPA when monitoring technology cannot precisely detect certain contaminants. In these cases, a surrogate measurement is used to determine compliance in a reliably operated treatment facility. An example is the use of turbidity to indicate microbial protozoan removal in a treatment plant. (Turbidity is a good indicator of the effectiveness of the disinfectant, the filtration, and the general quality of the water.)
- USEPA wants you to know that the presence of certain contaminants in drinking water does not necessarily indicate that the drinking water poses a health risk. USEPA and the State of Vermont prescribe regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by the public water system. CWD monitors for all regulated trace contaminants (including naturally occurring radioactivity) on specific schedules as required by USEPA. USEPA never expresses results of water monitoring as "zero". Scientifically, it is impossible to measure "zero". Therefore, USEPA requires every trace substance to be analyzed using an approved method with a required detection limit. When no trace substance is found, then it is expressed as "none detected = ND."
- CWD monitors for these trace chemicals even thought they are extremely unlikely to be present in CWD's source because of the characteristics of CWD's deep water Shelburne Bay source. CWD has monitored 93 trace substances for many years according to the schedules established by the USEPA and has received all non-detect test results for 2006. CWD's non-detect monitoring results are not specifically listed in this report due to space limitations. **To receive a listing of these specific undetected contaminants – contact CWD and ask for the latest specific non-detect report.**

Water Characteristics

Immunocompromised Persons read this!

USEPA requires all water systems, regardless of the type of source and treatment, to provide this information.

Sanitary quality

Source quality

Disinfectant-by-product quality

Aesthetic quality

In providing a safe, high quality water there are several characteristics that a water supplier should meet:

1. Sanitary quality - bacteriological, viral and protozoan quality that is assured by consistent and efficient filtration, and, by primary free chlorine disinfection and secondary monochloramines disinfection. This is the primary goal of any water supplier as consumers cannot reliably achieve this protection with home treatment devices.

CWD wants immunocompromised persons (ICP's) to know that they may be particularly at risk from infections and should seek advice from their health care providers.
ICP's include:

1. **Those undergoing chemotherapy or organ transplants.**
2. **Those with AIDS / HIV or other immune system disorders.**
3. **Some elderly.**
4. **Infants.**

2. Source quality - the cleaner a water supplier's source, the more effective a water supplier's treatment process is at producing high quality water. Common sense tells us that if you have high quality untreated water going into a facility, then you will have the highest quality finished water leaving that facility. This is important for sanitary and trace chemical considerations. Home owners cannot reliably treat poor quality source waters on their own.

   In general, USEPA wants you to know that, depending on the condition of any water source and its watershed area, some untreated source water may be impacted by the following contaminants:
   1. Biological (Viruses & Bacteria).
   2. Inorganic (Metals & Salts).
   3. Synthetic organic chemicals (Pesticides, Herbicides, Volatile Organic Chemicals).
   4. Naturally occurring radioactivity.

3. Disinfectant-by-product quality - primary disinfection with chlorine is essential to assure sanitary water. This disinfection process does create by-products (DBPs) that impact the finished water. All water suppliers must deal with the balancing of sanitary benefits and DBP risks from primary chlorine disinfection. DBPs may be reduced by the consumer using treatment devices approved by NSF International for TTHM reduction, only if these devices are installed, used and continually maintained according to manufacturer's instructions.

4. Aesthetic quality - aesthetic considerations also determine the acceptability of a water supply. Distribution system management may impact water taste and odor. Taste/odor is relatively easy to reduce by the consumer using properly installed and maintained NSF approved treatment devices.

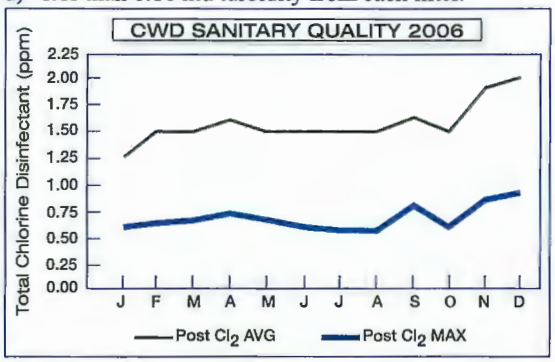
Violations that occurred during the year:
Champlain Water District had no regulatory violations during the year.

