

Groton Water Department

Annual Water Quality Report

Annual Report

Information on Service Provided and Water Delivered in 2014

April 2015

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Superintendent's Message

As your Superintendent of the Groton Water Department (GWD), I am very pleased to provide you, our valued customer, the status of the quality of your drinking water delivered to your household in the calendar year 2014. Our dedicated staff and elected officials have worked tirelessly to provide you with the safest and most reliable source of potable drinking water. Your Water Quality Report contains information on the sources of your drinking water and how it compares to the state of Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (MassDEP) and the federal (USEPA) standards. The GWD continues to meet all of these regulatory requirements. I encourage you to take a few moments to read the report and become familiar with your drinking water quality. Additional information and data can be found on our web site at www.grotonwater.org or you may call our offices at 1-978-448-1122, Monday thru Friday.

Respectfully submitted,

Thomas D. Orcutt



Baddacook Pond Treatment Facility

Water Conservation and Consumption

In 2014, the Groton Water Department received a State Grant from the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) for the Sustainable Water Management Initiative (SWMI) for the "Water Supply Management and Demand Management" of our drinking water system. The extensive report provided the department with specific insight as to how we could potentially operate our pumps more efficiently in order to run the treatment and distribution system. The study looked at our distribution hydraulics as well as water quality and water age in the system. The SWMI grant also provided the department with insight as to how we would comply with the proposed water withdrawal permits for the Town of Groton. The report stress's the need to continue our efforts in water conservation.

Water Consumption and Water Conservation - continued

(continued from page 1) Currently, the Groton Water Department goes to great lengths to be sure we have sufficient supplies to meet our daily peak demands and provide for sufficient fire flows as may be required. Outside water use continues to be an important factor in remaining in compliance with our state permit. Odd/Even outside watering during the prescribed times helps us remain in compliance and also promotes a healthier lawn. Heavy watering once a week may be all your lawn needs in order to promote deeper roots and reduce weeds in your landscaped lawn.

Water System Flushing

Spring and Fall water main flushing also greatly improves the water we deliver to your tap. The staff and I understand that this can be an inconvenience to you during these times, but it is an important bi-annual task we take very seriously. By flushing the water mains in the Spring and Fall, we reduce dirty water during other times of the year. This also reduces our treatment costs and our pumping costs. Please visit our web site at www.grotonwater.org for our Spring or Fall flushing programs.

Where Does My Drinking Water Come From?

Source Name	Source Type	Location of Source
Baddacook Well	Groundwater	On the south shore of Baddacook Pond
Whitney Well #1	Groundwater	On the east shore of Whitney Pond
Whitney Well #2	Groundwater	On the east shore of Whitney Pond

Presently, the water system has over 52.4 miles of water mains, 1,892 water accounts, 375 fire hydrants and three water supply wells: Baddacook Well, Whitney Well #1, and Whitney Well #2. The Whitney Well #2 is considered a redundant back-up well for the main Whitney Well #1. The system's original well at Baddacook Pond (constructed in 1897), still remains in active service today. Water is pumped from our sources to the Chestnut Hill Water Storage tank. This 1.0 million gallon storage tank, constructed in 2005, is at an elevation of 516 feet above mean sea level.

Protecting Our Water Resources

MassDEP has prepared a Source Water Assessment and Protection (SWAP) Report for the water supply sources serving this water system. The SWAP Report assesses the susceptibility of public water supplies to contamination due to land uses and activities in our well recharge areas.

What Is My System's Ranking?

A susceptibility ranking of **moderate** was assigned to our water supply system using the information collected during the assessment by the MassDEP. In the report, MassDEP recommends:

That we constantly monitor and remove all non water-system related activities immediately around our wells; that we maintain a 400-foot radial buffer area around the wells (Zone I) free from pesticide/herbicide use or storage, road salt, or fertilizers.

That we educate residents on ways they can help protect drinking water sources.

That we work with emergency response teams to ensure that they are aware of the storm water drainage in our well recharge area (Zone II) and that they cooperate when responding to spills or accidents.

Where Can I See The SWAP Report?

The complete SWAP Report is available at the Water Department Office and online at www.grotonwater.org, under the "Helpful Contacts" section or @ <http://www.mass.gov/eea/docs/dep/water/drinking/swap/cero/2115000.pdf>. For more information or assistance, please call us at 1-978-448-1122.

