

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
2013
RAYNHAM CENTER WATER DISTRICT
Public Water Supply #4245000

PO BOX 160

RAYNHAM MA. 02767

COMMISSIONERS
Frank Cabral Jr. --- Chairman
John P. Lynn Jr.
John A. Dolan

SUPERINTENDENT
William M. Ward

GENERAL INFORMATION

The main sources of drinking water for the Raynham Center Water District are gravel packed wells located within various areas of the district.

High levels of iron and manganese are removed at all well sites. Three filter plants are capable of treating 4 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 7.6 to prevent corrosion in the water distribution system.

The Board of Water Commissioners meet on the second Monday of each month, at 6 PM in the Water District Office located at 280 Pleasant Street. These meetings are open to the public and residents are encouraged to attend.

The day to day operations are overseen by the superintendent, William M. Ward. 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 a 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 2013. 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.

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.

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 Bruce Ellis Jr. at the district office.

WATER SAMPLING RESULTS 2013

Volatile Organics	Highest reading	MCL	Detection Limit	Range detected	violation	MCLG	Typical Cause of Contamination
TTHM'S Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	24.8	80	.5	24.1—24.8	N		By-product of drinking water chlorination
Halocetic Acids (ppb)	1.8	60	.5	ND—1.8	N		By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chloroform (ppb)	8.8		.5	1.4—8.8	N		By-product of drinking water chlorination
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	19.8		.5	3.1—19.8	N		By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorodibromomethane (ppb)	6.1		.5	1.6—6.1	N		By-product of drinking water chlorination
Perchlorate (ppb)	.40	2.0	.012	.14--.40	N	Na	Flares, Fireworks, Batteries, naturally occurring
Sodium (ppm)	58.6	20	.02	47-58.6	N		Erosion of natural deposits and runoff
Nitrates (ppm)	.91	10	.5	.31--.91	N	10	Fertilizer runoff

PCE's

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

Lake Nip Treatment Plant (raw)	3	Na	0	ND----3	Y	0	Naturally present in the environment
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Radionuclides

Gross Alpha (pCi/l)	1.7	15	1.0	1.25--1.7	N	0	Naturally occurring, erosion of natural deposits
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Disinfectants/Chlorine (RAA)	.13 mg/l	4.0	0	ND--.44	N	4	Water Supply Chlorination
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Lead and Copper

	AL	MCLG	90 th percentile	sites above AL	# samples	Violation	Typical Source
Lead (ppb)	15	0	.003	0	20	N	Household plumbing
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	.250	0	20	N	Household plumbing

Terms and Abbreviations

Ppb...parts per billion or micrograms per liter

ND... None detected

RAA...Running Annual Average

Ppm...Parts per million

MCL...Maximum containment level. The highest allowable level

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)

Lake Nip Treatment Plant

In July of 2013 the Lake Nip Treatment Plant, in a routine sample showed the presence of *fecal coliform* in the **RAW** water. At no time did the contaminated water enter the distribution system. The plant was immediately taken off line and remained off line until the chlorination system was improved to what is known as 4 log treatment. No bacteria have been detected since then and the plant continues to run with no problems. If you have any questions on this matter please contact the office at 508-824-0020.

Sprinkling Restrictions

Beginning May 1, 2014

ODD-EVEN SPRINKLING RESTRICTIONS

ODD numbered residences on **ODD** numbered calendar days

EVEN numbered residences on **EVEN** numbered calendar days

Restrictions run to September 30, 2014