USEPA believes that drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least trace amounts of contaminants. More information about contaminants and associated health risks can be obtained by calling CWD or the Safe Drinking Water Hotline.

CWD's SANITARY QUALITY

When evaluating a high quality water you should look for:

a) a monochloramine residual of at least 0.1 mg/L but not more then 4.0 mg/L (MRDL),
b) median heterotrophic plate count (HPC) of less than 500 cfu/ml , and
c) total coliform absent 95% of the time.
d) less than 0.10 ntu turbidity from each filter.



This graph shows that CWD's monochloramine disinfectant residual stays consistent throughout the year and is well below the USEPA allowable level for monochloramine residual of 4.0 mg/L.
The data from the table below shows that, even during warm water conditions experienced during June through October, the sanitary quality of CWD water is excellent with very low HPC levels and total coliforms absent 99% to 100% of the time.

2006 MONTH	AVG / WATER TEMP / DEG-F	MEDIAN HPC COUNT (STD=<500)	TOTAL COLIFORM (STD ABSENT 95% OF THE MONTH)
January	46	8	Absent 100%
February	44	2	Absent 100%
March	46	2	Absent 100%
April	46	2	Absent 100%
May	48	4	Absent 100%
June	53	2	Absent 100%
July	57	8	Absent 100%
August	64	8	Absent 99%
September	64	9	Absent 99%
October	61	6	Absent 99%
November	58	2	Absent 100%
December	50	3	Absent 100%

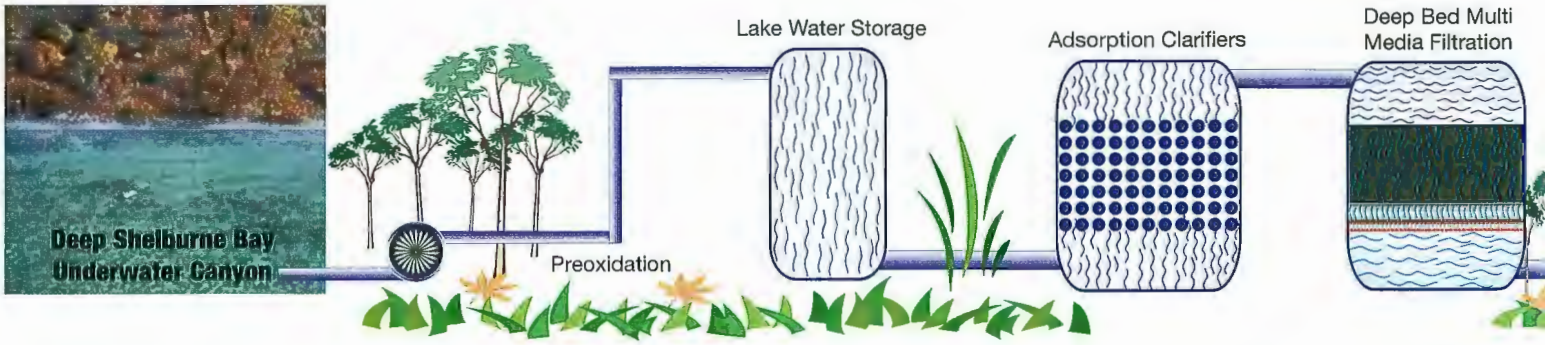
CONTAMINANT	Total Coliform
DATE(S) TESTED	August 7, 2006 in Williston September 6, 2006 in Shelburne October 10, 2006 in Shelburne
UNIT	Total Coliform
MCL	Absent at least 95% of the time (present no more than 5% of time)
*DETECTED LEVEL/YR	Present in 3 of 1249 samples (Absent 99.76% of the year)
POSSIBLE SOURCES	Naturally present in the environment
VIOLATION	NO

FOCUS ON REDUCING DI

What are disinfection by-products (DBPs) and why is it a good idea for CWD and other water suppliers to reduce DBPs ?

