CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
2025
RAYNHAM CENTER WATER DISTRICT
Public Water Supply #4245000

PO BOX 160 RAYNHAM MA. 02767

COMMISSIONERS
James Wagner --Chairman
John A. Dolan
Barrett Johnson

SUPERINTENDENT
Jon R. Chase

GENERAL INFORMATION

The main sources of drinking water for the Raynham Center Water District are 9 gravel packed wells located within various areas of the district. Five are located at the Nip Treatment Facility, three at the John P Lynn, and 1 located at the North Main st Treatment facility.
High levels of iron and manganese are removed at all well sites. Three filter plants are capable of treating 3 million gallons per day. Once the iron and manganese has been removed the water is also chlorinated to prevent contamination. The pH is then adjusted to approximately 7.5 to prevent corrosion in the water distribution system.
The day to day operations are overseen by the superintendent, Jon R Chase. He can be reached at 508-824-0020 during regular business hours. If you have any questions about the content of this report, or any other questions or comments, please feel free to contact him at the district office.
The Source Water Assessment and Protection (SWAP) report is available at the district office. This report assesses the susceptibility of our wells due to potential contamination by microbiological pathogens and chemicals. The overall susceptibility to contamination was rated as high due to the fact there is filling station located in the Gushee Pond-Lake Nip Zone II area.

WATER QUALITY INFORMATION

The Raynham Center Water District is committed to supplying you with safe, clean, dependable drinking water 24 hours per day, 365 days per year. The Raynham Center Water District met all federal and state requirements for water quality in the year 2025. If you have any suggestions or complaints, or would like to discuss anything pertaining to the water district please call the office at 508-824-0020.

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, 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.

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 Raynham Center 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.

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 the water is unsafe. Call EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline @ 1-800-426-4791 for more information about contaminants and potential health effects.

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 and human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water before treatment include; *microbial contaminants*, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.

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 the water treatment system. When this occurs, we are required to conduct an assessment to identify any problems and to correct any problems that were found during the assessment.

Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from 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 and residential uses. Radioactive contaminants are naturally occurring

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, stormwater runoff, and septic systems.

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

Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS), are caused by discharges and emissions from industrial and manufacturing sources associated with the production or use of these PFAS, including production of moisture and oil resistant coatings on fabrics and other materials. Additional sources include the use and disposal of products containing these PFAS, such as fire-fighting foams.

In order to insure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. We treat our water according to EPA regulations. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

Cross Connections

A cross connection is a connection between a drinking water pipe and a polluted source. The pollution can come from your own home. For instance, you're going to spray fertilizer on your lawn. You hook up your hose to the sprayer that contains the fertilizer. If the water pressure drops (say because of the use of a fire hydrant) when the hose is connected to the fertilizer, the fertilizer may be sucked back into the drinking water pipes through the hose attachment. Using an attachment on your hose called a backflow-prevention device can prevent this problem.

The Raynham Center Water District recommends the installation of backflow prevention devices, such as low cost hose bib vacuum breaker, for all inside and outside hose connections. You can purchase these at a plumbing supply store or hardware store.

For additional information on cross connections and on the status of the districts cross connection control program please contact Belcher Stanley III at the district office.

WATER SAMPLING RESULTS 2021

Volatile Organics	Date Taken	Highest reading	MCL	Detection Limit	Range detected	violation		**Typical Cause of Contamination**
Chloroform (ppb)	2025	18.9		.5	.6– 18.9	N		By-product of drinking water chlorination
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	2025	6.7		.5	.9 – 6.7	N		By-product of drinking water chlorination
Bromoform (ppb)	2025	ND		.5	ND	N		By-product of drinking water chlorination
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	2025	1.9		.5	.9 – 1.9	N		By-product of drinking water chlorination

Other Contaminants		Date taken	Highest Reading	MCL	MDL	Range	Violation		Typical Cause of Contamination
Perchlorate	(ppb)	2025	.53	2.0	.012	.12 - ..53	N		Flares, Fireworks, Batteries, naturally occurring
Manganese	(ppm)	2025	ND	.05	.005	ND	N		Naturally Occurring in found in soils, ground and surface waters
Sodium	(ppm)	2025	104		.02	52.1-104	N		Erosion of natural deposits and runoff
Nitrates	(ppm)	2025	.39	10	.5	.26 - .38	N		Fertilizer runoff