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, and 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, which may come from septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

Inorganic contaminants - such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from stormwater runoff or domestic wastewater discharges, and farming.

Pesticides and herbicides - which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, 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 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.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the MassDEP and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) 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 USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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, it is treated with sodium hypochlorite (chlorine) as a preventative disinfectant to guard against microbial contaminants that might enter the distribution system through breaks or leaks. We also treat the water with low levels of potassium hydroxide. This raises the pH of the water to a level that is not corrosive to copper pipes or lead solder joints in household plumbing, thus reducing lead and copper concentrations in your home drinking water (see page 6 for copper and lead information).

The quality of water in our system is constantly monitored by the GWD staff and by MassDEP to determine the effectiveness of existing water treatment and to determine if any additional treatment is required. In 2014, over 500 samples were collected and analyzed at various points in our water supply system.

Water pumped from the Baddacook Pond Well has naturally occurring minerals (iron and manganese) removed through a greensand filtration process. Water pumped from the Whitney Wells #1 and #2 are not filtered through this process, because of their lower concentrations of these minerals.

Fluoride is not added to your drinking water.

Groton's Water is considered "moderately" Hard

Important Definitions

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - 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.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - 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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) - The highest level of a disinfectant (chlorine, chloramines, chlorine dioxide) allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) - The level of a drinking water disinfectant (chlorine, chloramines, chlorine dioxide) 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.

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

90th Percentile - Out of every 10 homes sampled, 9 were at or below this level.

ppm = parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l) **pCi/l** = picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
ppb = parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/l) **ND** = not detected

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

Massachusetts Office of Research and Standards Guideline (ORSG) – 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

Water Quality Testing Results

Does My Drinking Water Meet Current Health Standards?

We are pleased to report that in 2014, your drinking water met all applicable health standards regulated by the MassDEP and the USEPA. We did have one sample for Manganese (a secondary contaminant) that exceeded a state health guideline, but the average for all manganese samples in 2014 was well below the state guideline. Further information about manganese is provided in the Unregulated and Secondary Contaminants section of this report. The GWD received one notice of Non-Compliance in 2014 for failure to collect a second round of sampling for synthetic organic compounds (SOC) at the Baddacook Pond Well in December of 2013. We immediately took that sample, which showed no presence of SOC's. This was not an Emergency, but you, as our valued customer, have the right to know about the monitoring omission. We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific man-made and naturally occurring contaminants on a regular basis, The results of monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During the last quarter of 2013 we did not complete all monitoring of SOC's and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water for that period. If you have questions, please call the GWD office for additional information.

The water quality information presented in the tables is from the most recent round of testing done in accordance with the regulations. All results shown are from the samples collected during the last calendar year unless otherwise noted in the tables. MassDEP has reduced the monitoring requirements for volatile organic contaminants, synthetic organic contaminants, inorganic contaminants and perchlorate at the Whitney Wells and for perchlorate at the Baddacook Pond Well because the sources are not at risk of contamination. The last samples were collected for these contaminants were in 2013 and 2014 and were found to meet all applicable US EPA and MassDEP standards.

Bacteria Sampling Results

Routine monthly sampling conducted at nine different sampling locations in the water distribution system during 2014 have **not** detected the presence of coliform bacteria in any of the test results.

The water quality information presented in the following tables is from the most recent round of testing completed in accordance with MassDEP and US EPA regulations.

Regulated Contaminants Detected

<i>Regulated Contaminant</i>	<i>Date(s) Collected</i>	<i>Highest Detect</i>	<i>Range Detected</i>	<i>MCL</i>	<i>MCLG</i>	<i>Violation (Y/N)</i>	<i>Possible Source(s) of Contamination</i>
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium (ppm)	5/21/12	0.011	0 - 0.11	2	2	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (ppm)	4/7/14	0.52	0.33 - 0.52	10	10	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; Sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Perchlorate (ppb)	8/5/14	0.12	0.06 - 0.12	2	-	N	Rocket propellants, munitions
Radioactive Contaminants							
Gross Alpha (pCi/l)(minus uranium)	5/21/12	4.2	-	15	0	N	Erosion of Natural Deposits