Answer: DBPs are regulated by USEPA and include trihalomethanes (TTHMs - ex., chloroform) and haloacetic acids (HAA5s - ex., di- and tri-chloroacetic acids). DBPs are formed when free chlorine, used during primary disinfection, reacts with naturally occurring organic material in the source water.

Read below how CWD's state-of-the-art treatment facility first, removes precursors that would eventually form DBPs, and then, stops DBPs from forming further as the water travels to the consumers tap.



FOCUS: How does CWD remove Disinfection by-product (DBP) Precursors?

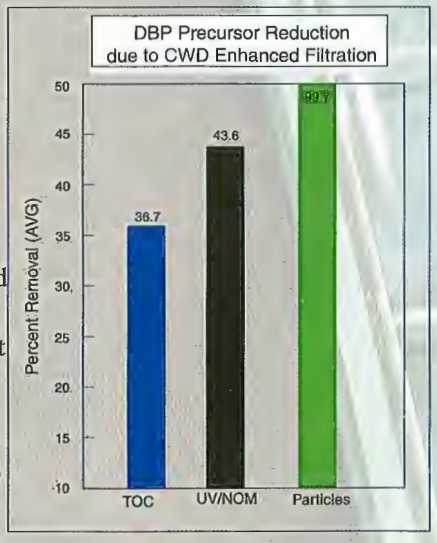
DBP precursors are the naturally occurring organic material in the source water measured as total organic carbon (TOC) and natural organic matter (NOM as measured by the UV 254 method).

CWD's water source originates 2500 feet off shore at a depth of 75 feet in the cold, deep underwater canyon of Shelburne Bay, well away from any potential sources of contamination. USEPA recommends that facilities such as CWD's with low source water TOC remove an average of at least 30 to 35 % of the TOC and NOM.

CWD efficiently removes these precursors using pre-oxidation, contact adsorption clarification, and deep-bed, multi-media filtration.

At CWD, we provide strong public health protection with thorough DBP precursor removal for our customers by:

- Being the first surface supply in Vermont to enhance our precursor removal process using continuous, on-line laser particle counters and TOC analyzers, and UV 254 measurements.
- Being the First in the Nation to retrofit to full-scale, Adsorption Clarification pretreatment technology.
- Being First in the Nation to obtain the "Excellence in Water Treatment Award," under the Partnership for Safe Water.



This graph shows that CWD's precursor removal exceeds USEPA recommendations.

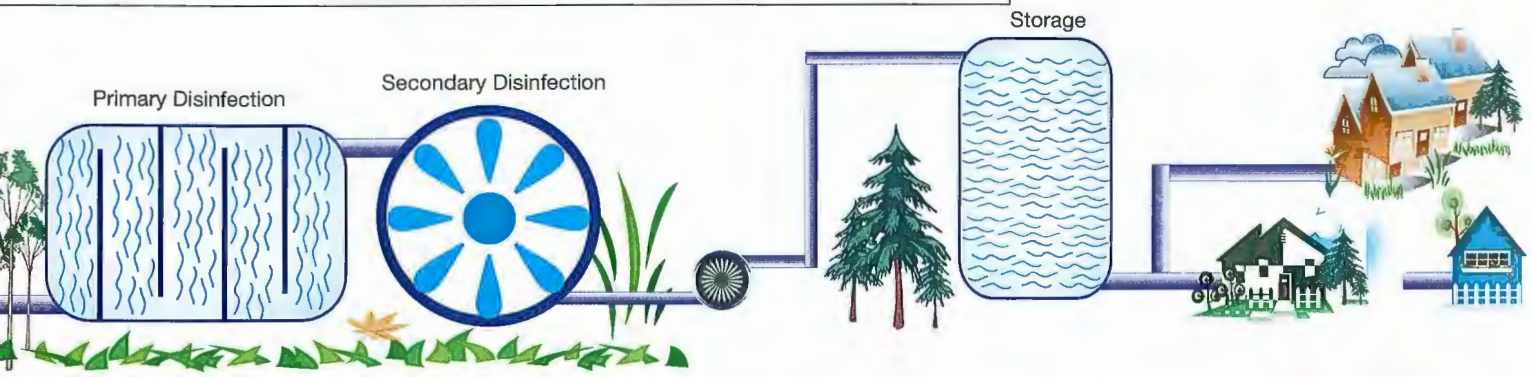
Service areas include:

