

Newport Water Annual Water Quality Report

Newport Water is pleased to present this water quality report for 2025 to our customers. In accordance with the Safe Drinking Water Act all water utilities are required to issue an annual Consumer Confidence Report to promote customer awareness of the quality of their drinking water. This brochure is a snapshot of the water quality from January 2025 through December 2025. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to EPA standards. In 2025, Newport Water conducted over 50,000 analyses to monitor 76 regulated drinking water contaminants and 87 unregulated drinking water contaminants. The following table indicates only the contaminants that were detected, even if the detected level was below the maximum level set by the EPA. We have also included the unregulated contaminant, chlorate, in the table under Unregulated Contaminant monitoring. Newport Water System has initiated a monitoring program for chlorate in order to be prepared for any EPA regulation or health advisory in the future. Please know that the employees of Newport Water are committed to providing you water that meets all EPA and state drinking water standards.

In anticipation of upcoming revisions to the EPA's Lead and Copper Monitoring Rule, Newport Water completed sampling at all registered schools and child care facilities within our distribution network. This monitoring began in 2024 and was completed in 2025. Facilities were notified of any detection above five parts per billion and follow up sampling was offered to these locations. Below are the detected ranges of all the samples collected:

Lead (Parts Per Billion)	ND* - 331
Copper (Parts Per Million)	ND* - 4.32

*ND = Not Detected

A lead service line inventory has been prepared and can be accessed here: <https://tinyurl.com/NWD-Material>

Water Conservation Tips

Water Conservation has become a new way of life. We suggest the continuation of the following water conservation habits:

Water between 6 p.m. and 10 a.m.



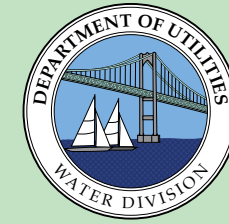
Adjust watering frequency according to the weather and season. Try to set sprinkler systems for multiples short cycles for each station and allow 30 to 60 minutes for the water to soak into the soil between cycles

Check and repair leaking pipes, hoses, sprinklers, and toilets



Install water-saving shower heads and toilets

Use a broom to clean driveways and sidewalks



City of Newport
Department of
Utilities Water
Division

2025 ANNUAL

Consumer Confidence Report



City of Newport • Department of Utilities Water Division

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About Newport Water

The original water works in Newport was started in 1876. The Newport Water Works Company was incorporated in 1881, and was succeeded by the Newport Water Corporation in 1929. Since 1936, the City of Newport has owned and operated the system. The Newport Water Division is a division within the City of Newport's Utilities Department and is responsible for the operation and maintenance of the system. Newport Water operates as an enterprise fund and is independent of the overall City budget. Newport Water is licensed by the RI Department of Health as a Public Water Supplier No. 1592010. Newport Water is regulated by the Rhode Island Public Utilities Commission.

Newport's Water Supply

Newport Water draws its raw water supply from a system of nine surface reservoirs: North and South Easton Pond, Paradise Pond, Gardiner Pond, St. Mary's Pond, Sisson Pond, Lawton Valley Reservoir, Nonquit Pond, and Watson Reservoir. These reservoir systems are located in a basin area totaling 18,625 square miles or 11,920 acres of rural, forested and some developed lands. The reservoirs located in Newport, Middletown, Portsmouth, Tiverton, and Little Compton are interconnected through a complex network of pipelines and pumping stations. Newport

Water has purchased 350 acres of conservation easements to protect raw water quality of the reservoirs.

The water is treated at either Station 1 Plant in Newport or the Lawton Valley Plant in Portsmouth. The combined design capacity of the plants is 16 million gallons of treated water per day.

Newport's Distribution System

Newport Water's distribution system consists of water mains of various size, material and age which carry water throughout Newport, Middletown and a portion of Portsmouth to each individual customer. In addition, Newport Water provides water wholesale to the Portsmouth Water and Fire District and the U.S. Navy for distribution within their systems. Newport Water maintains within our system approximately 14,500 services, 170 miles of water main, 3,300 valves and 1,000 hydrants.

