



2010



# SUDBURY WATER DISTRICT

## 13th Annual Water Quality Report

PWS ID NO 3288000



### SUDBURY WATER DISTRICT

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### WHY AM I RECEIVING THIS REPORT?

In 1996, the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act mandated all community drinking water systems to prepare and distribute annually to their customers Consumer Confidence Reports (CCRs). In compliance with these regulations, the Sudbury Water District is pleased to present our thirteenth annual Water Quality Report; a snapshot of the drinking water quality provided to you last year.

Included are important details about where your water comes from, what it contains and how it compares to state and federal standards. We are committed to providing you with this information because informed customers are our best allies.

Additional copies of this report are available at our business office  
(199 Raymond Road) or by downloading a PDF version at

[www.sudburywater.com](http://www.sudburywater.com)





WHO DO I CONTACT IF I HAVE CONCERNS ABOUT MY LOCAL DRINKING WATER?

Sudbury Water District is staffed by five field personnel and three office staff, all of whom are dedicated to bringing into your home the highest quality of drinking water. Office and field personnel are available weekdays between 9 a.m. and 4 p.m. to meet and address public supply needs. Questions or concerns about your drinking water? Contact (978-443-6602) during regular business hours or log on to our website, [www.sudburywater.com](http://www.sudburywater.com), a useful and informative tool updated regularly to include our most recent water quality tests, answers to frequently asked questions, explanations of rates, fees and links to pay your water bill online or register as an email subscriber. Superintendent Al Renzi is also available during regular business hours. Arrangements to discuss matters in person with Al may be made by contacting our business office or emailing Al directly at [arenzi@sudburywater.com](mailto:arenzi@sudburywater.com). Although office hours are limited, the District always has an experienced field technician on-call, 365 days a year, for emergency and after hours matters. Should you experience or observe a water emergency after business hours, simply contact the Sudbury Police or Fire Department. Either will page and dispatch our on-call technician to address the matter.



ARE THERE OPPORTUNITIES FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION?

The Board of Water Commissioners meets bi-weekly at 5 p.m. at the District business office (199 Raymond Road) to discuss and vote on issues concerning your drinking water supply. Superintendent Renzi keeps the Commissioners up-to-date on current projects and developing situations. You are invited to participate in this public forum and become more knowledgeable about your drinking water, as well as bring your concerns to the attention of the Commissioners and the Superintendent. Contact the office of the Water District (978-443-6602) to obtain the scheduled meeting dates.

WHERE DOES MY WATER COME FROM?

Sudbury's water is obtained from nine gravel packed ground wells located in three separate aquifers; these aquifers are known as Raymond Road, Hop Brook and Great Meadow. We also have four storage tanks located throughout the town, with a storage capacity ranging from 0.35 to 3.0 million gallons and totaling 6.35 million gallons. Your water is provided by the following sources:

| Source Name    | Mass DEP Source ID # | Source Type | Location of Source |
|----------------|----------------------|-------------|--------------------|
| GP Well No. 2A | 3288000-02G          | Groundwater | Raymond Road       |
| GP Well No. 3A | 3288000-11G          | Groundwater | Pratt's Mill Road  |
| GP Well No. 4  | 3288000-04G          | Groundwater | Warren Road        |
| GP Well No. 5  | 3288000-05G          | Groundwater | North Road         |
| GP Well No. 6  | 3288000-06G          | Groundwater | Raymond Road       |
| GP Well No. 7  | 3288000-07G          | Groundwater | Nobscot Road       |
| GP Well No. 8  | 3288000-08G          | Groundwater | Pratt's Mill Road  |
| GP Well No. 9  | 3288000-09G          | Groundwater | Raymond Road       |
| GP Well No. 10 | 3288000-10G          | Groundwater | Pratt's Mill Road  |

IS MY WATER TREATED?

Our water system makes every effort to provide you with safe and pure drinking water. To improve the quality of the water delivered to you, we treat it to remove several contaminants:

We add disinfectant to protect you against microbial contaminants; we add fluoride to the water to aid in dental health and hygiene; we aerate and filter the water to remove volatile organic contaminants; we filter the water to reduce levels of iron and manganese and we chemically neutralize the water.

