Dunstable Water Department PWS # 2081000

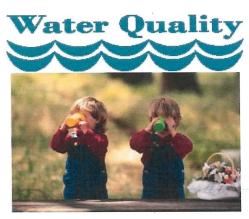
2021

REPORT ON WATER QUALITY

This report is a snapshot of the quality of the drinking water that we provided last year. The statistics in this report are based on testing done throughout 2020 and prior years. We hope you will find it helpful to know the sources of your water and the process by which safe drinking water is delivered to your home.

Where Does My Water Come From?

The Dunstable Water Department (DWD) uses ground water as its source. We have two wells located off Main Street that service the center of the town. These wells are called Salmon Brook Well #1 and Well #2. The wells are approximately 90 feet deep, gravel packed, with the current capacity to pump 250 gallons per minute. In 2020, the system included over 1 mile of water main, 101 services, and less than 1000 users.



It's Their Legacy

SHOULD SOME PEOPLE TAKE SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS?

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

Maintaining Water Quality

The Dunstable Water Department continuously strives to produce the highest quality water possible to meet or surpass every water quality standard. We monitor both our sources and distribution system very closely. The standards we operate under were enacted by the U.S. Congress as the Safe Drinking Water Act in 1974 and were amended in 1986 and 1996.

In order to ensure tap water is safe to drink, the EPA and MASSDEP prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and Massachusetts Department of Public Health regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

Opportunities to Participate

Monthly Meetings

The Water Department meets on the 4th Tuesday of each month at 6:00pm at the Dunstable Town Hall. The public is welcome at these meetings.

Contact Us

If you have any questions about your water quality, the information contained in this report or your water service in general; please call the Dunstable Water Department office at: 978-649-4514 x250 Mon: 1-6:30pm;

Tues & Thurs-8am-3pm; Wed 12-5pm Contact us at: water@dunstable-ma.gov

Fax: 978-649-8893

Emergency Only—Police 978-649-7445

Board of Commissioners

John O'Brien -Chair

Mathew Morton -Commissioner

(Open Seat) -Commissioner

DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM WATER QUALITY

Water quality information presented in the tables below is from the most recent round of testing done in accordance with the regulations.

All data shown was collected during the last calendar year unless otherwise noted in the table.

Microbial Results	MCL/TT	MCGL	Value	Date	Violation (Y/N)	Possible Source of Contamination
Total Coliform	MCL	0	Absent	Monthly	N	Naturally present in the environment

Total Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system.

Lead & Copper	Date(s) Collected	90 th Percentile of Sample	Action Level	MCLG	# of Sites sampled	# of Sites Above Action Level	Exceeds Action Level?	Possible Source of Contamination
Lead (ppb)	0000	Q2: 0	15	0	20	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
_can (PF)	2020	Q4: 3			20	0 100		1 3,
	0000	Q2: 0.128	1.0	1.3	20	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Copper (ppm)	2020	Q4: 0.093	1.3			U		

TESTING FOR LEAD

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. **Dunstable 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.

Key to Tables

- ppm Parts per million, corresponds to one penny in \$10,000
- ppb Parts per billion, corresponds to one penny in \$10,000,000
- ppt—Parts per trillion, corresponds to one penny in \$10 billion
- pCi/L Picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
- ND Not detected
- n/a not applicable
- RAA –Running annual average
- TT—Treatment technique

SOURCE WATER CHARACTERISTICS

The sources of drinking water in the United States (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, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by- products of industrial processes and petroleum production. These contaminants can also come from gasoline storage, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.

- 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, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

SUMMARY OF FINISHEDWATER CHARACTERISTICS

<u>Regulated</u> Contaminants	Date(s) Collected	Highest Detect Value	Range Detected	MCL	MCLG	Violation	Possible Source of Contamination	
Inorganic Contami	nants							
Nitrate (ppm)	6/9/2020	2.67	2.53 – 2.67	10	10	7\T_	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits	
Perchlorate (ppb)	7/21/2020	0.15		2	0	I NO	Rocket propellants, fireworks, munitions, flares, blasting agents	
Radioactive Contaminants								
Gross Alpha Emitters (pCi/L)	5/30/17	0.2		15	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits	
Radium 226 & 228 (combined values) (pCi/L)	5/30/17	0.6	0.1-0.6	5	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits	

<u>Unregulated</u>	Date(s) Collected	Result or Range	Average	SMCL	ORSG or Health Advisory	Possible Source of Contamination		
Secondary Co	ntaminants							
Iron (ppm)	6/9/2020	0.01 - 0.041	0.0255	0.3		Erosion of natural deposits		
Use of water containing iron at concentrations above the secondary MCL may result in aesthetic issues including the staining of laundry and plumbing ixtures and water with an unpleasant metallic taste and rusty odor.								

Sulfate (ppm)	6/9/2020	8.9 – 9.4	9.15	250	-	Natural sources
Sodium (ppm)	5/7/2018	36	n/a	-	20	Natural sources; runoff from use as salt on roadways; by-product of treatment process.

Sodium is a naturally occurring common element found in soil and water. It is necessary for the normal functioning of regulating fluids in human systems. Some people, however, have difficulty regulating fluid volume as a result of several diseases, including congestive heart failure and hypertension. The guideline of 20 mg/L for sodium represents a level in water that physicians and sodium sensitive individuals should be aware of in cases where sodium exposures are being carefully controlled. For additional information, contact your health care provider, your local board of health or the New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services at (603) 271-3503.

SOME TERMS DEFINED

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers a treatment or other requirement which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): 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.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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.

Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL): These standards are developed to protect the aesthetic qualities of drinking water and are not health based.

