



Presented By
**Town of Uxbridge
Water Department**

ANNUAL
**WATER
QUALITY
REPORT**

WATER TESTING PERFORMED IN 2016

Meeting the Challenge

We respectfully present our annual drinking water report, covering all drinking water testing performed between January 1 and December 31, 2016. As in years past, we are committed to delivering water that meets all state and federal standards. Although the challenges ahead are many, we remain vigilant in meeting new regulations, source water protection, and water conservation, ensuring a future of healthy, clean drinking water for years to come.

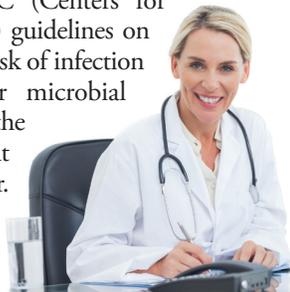
Please share with us your thoughts or concerns about the information in this report. Should you ever have any questions, we are always available to assist you.

Source Water Assessment and Protection

The Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (MassDEP) completed an assessment of Uxbridge water sources and prepared a report that documents specific threats, such as underground storage tanks, auto repair shops, and transportation corridors. It also recommends actions we can take to protect our water supply. MassDEP has assessed our susceptibility as high, based on the presence of at least one high-threat land use in our water supply protection areas. This Source Water Assessment and Protection (SWAP) report is available at the MassDEP's Central Office in Worcester or online at <http://www.mass.gov/eea/docs/dep/water/drinking/swap/cero/2304000.pdf>.

Important Health Information

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons such as those with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, those who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants may be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. The U.S. EPA/CDC (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or <http://water.epa.gov/drink/hotline>.



Substances That Could Be in Water

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (MassDEP) and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) prescribe regulations limiting 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. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

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, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Substances 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, or wildlife;

Inorganic Contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or may result from urban stormwater 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 stormwater runoff, and residential uses;

Organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production and may also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems;

Radioactive Contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or may be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Where Does My Water Come From?

The Town of Uxbridge customers receive their water from three groundwater sources containing a total of seven gravel-packed wells. The Blackstone Wellfield is located at the Water Division Office on Blackstone Street. The second source is the Bernat Wellfield, located on town-owned property on the east side of South Main Street. The Rosenfeld Well is located on Quaker Highway. All wellfields are replenished from various underground sources.

Please help protect your investment by monitoring land use near these wellfields and reporting any activities to the Water Division.

To learn more about our watershed on the internet, go to the U.S. EPA's Surf Your Watershed Web site at www.epa.gov/surf.

Protecting Your Water

Bacteria are a natural and important part of our world. There are around 40 trillion bacteria living in each of us; without them, we would not be able to live healthy lives. Coliform bacteria are common in the environment and are generally not harmful themselves. The presence of this bacterial form in drinking water is a concern, however, because it indicates that the water may be contaminated with other organisms that can cause disease.

In 2016, the U.S. EPA passed a new regulation called the Revised Total Coliform Rule, which requires additional steps that water systems must take in order to ensure the integrity of the drinking water distribution system by monitoring for the presence of bacteria like total coliform and *E. coli*. The rule requires more stringent standards than the previous regulation, and it requires water systems that may be vulnerable to contamination to have in place procedures that will minimize the incidence of contamination. Water systems that exceed a specified frequency of total coliform occurrences are required to conduct an assessment of their system and correct any problems quickly. The U.S. EPA anticipates greater public health protection under the new regulation due to its more preventive approach to identifying and fixing problems that may affect public health.

Though we have been fortunate to have the highest-quality drinking water, our goal is to eliminate all potential pathways of contamination into our distribution system, and this new rule helps us to accomplish that goal.

Water Line Maintenance

The water infrastructure in the street, as well as in your yard and home, is aging.

The water supply line is the homeowner's responsibility from the property line into your house.

We recommend that you check your line where it enters your house to try and determine what material your line is made of. The three types of service lines found in the distribution system are iron, copper, and plastic.

If your water line is blue or black plastic, it will last for many years as this material doesn't break down easily and usually only physical damage caused during backfilling the trench it is laid in will cause problems.