- Shelburne
- South Burlington
- Williston
- Essex Junction
- Essex
- Jericho Village
- Milton
- Winooski
- Mallets Bay Water Company
- Colchester Town
- Colchester Fire District #1
- Colchester Fire District #3

NFECTION BY-PRODUCTS

USEPA has found that some people who drink water containing DBPs in excess of the MCL (80 ppb TTHMs and 60 ppb HAA5s) over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidney, or central nervous system, and may have increased risk of getting cancer or experiencing acute reproductive problems. CWD believes these are very good reasons to reduce DBPs as far below the MCL as possible.

Public Involvement:
CWD is governed by a Board of Commissioners publicly elected from each member community. Public Board meetings are held at 12 noon the second Tuesday of each month.



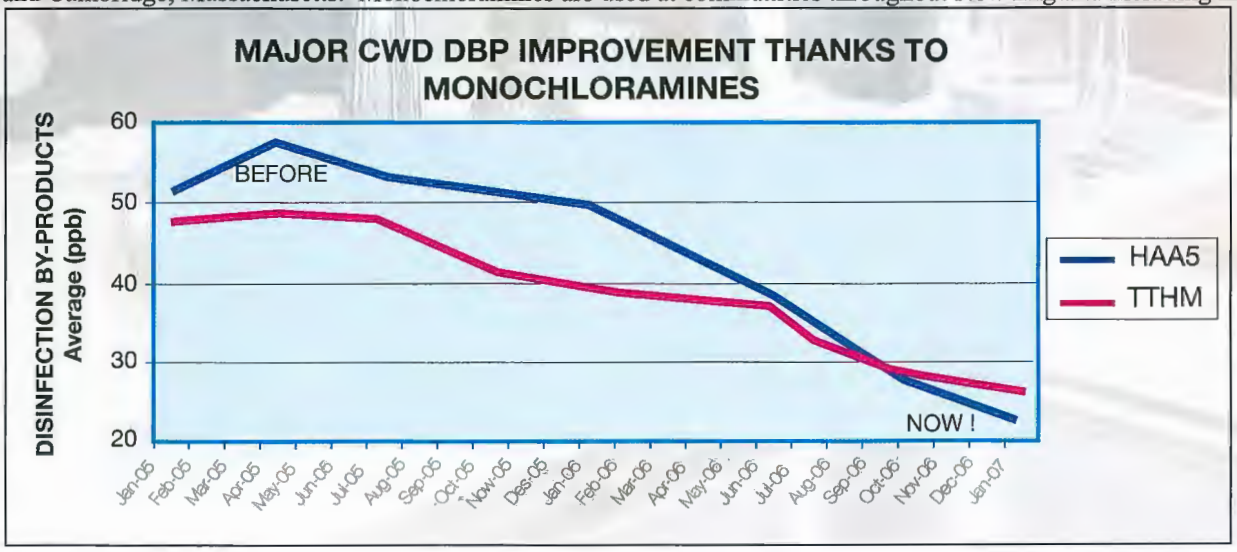
FOCUS: How does CWD stop Disinfection by-products (DBP) from forming?

Drinking water is made safe using primary and secondary disinfection. CWD has used free chlorine for primary disinfection since 1973 and continues to use free chlorine for primary disinfection. Nationally, free chlorine has been used for primary disinfection for 100 years.

All surface water sources must undergo primary disinfection to kill bacteria, viruses and other microorganisms. Primary disinfection is considered the most successful public health advancement of the last 100 years and is required by law under the USEPA Safe Water Drinking Act. Free Chlorine, a strong disinfectant that inactivates bacteria quickly, is the most utilized primary disinfectant in the United States and continues to be used by CWD.
DBPs start to form during primary disinfection and continue to form, reaching higher and higher levels, as long as free chlorine is the existing disinfectant. In many cases, the DBP levels under free chlorine will exceed the MCLs if this DBP formation is not stopped.