As there are variations in the water quality among our nine sources, treatment systems are designed to specifically address the type and amount of contaminants present at each site. Following treatment, water is pumped to elevated storage tanks for distribution to your home. When tanks are full, the pumps at the wells shut off and water is fed to customers from the tanks. As soon as demand brings tank levels to the "start" level, the pumps restart and the cycle begins again. In order to perform scheduled and emergency maintenance operations, the specific wells selected to be in service at any time will vary. Therefore, the water delivered to your home does not necessarily originate at a single point but rather is a blend of a number of our wells.



HOW ARE THESE SOURCES PROTECTED?

In 2002, the DEP prepared a Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) Report for our water supply source(s). This report assesses the susceptibility of public water supplies: The Zone I for our wells is a 400 foot radius around the wellhead. Massachusetts Drinking Water Regulations (310 CMR 22.00 Drinking Water) requires public water suppliers to own or control the Zone I through a conservation restriction. Only water supply activities are allowed in the Zone I. However, many public water supplies were developed prior to the DEP's regulations and contain non-water supply activities such as homes, recreation fields and public roads. The DEP's findings are based on Well No. 5, where there appears to be agriculture in the extreme western portion of Zone I. Also, North Road (Rte. 117) cuts through the northern section of the Zone. Additional findings in the SWAP are: all of our wells are located in aquifers with a high vulnerability to contamination due to the absence of hydrogeologic barriers (clay) that can prevent contamination migration. The Zone IIs for Sudbury are a mixture primarily of residential, forest, wetlands and land uses with a small portion consisting of other uses such as recreation, agriculture, commercial and light industry. The District employs corrective actions by continuing to work with local and state offices for the promotion of good practices on land contained within our Zone I and Zone II areas. The DEP has commended the District for taking an active role in promoting source protection measures in the water supply protection areas through adopting land use controls that meet the DEP's Drinking Water Regulations and partnering with the Town of Sudbury to study the feasibility of sewerage the commercial section of Route 20.

A complete SWAP Report is available at the District office at 199 Raymond Road (978-443-6602) or can be viewed on-line at [www.mass.gov/dep/water/drinking/swapreps.htm](http://www.mass.gov/dep/water/drinking/swapreps.htm).

**Substances found in drinking water:** 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. It 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, may come from sewage and treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife. Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals can be naturally occurring or resulting from urban storm water 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 storm water runoff and residential uses. Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial process and petroleum production, and may also, come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff and septic systems. Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

2010 TESTING SCHEDULE

| Contaminant                 | No. of Samples |   |
|-----------------------------|----------------|---|
| Bacteria                    | 314            | In addition to the required number of samples listed, several additional samples were collected throughout 2010 as part of our quality control program. |
| Nitrate                     | 6              |   |
| Trihalomethanes             | 20             |   |
| Synthetic Organic Compounds | 4              |   |
| Volatile Organic Compounds  | 21             |   |
| Fluoride                    | 11             |   |
| Lead & Copper               | 83             |   |
| Haloacetic Acids            | 20             |   |
| Total Suspended Solids      | 65             |   |
| Sodium                      | 3              |   |
| Secondary Contaminants      | 4              | A total of 2,630 tests were performed during the year.  |
| Inorganics                  | 5              |   |
| Perchlorate                 | 4              |   |
| Pesticides                  | 3              |   |
| Herbicides                  | 3              |   |
| Semi-volatiles              | 3              | The results of these tests are discussed in this report.  |
| Aldicarbs                   | 3              |   |
| Total                       | 572            |   |

FURTHER INFORMATION CONCERNING SAFE DRINKING WATER

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Department of Environmental Protection (MassDEP) 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).

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 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) contain guidelines on lowering the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

MINIMIZING LEAD EXPOSURE

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. Sudbury Water District is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in residential 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>.

