Where Does My Water Come From?

Leland Farms is located in Sherborn, MA and draws its water from one bedrock well that is approximately 900 feet deep. The water is pumped to a 5,000 gallon storage tank and from there pumped to the distribution system.

Is My Water Treated?

In an effort to maintain and improve the quality of water delivered to you, we continually test, monitor, and research ways to treat and maintain the water supply. Presently, the water is treated utilizing two ion exchange water softening units, and passes through an ultraviolet system for disinfection.

In 2012 significant modifications were made to the distribution and storage systems. During the past year, the existing concrete storage tank was removed and replaced with a new steel tank that allows visual inspections of the interior as required by MassDEP. In addition, a new control and alarm system was installed. The system has two means of control that allow us to run the system off a sensor in the tank (normal operation) and floats (emergency operation) in the event the sensor fails. This allows more options to run the system in the event of an emergency.

The alarm system was replaced and upgraded to notify our operators in the event of a failure. The system has redundancy which calls several people when there is a problem. Finally, all three booster pumps were replaced. Over the last several years the aging pumps were failing and required significant repairs. After many quotes were received it became very clear that replacing the pumps was the most economical and efficient way to proceed. We will continue to review operations of the system and address any issues or concerns that may arise.

Maintaining Water Quality

Leland Farms continuously strives to produce the highest quality water possible to meet or surpass every water quality standard. We monitor both our sources and distribution system very closely. The standards we operate under were enacted by the U.S. Congress as the Safe Drinking Water Act in 1974 and were amended in 1986 and 1996.

In order to ensure tap water is safe to drink, the MassDEP and EPA prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and Massachusetts Department of Public Health regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.
DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM WATER QUALITY

This report summarizes only those items detected during sampling - not all contaminants that are monitored.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Microbial Results</th>
<th>Highest # Positive in a Month</th>
<th>Total # Positive</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>Violation</th>
<th>Possible Source of Contamination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Coliform</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Naturally present in the environment</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total Coliform: Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other potentially harmful bacteria may be present. Your water source is tested monthly and has been found to be free of these contaminants.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lead &amp; Copper</th>
<th>Date(s) Collected</th>
<th>90th Percentile of Sample</th>
<th>Action Level</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th># of Sites sampled</th>
<th># of Sites Above Action Level</th>
<th>Exceeds Action Level?</th>
<th>Possible Source of Contamination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lead (ppb)</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Corrosion of household plumbing systems</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper (ppm)</td>
<td>1.51</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Corrosion of household plumbing systems</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TESTING FOR 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. Leland Farms 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](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead).

Health Effects of 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. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson’s Disease should consult their personal doctor.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key to Tables</th>
<th>SOURCE WATER CHARACTERISTICS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• ppm – Parts per million, corresponds to one penny in $10,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• ppb – Parts per billion, corresponds to one penny in $10,000,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• pCi/L – Picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• ND – Not detected</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• n/a - not applicable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• RAA – Running annual average</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• TT – Treatment technique</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The sources of drinking water in the United States (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:

- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban 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, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.

- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production. These contaminants can also come from gasoline storage, 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.

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
SUMMARY OF FINISHED WATER CHARACTERISTICS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Regulated Contaminants</th>
<th>Date(s) Collected</th>
<th>Highest Detect Value</th>
<th>Range Detected</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>Violation</th>
<th>Possible Source of Contamination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Inorganic Contaminants</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barium (ppm)</td>
<td>4/20/15</td>
<td>0.211</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitrate (ppm)</td>
<td>4/21/16</td>
<td>0.77</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitrite (ppm)</td>
<td>4/23/12</td>
<td>0.017</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unregulated Contaminants</th>
<th>Date(s) Collected</th>
<th>Result or Range Detected</th>
<th>Average</th>
<th>SMCL</th>
<th>ORSG or Health Advisory</th>
<th>Possible Source of Contamination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Inorganic Contaminants</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium (ppm)</td>
<td>4/20/15</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Advisory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulfate (ppm)</td>
<td>10/31/12</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Natural Sources</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Should Some People Take Special Precautions?**

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. EPA / CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

**Some Terms Defined**

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

**Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG’s allow for a margin of safety.

**Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL’s are set as close to the MCLG’s as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

**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, non-cancer health effects are likely to occur after chronic (lifetime) exposure. If exceeded, it serves as an indicator of the potential need for further action.

**Total Coliform:** A bacteria that indicates other potentially harmful bacteria may be present.

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

**90th Percentile:** Out of every 10 homes, 9 were at or below this level.
Source Water Protection

The MassDEP has prepared a Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) Report for the water supply source serving Leland Farms. The report assesses the susceptibility of public water supplies to contamination and makes recommendations.


A susceptibility ranking of moderate was assigned to all wells in our system by the MassDEP and meets all US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and MassDEP drinking water quality standards.

Be assured that the Leland Farms in concert with its certified operator, WhiteWater, Inc., is addressing the concerns as stated in the SWAP Report and welcomes your input to our planning. If you have any questions, please contact WhiteWater, Inc., at 1-888 377-7678.

Opportunities to Participate

Any matters that concern your drinking water supply or issues you would like to see addressed can be presented at the regularly scheduled meeting of the trustees, association or board. If your concerns need immediate attention feel free to contact our current Certified Operator, WhiteWater, Inc. at 1-888-377-7678.

FOR YOUR INFORMATION

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 to 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).

Where to go for more information ….

Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (MassDEP)
http://www.mass.gov/eea/agencies/massdep/water/drinking/
Cross Connection Control & Prevention

How can a cross connection contamination occur?

Non-potable water or chemicals used in equipment or a plumbing system can end up in the drinking waterline as a result of backpressure or backsiphonage. Backpressure occurs when the pressure in the equipment such as a boiler or air conditioning unit is greater than the pressure in the drinking water line.

Backsiphonage occurs when the pressure in the drinking water line drops due to fairly routine occurrences such as water main breaks, nearby fires, unusually heavy water demand. Contaminants are then sucked out and into the drinking water line.

What can I do to make sure my water supply is protected from cross connections?

At home:
- Contact your local water supplier to find out what he/she is doing to prevent cross connection contamination incidents.
- Survey your home to make sure you are not unknowingly creating a cross connection.
- Do not attach any pesticide, chemical, or any other non-potable liquid applicators to your water line.
- Install hose bbb vacuum breakers (HBVB) on all outside faucets. The HBVB isolates garden hose applications, protecting your drinking water supply from contaminants that could be drawn into your home through the hose.

At work:
- Contact your supervisor and/or maintenance personnel and find out if all cross connections within your workplace are protected.
- Find out when/if all backflow preventers have been tested.
- Ask your facility to provide you with information on its cross connection program.

In general:
- Find out all you can about cross connection control from DEP, your local water department, or a plumbing inspector.
- For further information about our Cross Connection Control and Backflow Prevention Program please contact Russell Tierney at Phone: 888-377-7678 Fax: 508-248-2895 Email: rtierney@rhwhite.com

Backsiphonage may occur due to a water main break or other low-pressure incident such as a fire.