If your line is copper, it is older and, although it too will last many years, it is susceptible to wear and leaks.

If your line is made of iron pipe, you should consider making plans to replace it with plastic as iron pipe is the oldest type of line in our system and the most prone to leaks. Although replacement is an expensive job, planning ahead may prevent many problems that result from a failed water line.



WHOM TO CONTACT

For more information about this report or for all general problems concerning leaks, meters, hydrants, or mains, call James Boliver at the Water Division at (508) 278-8631 (Monday through Friday, 7 a.m. to 3 p.m.) or write to jboliver@uxbridge-ma.gov.

Emergency: For emergency service after business hours, please call the Uxbridge Police at (508) 278-7755.

Billing and Information: For billing, final readings, and other customer service questions, call the Department of Public Works (DPW) Office at (508) 278-8616.

This report will be posted in the Uxbridge Town Hall, on the Town's Web site (www.uxbridge-ma.gov), and at the Uxbridge Public Library. Extra copies will also be available in the DPW Office located at 147 Hecla Street.

Level 2 Assessment Update

The June 2016 monthly water quality tests returned with two positive *E. coli* samples. This event occurred during a major water main replacement project. The main being replaced was over a century old and was subjected to multiple disruptions and reverse flow conditions. During the main replacement project, a large amount of temporary water line was in use. These lines were also damaged on multiple occasions.

The exact cause of the contamination was never located. The Water Division flushed and chlorinated the water system. All follow-up bacteria test results were negative. To prevent a recurrence, the Water Division has improved our monitoring of any outside contractors working within the town water distribution system.

E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a greater health risk for infants, young children, the elderly, and people with severely compromised immune systems. We found *E. coli* bacteria, indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessments to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

We had an *E. coli*-positive repeat sample following a total coliform-positive routine sample. Under the Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR), we were required to complete a Level 2 assessment because we found *E. coli* in our water system. In addition, we were required to take two corrective actions; we completed both of those actions.

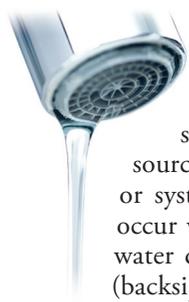
Lead in Home Plumbing

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. We are responsible for providing high-quality drinking water, but we 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 www.epa.gov/lead.



How Is My Water Treated and Purified?

The treatment process consists of a series of steps. First, raw water is drawn from our water sources and treated with potassium hydroxide. This chemical is used for pH adjustment and as a corrosion inhibitor (to protect distribution pipes and household plumbing). A polyphosphate is also added to sequester the iron and manganese that naturally occur in groundwater throughout New England. All listed chemical treatments are conducted by trained licensed water operators. Finally, the water is pumped into the High Street underground reservoir and to the water tank on Richardson Street. The final destination from the storage tanks is your home or business. Uxbridge does not currently treat the water with fluoride.



What's a Cross-Connection?

Cross-connections that contaminate drinking water distribution lines are a major concern. A cross-connection is formed at any point where a drinking water line connects to equipment (boilers), systems containing chemicals (air conditioning systems, fire sprinkler systems, irrigation systems), or water sources of questionable quality. Cross-connection contamination can occur when the pressure in the equipment or system is greater than the pressure inside the drinking water line (backpressure). Contamination can also occur when the pressure in the drinking water line drops due to fairly routine occurrences (main breaks, heavy water demand), causing contaminants to be sucked out from the equipment and into the drinking water line (backsiphonage).

Outside water taps and garden hoses tend to be the most common sources of cross-connection contamination at home. The garden hose creates a hazard when submerged in a swimming pool or when attached to a chemical sprayer for weed killing. Garden hoses that are left lying on the ground may be contaminated by fertilizers, cesspools, or garden chemicals. Improperly installed valves in your toilet could also be a source of cross-connection contamination.

Community water supplies are continuously jeopardized by cross-connections unless appropriate valves, known as backflow prevention devices, are installed and maintained. We have surveyed industrial, commercial, and institutional facilities in the service area to make sure that potential cross-connections are identified and eliminated or protected by a backflow preventer. We also inspect and test backflow preventers to make sure that they provide maximum protection.