Source Water Assessments

In 2003, the University of Rhode Island, in cooperation with RIDOH and other state and federal agencies, assessed the threats within the watersheds of Newport Water's water supply sources. The assessment found that our water sources on Aquidneck Island and in Little Compton and Tiverton are moderately susceptible to contamination. Monitoring and

protection efforts are especially important to assure continued water quality. Newport Water updated the 2003 Assessment in 2010. The complete Source Water Assessment Report is available at our office at 70 Halsey Street.



Cross-Connection Control Plan

Cross-connections between public water supplies and non-potable sources of contamination can represent one of the most significant threats to health in the water supply industry. A cross connection control program protects the public water supply from the possibility of contamination or pollution through backflow or back-siphonage into the public water system from a building's internal plumbing system. The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act requires that the water supplier has the primary responsibility for preventing water from unapproved sources from entering the public potable water system. In March 2010, Newport Water adopted a Cross-Connection Control Plan which is available at www.cityofnewport.com/crossconnectcontrolprogram.

Additional Health Information

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 risk and effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and radioactive material and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- (A) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.
- (B) Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can

be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm runoff; oil and gas production, mining or farming.

- (C) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, storm runoff, and residential uses.
- (D) Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff and septic systems.
- (E) Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, persons who have HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Concerning Lead in Our Water

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and

breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. City of Newport Water Division is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact City of Newport Water division at 401-845-5600. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

2025 DETECTED CONTAMINANTS TABLE

This table shows the results of our combined water-quality analyses for both Station 1 - Newport and Lawton Valley - Portsmouth systems from Jan. 1, through Dec. 31, 2025. Every regulated contaminant that we detected in the water, even in the most minute traces, is listed here along with the highest levels allowed by regulation (MCL), the ideal goals for public health, the amounts detected, the usual sources of such contamination, footnotes explaining our findings and a key to units of measurement.

Microbiological Contaminants								
	Period	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Detected Level	Range	Major Sources	SDWA Violation
Turbidity ¹	2025	NTU	TT	N/A	0.46	N/A	Soil runoff	No
Turbidity ¹	2025	lowest monthly % of samples meeting limit	TT	N/A	98%	N/A	Soil runoff	No
Total Organic Carbon	2025	removal ratio	TT	N/A	1.24	0.93 - 1.60	Naturally present in environment	No

Inorganic Contaminants								
	Period	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Detected Level	Range	Major Sources	SDWA Violation
Barium ⁷	2025	ppm	2.0	2.0	0.011	0.005 - 0.011	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits	No
Fluoride ³	2025	ppm	4.0	4.0	0.88	0.01 - 0.88	Water additive which promotes strong teeth	No
Chromium ⁵	2025	ppm	0.1	0.1	0.002	ND - 0.002	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits	No
Nitrate ⁵	2025	ppm	10	10	0.86	ND - 0.86	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits.	No

Inorganic Contaminants									
	Period	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Detected Level	Range	# Of Sites > AL	Major Sources	SDWA Violation
Copper ²	2025	ppm	AL=1.3	1.3	0.073 ²	0.010 - 0.099	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.	No
Lead ²	2025	ppb	AL=15	0	4.4 ²	ND - 15.8	1	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.	No

Synthetic Organic Contaminants								
	Period	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Detected Level	Range	Major Sources	SDWA Violation
Simazine ⁵	2025	ppb	4.0	4.0	0.20	ND - 0.20	Runoff from herbicide use; runoff from manufacturing sites.	No

Disinfection By-products								
	Period	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Detected Level	Range	Major Sources	SDWA Violation
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) ⁴	2025	ppb	80	N/A	57.8	37.3 - 68.0	By-product of drinking water chlorination	No
Haloacetic Acid ⁵	2025	ppb	60	N/A	20.1	9.5 - 24.5	By-product of drinking water chlorination	No
Chlorite	2025	ppm	1.0	0.800	0.480	<0.010 - 0.530	By-product of drinking water disinfection	No