CWD uses trace amounts of liquid, food-grade ammonium sulfate to stop DBP formation by transforming the free chlorine to monochloramines, enhancing the quality of the treated water. CWD uses monochloramines for secondary disinfection. CWD has used monochloramines since 2006. Nationally, monochloramines have been used for 90 years. Presently, over 40 million consumers at the nation's most progressive drinking water suppliers are served water disinfected with monochloramines.

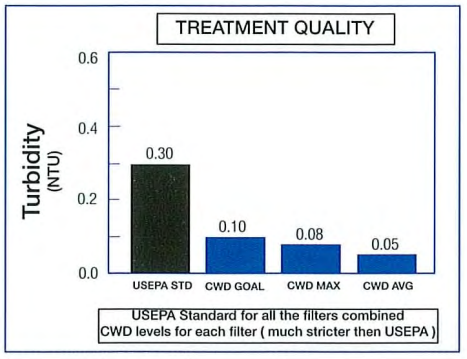
History: In New England, MWRA, the water supplier for metropolitan Boston has supplied monochloraminated water to their customers since the 1930's. Other New England communities using monochloramines as a secondary disinfectant include Concord and Manchester NH; and Cambridge, Massachusetts. Monochloramines are used at communities throughout New England including in Portland, Maine.



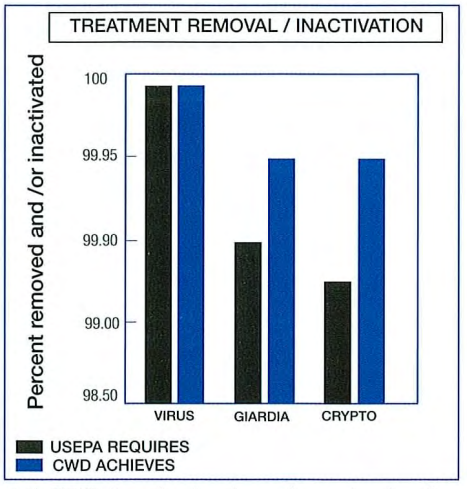
CWD'S SANITARY QUALITY (continued)

Protozoan and virus protection is provided through optimized filtration and primary disinfection. When evaluating a water supplier for proper protozoan and virus treatment, the combined filtration and post-disinfection processes should remove and destroy 99.5% of *Cryptosporidium* oocysts, 99.9% of *Giardia* cysts and 99.99% of viruses.

USEPA believes some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. *Cryptosporidium* and *Giardia* are microbial parasites that can be found in surface water throughout the U.S. Although filtration removes *Cryptosporidium*, the most commonly used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100 percent removal. This is why CWD continues to upgrade and optimize its water treatment processes.



Turbidity (NTU)	MAX level 0.08	No violation	Turbidity comes from soil run off.



All CWD inactivation is performed using free chlorine as primary disinfectant.

CWD's continued use of state of the art laser particle counting technology has entered a new phase as our first generation counters were replaced with upgraded technology. This investment in new particle counting technology continues to allow each process filter to be optimized at removing particles larger than 2 microns (about 1/13,000th of an inch) in size.

CWD continues the *Giardia* and *Cryptosporidium* testing it has been conducting since 1989 and continues to sample for *Giardia* and *Cryptosporidium* during the "worst" case times of the year – during late fall when Shelburne Bay's thermocline drops, and during the spring snow melt. The fall thermocline sampling for December 2006 showed 1.9 *Giardia* cysts/100 Liters of untreated Lake water. There was no *Cryptosporidium* detected. The snowmelt sampling in March 2006 showed none detected for both *Giardia* cysts and *Cryptosporidium* oocysts. The finished water showed none detected for both *Giardia* and *Cryptosporidium* for both Dec. 2006 and March 2006. CWD has conducted several studies with Dr. Tom Manley of Middlebury College to determine the best strategic locations for our new lake intake pipe. Results of these studies show that CWD's current 75 feet deep intake location to the northeast of White's Ridge along the Shelburne Bay Deep underwater canyon is the best location for a redundant intake pipe to assure adequate quantity and high quality of water into the future.