HELP PREVENT BACKFLOW CONTAMINATION

A cross connection is a connection between a drinking water pipe and a non-approved source. Did you know that contamination can come from your own home? For instance, you're going to spray fertilizer on your lawn and you attach your hose to the sprayer that contains the fertilizer. If the water pressure drops when the hose is connected to the fertilizer, the fertilizer could be sucked back into the drinking water pipes through the hose. Using an attachment on your hose called a backflow prevention device can prevent this problem. We recommend the installation of backflow prevention devices, such as a low cost hose bib vacuum breaker, for all inside and outside hose connections. They can be purchased at any hardware or plumbing supply store and at the Sudbury Water District business office.

FINAL WORD

It is our hope you find this report and the following tables informative, allowing you the opportunity to become familiar with your public water supply. Your Commissioners and District employees strive to achieve the highest quality drinking water together with outstanding customer service. Questions, comments or concerns may be addressed by contacting (978-443-6602).

WHAT DOES THIS DATA REPRESENT?

The water quality information presented in the following table(s) is from the most recent round of testing done in accordance with the 1996 Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments. All data shown was collected during the last calendar year unless otherwise noted.

| Regulated Contaminants are those for which the EPA has set legal limits on the levels allowed in drinking water. The limits reflect both the level that protects human health and the level that water systems can achieve using the best available technology. |                   |  |                |             |                      |                                 |   |
|---|-------------------|--|----------------|-------------|----------------------|---------------------------------|---|
| Lead & Copper Contaminant   | Date(s) Collected | 90th Percentile                                    | Action Level   | MCLG        | No. of Sites Sampled | No. of Sites Above Action Level | Possible Source(s) of Contamination   |
| Lead (ppb)  | 09/14-09/15/10    | 0.005  | 15             | 0           | 30                   | 0                               | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits  |
| Copper (ppm)  | 09/14-09/16/10    | 0.270  | 1.3            | 1.3         | 30                   | 0                               | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives                              |
| Inorganic Contaminant   | Date(s) Collected | Highest Result or Highest Running Average Detected | Range Detected | MCL or MRDL | MCLG or MRDLG        | Violation (Yes/No)              | Possible Source(s) of Contamination   |
| Arsenic (ppb)   | 05/21/09          | 0.002  | ND-0.002       | 10          | ----                 | No                              | Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes                              |
| Barium (ppm)  | 05/21/09          | 0.048  | 0.006-0.048    | 2           | 2                    | No                              | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits  |
| Cadmium (ppb)   | 05/21/09          | 0.0003   | ND-0.0003      | 5           | 5                    | No                              | Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints |
| *Fluoride (ppm)   | 10/05/10          | 1.2  | 0.57-1.2       | 4           | 4                    | No                              | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories           |
| Nitrate (ppm)   | 05/04/10          | 4.3  | 0.7-4.3        | 10          | 10                   | No                              | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits   |
| Perchlorate   | 07/13/10          | 0.21   | 0.15-0.21      | 2           | ----                 | No                              | Rocket propellants, fireworks, munitions, flares, blasting agents   |
| Selenium (ppb)  | 05/21/09          | 0.003  | 0.002-0.003    | 50          | 50                   | No                              | Discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines  |
| *Fluoride also has a secondary contaminant level (SMCL) of 2 ppm.   |                   |  |                |             |                      |                                 |   |
| Disinfection Byproduct  | Date(s) Collected | Highest Quarterly Running Annual Average           | Range Detected | MCL or MRDL | MCLG or MRDLG        | Violation (Yes/No)              | Possible Source(s) of Contamination   |
| Total Trihalomethanes (ppb) (TTMs)  | Quarterly 2010    | 34.6   | 27.3-34.6      | 80          | ----                 | No                              | Byproduct of drinking water chlorination  |
| Haloacetic Acids (ppb) (HAA5)   | Quarterly 2010    | 11   | 8.85-11        | 60          | ----                 | No                              | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection  |
| Chlorine (ppm) (free, total or combined)  | Monthly 2010      | 0.29   | 0.21-0.29      | 4           | 4                    | No                              | Water additive used to control microbes   |

