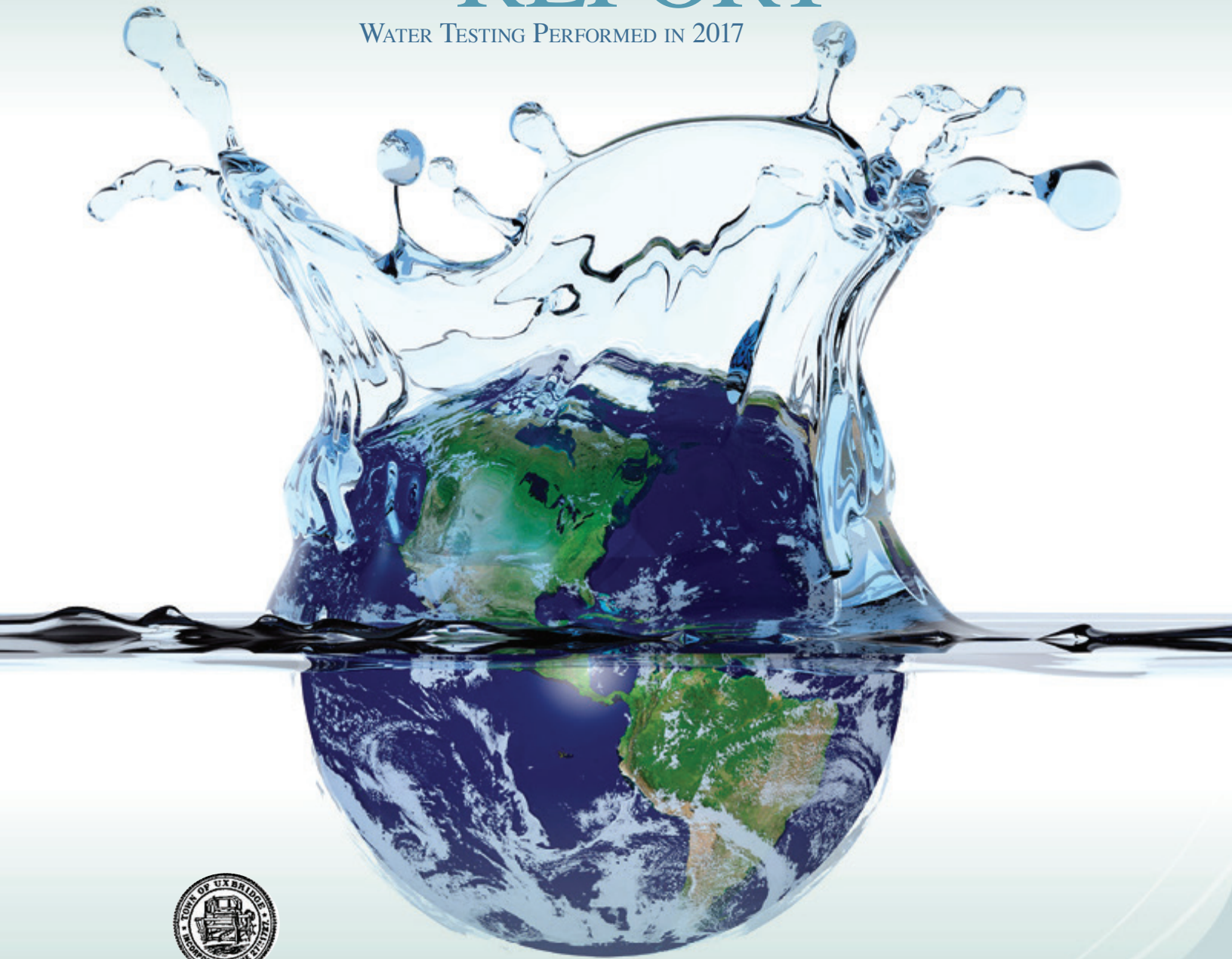


ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

WATER TESTING PERFORMED IN 2017



Presented By
Town of Uxbridge Water Department

Quality First

We are pleased to present our annual water quality report. As in years past, we are committed to delivering the best-quality drinking water possible. To that end, we remain vigilant in meeting the challenges of new regulations, source water protection, and water conservation, while continuing to serve the needs of all of our water users. Thank you for allowing us the opportunity to serve you and your family.

We encourage you to share your thoughts with us on the information contained in this report. After all, well-informed customers are our best allies.

Source Water Assessment and Protection

The Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) 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. DEP 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 DEP's Central Office in Worcester or online at 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 persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons 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 Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) prescribes 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, 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 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 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;

Organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and which may also come from gas stations, urban storm-water 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.

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. Sodium hypochlorite is then added as a disinfectant. 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.



Level 1 Assessment Update

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. We found coliforms, indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

During the past year, we were required to conduct a Level 1 Assessment. The Level 1 assessment was completed in August 2017. In addition, we were required to take several corrective actions and we completed all of these actions.

Water treatment is a complex, time-consuming process.

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 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.

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 at www.epa.gov/surf.

WHO 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 email at 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 website (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.