CWD'S SOURCE QUALITY

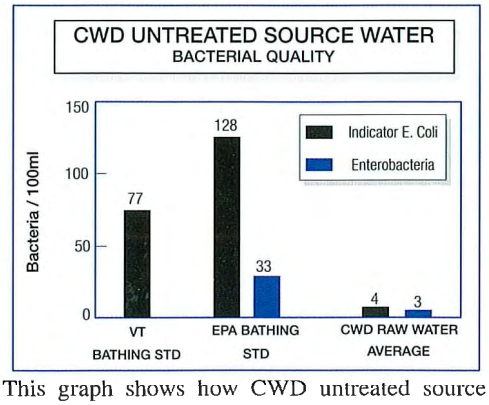
Many of the people who live along Shelburne Bay, and the streams flowing into Shelburne Bay, do not realize that their homes, yards, and parks are within an area called the "Shelburne Bay Watershed." By protecting the Shelburne Bay watershed, residents help protect the quality of CWD's deep Shelburne Bay source. The streams that make up this watershed include the Laplatte River, Potash Brook, North Brook, Munroe Brook, McCabes Brook, and Bartlett Brook. CWD's water source is far off shore in Shelburne Bay. CWD invested in this source area because it is well away from potential sources of contamination.

CWD's Watershed Management Program for Source Protection has the following objectives:

- Characterize watersheds (all the rain and snow melt that enter a specific stream or river come from an area that is called that stream's "watershed") and the Shelburne Bay Source.
- Build partnerships toward improving lake water quality.
- Educate people about Shelburne Bay's role in providing drinking water.
- Limit degradation of the CWD source water.

In a major initiative addressing specific stormwater needs, Champlain Water District manages a grant program for Chittenden County municipalities that assists in the construction of stormwater control measures where they are needed the most. $3.0 Million has been made available through this program through the efforts of Vermont's Senate delegation.

For more info on stormwater measures go to
www.smartwaterways.org



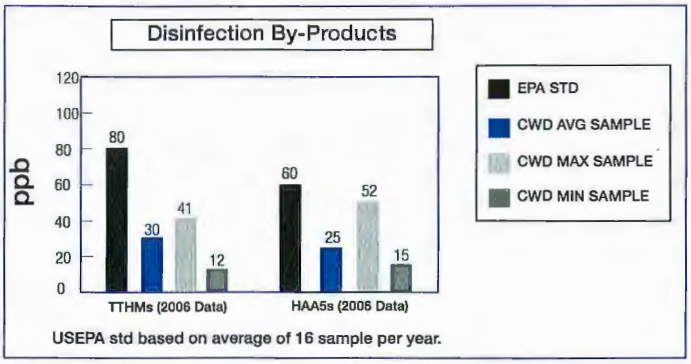
This graph shows how CWD untreated source water contains very low numbers of sanitary bacterial indicators even when comparing with levels USEPA says are allowable in bathing beach water. Of course, CWD finished water is absent of any bacteriological indicator organisms.

SMART Water WAYS
Add Up to Cleaner Water

Champlain Water District continues to participate on the Steering Committee of the Laplatte Watershed Partnership to enhance stewardship within the Laplatte River Watershed. The Laplatte River Watershed is located in the Towns of Hinesburg, Shelburne, Charlotte, Richmond, and Williston. The river is the largest stream in the Shelburne Bay Watershed.

CWD's DISINFECTANT BY-PRODUCT QUALITY

CWD maintains high quality drinking water, free from pathogenic (dangerous) bacteria and protozoa while, at the same time, keeping disinfectant by-products (DBPs) to a minimum. USEPA has implemented a more restrictive new standard for two groups of compounds – know as total trihalomethanes (TTHMs) and total haloacetic acids (HAA5s). CWD is fortunate to have extremely low natural levels of bromide in its source water as the brominated DBPs have been implicated as contributing the most risk.



