

ERVING WATER DEPARTMENT PWS #1091000



2017 CONSUMER AWARENESS REPORT

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Special Points of Interest

- Our drinking water is safe and meets both Federal and State Regulations.
- Erving Water Department has delivered excellent water and services to you over the past year.
- Information about contaminants and health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

WATER SOURCES AND SYSTEM OVERVIEW

We're pleased to present to you, this year's Consumer Awareness Report for our monitoring period Jan. 1, 2016 to Dec 31, 2016. We want to keep you informed about the excellent water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is and always has been to provide you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water.

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, in some cases, radio-active material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water before we treat it include:

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

Inorganic contaminants, (such as salts and metals) which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm-water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming. Pesticides and herbicides may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture

and residential uses.

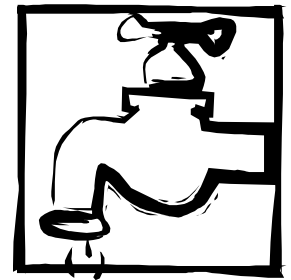
Radioactive contaminants are naturally occurring.

Organic chemical contaminants including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals. These are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production. They can also result from gas stations, urban storm-water runoff, and septic systems.

Groundwater is the source for the Erving Water Department. Well #1 is located off of River Road, which is an aquifer formed by a deep, narrow buried river valley. This is an ancient location of the Connecticut River Valley (pre-glacial). The well and storage tank were constructed and brought on line in 1983 and was recently re-coated inside and out in the Fall of 2009. Many drinking water sources in New England are naturally corrosive (i.e. they have a pH of less than 7.0). For this reason, it is beneficial to add chemicals that make the water neutral or slightly alkaline. The Erving Water Department adds sodium hydroxide to its water to adjust the water to a non-corrosive pH.

The Water Department has a source Water Assessment Plan, a Well Head Protection Plan, and an Emergency Response Plan. In addition, Erving's Board of Health has adopted a floor drain regulation for the Zone II area of the well.

The Erving Water Department maintains a cross-connection and back flow testing and surveying program on an on-going basis. In our continuing efforts to maintain a safe and dependable water supply, it might be necessary to make improvements to our water system. The costs of these improvements may be reflected in the rate structure. Rate adjustments may be necessary in order to address these improvements.



We routinely monitor for drinking water contaminants. In 2016 no routine monthly sampling showed the presence of Total Coliform bacteria.

DEP has prepared a Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP). This report can be made available on our website at www.erving-ma.org

*OR
<http://www.mass.gov/eea/agencies/massdep/water/drinking/source-water-protection-for-drinking-water-supplies.html#7>*

Our system was assigned a susceptibility ranking of 'high' using the information collected during the assessment by MassDEP



All test results are available by contacting Erving Water Dept.
413-422-2800 x 100

ERVING WATER DEPT. TEST RESULTS FOR 2016

DETECTION OF CONSTITUENTS

Regulated Contaminant	Date(s) Detected	Highest Result or Highest Running Average Detected	Range Detected	MCL or MRDL	MCLG or MRDLG	Violation (Y/N)	Possible Source(s) of Contamination
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	8-02-15	-0.118	N/A	15	0	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 & 228 (pCi/L)	7-13-15	0.33	N/A	5	0	N	Decay of natural manmade deposits
Nitrate (ppm)	4-12-16	0.19	N/A	10	10	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	4-13-15 ¹	0.056	N/A	2	2	N	Erosion of natural deposits

¹Most data in these tables are from Jan. 1, 2016 to Dec. 31, 2016. We monitor for some contaminants less than once per year. As a result, some of our data through representative, is more than a year old. For those contaminants the date of the last sample is shown in the table.

Unregulated and Secondary Contaminants	Date(s) Collected	Result or Range Detected	Average Detected	SMLC	ORSG	Possible Source
Sodium (ppm)	2016	15 to 44	27.6	N/A	20	Natural sources; runoff from us as salt on roadways; by-product of treatment process
Calcium (ppm)	2016	6.1 to 10	7.43	N/A	N/A	N/A
Chloride	2016	4.2 to 68	28.1	N/A	N/A	N/A

Unregulated contaminants are those for which there are no established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminants monitoring is to assist regulatory agencies in determining their occurrence in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted.

FEDERAL AND STATE REQUIREMENTS

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Department of Environmental Protection (MassDEP) and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and Massachusetts Department of Public Health (DPH) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health. All 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 the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

CONTAMINANTS

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-compromised individuals (cancer patients undergoing chemotherapy, organ transplant recipients, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders), some elderly, and infants can be particu-

larly 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 microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline, 1-800-426-4791. If you have ques-

tions about this report or concerning the Water Department, please contact Pete Sanders, system operator, at 413-422-2800 ext. 100. The Water Commissioners have regularly scheduled meetings on the first Monday of each month beginning at 7:00 p.m. at Erving Town Hall, 12 East Main Street.

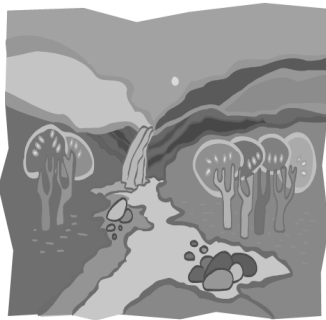
HEALTH TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

In the table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand, we've provided the following definitions:

- ◆ Maximum Contamination Level or MCL: The highest level of a contaminant in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to MCLGs as feasible using the best available technology.
- ◆ Maximum Contamination Level Goal or MCLG: 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.
- ◆ Non-Detects (ND) : Laboratory analysis indicated that the constituent is not present.
- ◆ Action Level (AL): the concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- ◆ n/a: not applicable
- ◆ nd: not detectable at testing limit
- ◆ ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter
- ◆ ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter
- ◆ pCi/l: picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

"MCLs are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink two (2) liters of water everyday at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect."

NEWLY REVISED FEDERAL LEAD AND COPPER RULE



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 Erving 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 water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

WE HAVE MET THE REQUIREMENTS AND ARE PRESENTLY IN A REDUCED SAMPLING AND TESTING SCHEDULE, THIS INCLUDES FIVE SAMPLES FROM THE SYSTEM EVERY THREE YEARS.

	Date(s) Collected	90 TH percentile	Action Level	MCLG	# of sites sampled	# of sites above Action Level	Possible Source of Contamination
Lead (ppb)	7-1-15	2.7	15	0	5	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	7-1-15	0.11	1.3	1.3	5	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives

RESULTS ARE FROM JUNE, 2015 TESTING. THE LIKELY SOURCE FOR CORROSION IS HOUSEHOLD PLUMBING. 90% MEANS THAT FOR EVERY 10 TEST SITES, 9 ARE AT OR BELOW THAT NUMBER. ACTION LEVEL MEANS THAT THE CONCENTRATION OF A CONTAMINANT THAT, IF EXCEEDED, TRIGGERS TREATMENT OR OTHER REQUIREMENTS, THAT A WATER SYSTEM MUST FOLLOW.

Erving Water Department

PWS #1091000

12 East Main St.

Erving, MA 01344

413-422-2800 X 100