<i>Disinfection Byproducts and Chlorine</i>	<i>Highest Running Annual Average</i>	<i>Range Detected</i>	<i>MCL Or MRDL</i>	<i>MRDL Or MRDLG</i>	<i>Violation (Y/N)</i>	<i>Possible Source(s) of Contamination</i>
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (ppb) (11/17/14)	26	16 - 26	80	--	N	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb) (11/17/14)	5.4	0 - 5.4	60	--	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine (ppm) (monthly)	0.11	0 - 0.33	4	4	N	Water additive used to control microbes

Unregulated and Secondary Contaminants Detected

Unregulated contaminants are those for which there are no established drinking water standards. Monitoring of unregulated contaminants assists regulatory agencies in determining the occurrence of the contaminants in drinking water and helps to determine the need for future regulation.

Manganese - USEPA and MassDEP have established public health advisory levels for manganese to protect against concerns of potential neurological effects.

<i>Unregulated and Secondary Contaminants</i>	<i>Date(s) Collected</i>	<i>Range Detected</i>	<i>Average Detected</i>	<i>SMCL</i>	<i>ORSG</i>	<i>Possible Source(s)</i>
Nickel (ppb)	5/21/12	0-51	17	--	100	Erosion of natural deposits
Manganese* (ppb)	Quarterly	0 - 310	92	50	300	Erosion of natural deposits
Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (ppb) (MTBE)	4/1/13	0.9 - 2.6	1.6	20 - 40	70	Gasoline Additive or from paved asphalt surfaces
Sodium (ppm)	5/21/12	7.3 - 17	12.6	--	20	Natural sources; Runoff from use of salt on roadways
Iron (ppb)	Quarterly	0 - 510	68	300	--	Natural and industrial sources aging infrastructure

Manganese: Manganese is a naturally occurring mineral found in rocks, soil and 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 µg/L (micrograms per liter), or 50 parts per billion. 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 µg/L, the water may be discolored and taste bad. Over a lifetime, the EPA recommends that people drink water with manganese levels less than 300 µg/L and over the short term, EPA recommends that people limit their consumption of water with levels over 1000 µg/L, primarily due to concerns about possible neurological effects. Children up to 1 year of age should not be given water with manganese concentrations over 300 µg/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 6 months of age to children up to 1 year of age to address concerns about children's susceptibility to manganese toxicity. See: EPA Drinking Water Health Advisory for Manganese

http://www.epa.gov/safewater/ccl/pdfs/reg_determine1/support_cc1_manganese_dwreport.pdf

And MassDEP Office of Research and Standards Guideline (ORSG) for Manganese

<http://www.mass.gov/eea/agencies/massdep/water/drinking/manganese-in-drinking-water.html>

Lead and Copper Sampling Results

The purpose of lead and copper sampling is to protect public health by minimizing lead and copper in your drinking water. Lead and copper are primarily introduced to drinking water through the corrosion of plumbing materials that contain lead and copper. By closely monitoring the pH of the drinking water we deliver to your home, we minimize this corrosion, thus lowering these levels. The staff of the Water Department monitors the pH continuously through our SCADA system and adjusts the pH levels accordingly.

The GWD has demonstrated optimal corrosion control in its drinking water system in the past and remains on a three year Compliance Schedule with the Department of Environmental Protection.

The table below summarizes results from the comprehensive 2014 lead and copper sampling round.

	Date Collected	90 TH Percentile	Action Level	MCLG	# of Sites Sampled	# of Sites Above Action Level	Possible Source(s) of Contamination
Lead (ppb)	6/4/14	4	15	0	25	1	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	6/4/14	0.56	1.3	1.3	25	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Do I Need To Be Concerned About These Contaminants Detected In My Water?

Lead: 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 GWD 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 (800-426-4791) or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Copper: Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor. **Flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water.** Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.

Water Meters

The batteries in the radio devices on all household meters have a useful life of approximately ten years and replacement is inevitable. The GWD staff will notify you when it is necessary to replace the radio device. There is no charge to you for this service, but GWD staff will need access to your basement in order for us to replace the radio device on your water meter in your home.

Important Information About Cross-Connections

What is a Cross-Connection?