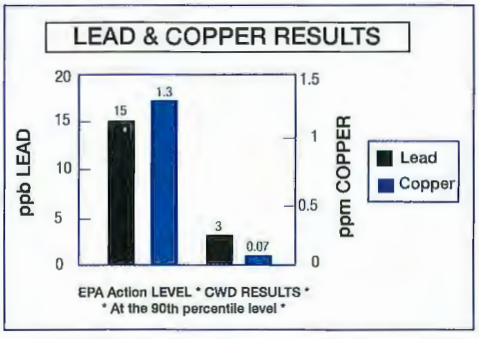
	MCL	Violation Yes or No	Average Detected	Range Detected	Source
TTHMs	80 ppb	No	30 ppb	12-41 ppb	By-Product of Disinfection
HAA5s	60 ppb	No	25 ppb	15-52 ppb	By-Product of Disinfection

*** Some people who drink water containing TTHMs or HAA5s in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidney, or central nervous system, and may have increased risk of getting cancer.**

The above DBP data is for 2006. The low values in the "range detected" listed above are from samples collected before monochloramines. In early 2006, CWD used monochloramines to significantly reduce TTHMs and HAA5s and continues to produce high quality, sanitary water. **See center pages of this report to learn more.**

CWD's LEAD & COPPER TREATMENT

CWD adds 0.09 to 0.16 mg/L of zinc and from 0.9 to 1.6 mg/L of phosphate to reduce lead and copper leaching from individual home plumbing. This program has been very effective and allowed CWD to become one of the first systems in Vermont to meet the USEPA action level for lead and copper leaching from home plumbing. CWD is required to extensively monitor 32 high risk sample sites for lead.



In 2004, zero of 32 sample sites exceeded the USEPA action level for lead. If your house contains leaded solder, flush your tap for 45 seconds before using the tap water. The next 3 years monitoring cycle begins June 2007. CWD confirmed the continued effectiveness of lead and copper control under monochloramines.

CWD's AESTHETIC QUALITY

All of the different types of water quality presented - sanitary, source and DBP – interact and influence one another as well as affecting the aesthetic quality of the water, CWD's challenge - as for all water suppliers – is to manage all these aspects to produce high quality water. After CWD produces the water, it is distributed to 12 municipal water systems within nine served communities, the water systems then deliver the water to you, the consumer.

The following table lists CWD aesthetic water conditions. These are parameters that are not based upon human health concerns, but affect how a consumer views their water supply.

AESTHETIC CONDITION	USEPA SECONDARY MCL	CWD TREATED WATER
ALUMINUM	STATE SELECTED	LESS THAN 0.06 ppm
COLOR	15 UNITS	2 UNITS
ALKALINITY	N / A	42 - 56 ppm AS CaCO3
CALCIUM HARDNESS	N / A	45 - 56 ppm AS CaCO3
TOTAL HARDNESS	N / A	61 ppm AS CaCo3 (3.6 GRAINS/GAL.)
CHLORIDE	250 ppm	17 ppm
FOAMING AGENTS	0.5 ppm	LESS THAN 0.1 ppm
TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON (TOC)	N / A	2.22 ppm (1.60 - 3.1)
CONDUCTIVITY	N / A	189 µS/cm (163 - 208)
pH	6.5-8.5pH UNITS	7.56 (7.29 - 7.89) **
TOTAL DISSOLVED SOLIDS	500 ppm	113 ppm
IRON	0.3 ppm	LESS THAN 0.01 ppm
MANGANESE	.05 ppm	.007 ppm
SODIUM	N / A	7.5 ppm
POTASSIUM	N / A	1.31 ppm
SULFATE	250 ppm	15 ppm
SILVER	0.1 ppm	LESS THAN 0.005 ppm *
SILICA	N / A	1.4 ppm
SILICON	N / A	.67 ppm
BROMIDE	N / A	LESS THAN 0.010 ppm
IODIDE	N / A	LESS THAN 1 ppm
FLUORIDE ***	2 ppm	0.97 ppm (.71 - 1.21)
AMMONIUM ION	N / A	0.20 ppm (.04 - 0.48)

* Silver may leach from consumer purchased carbon pre-filters.

** The high values in the "range detected" listed above are from samples collected before monochloramines.

NOTE: Except for bacterial testing and process control testing, all CWD test analyses are conducted by independent certified laboratories. Bacteriological testing is conducted by CWD's on-site State Certified Laboratory.

