

Annual
WATER
QUALITY
REPORT
Reporting Year 2012



Presented By _____
Tyngsborough Water District

PWS ID#: 3301000

There When You Need Us

We are once again proud to present our annual water quality report covering all testing performed between January 1 and December 31, 2012. Over the years, we have dedicated ourselves to producing drinking water that meets all state and federal standards. We continually strive to adopt new methods for delivering the best-quality drinking water to you. As new challenges to drinking water safety emerge, we remain vigilant in meeting the goals of source water protection, water conservation, and community education while continuing to serve the needs of all our water users.

Please remember that we are always available to assist you should you ever have any questions or concerns about your water.

Community Participation

You are invited to participate in our public forum and voice your concerns about your drinking water. We meet the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of each month beginning at 7 p.m. at our office at 87 Progress Avenue, Unit Two.

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) prescribe 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 stormwater 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 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 which may also come from gas stations, urban stormwater 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.

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 we 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/safewater/lead.

Where Does My Water Come From?

Our water is purchased from three places:
The City of Lowell, water treatment facility that treats and filters water from the Merrimack River.

The Dracut Water Supply District, that furnishes water from the Frost Road well field in Tyngsborough.

Pennichuck Water, water treatment facility that treats and filters water from the Merrimack River & Pennichuck Brook.

The Benefits of Fluoridation

Fluoride is a naturally occurring element in many water supplies in trace amounts. In our system, the fluoride level is adjusted to an optimal level averaging one part per million (ppm) to improve oral health in children. At this level, it is safe, odorless, colorless, and tasteless. There are over 3.9 million people in 140 Massachusetts water systems and 184 million people in the U.S. who receive the health and economic benefits of fluoridation.

QUESTIONS?

For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please call Dale Thompson, Tyngsborough Water District Superintendent, at (978) 649-4577.

Tap vs. Bottled

Thanks in part to aggressive marketing, the bottled water industry has successfully convinced us all that water purchased in bottles is a healthier alternative to tap water. However, according to a four-year study conducted by the Natural Resources Defense Council, bottled water is not necessarily cleaner or safer than most tap water. In fact, about 25 percent of bottled water is actually just bottled tap water (40 percent, according to government estimates).

The Food and Drug Administration is responsible for regulating bottled water, but these rules allow for less rigorous testing and purity standards than those required by the U.S. EPA for community tap water. For instance, the high mineral content of some bottled waters makes them unsuitable for babies and young children. Furthermore, the FDA completely exempts bottled water that's packaged and sold within the same state, which accounts for about 70 percent of all bottled water sold in the United States.

People spend 10,000 times more per gallon for bottled water than they typically do for tap water. If you get your recommended eight glasses a day from bottled water, you could spend up to \$1,400 annually. The same amount of tap water would cost about 49 cents. Even if you installed a filter device on your tap, your annual expenditure would be far less than what you'd pay for bottled water.

For a detailed discussion on the NRDC study results, check out their Web site at www.nrdc.org/water/drinking/bw/exesum.asp.

Fact *or* Fiction

Water treatment began as a way to remove disease-causing agents. *(Fiction: It was only in the 1950s that scientists began to suspect that water might carry diseases. Although earlier treatment of water could make the water safer, it was mainly done merely to improve the taste, smell, or appearance of the water.)*

About half of the world's water supply is available for drinking. *(Fiction: If all the world's water were fit into a gallon jug, the fresh water available for us to use would equal only about one tablespoon.)*

Due to its unique nature, water boils at the same temperature anywhere on the planet. *(Fiction: At sea level, water boils at 212 degrees Fahrenheit, but on top of Mt. Everest, water boils at 154 degrees.)*

Water regulates the temperature of the Earth. *(Fact: As in the human body, the water in our oceans, lakes, and streams plays a major role in regulating planetary temperatures.)*

The Mississippi River is longer than the Amazon River. *(Fiction: At 3,902 miles the Mississippi River is not as long as the Amazon River, which flows for 4,000 miles.)*

Forty trillion gallons of water a day are carried in the atmosphere across the United States. *(Fact: Forty percent of the atmosphere's moisture content falls as precipitation each day.)*

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 all industrial, commercial, and institutional facilities in the service area to make sure that all potential cross-connections are identified and eliminated or protected by a backflow preventer. We also inspect and test each backflow preventer to make sure that it is providing maximum protection.

