

A high-speed photograph of water splashing, creating a dynamic and refreshing background. The water is captured in mid-air, with numerous droplets and a large splash at the bottom. The color is a vibrant, clear blue.

ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

REPORTING YEAR 2019



Presented By
Tyngsborough Water District

Our Mission Continues

We are once again pleased to present our annual water quality report covering all testing performed between January 1 and December 31, 2019. 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 should you ever have any questions or concerns about your water.

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 0.7 parts 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.

Where Does My Water Come From?

Our water is purchased from:

The City of Lowell's water treatment facility, which treats and filters water from the Merrimack River

Pennichuck Water's water treatment facility, which treats and filters water from the Merrimack River and Pennichuck Brook

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 at (800) 426-4791 or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Source Water Assessment for Pennichuck Water

A Source Water Assessment Plan (SWAP) is now available at the Pennichuck Water office. This plan is an assessment of the delineated area around our listed sources through which contaminants, if present, could migrate and reach our source water. It also includes an inventory of potential sources of contamination within the delineated area, and a determination of the water supply's susceptibility to contamination by the identified potential sources.

Summary of susceptibility factors, Harris Pond Reservoir 7/5/01, Low 6, Medium 3, High 2. Supply Pond / Springs 7/5/01, Low 6, Medium 3, High 2. Merrimack River 10/25/01, Low 2, Medium 4, High 5.

The complete Assessment Report is available for review. For more information, call Matt Day at 800-553-5191 or visit the DES Drinking Water Source Assessment website at <http://des.nh.gov/organization/divisions/water/dwgb/dwspp/dwsap.htm>.

Source Water Assessment for Lowell Regional Water Utility

A Source Water Assessment Plan is available at the Lowell Regional Water Utility office. A susceptibility ranking of high was assigned to this system using the information collected during the assessment by the MADEP. It is important to understand that this susceptibility rating does not imply poor water quality, only the system's potential to become contaminated within the assessment area.

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>.



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.

Substances That Could Be in Water

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (MADEP) 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 that 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 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.

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 2.

Test Results

Our water is monitored for many different kinds of substances on a very strict sampling schedule. Also, the water we deliver must meet specific health standards. Here, we show only those substances that were detected in our water. (A complete list of all our analytical results is available upon request.) Remember that detecting a substance does not mean the water is unsafe to drink; our goal is to keep all detects below their respective maximum allowed levels. We are pleased to report that your drinking water meets or exceeds all federal and state requirements.

The state recommends monitoring 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

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG [MRDLG]	Tyngsborough Water District		Pennichuck Water		Lowell Regional Water Utility		VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
				AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH		
Barium (ppm)	2019	2	2	NA	NA	0.01239	NA	NA	NA	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine (ppm)	2019	[4]	[4]	0.96	0.06–0.96	1.82	0.01–1.82	1.17	0.74–1.17	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorite (ppm)	2019	1	0.8	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.37	0.09–0.37	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	2015	5	0	NA	NA	0.5	NA–0.5	NA	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2019	4	4	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.84	0.51–0.84	No	Water additive that promotes strong teeth
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	2014	15	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.04	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Haloacetic Acids [HAAs] (ppb)	2019	60	NA	18	6.6–18	22.0	5.0–22.0	11.0	3.8–11.0	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Nitrate (ppm)	2019	10	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.214	NA–0.214	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228 (pCi/L)	2014	5	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	-0.20	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	2019	80	NA	73	14–73	45.0	9.0–45.0	47	20–47	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Organic Carbon¹ (ppm)	2019	TT	NA	NA	NA	1.17	ND–1.17	NA	NA	No	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity² (NTU)	2019	TT	NA	NA	NA	0.26	ND–0.26	0.19	0.02–0.19	No	Soil runoff
Turbidity (Lowest monthly percent of samples meeting limit)	2019	TT = 95% of samples meet the limit	NA	NA	NA	100%	NA	100%	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 %ILE)	SITES ABOVE AL/TOTAL SITES	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Copper (ppm)	2017	1.3	1.3	0.062	0/20	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	2017	15	0	2.5	1/20	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

SECONDARY SUBSTANCES

				Tyngsborough Water District		Pennichuck Water		Lowell Regional Water Utility			
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	SMCL	MCLG	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Manganese (ppb)	2018	50	NA	8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Leaching from natural deposits
pH (Units)	2019	6.5-8.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	8.1	7.7-8.1	No	Naturally occurring

UNREGULATED AND OTHER SUBSTANCES ³

				Pennichuck Water		Lowell Regional Water Utility			
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	TYPICAL SOURCE			
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	2019	NA	NA	5.7	1.4-5.7	By-product of drinking water disinfection			
Chloroform (ppb)	2019	NA	NA	14.6	5.8-14.6	By-product of drinking water disinfection			
Perfluorodecanoic Acid (ppt)	2019	NA	NA	0.95	NA	Man-made chemical used in products to make them resistant to stains, grease, heat, and water			
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (ppt)	2019	5.98	NA	NA	NA	Industrial processes; Found in firefighting foam, landfills, wastewater treatment, and septic systems			
Sodium (ppm)	2019	46.4	6.26-46.4	33.0	NA-33.0	Erosion of natural deposits and road salt			
Sulfate (ppm)	2019	NA	NA	3.0	NA-3.0	Mineral and nutrient			

¹ The value reported under Amount Detected for TOC is the lowest ratio between percentage of TOC actually removed to the percentage of TOC required to be removed. A value of greater than 1 indicates that the water system is in compliance with TOC removal requirements. A value of less than 1 indicates a violation of the TOC removal requirements.

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

Definitions

90th %ile: Out of every 10 homes sampled, 9 were at or below this level. This number is compared to the Action Level to determine lead and copper compliance.

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).

ppt (parts per trillion): One part substance per trillion parts water (or nanograms per liter).

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

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