About Our Violation

During routine monthly bacteria testing, on August 8, 2017, three samples were confirmed positive for total coliform. After notifying the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection, the Water Division began chlorinating and flushing the water distribution system. Additional samples from multiple locations were taken on August 10th and 11th. The Water Division resampled the original routine sample sites and additional approved sites until all samples returned absent for the presence of coliform. Only one positive coliform sample per month is allowed per Mass. DEP regulations. Due to the three positive samples found in August, the Water Division violated the Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR). The violation required a Level 1 Assessment to be completed and several corrective actions to be taken. One of the actions included maintaining a chlorine residual in the distribution system in order to prevent any future issues.

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Benefits of Chlorination

Disinfection, a chemical process used to control disease-causing microorganisms by killing or inactivating them, is unquestionably the most important step in drinking water treatment. By far, the most common method of disinfection in North America is chlorination.

Before communities began routinely treating drinking water with chlorine (starting with Chicago and Jersey City in 1908), cholera, typhoid fever, dysentery, and hepatitis A killed thousands of U.S. residents annually. Drinking water chlorination and filtration have helped to virtually eliminate these diseases in the U.S. Significant strides in public health are directly linked to the adoption of drinking water chlorination. In fact, the filtration of drinking water plus the use of chlorine is probably the most significant public health advancement in human history.

How chlorination works:

Potent Germicide Reduction in the level of many disease-causing microorganisms in drinking water to almost immeasurable levels.

Taste and Odor Reduction of many disagreeable tastes and odors like foul-smelling algae secretions, sulfides, and odors from decaying vegetation.

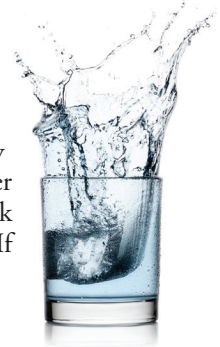
Biological Growth Elimination of slime bacteria, molds, and algae that commonly grow in water supply reservoirs, on the walls of water mains, and in storage tanks.

Chemical Removal of hydrogen sulfide (which has a rotten egg odor), ammonia, and other nitrogenous compounds that have unpleasant tastes and hinder disinfection. It also helps to remove iron and manganese from raw water.

Water Conservation

You can play a role in conserving water and saving yourself money in the process by becoming conscious of the amount of water your household is using and by looking for ways to use less whenever you can. It is not hard to conserve water. Here are a few tips:

- Automatic dishwashers use 15 gallons for every cycle, regardless of how many dishes are loaded. So get a run for your money and load it to capacity.
- Turn off the tap when brushing your teeth.
- Check every faucet in your home for leaks. Just a slow drip can waste 15 to 20 gallons a day. Fix it and you can save almost 6,000 gallons per year.
- Check your toilets for leaks by putting a few drops of food coloring in the tank. Watch for a few minutes to see if the color shows up in the bowl. It is not uncommon to lose up to 100 gallons a day from an invisible toilet leak. Fix it and you save more than 30,000 gallons a year.
- Use your water meter to detect hidden leaks. Simply turn off all taps and water using appliances. Then check the meter after 15 minutes. If it moved, you have a leak.



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.

Test Results

Our water is monitored for many different kinds of substances on a very strict sampling schedule. The information in the data tables show only those substances that were detected between January 1 and December 31, 2017. Remember that detecting a substance does not necessarily mean the water is unsafe to drink; our goal is to keep all detects below their respective maximum allowed levels. The State recommends monitoring for certain substances less 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 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 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)	2017	2	2	0.036	0.021–0.036	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
Nitrate (ppm)	2017	10	10	0.85	0.61–1.2	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Perchlorate (ppb)	2017	2	NA	0.13	ND–0.13	No	Inorganic chemicals used as oxidizers in solid propellants for rockets, missiles, fireworks, and explosives

Tap Water Samples 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
Iron (ppb)	2017	300	NA	396	368–396	No	Leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes
Manganese ² (ppb)	2017	50	NA	131	ND–131	No	Leaching from natural deposits

UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES³

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	TYPICAL SOURCE
Chloroform (ppb)	2017	13	2.5–13	Chloroform enters the environment from chemical companies and paper mills; it is also found in drinking water to which chlorine has been added
Sodium (ppm)	2017	61	27–61	Naturally occurring common element found in soil and water; Runoff from seasonal road treatment
Sulfate (ppm)	2017	14	6.7–14	Naturally occurring mineral found in soil and rock formations that contain groundwater

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING RULE - PART 3 (UCMR3)³

1,1-Dichloroethane (ppb)	2014	0.05	ND–0.05
Chromium [Total] (ppb)	2014	0.09	0.05–0.09
Strontium (ppb)	2014	110	84–110

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

² Manganese is a naturally occurring mineral found in rocks, soil, and ground and surface water. Manganese is necessary for proper nutrition and is part of a healthy diet, but it can have undesirable effects on certain populations at elevated concentrations. U.S. EPA and MADEP have established public health advisory levels for manganese to protect against concerns of potential neurological damage.

³ Unregulated contaminants are those for which the U.S. EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist U.S. 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. This number is compared to the Action Level to determine lead and copper compliance.

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

Level 1 Assessment: A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

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.

TT (Treatment Technique): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.