*** CWD adds 1.0 ppm of fluoride for dental health under the Vermont Department of Health Fluoridation Program.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

CWD contacts: 802-864-7454
Jim Fay – General Manager
Dick Pratt- Asst. General Manager/Chief Engineer
Michael G. Barsotti- Director of Water Quality & Production mikeb@cwd-h2o.org

USEPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline (provides information on potential health effects and how to lessen infection risk from *Cryptosporidium* and other biological contaminants)
1-800-426-4791

Vermont DEC Water Supply Division
1-800-823-6500

Vermont Dept of Health,
Division of Health Surveillance
1-800-640-4374

Municipal water systems served by CWD:

VT 0005087	Town of Shelburne	985-5122
VT 0005091	City of South Burlington	864-4361
VT 0005098	Town of Williston	878-1239
VT 0005066	Village of Essex Junction	878-6944
VT 0005065	Town of Essex	878-1344
VT 0005058	Colchester Fire District #1	654-2872
VT 0005060	Colchester Fire District #3	878-4337
VT 0005077	Village of Jericho	899-2938
VT 0020333	Mallets Bay Water Co.	864-7454
VT 0005079	Town of Milton	893-6030
VT 0005102	City of Winooski	655-6422
VT 0005552	Colchester Town	864-7454

Champlain Water District
403 Queen City Park Road
South Burlington, VT 05403

Printed on Recyled Paper

AVAILABLE CWD PUBLICATIONS

Watershed Management Program for Source Protection.

Cryptosporidium- The Filtration Challenge, New England Water Works Association (NEWWA) Journal, December 1999.

A Water Utility's Experience using Third Party Assessment and Self Assessment in Striving to Achieve Filtration Process Optimization, American Water Works Association, 1996 Water Quality Technology Conference.

Applying Self assessment to Filter Optimization, American Water Works Association Opflow, February 1997.

Evaluation of Particle Counters Using Microscopic Counts, Journal of American Water Works Association, December 1997.

Count Matching In-Situ Particle Counts to Scanning Electron Microscopic Counts for Treatment Facility Control, AWWA, 1998 Water Quality Technology Conference.

Why a Water Utility Should Join the National Initiative Entitled Partnership for Safe Water, NEWWA Annual Conference, September 1998 and Reseau Environnement, St. Hyacinthe, Quebec, March 2000, NEWWA Journal, June 2000. AWWA Annual Conference 2004.

Surface Water Source Characterization to Overcome Operational Complacency and Aid Source Delineation, 1999 Water Quality Technology Conference, November 1999.

Investigating and Controlling HAA5s Within a Complex Transmission System, 2000 Water Quality Technology Conference, October 2000.

Exploring the Interrelationship of Water Quality Standards, Source Protection and Wastewater Treatment in Northwestern Vermont, AWWA Source Protection Conference, January 2001.

Modeling Storage and the Inlet Reconfiguration, AWWA International Retention Time Management Symposium 2002.

Investigating a Stand Pipe Mixing System as a Tool for Managing Retention Time and DBP Formation, 2003 Water Quality Technology Conference, November 2003.

CWD Lead Public Information Flyer.

Partnering to Advance Source Protection within the Storm Water Arena, 2005 AWWA Source Protection Conference, January 2005.

Parent and Consecutive System Considerations in a Regional Municipal Water District in Northwestern Vermont, 2006 NEWWA Water Quality Symposium, May 2006.

Municipal Public Utilities "Watch Program"

We are requesting the public to voluntarily set up a public utilities infrastructure "WATCH PROGRAM" modeled after the success of existing Neighborhood Watch programs.

We are asking the public to report an suspicious activity to their local police department. Examples would include unauthorized use of fire hydrants, or trespassing in water or wastewater related treatment facility areas, such as storage tanks. This type of public surveillance will reduce the costs associated with vandalism, as well as further enhance overall security.

Any type of non-emergency questions can be referred to your local public works director with the member communities, or the Champlain Water District's General Manager. We thank you for your help in assisting us in enhancing public safety and security. This announcement is provided by the Champlain Water District in conjunction with the following communities: South Burlington, Shelburne, Essex Town, Essex Junction, Williston, Colchester, Winooski, Milton, and the Village of Jericho.

Please open to find Champlain Water District's latest water quality report.

Employers should provide enclosed information to their employees and landlords to their tenants.

Extra copies are available at no charge by contacting CWD or CWD served systems.