Disinfectants								
	Period	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Detected Level	Range	Major Sources	SDWA Violation
Chlorine	2025	ppm	4.0	4.0	1.10	0.34 - 1.95	Water additive used to control microbes	No
Chlorine Dioxide	2025	ppb	800	800	740	10 - 740	Water additive used to control microbes	No

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring								
	Period	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Detected Level	Range	Major Sources	SDWA Violation
Chlorate ⁶	2025	ppb	N/A	N/A	320	54 - 320	By-product of drinking water chlorination	N/A
Manganese ⁷	2025	ppm	N/A	N/A	0.16	ND - 0.16	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards.	N/A
Iron ⁷	2025	ppm	N/A	N/A	0.90	ND - 0.90	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards.	N/A
Sodium	2025	ppm	N/A	N/A	72.9	26.6 - 72.9	Naturally occurring; road runoff; contained in water treatment chemicals; EPA regulations require us to monitor this contaminant while EPA considers setting a limit on it.	N/A

Water Quality Table Footnotes:

- ¹ 0.46 NTU was the highest single turbidity measurement recorded. The lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the turbidity limit was 98%.
- ² Detected level indicates the 90th percentile value of the 30 samples taken. The Range indicates the number of samples above the action level.
- ³ Newport Water adds fluoride to its treated water as an aid in dental cavity prevention in young children.
- ⁴ Some people who drink water containing TTHM's in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys or central nervous system and may have an increased risk of contracting cancer. Detected level is Stage 2 DBPR highest locational running annual average.
- ⁵ Sampled and monitored at raw water supply reservoirs prior to treatment.
- ⁶ Sampled and monitored at the entry points and distribution system.
- ⁷ Sampled and monitored at the both raw water supply as well as entry points to the distribution system.

2025 SPECIAL PURPOSE MONITORING OF METALS AND SYNTHETIC ORGANICS

As part of Newport Water System's on going monitoring programs, we have continued testing sites for metals and synthetic organic compounds once per quarter for 2025. The sample sites include Station 1 total plant effluent, Lawton Valley Clearwell effluent, and Lawton Valley Tank effluent. This represents the water produced at the both water plants, after treatment, to the distribution system. Thirteen metals and thirty-six synthetic organic compounds were analyzed. Below is a summary of the detected results.

Station 1 TPE Metals								
	Period	Unit	MCL	Detected Level	Range	Major Sources	SDWA Violation	
Barium	2025	ppm	2	0.010	0.006 - 0.010	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits	No	
Manganese	2025	ppm	N/A	0.005	0.002 - 0.005	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits	N/A	

Lawton Valley Clearwell Metals								
	Period	Unit	MCL	Detected Level	Range	Major Sources	SDWA Violation	
Barium	2025	ppm	2	0.008	0.006 - 0.008	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits	No	
Manganese	2025	ppm	N/A	0.004	ND - 0.004	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits	N/A	

Lawton Valley Tank Effluent Metals								
	Period	Unit	MCL	Detected Level	Range	Major Sources	SDWA Violation	
Barium	2025	ppm	2	0.009	0.006 - 0.009	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits	No	
Manganese	2025	ppm	N/A	0.005	ND - 0.005	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits	N/A	

2023 UCMR 5 Detected Contaminants Table

This table shows the results of our UCMR 5 water-quality analyses for both Station 1 - Newport and Lawton Valley - Portsmouth systems from Jan. 1, through Dec. 31, 2023. These are contaminants that are suspected to be present in drinking water and do not have health-based standards set under the Safe Drinking Water Act

UCMR 5 Monitoring	Period	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Detected Level	Range	Major Sources	SDWA Violation
Lithium	2023	ppb	N/A	N/A	ND	ND	Naturally occurring; Erosion of natural deposits.	N/A
PFBS	2023	ppb	N/A	N/A	0.00292	ND - 0.00292	Industrial / manufacturing byproduct. Fire training / fire response sites.	N/A
PFBA	2023	ppb	N/A	N/A	0.00594	ND - 0.00594		N/A
PHFxA	2023	ppb	N/A	N/A	0.00506	ND - 0.00506		N/A
PFPeA	2023	ppb	N/A	N/A	0.00608	ND - 0.00608		N/A

2025 PFAS/PFOA Source Water Data

As part of Newport Water Division's ongoing source water monitoring program we continue to sample all of its surface body reservoirs for PFAS compounds. Below is a summary of the detections in our source water.