For more information, review the Cross-Connection Control Manual from the U.S. EPA's Web site at <http://water.epa.gov/infrastructure/drinkingwater/pws/crossconnectioncontrol/index.cfm>. You can also call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Sampling Results

During the past year, we have taken hundreds of water samples in order to determine the presence of any radioactive, biological, inorganic, volatile organic, or synthetic organic contaminants. The tables below show only those contaminants that were detected in the water. The state requires us to monitor for certain substances less often 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.

REGULATED SUBSTANCES													
				Tyngsborough Water District		The City of Lowell		Pennichuck Water		Dracut Water Supply District			
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG [MRDLG]	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Chlorine (ppm)	2012	[4]	[4]	0.66	0.02–0.66	0.97	0.42–0.97	1.4	ND–1.4	NA	NA	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorite (ppm)	2012	1	0.8	NA	NA	0.50	0.21–0.50	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Fluoride (ppm)	2012	4	4	NA	NA	1.17	0.88–1.17	NA	NA	1.4	ND–1.4	No	Water additive that promotes strong teeth
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	2012	15	0	NA	NA	0.5(+/-1.1)	NA	NA	NA	0.4 ³	ND–0.7 ³	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Haloacetic Acids [HAAs] (ppb)	2012	60	NA	19.2	5.1–19.2	20.7	ND–20.7	25	5.9–25	15 ¹	ND–15 ¹	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Nitrate (ppm)	2012	10	10	NA	NA	0.34	NA	0.54	ND–0.54	0.97	ND–0.97	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 & 228 (pCi/L)	2007	5	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.6	ND–0.6	NA	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 (pCi/L)	2011	5	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.2	ND–0.2	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228 (pCi/L)	2012	5	0	NA	NA	0.1(+/-0.6)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	2012	80	NA	66.6	24.4–66.6	50.0	0.50–50.0	59	7.7–59	50.0 ¹	ND–50.0 ¹	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Organic Carbon (ppm)	2012	TT	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.7	1.0–1.7	NA	NA	No	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity ² (NTU)	2012	TT	NA	NA	NA	0.17	0.06–0.17	0.19	ND–0.19	NA	NA	No	Soil runoff
Turbidity (Lowest monthly percent of samples meeting limit)	2012	TT	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	100%	NA	NA	NA	No	Soil runoff

Tap water samples were 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)	2011	1.3	1.3	0.141	0/20	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

SECONDARY SUBSTANCES										
				The City of Lowell		Dracut Water Supply District				
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	SMCL	MCLG	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE	
Manganese ⁴ (ppb)	2012	50	NA	NA	NA	218	105–218	No	Leaching from natural deposits	
pH (Units)	2012	6.5–8.5	NA	8.3	7.5–8.3	NA	NA	No	Naturally occurring	
Sulfate (ppm)	2012	250	NA	5.0	5.0–5.0	14.6	ND–14.6	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes	

UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES⁵

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	The City of Lowell		Pennichuck Water		Dracut Water Supply District		TYPICAL SOURCE
		AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	2012	7.3	2.2–7.3	NA	NA	NA	NA	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorodibromomethane (ppb)	2012	2.5	ND–2.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chloroform (ppb)	2012	15.1	3.9–15.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Radon (pCi/L)	2008	NA	NA	654	ND–654	NA	NA	Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	2012	34.3	NA	42.3	35.7–48.9	32.9	ND–32.9	Erosion of natural deposits; Road salt and water treatment chemicals

¹ Sampled in 2008.

² Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. It is monitored because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of the filtration system.

³ Sampled in 2011.

⁴ The U.S. EPA and MA DEP have set a health advisory level for manganese at 300 ppb.

⁵ 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 the 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.

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

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.

NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Units): Measurement of the clarity, or turbidity, of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

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).

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