

2010 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

For

Boylston Water District

Boylston, Massachusetts
DEP PWSID # 2039000

SECTION 1 - INTRODUCTION

This report is provided annually by the Boylston Water District as required by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) to provide information to consumers regarding the quality of water distributed by the Water District. The purpose of this report is to summarize the results of water quality analyses conducted on samples collected from the water system between January 1, 2010 and December 31, 2010. The EPA and DEP require reporting of all detected contaminants to consumers, even in the event that the contaminants are below maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) established by EPA. The Boylston Water District has collected water samples and submitted the samples to a State Certified Laboratory for analysis, as required by EPA and DEP, to ensure that you have the best and safest drinking water that we can possibly supply. In addition to water quality testing, the District has identified the aquifers that supply water to the District's wells, and the Town has adopted an Aquifer and Watershed Protection District to protect these areas through land use restrictions. The water provided by the Boylston Water District for the 2010 calendar year was of exceptional quality, and meets all of the requirements of the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act. The Boylston Water District continues to request the assistance of the residents of Boylston in protecting this essential natural resource for future generations.

SECTION 2 - WATER SYSTEM INFORMATION

Information concerning water quality or source water protection can be obtained by contacting Mr. Scott McCubrey of the Boylston Water District at 508-869-2212 or our website at www.boylstonwaterdistrict.org. Meetings of the Boylston Water District Board of Commissioners are held the first Monday of every month at Boylston Municipal Light Department. Meeting times are posted in the Library and Town Office Building, and meetings are open to the public. For general information on water quality call the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800-462-4791) or visit online at: www.epa.gov/safewater.

WATER SOURCES

Sources of water for the Boylston Water District include a total of five (5) gravel packed wells. These include: Boylston wells No. 1 (PWS ID# 2039000-01G) and No. 2 (PWS ID# 2039000-02G) located off Route 70 northwest of the intersection of Routes 70 and 140, No. 3 (PWS ID# 2039000-03G) located adjacent to the Wachusett Reservoir near Scar Hill Road and Kendall Place, and No. 4 (PWS ID# 2039000-04G) and No.5 (PWS ID# 2039000-05G) located off Route 70 southeast of the intersection of Routes 70 and 140. All five wells are less than 90-feet deep, and draw water from sand and gravel deposits.

WATER TREATMENT

Water from all 5 wells is treated at the source for corrosion control. This process involves the addition of Potassium or Sodium Hydroxide which adjusts the pH and alkalinity of the water. Controlling the pH and alkalinity of the source water minimizes the corrosion of plumbing fixtures in the distribution system which can result in increased lead and copper concentrations in the water system.

SECTION 3 - SUBSTANCES FOUND IN DRINKING WATER

The following section contains language required by EPA for all public water systems, and is not specific to the Boylston Water District:

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.

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.

Inorganic contaminants: such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, and 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 can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.

Radioactive contaminants: which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) 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) or visiting the EPA's Ground Water and Drinking Water webpage at www.epa.gov/safewater.

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 with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and some infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) guidelines on lowering the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791) or the EPA webpage at www.epa.gov/safewater.

SECTION 4 - DEFINITIONS

The following are definitions of terms and abbreviations that may be used throughout this report and on the Water Quality Data Table contained in section 6:

MCL - Maximum Contaminant Level. The highest concentration of a contaminant allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technologies.

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

MCLG - Maximum Contaminant Level Goal. The concentration of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected health risk.

Regulated Contaminant. Contaminants with established MCLs

Unregulated Contaminants. Unregulated contaminants presented in these tables 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.

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

ug/L - micrograms per liter. Number of micrograms of a substance dissolved in one (1) liter of water (parts per billion).

mg/L - milligrams per liter. Number of milligrams of a substance dissolved in one (1) liter of water (parts per million).

pCi/L - Pico curries per liter. A measure of the radioactivity of water expressed as a rate in disintegrations per second.

ND - Not Detected.

90th Percentile- DEP defines the 90th Percentile (310 CMR 22.06B(1)(c)3) as the concentration which is greater than concentrations in 90% of the samples taken.

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

Zone I - The area closest to a well; a 100 to 400 foot radius proportional to the well's pumping rate. This area should be owned or controlled by the water supplier and limited to water supply activities.

Zone II- The primary recharge area for the aquifer. This area is defined by hydrogeologic studies that must be approved by DEP.

SECTION 5 – SWAP REPORT

The DEP has prepared two Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) Reports for the water supply sources serving the Boylston Water District. SWAP reports have been prepared for the Boylston and the Morningdale Water Districts. These two districts merged in 2002 to become one district known as the Boylston Water District. The SWAP Reports assess the susceptibility of the public water supplies that serve the Boylston Water District. The SWAP reports are available at the Boylston Water District office and online at <http://www.mass.gov/dep/water/drinking/2039000.pdf> and the Morningdale Water District SWAP is found online at <http://www.mass.gov/dep/water/drinking/2039001.pdf>. For more information, call (508) 869-2212.

KEY FINDINGS

The SWAP Reports note key issues such as: transportation corridors, hazardous material storage, and residential land uses in the water supply protection area for Boylston Water District wells No. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5. The report commends our water system on our groundwater monitoring plan, the regular inspection of all Zone I areas and our use of a well head protection plan.