PCE's

Tetrachloroethylene	(ppb)	2025	1.4	5	.5	ND-1.4	N	10	Vinyl lining in older water mains

Radionuclides

Gross Alpha	(pCi/l)	2021	2.0	15	1.5	1.7 – 2.0	N	0	Naturally occurring, erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection By Products	Collected	RAA ug/l	Range Low-High ug/l	MCL ug/l	Violation Y or N	Source(s)
Total Trihalomethane (TTHM)	2025	64	43 - 98	80	Y	By product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2025	27	5 - 40	60	N	By product of drinking water disinfection

Disinfectants	Collected	Annual Average	Monthly Range	MRDL	MRDL G	Violation Y or N	Source(s)
Total Chlorine (RAA) 2025	Monthly	.296 mg/l	.203 to .483	4	4	N	Water Additive used to control microbes

Regulated - Per and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS)

Regulated Contaminant	Date(s) Collected	Result or Range	Quarterly Average	MCL	Violation	Possible Sources	Health Effects
PFAS6 (ng/l)	2025	3 to 25	8	20	No	Discharges and emissions from industrial and manufacturing sources associated with the production or use of these PFAS, including production of moisture and oil resistant coatings on fabrics and other materials. Additional sources include the use and disposal of products containing these PFAS, such as fire-fighting foams.	Some people who drink water containing these PFAS in excess of the MCL may experience certain adverse effects. These could include effects on the liver, blood, immune system, thyroid, and fetal development. These PFAS may also elevate the risk of certain cancers.

USEPA Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule - 5 (UCMR-5)

Unregulated Contaminant	Date Collected	MCL	Average ng/l	Range detected ng/l
PFOA Perfluorooctanoic acid	2025	4	17.0	0 – 92.0
PFOS Perfluorooctane Sulfonic Acid	2025	4	ND	ND
PFBS Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid	2025	-	4.3	0 – 18.2
PFNA Perfluorononanoic Acid	2025	10	ND	ND
PFHxS Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid	2025	10	0.5	0 – 3.2
HFPO-DA Hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid	2025	10	ND	ND
LITHIUM	2025	2	ND	ND

Lead and Copper	Date Collected	AL	MCLG	90th Percentile	Sites Above AL	Number Samples	Violation	Typical Source
Lead (ppb)	2023	.015	0	.008	0	30	N	Household plumbing
Copper (ppm)	2023	1.3	1.3	.74	0	30	N	Household plumbing

Terms and Abbreviations

ppb (…parts per billion **ppt** … parts per trillion **ng/l**…nanogram per liter **TT….** Treatment Technique
ppm…Parts per million **ND**… Not detected **RAA**…Running Annual Average
SMCL….. Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level
MCL…Maximum containment level. The highest allowable level
MDL…Minimum Detection Limit. Lowest Measurable limit
MCLG…Maximum containment level goal. The level of a contaminant below which there is no known health risk.
AL…Action level. The concentration of a contaminant which when exceeded triggers treatment or other requirements.
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 (ex. Chlorine, chloramines, chlorine dioxide)
MRDLG---Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal---The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known of expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
pCi/l---picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

About Lead in Drinking Water

Due to the increased awareness concerning lead in drinking water we at the Raynham Center Water District would like to reassure our customers that the District is in compliance with all State and Federal drinking water standards concerning lead and copper.

To address lead in drinking water, all public water systems were required to develop and maintain an inventory of service line materials by October 16, 2024. The Raynham Center Water District has developed a service line inventory which was submitted to DEP. This inventory has confirmed most of the material types by location and that the district does not have any lead service lines (LSL). The district will continue to update our data base as we confirm material types. The lead service inventory may be found on the water department website http://raynhamcenterwater.com/pws.html. Residents can look up their service by simply entering their address it will display your home and material.

There are no lead service lines located within the Raynham Center Water District distribution system.
If you have any questions or concerns on this or any other matter, please do not hesitate to call the district office at 508-824-0020.