A cross-connection occurs whenever the drinking water supply is (or could) be in contact with a potential source of contamination. For example: plumbing or equipment allowing drinking water to come in contact with gases, solids, chemicals, stagnant water, or any non-potable liquid.

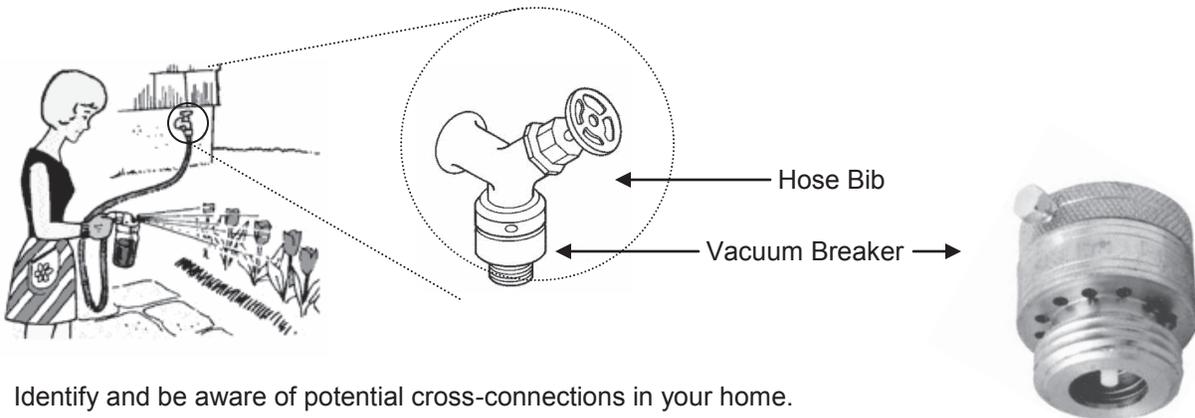
What is a Backflow?

Backflow is the undesired reverse of water flow in the drinking water distribution lines. This backward flow of water can occur when the pressure created by a boiler/furnace is higher than the water distribution system pressure (backpressure). It also can occur when the water pressure in the distribution system drops due to water main breaks or heavy demand during fires, causing water to flow backward into the water distribution system (backsiphon).

What can I do to prevent a Cross-Connection?

Without the proper protection, something as simple as a garden hose has the potential to contaminate the drinking water in your house. In fact, over half of cross-connection incidents involve unprotected garden hoses. Here are some simple steps you can take to prevent such hazards:

- Never submerge a hose in soapy water buckets, pools, tubs, sinks, drains, or chemicals.
- Never attach a hose to a garden sprayer without the proper backflow preventer (vacuum breaker).
- Purchase and install a hose bib vacuum breaker in all threaded water fixtures. These inexpensive devices are available at your local hardware stores.



- Identify and be aware of potential cross-connections in your home.
- Purchase appliances and equipment with a backflow preventer.

For further information, please contact the Groton Water Department at (978) 448-1122.

Direct Debit Payment Service Available

We are pleased to announce that an automatic payment plan is available for our customers.

With your signed authorization form, the Water Department can directly debit your checking or savings account for the exact amount of your water/sewer bill each billing cycle. This will save you time and postage, and you will never need to worry about paying late fees.

Please contact the business office at 978-448-1122 to sign-up for Direct Debit, or download the sign-up form online at www.grotonwater.org.

**Groton Water Department
Town Hall
173 Main Street
Groton, MA 01450
www.grotonwater.org**

**Annual
Consumer Confidence Report
Public Water Supply # 2115000**



Water Conservation Kits

Water conservation plays an important role in our day to day lives (see related story on page 2 of this report). Reducing what you use every day helps a great deal in meeting our permitted water withdrawals. More importantly, fixing or replacing older toilets, shower heads and your kitchen sink aerator is also important in reducing your daily water use.

Water Conservation Kits and Water EcoKits can be purchased directly from Niagara Conservation. Simply go to www.niagaraconservation.com and place your order.

Groton Water Technicians can also help you determine if you have a leak, just call the office between the hours of 8:00 A.M. and 4:00 P.M. to set up an appointment.

Direct Debit Payment Service Available

Save time and postage.
(Details on page 7.)

If you have questions or concerns about any information presented in this report, please contact us.
Visit our web site at www.grotonwater.org for more conservation information.