



# Blueberry Estates

## 2018

PWS ID: #4146039

## REPORT ON WATER QUALITY

This report is a snapshot of the quality of the drinking water that we provided last year. The statistics in this report are based on testing done throughout 2018 and prior years. We hope you will find it helpful to know the sources of your water and the process by which safe drinking water is delivered to your home.

### ***Where Does My Water Come From?***

Blueberry Estates is a community water system located in Lakeville, Massachusetts. The water system is comprised of two bedrock wells located on the property. In recent years we upgraded the plumbing in the pump house and added sanitary seals to the wellhead to prevent infiltration of runoff into the wells.

### ***Is My Water Treated?***

Our water system makes every effort to provide you with safe and clean drinking water. We have currently increased our monitoring of Manganese levels, a naturally occurring mineral. With guidance from Mass DEP and an engineering firm we are working to provide a permanent solution for Manganese removal.

### ***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.

### ***Maintaining Water Quality***

Blueberry Estates 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.



***It's Their Legacy***

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.

## Blueberry Estates

*The water system at Blueberry Estates is operated and maintained by WhiteWater, Inc. If you have any questions about this report, please contact Roy Maher at 1-888-377-7678.*

*Additional copies of this report are available upon request and at [www.whitewateronline.com](http://www.whitewateronline.com)*



## DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM WATER QUALITY

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

| <b>Microbial Results</b> | <b>Highest # Positive in a Month</b> | <b>Total # Positive</b> | <b>MCL</b> | <b>MCLG</b> | <b>Violation</b> | <b>Possible Source of Contamination</b> |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|------------|-------------|------------------|---|
| Total Coliform           | 0                                    | 0                       | 1          | 0           | No               | Naturally present in the environment    |
| E. Coli                  | N/A                                  | 0                       | *          | 0           | No               | Human and animal fecal waste            |

\*Compliance with Fecal Coliform / E. Coli MCL is determined upon additional repeat testing.

**Total Coliforms** are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system.

| <b>Lead &amp; Copper</b> | <b>Date(s) Collected</b> | <b>90<sup>th</sup> Percentile of Sample</b> | <b>Action Level</b> | <b>MCLG</b> | <b># of Sites sampled</b> | <b># of Sites Above Action Level</b> | <b>Exceeds Action Level?</b> | <b>Possible Source of Contamination</b> |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|---|---------------------|-------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|---|
| Lead (ppb)               | 2017                     | 0   | 15                  | 0           | 5                         | 0                                    | No                           | Corrosion of household plumbing systems |
| Copper (ppm)             |                          | 0.77  | 1.3                 | 1.3         |                           |                                      | No                           | Corrosion of household plumbing systems |

### 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. **Blueberry Estates** 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>.

### SOURCE WATER CHARACTERISTICS

#### Key to Tables

- ppm – Parts per million, corresponds to one penny in \$10,000
- ppb – Parts per billion, corresponds to one penny in \$10,000,000
- pCi/L – Picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
- ND – Not detected
- n/a - not applicable
- RAA –Running annual average
- TT—Treatment technique

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:

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

- 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.

## SUMMARY OF FINISHED WATER CHARACTERISTICS

| <b>Regulated Contaminants</b> | <b>Date(s) Collected</b> | <b>Highest Detect Value</b> | <b>Range Detected</b> | <b>MCL</b> | <b>MCLG</b> | <b>Violation</b> | <b>Possible Source of Contamination</b>   |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|------------|-------------|------------------|---|
| <b>Inorganic Contaminants</b> |                          |                             |                       |            |             |                  |   |
| Perchlorate (ppb)             | 8/8/18                   | 0.417                       | n/a                   | 2          | N/A         | No               | Rocket propellants, fireworks, munitions, flares, blasting agents                           |
| Nitrate (ppm)                 | 4/2/18                   | 1.08                        | n/a                   | 10         | 10          | No               | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| Nitrite (ppm)                 | 2014                     | 0.015                       | ND-0.015              | 1          | 1           | No               | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits |

| <b>Unregulated Contaminants</b>        | <b>Date(s) Collected</b> | <b>Result or Range</b> | <b>Average</b> | <b>SMCL</b> | <b>ORSG or Health Advisory</b> | <b>Possible Source of Contamination</b>  |
|--|--------------------------|------------------------|----------------|-------------|--------------------------------|--|
| <b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>          |                          |                        |                |             |                                |  |
| Sodium (ppm)                           | 7/18/16                  | 15.0                   | N/A            | -           | 20                             | Natural sources; runoff from use as salt on roadways; by-product of treatment process. |
| <b>Organic Contaminants</b>            |                          |                        |                |             |                                |  |
| MTBE—Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (ppb) | 4/2/18                   | 1.0                    | N/A            | 20-40       | 70                             | Fuel additive; leaks and spills from gasoline storage tanks                            |