Massachusetts Office of Research and Standards Guideline (ORSG): This is the concentration of a chemical in drinking water, at or below which, adverse, non-cancer health effects are likely to occur after chronic (lifetime) exposure. If exceeded, it serves as an indicator of the potential need for further action.

Total Coliform: A bacteria that indicates other potentially harmful bacteria may be present.

Unregulated Contaminants: Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining their occurrence in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted.

90 th Percentile: Out of every 10 homes, 9 were at or below this level.

Source Water Assessment Summary

The MassDEP has prepared a Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) Report for the water supply source serving the Dunstable Water Department. The report assesses the susceptibility of public water supplies to contamination and makes recommendations.

This report is available from the MassDEP website: https://www.mass.gov/files/documents/2016/08/ws/2081000.pdf. If you have any questions, please contact Small Water Systems Services, L.L.C, at 1-978-486-1008.

A susceptibility ranking of <u>high</u> was assigned to all wells in our system by the MassDEP and they meet all US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and MassDEP drinking water quality standards.

Be assured that the Dunstable Water Department in concert with its certified operator, Small Water Systems Services, L.L.C., is addressing the concerns as stated in the SWAP Report and welcomes your input to our planning.



FOR YOUR INFORMATION

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 to 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).

Where to go for more information

Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (MassDEP)
http://www.mass.gov/eea/agencies/massdep/water/drinking/



Cross Connection Control and Backflow Protection in your water system



Typical Hose Bibb Vacuur Breaker

A Cross Connection means any actual or potential physical connection or arrangement between a pipe conveying potable water from a public water system and any non-potable water supply, piping arrangement or equipment including, but not limited to, waste pipe, soil pipe, sewer, drain, other unapproved sources. The Dunstable Water Department recommends the installation of Hose Bibb type vacuum breakers on all outside faucets. This will protect all residents from the potential of backflow into their homes and the potable water system from a hose connection. Studies have shown that hoses are the most commonly unprotected cross connection. MassDEP and the Dunstable Water Department require the physical separation between the public water supply to your home and a private well used for irrigation or other purposes, these instances will be monitored for compliance. For more information, please contact Eric Burkett, Cross Connection Coordinator, WWI at 888-377-7678.

In 2018, The Dunstable Water Department failed to issue Tier 3 Public Notice for the monitoring & reporting violation outlined below. Your 2021 CCR is being used to conduct public notification of these violations.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

DRINKING WATER NOTICE	Monitoring Requirements Not Met for:

DUNSTABLE WATER DEPARTMENT

We violated monitoring and reporting requirements of the drinking water regulations. Even though this was not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we are doing to correct this situation.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific man-made and naturally occurring contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During the monitoring period(s) listed below we did not monitor and/or did not complete all monitoring for the contaminant(s) listed below and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time.

WHAT THIS MEANS: There is nothing you need to do at this time.

The table below lists the contaminant(s) we did not properly test for and/or report to the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) during the required monitoring period(s).

Monitoring Period	Contaminant Group
June 1 – September 30, 2017 (Q3-2017)	10 TAPS for Lead and Copper

STEPS	WE ARE	TAKING:	Our system is taking the following corrective actions
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CONTACT INFORMATION:

...

[Delivery Method]

Please share this information with all people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

For more information of	r questioi	is regardin	g this notice, please conta	ict:	
Responsible Party Name	: <u>b</u>	Selles I	Boudleau at Ph	ione#:	978-486-1108
CERTIFICATION:	PWSID:	2081000	DEP Reference Number(s):	NON - C	CE - 18-00004600
The Public Water system indicated above hereb					

requirements, months action action	attitud talla tillet tille a tiolile .		thing requirements for nextly me are a comme white and me are a commented	
under penalty of law that I am	the person authorized to fi	ill out this form and the i	information contained, herein is true, accurate and complete to the best	t of my knowledge and belief.
Notice Distributed by:	CCR	on	Knependro oeu	
	[Delivery Method]	[Date]	Signature of Responsible Party	Date

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

DRINKING WATER NOTICE Monitoring Requirements Not Met for:

PWS NAME:

> > [Delivery Method]

[Date]

Signature of Responsible Party

Date

DUNSTABLE WATER DEPARTMENT

We violated monitoring and reporting requirements of the drinking water regulations. Even though this was not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we are doing to correct this

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WHAT THIS MEANS: There is nothing you need to do at this time.

Protection		ontaminant(s) we did n e required monitoring Contaminant Gro	period(s).	nd/or report to the Dep	partment of Environmental
1/1/20	18 1/31/2018	TOTAL COLIFORM ameters) = pH, alkalilnity, sil	PT-02G, F	kW-02G	AND THE LICENSEASON CLASS STORY CLASS
STEPS	WE ARE T	AKING:			
	following corre		ons of the Wassachus	etts brinking water ke	gulations, our system is
		stomers of the violation		public notice to you as	well as submiting a copy
□ We sam □ We the on:_ 3. We will	have scheduled pling results to t have already col sampling results	the MassDEP upon com lected and analyzed sa to the DEP. These con [Date]. lect samples for all con	npletion. Imple(s) for the conta taminant(s) were coll	minants listed above ar	and will submit copies of the nd have submitted copies of ed monitoring period(s) pling schedule.
				•	
Please sha directly (fo	or example, peop	ion with all people who	ing homes, schools, a		not have received this notice do this by posting this notice in
	information o	r questions regarding e: <u>Selly</u> E	g this notice, please CONCLHAU	e contact: at Phone #:	<u>978-486-10</u> 08
The Public W including: de notifying nev and the info	elivery, content, form w billing units and no rmation contained h ributed by: [Deliver	nat requirements, notification ew customers of the violation erein is true, accurate and of on	t public notice has been pon deadlines and that the lon. I certify under penalty o	rovided to consumers in acco Public Water system will mee of law that I am the person at knowledge and belief.	