For more information on backflow prevention, contact the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Testing For Manganese

Manganese is a naturally occurring mineral found in rocks, soil and groundwater, and surface water. Manganese is necessary for proper nutrition and is part of a healthy diet, but can have undesirable effects on certain sensitive populations at elevated concentrations. The U.S. EPA and MassDEP have set an aesthetics-based Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL) for manganese of 50 µg/L (micrograms per liter), or 50 parts per billion (ppb), and health advisory levels. In addition, U.S. EPA and MassDEP have also established public health advisory levels. Drinking water may naturally have manganese and, when concentrations are greater than 50 ppb, the water may be discolored and taste bad. Over a lifetime, U.S. EPA recommends that people drink water with manganese levels less than 300 ppb and over the short term, U.S. EPA recommends that people limit their consumption of water with levels over 1000 ppb, primarily due to concerns about possible neurological effects. Children up to 1 year of age should not be given water with manganese concentrations over 300 ppb, nor should formula for infants be made with that water for longer than 10 days.

Test Results

Our water is monitored for many different kinds of contaminants on a very strict sampling schedule. The information below represents only those substances that were detected; our goal is to keep all detects below their respective maximum allowed levels. The State allows us to monitor for certain substances less often than once per year because the concentrations of these substances do not change frequently. In these cases, the most recent sample data are included, along with the year in which the sample was taken.

We participated in the 3rd stage of the U.S. EPA's Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR3) program by performing additional tests on our drinking water. UCMR3 benefits the environment and public health by providing the EPA with data on the occurrence of contaminants suspected to be in drinking water, in order to determine if the EPA needs to introduce new regulatory standards to improve drinking water quality. Contact us for more information on this program.

REGULATED SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG [MRDLG]	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Alpha Emitters (pCi/L)	2016	15	0	1.82	ND–3.4	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	2014	2	2	0.029	ND–0.029	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Beta/Photon Emitters ¹ (pCi/L)	2016	50	0	33.14	28.7–39.2	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
<i>E. coli</i> (# positive samples)	2016	see footnote #2	0	2	NA	Yes	Human and animal fecal waste
Nitrate (ppm)	2016	10	10	0.63	0.071–1.0	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Tap water samples were collected for lead and copper analyses from sample sites throughout the community.

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AL	MCLG	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH% TILE)	SITES ABOVE AL/TOTAL SITES	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Copper (ppm)	2015	1.3	1.3	0.225	0/30	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

SECONDARY SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	SMCL	MCLG	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Manganese (ppb)	2016	50	NA	180	ND–493	No	Leaching from natural deposits

UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES³

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	TYPICAL SOURCE
Sodium (ppm)	2014	46	25–46	Naturally occurring common element found in soil and water; Runoff from seasonal road treatment

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING REGULATION (UCMR3)

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH
1,1-Dichloroethane (ppb)	2014	0.05	ND–0.05
Chromium, Hexavalent (ppb)	2014	0.09	0.05–0.09
Strontium (ppb)	2014	110	84–110

¹ The MCL for beta particles is 4 mrem/year. The U.S. EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.

² Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive, and either is *E. coli*-positive, or system fails to take repeat samples following *E. coli*-positive routine sample, or system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for *E. coli*.

³ Unregulated contaminants are those for which the U.S. EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of monitoring unregulated contaminants is to assist the EPA in determining their occurrence in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted.

Definitions

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

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

Level 2 Assessment: A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an *E. coli* MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

LRAA (Locational Running Annual Average): The average of sample analytical results for samples taken at a particular monitoring location during the previous four calendar quarters. Amount Detected values for TTHMs and HAAs are reported as LRAAs.

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 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. MCLGs 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 a 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. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

NA: Not applicable

ND (Not detected): Indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

pCi/L (picocuries per liter): A measure of radioactivity.

ppb (parts per billion): One part substance per billion parts water (or micrograms per liter).

ppm (parts per million): One part substance per million parts water (or milligrams per liter).

SMCL (Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level): SMCLs are established to regulate the aesthetics of drinking water like appearance, taste and odor.