Cedarwood Apartments

2019

PWS ID: #1024009

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 2019 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?

Cedarwood Apartments is located in Belchertown, MA and draws its water from a 6-inch drilled bedrock well with a depth of 275 ft. From the well, water is pumped by a submersible 1-1/2 horsepower pump through one-inch pipe to three 500-gallon, parallel-plumbed polypropylene atmospheric tanks which were installed in May 2012. Water is then pumped to four hydropneumatic tanks which serve as storage for the apartment complex.

Water Treatment

Our water system makes every effort to provide you with safe and pure drinking water. We are pleased to report that your water does not need to be treated at this time to meet these goals. The water quality of our system is constantly monitored by us and the MassDEP to determine if any future treatment may be required.

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

Cedarwood Apartments 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.

Cedarwood Apartments

The water system at Cedarwood Apartments is operated and maintained by WhiteWater, Inc. If you have any questions about this report, please contact Stuart Harkins at 1-888-377-7678.

Additional copies of this report are available upon request and at www.whitewateronline.com

WhiteWater
WATER & WASTEWATER SOLUTIONS

DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM WATER QUALITY

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

Microbial Results	Highest # Positive in a Month	Total # Positive	MCL	MCLG	Violation	Possible Source of Contamination
Total Coliform	3	3	1	0	Yes	Naturally present in the environment
E. Coli	0	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. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct an assessment to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

Assessments	Number Required	Number completed	Number of corrective actions required	Number of corrective actions completed	Assessment Findings
Level 1 Assessment	1	1	1	1	In July 2019 the well pump was replaced less than a week before routine samples were collected. It was determined that either not enough chlorine was used to disinfect afterwards or that there was not ample contact time for the chlorine to completely disinfect the well, thus resulting in a total coliform positive. The well was chlorinated and flushed, after which all subsequent samples detected no coliforms. No further action was found to be necessary.

Lead & Copper	Date(s) Collected	90th Percentile of Sample	Action Level	MCLG	# of Sites sampled	# of Sites Above Action Level	Exceeds Action Level?	Possible Source of Contamination
Lead (ppb)	2019	2.5	15	0	5	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Copper (ppm)		0.1225	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. **Cedarwood Apartments** 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.

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

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.*

Level 1 Assessment: *A Level 1 Assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in the water system.*

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.*

SUMMARY OF FINISHED WATER CHARACTERISTICS

Regulated Contaminants	**Date(s) Collected**	**Highest Detect Value**	**Range Detected**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Violation**	**Possible Source of Contamination**
Inorganic Contaminants							
Nitrate (ppm)	Quarterly 2019	0.329	ND-0.329	10	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Perchlorate (ppb)	7/19/17	0.053	n/a	2	n/a	No	Rocket propellants, fireworks, munitions, flares, blasting agents
Volative Organic Contaminants							
Toluene (ppm)	7/23/19, 10/21/19	0.00687	ND-0.00687	1	1	No	Leaks and spills from gasoline and petroleum storage tanks; discharge from petroleum factories
Radioactive Contaminants							
Gross Alpha (pCi/L) (minus uranium)	7/19/17	13.5	n/a	15	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 & 228 (pCi/L) (combined)	7/19/17	1.59	n/a	5	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Unregulated Contaminants	**Date(s) Collected**	**Result or Range Detected**	**Average**	**SMCL**	**ORSG or Health Advisory**	**Possible Source of Contamination**
Inorganic Contaminants						
Sodium (ppm)	4/25/17	1.78	n/a	-	20	Natural sources; runoff from use as salt on roadways; by-product of treatment process

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.

SOURCE WATER CHARACTERISTICS

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.

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.

Source Water Protection

The MassDEP has prepared a Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) Report for the water supply source serving the Cedarwood Apartments. 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/cero/2226008.pdf.

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

Be assured that the Cedarwood Apartments 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.

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/

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