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

| Inorganic Contaminant        | Date(s) Collected | Range Detected | Average Detected | SMCL | ORSG | Possible Source(s) of Contamination   |
|------------------------------|-------------------|----------------|------------------|------|------|---|
| Sodium (ppm)                 | 03/02/10          | 53-61          | 58.3             | ---- | 20   | Natural sources; runoff from use of salt on roadways; by product of treatment process |
| Sulfate (ppm)                | 07/14/10          | 22-26          | 24               | 250  | ---- | Natural sources   |
| *Other Organic Contaminants  | Date(s) Collected | Range Detected | Average Detected | SMCL |      | Possible Source(s) of Contamination   |
| Bromodichloromethane (ppb)   | Quarterly 2010    | 4.6-8.2        | 6.1              | ---- |      | Byproduct of drinking water   |
| Chloroform (ppb)             | Quarterly 2010    | 4.2-8.5        | 5.9              | ---- |      | Byproduct of drinking water   |
| Dibromodichloromethane (ppb) | Quarterly 2010    | 3              | 3                | ---- |      | Byproduct of drinking water chlorination  |

\*When detected at treatment plant as VOC residuals, not TTHM compliance.

**Secondary Contaminants** are non-mandatory water quality standards. The EPA does not enforce “secondary maximum contamination levels” or SMCL. They are established only as guidelines to assist public water systems in managing their drinking water for aesthetic considerations such as taste, color and odor. These contaminants are not considered to present a risk to human health at the SMCL.

| Secondary Contaminant              | Date(s) Collected | Range Detected | Average Detected | SMCL    | Noticeable Effects Above the Secondary MCL   |
|------------------------------------|-------------------|----------------|------------------|---------|--|
| Chloride (ppm)                     | 07/13/10          | 39-79          | 59               | 250     | Runoff from road de-icing, use of inorganic fertilizers, landfill leachates, septic tank effluents, animal feeds, industrial effluents, irrigation drainage, and seawater intrusion in coastal areas |
| Copper (ppm)                       | 07/13/10          | 0.014          | 0.014            | 1       | Naturally occurring organic material   |
| pH                                 | 07/13/10          | 7.7-8.3        | 8                | 6.5-8.5 | ----   |
| Total Dissolved Solids (ppm) (TDS) | 07/13/10          | 190-540        | 365              | 500     | Erosion of natural deposits  |

|   |   |
|---|---|
| <p><b>ppb:</b> parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/l).</p> <p><b>ppm:</b> parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l).</p> <p><b>ND:</b> None Detected</p> <p><b>----</b>: Not Applicable</p> <p><b>Action Level:</b> The concentration of a contaminant, which if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.</p> <p><b>Lead and Copper 90th Percentile:</b> Nine out of every 10 homes sampled were at or below this level.</p> <p><b>Maximum Contamination Level Goal (MCLG):</b> The level of a contamination in drinking water below, which there is no known or expected risk to health MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.</p> <p><b>Maximum Contamination Level (MCL):</b> 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.</p> | <p><b>Maximum Residual Disinfectant (MRDL):</b> 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).</p> <p><b>Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG):</b> 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.</p> <p><b>Secondary Maximum Contamination Level (SMCL):</b> These standards are developed to protect the aesthetic qualities of drinking water and are not health based.</p> <p><b>Massachusetts Office of Research and Standards Guideline (ORSG):</b> 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.</p> |
|---|---|

Our water system violated drinking water regulations over the past year. Even though these were not emergencies, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we did to correct these situations: Monitoring requirements not met for the Sudbury Water District: (1) Sudbury Water District was required to sample for microscopic particulate analysis at Well 3A in the spring and fall of 2010. This test is used to determine if a well is under the influence of surface water. The spring test was not done. The fall test was completed and showed that the risk of surface water influence was low. The spring test will be done in 2011. Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail. (2) The Sudbury Water District was required to test for Volatile Organic Compounds at all of its wells during the 3rd quarter of 2010. The tests were not done for wells 4 and 5 which were not in use at the time. The samples have since been taken and the results were within DEP guidelines. Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

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