SYSTEM RANKING

A susceptibility ranking of moderate was given to well No. 1, 2, 4 and 5, a susceptibility ranking of low was given to Well No.3. The information collected during the assessment by the DEP revealed only low and moderate land use within the Zone II's of each water source.

RECOMMENDATIONS

To help improve protection of our drinking water sources the SWAP report recommends that the Boylston Water District: 1) Inspect the Zone I regularly, and when feasible, remove any non-water supply activities; 2) Educate residents on ways they can help protect drinking water sources; 3) Work with emergency response teams to ensure that they are aware of the stormwater drainage in the Boylston Water District's Zone II; 4) Cooperate with emergency teams in response to spills or accidents within the Water District; 5) Partner with local businesses to ensure the proper storage, handling, and disposal of hazardous materials.

In order to address these protection recommendations the Boylston Water District plans to work with residents, local government officials and local businesses to further educate customers on the importance of protecting our drinking water sources. Residents can help protect our drinking water by practicing good septic system maintenance and limiting the use of pesticides and fertilizers.

SECTION 6 - WATER QUALITY RESULTS

The 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 tables. All samples for synthetic organic contaminants, volatile organic contaminants and inorganic contaminants taken during the 2010 monitoring period were below applicable EPA and DEP standards. The Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection has reduced the monitoring requirements of radioactive contaminants because the source is not at risk of contamination. The last sample collected for radioactive contaminants was taken during the 2003 monitoring period and was found to meet all applicable EPA and DEP standards.

LEAD AND COPPER RESULTS

Substance	Date(s) Collected	90 TH percentile	Action Level	MCLG	# of sites sampled	# of sites above Action Level	Possible Source of Contamination
Lead (ug/L)	9/9/10 9/10/10	0.008	15	0	24	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (mg/L)	9/9/10 9/10/10	0.33	1.3	1.3	24	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives

BACTERIA RESULTS

	Date(s) Collected	Number of Positive Samples Collected per month	MCL	Violation (Yes/No)	Possible Source of Contamination
Total Coliform	Monthly at 12 sites	0-2	absent	Yes	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or E.coli	Monthly at 12 sites	absent	--	No	Human and animal fecal waste

REGULATED CONTAMINANT RESULTS

Substance	Highest Level Allowed (MCL)	Ideal Level (MCLG)	Concentration Range Detected	Maximum Concentration Detected	Average Detected	Sampling Date	Violation (Yes/No)	Typical Source
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS								
Nitrate (mg/L)	10	10	<0.4 to 2.5	2.5	1.2	5/26/10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, and erosion of natural deposits
Barium (mg/L)	0.002	0	<0.0003	<0.0003	NA	9/15/10	No	Rocket propellants, fireworks, munitions, flares, blasting agents
Substance	Highest Level Allowed (MCL)	Ideal Level (MCLG)	Concentration Range Detected	Maximum Concentration Detected	Average Detected	Sampling Date	Violation (Yes/No)	Typical Source

RADIONUCLIDES								
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	15 pCi/L	0	0.7 +/- 0.7 to 2.6 +/- 1.2	2.6	1.44	6/22/09	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium-226+228 (pCi/L)	5 pCi/L	0	0.55 to 3.53	3.53	1.59	6/22/09	No	Erosion of natural deposits

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT RESULTS:

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.

Substance	Date(s) Collected	Result or Range Detected	Average Detected	SMCL	ORSG	Possible Source
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS						
Sodium* (mg/L)	3/29/10	58.8 to 71.1	64.5	---	20	Natural sources; runoff from use as salt on roadways; by-product of treatment process
Sulfate (mg/L)	7/1/08	9.6 to 16	12.52	250	---	Natural sources

*Sodium sensitive individuals, such as those experiencing hypertension, kidney failure, or congestive heart failure, should be aware of the levels of sodium in their drinking water where exposures are being carefully controlled.

SECTION 7 – HEALTH EFFECTS

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 Boylston Water District 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>.

Our water system recently violated a drinking water standard. A total of two (2) samples collected from our system in November 2010 showed the presence of total coliform bacteria. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) or standard is that no more than one (1) sample per month may do so. Although this incident was not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we did to evaluate this situation.

We routinely monitor for drinking water contaminants. On November 15, 2010 the District collected 17 routine samples for total coliform bacteria from the groundwater sources and from locations in the distribution system. On November 19, 2010 the District was notified by the laboratory that one of the samples indicated the presence of total coliform bacteria at the Stiles Road water tank. The District immediately collected additional samples and notified MassDEP of the situation. One of the three subsequent samples also tested positive for total coliform bacteria. Additional samples were collected on November 22, 2010 and all of these samples tested negative for total coliform bacteria. At this time, the situation was considered resolved. Although we have not detected coliform bacteria in any of the samples collected since the incident, the detection of total coliform bacteria in two samples in one month represents a violation of a drinking water standard and we are required to provide this notice to our customers.

SECTION 8 - WHAT'S NEW

The Boylston Water District remains committed to providing you with the best water quality available. In 2010 the Boylston Water District completed the following improvements:

- The corrosion control chemicals for all Wells were changed from Potassium Hydroxide to Sodium Hydroxide. These changes were made in response to the increasing costs for Potassium Hydroxide.
- The installation of radio read water meters was completed
- An 8-inch diameter water main loop on Sewall Street was completed.

The Boylston Water District is proud to report that last year your drinking water met all applicable health standards regulated by the state and federal government.