Source Water RIDOH Regulated PFAS/PFOA Monitoring					
	Period	Unit	Detected Level	Range	Major Sources
PFHpA	2025	ppt	2.95	ND - 2.95	Industrial / manufacturing byproduct. Fire training / fire response sites.
PFHxS	2025	ppt	2.36	ND - 2.36	
PFOA	2025	ppt	5.07	ND - 5.07	
PFNA	2025	ppt	2.98	ND - 2.98	
PFOS	2025	ppt	23.7	ND - 23.7	
PFDA	2025	ppt	2.47	ND - 2.47	
TOTAL OF RI SIX PFAS COMPOUNDS	2025	ppt	37.6	ND - 37.6	

Source Water Additional PFAS/PFOA Compounds Not Currently Regulated by RIDOH					
	Period	Unit	Detected Level	Range	Major Sources
PFBS	2025	ppt	4.40	ND - 4.40	Industrial / manufacturing byproduct.
PFHxA	2025	ppt	5.22	ND - 5.22	Fire training / fire response sites.

2025 RIDOH PFAS/PFOA Finished Water Data

The Rhode Island "PFAS in Drinking Water, Groundwater, and Surface Water Act of 2022" required the Newport Water Division to monitor our finished water for PFAS compounds quarterly. Six PFAS/PFOA compounds were specifically targeted by the legislation setting an interim Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) of 20 Parts Per Trillion (PPT) either individually or combined. Below is a summary of the detections in the finished water from both treatment plants.

Finished Water Additional PFAS/PFOA Compounds Not Currently Regulated by RIDOH							
	Period	Unit	MCL	Detected Level	Range	Major Sources	Violation
PFHpA	2025	ppt	20 ppt	2.12	ND - 2.12	Industrial / manufacturing byproduct. Fire training / fire response sites.	NO
PFHxS	2025	ppt	20 ppt	1.40	ND - 1.40		NO
PFOA	2025	ppt	20 ppt	2.97	ND - 2.97		NO
PFNA	2025	ppt	20 ppt	ND	ND		NO
PFOS	2025	ppt	20 ppt	1.18	ND - 1.18		NO
PFDA	2025	ppt	20 ppt	ND	ND		NO
TOTAL OF RI SIX PFAS COMPOUNDS	2025	ppt	20 ppt	7.33	ND - 7.33		NO

Finished Water Additional PFAS/PFOA Not Currently Regulated By RIDOH							
	Period	Unit	MCL	Detected Level	Range	Major Sources	Violation
PFBS	2025	ppt	N/A	2.32	ND - 2.32	Industrial / manufacturing byproduct.	N/A
PFHxA	2025	ppt	N/A	3.92	ND - 3.92	byproduct. Fire training / fire response sites.	N/A

Abbreviations & Definitions Used in Tables

- MCL** Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
- MCLG** Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.
- MRDL** Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level: The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
- MRDLG** Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal: The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.
- AL** Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirement that a water system must follow.
- TT** Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- NTU** Nephelometric Turbidity Units
- ppm** parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l)
- ppb** parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/l)
- ppt** parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/l)
- N/A** Not applicable
- ND** Not Detected

How can you be involved?
Meetings of the Newport City Council begin at 6:30 PM on the second and fourth Wednesday of each month in the Council Chambers, City Hall 43 Broadway, Newport, RI

Also, information is available on the Internet:
Newport Water Division
www.cityofnewport.com/water
Environmental Protection Agency
www.epa.gov/safewater

If you have any questions please contact:
Robert C. Schultz, Jr.,
Director of Utilities
(401) 845-5600
US EPA Hotline
(800) 426-4791
RI Department of Health,
Drinking Water Quality
(401) 222-6867

The data presented in this report is from the most recent testing done in accordance with regulations. The RI Department of Health (RIDOH) allows Newport Water to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old.