**Sodium** is a naturally-occurring common element found in soil and water. It is necessary for the normal functioning of regulating fluids in human systems. Some people, however, have difficulty regulating fluid volume as a result of several diseases, including congestive heart failure and hypertension. The guideline of 20 mg/L for sodium represents a level in water that physicians and sodium sensitive individuals should be aware of in cases where sodium exposures are being carefully controlled. For additional information, contact your health care provider, your local board of health or the Massachusetts Department of Public Health, Bureau of Environmental Health Assessment at 617-624-5757.

| <b>Secondary Contaminants</b> | <b>Date(s) Collected</b> | <b>Result or Range Detected</b> | <b>Average</b> | <b>SMCL</b> | <b>ORSG</b> | <b>Possible Source of Contamination</b> |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------|-------------|-------------|---|
| Manganese* (ppb)              | 2018                     | 184-484                         | 287.5          | 50          | 300*        | Erosion of natural deposits             |

\*US EPA and MassDEP have established health advisory levels for manganese to protect against concerns of potential neurological effects.

**Manganese** is a naturally occurring mineral found in rocks, soil, groundwater, and surface water. Manganese is necessary for proper nutrition and is part of a healthy diet but it can have undesirable effects on certain sensitive populations at elevated concentrations. US EPA and MassDEP have set an aesthetics-based secondary maximum contaminant level (SMCL) for manganese of 0.05 mg/L (50 ug/L or 50 ppb). In addition, MassDEP's Office of Research and Standards (ORS) has set a drinking water guideline (ORSG) of 0.3 mg/L (300 ug/L or 300 ppb) that closely follow EPA's public health advisory for manganese.

Drinking water may naturally have manganese and when concentrations are greater than 50 ug/L (50 ppb) the water may be discolored and taste bad. Over a lifetime, EPA recommends that people drink water with manganese levels less than 300 ug/L (300 ppb) and over the short term, EPA recommends that people limit their consumption of water with levels over 1000 ug/L (1000 ppb) 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 ug/L (300 ppb), nor should formula for infants be made with that water for longer than 10 days. The ORSG differs from EPA's health advisory because it expands the age group to which a lower 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.

### 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.

**90<sup>th</sup> 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 Blueberry Estates. The report assesses the susceptibility of public water supplies to contamination and makes recommendations.

This report is available from the MassDEP website:  
<http://www.mass.gov/eea/docs/dep/water/drinking/swap/sero/4146039.pdf>.

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 Blueberry Estates 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 to Riverside Properties which manages the system. They can be reached at (781) 239-8880. If your concerns need immediate attention feel free to contact our current Certified Operator, WhiteWater, Inc., at (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/>

### **Blueberry Estates**

Caroline McGovern, Property Manager  
Riverside Properties, Inc.  
27 Mica Lane, Ste. 201  
Wellesley, MA 02481

# Cross Connection Control & Prevention

The outside water-tap and garden hose tend to be the most common sources of cross connections



## What is a cross connection?

A cross connection occurs whenever a potable drinking water line is directly or indirectly linked to a piece of equipment or piping containing non-potable water.

## Why should I be concerned about cross connections?

An unprotected or inadequately protected cross connection in your home or work place could contaminate the drinking water not only in your building, but in neighboring businesses and homes. Severe illnesses— even death— have been caused by cross connection contamination events that could have been prevented. Unprotected and inadequately protected cross connections have been known to cause outbreaks of hepatitis A, gastroenteritis, Legionnaire's disease, chemical poisoning, body lesions (from exposure through showering), damage to plumbing fixtures and explosions.

## 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 bibb 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 you 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](mailto:rtierney@rhwhite.com)



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