About Manganese

Manganese is a naturally occurring mineral found in rocks, soil, 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 United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and MassDEP have set an aesthetics-based Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL) for manganese of 50 ug/L (micrograms per liter), or 50 parts per billion (ppb). In addition, MassDEP's Office of Research and Standards (ORS) has set a drinking-water guideline for manganese (ORSG), which closely follows the EPA public health advisory for manganese. Drinking water may naturally have manganese, and when concentrations are greater than 50 ug/L, the water may be discolored and taste bad. Over a lifetime, the EPA recommends that people limit their consumption of water with levels over 1,000 ug/L, primarily due to concerns about the possible neurological effects. Children up to one year of age should not be given water with manganese concentrations over 300 ug/L, nor should formula for infants be made with that water for longer than 10 days. The ORSG differs from the EPA's health advisory because it expands the age group to which a lower manganese concentration applies from children less than six months of age to children up to one year of age to address concerns about children's susceptibility to manganese toxicity

Per and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) exceedance Update

In August of 2022 the Gushee well #3 and Lake Nip well #2 exceeded the Quarterly MMCL of 20 ng/l. Residents were all notified by mail of the exceedance as required by the Mass Department of Environmental Protection (DEP). With water restrictions and taking the wells off line that were found to be contributing to the problem, PFAS levels we back to below the Quarterly MCL by September of 2022. The District continues to monitor PFAS levels on a Monthly basis at the Gushee wellfield and Quarterly at the Lake Nip treatment facility and the North Main Street treatment facility.

Elevated Disinfection Byproducts at Raynham Center Water District

Our water system exceeded a drinking water standard, or maximum contaminant level (MCL), for a water disinfection byproduct (DBP). Test results came from routine monitoring of the drinking water from 2nd Qtr of 2025.
The level of total trihalomethane (TTHM) averaged at our system's 33 Sandy Hill Rd was 83 micrograms per liter ug/L and 981 Pine St was at 83 ug/L. The standard is 80 ug/L for TTHM. The district switched from annual to quarterly sampling as required by DEP. In the short term the district has made operational changes to help bring the TTHM levels down. The district is working with its consulting engineer to find the source and permanent solution.

Treatment Facility Construction Update

In August 2024 the District has awarded a contract and construction began on the new treatment facilities at the John P Lynn and Lake Nip treatment plants. These treatment systems will allow the District to resume use of all its water sources. Residents will be notified before the closed sources are put back on line per DEP requirements. In September 2024, construction of the new treatment Facilities began. As of March 2026, both locations are about 60% complete. Substantial Completion of the facilities is expected in December of 2026 with final equipment testing in January 2027.

These treatment systems will allow the District to resume use of all its water sources. Residents will be notified before the closed sources are put back on line per DEP requirements.

About Per and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS)

Per and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a group of manufactured chemicals used worldwide since the 1950s to make fluoropolymer coatings and products that resist heat, oil, stains, grease, and water. During production and use, PFAS can migrate into the soil, water, and air. Most PFAS do not break down; they remain in the environment, ultimately finding their way into drinking water. Because of their widespread use and their persistence in the environment, PFAS are found all over the world at low levels. Some PFAS can build up in people and animals with repeated exposure over time. The most commonly studied PFAS are perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS). PFOA and PFOS have been phased out of production and use in the United States, but other countries may still manufacture and use

them. Some products that may contain PFAS include: • Some grease-resistant paper, fast food containers/wrappers, microwave popcorn bags, pizza boxes • Nonstick cookware • Stain-resistant coatings used on carpets, upholstery, and other fabrics • Water-resistant clothing • Personal care products (shampoo, dental floss) and cosmetics (nail polish, eye makeup) • Cleaning products • Paints, varnishes, and sealants Even though recent efforts to remove PFAS have reduced the likelihood of exposure, some products may still contain them. If you have questions or concerns about products you use in your home, contact the Consumer Product Safety Commission at (800) 638-2772. For a more detailed discussion on PFAS, please visit https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/pfas/index.html.

About Cross Connections

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 (back pressure). 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 (back siphonage). Outside water taps and garden hoses tend to be the most common source of cross-connection contaminations 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.

Annual Sprinkling Restrictions

Beginning May 1, 2026 through September 30, 2026

Outdoor Lawn watering will be allowed mornings from 5AM to 9AM based on the ODD/EVEN street addresses. ODD days will begin on May 1. Hand held hoses will be allowed anytime. Water restrictions may be reduced depending on Mass DEP drought restrictions.