



Meadowbrook Water Trust

2020

PWS ID: #3078005

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 2020 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?

The Meadowbrook Water Trust (MWT) is located in Dover, MA and is considered a "consecutive" water supplier, that is, we receive our water from another public water supply provider. In our case, the Town of Natick (PWS# 3198000) supplies us with water from their sources.

The Town of Natick obtains its water from nine wells at five locations. Four of the source locations are located in Natick and known as Springvale, Evergreen, Pine Oaks and Morse Pond Wells. The fifth location is the Elm Bank Wells located in Dover, MA. Their test results for all source water sampling are directly applicable to us. However, we are responsible for sampling and analyzing for coliform bacteria, lead and copper, and disinfection byproducts in our distribution system. Other than those contaminants, the statistics in this Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) are based on those reported in Natick's CCR.

We are pleased to announce that our system was a recipient of the Annual Public Water System Award for consecutive systems in 2016!

Water Quality



It's Their Legacy

Maintaining Water Quality

The Meadowbrook Water Trust continuously strives to produce the highest quality water possible to meet or surpass every water quality standard. We monitor our 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.

Water Treatment

Our water system makes every effort to provide you with safe and pure drinking water. The Town of Natick controls all treatment of your water at the Springvale Water Treatment Plant on Route 9. Manganese is the primary contaminant removed. The water quality of our system is constantly monitored by us, The Town of Natick and the MassDEP to determine the effectiveness of existing water treatment and to determine if any additional treatment is required.

Meadowbrook Water Trust

The water system at the Meadowbrook Water Trust is operated and maintained by WhiteWater, Inc. If you have any questions about this report, please contact WhiteWater at 1-888-377-7678.

WhiteWater
WATER & WASTEWATER SOLUTIONS

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

SUMMARY OF FINISHED WATER CHARACTERISTICS (MWT)

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

| Microbial Results | Highest # Positive in a Month | MCL | MCLG | Violation | Possible Source of Contamination |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------|-------------|------------------|---|
| Total Coliform Bacteria | 0 | 1 | 0 | No | Naturally present in the environment |

Coliform are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used to indicate that other, potentially harmful bacteria may be present. Your water source is tested monthly and has been found to be free of these contaminants.

| 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) | 2020 | 0.5 | 15 | 0 | 5 | 0 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems |
| Copper (ppm) | | 0.15 | 1.3 | 1.3 | | | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems |

| Regulated Contaminants | Date(s) Collected | Highest Detect Value or Range | Highest Running Quarterly Average | MCL | MCLG | Violation | Possible Source of Contamination |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|------------|-------------|------------------|---|
| Disinfection By-Products | | | | | | | |
| Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb) | 8/24/20 | 11 | n/a | 60 | - | No | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| Total Trihalomethanes (ppb) | 8/24/20 | 77 | n/a | 80 | - | No | By-product of drinking water disinfection |

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. **Meadowbrook Water Trust** 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.

Town of Natick CCR Statistics (As Provided by Natick)

| Regulated Substance (Units) | Year Sampled | MCL | MCLG | Average Amount Detected | Range Low High | Violation | Typical Source |
|---|--------------|------|------|-------------------------|----------------|--|---|
| Alpha Emitters (pCi/L) | 2017 | 15 | 0 | 0.12 | ND-0.17 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Barium (ppm) | 2019 | 2 | 2 | 0.02 | N/A | No | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Chlorine (ppm) | 2020 | 4 | 4 | 0.54 | 0.03-1.12 | No | Water additive used to control microbes |
| Fluoride (ppm) | 2020 | 4 | 4 | 0.8 | 0.4-0.8 | No | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| Nitrate (ppm) | 2020 | 10 | 10 | 2.3 | 0.65-2.3 | No | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb) | 2020 | 60 | N/A | 14 | 3.3-20 | No | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (ppb) | 2020 | 80 | N/A | 44 | 6.7-69 | No | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Perchlorate (ppb) | 2020 | 2 | N/A | 0.26 | 0.07-0.26 | No | Inorganic chemicals used as oxidizers in solid propellants for rockets, missiles, fireworks, and explosives |
| PFAS6 (ppt) Per-and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances | 2020 | 20 | N/A | 25 | 5.23-26.42 | No | Discharges and emissions from industrial and manufacturing sources associated with the production or use of these PFAS, including production of moisture and oil resistant coatings on fabrics and other materials. |
| Unregulated Substance (Units) | Year Sampled | SMCL | ORSG | Average Amount Detected | Range Low High | Typical Source | |
| Sodium (ppm) | 2019 | n/a | 20 | 86 | 51-120 | Natural sources; Runoff from use as salt on roadways | |

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.

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.*

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.

Source Water Protection

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

The Natick Water Department (Natick) maintains and operates eleven public water supply sources. Natick's sources are located within the Charles River basin, and the Sudbury/Assabet/Concord (SuAsCo) River Basin. The wellhead protection area for Springvale Well #1 (01G), Springvale Well #2 (0BG), Springvale Well #3 (02G), Springvale Well #4 (07G), Evergreen Well #1 (09G), and Evergreen Well #3 (13G) is located in Natick, with a very small portion extending into Wayland; the wellhead protection area for Pine Oaks Well #1 (04G), Pine Oaks Well #2 (05G), and Pine Oaks Well #3 (06G) is located in Natick with a very small portion extending into Wellesley; the Morses Pond Well (03G) wellhead protection area is located entirely in Natick; and the Elm Bank Well #2 (11G) and Elm Bank Well #4 (12G) wellhead protection area is located in Dover and Wellesley.

The wells are located in aquifers with a **high** vulnerability to contamination due to the absence of hydrogeologic barriers (i.e. clay) that can prevent contaminant migration.

The full report is available online at <http://www.mass.gov/eea/docs/dep/water/drinking/swap/nero/3198000.pdf>

For more information about the SWAP report or information pertaining to Natick sampling results, call Jack Perodeau, Natick Water Division Supervisor at (508) 647-6557.

Opportunities to Participate

Any matters that concern your drinking water supply or issues you would like to see addressed can be presented at the annual meeting of the owners scheduled no later than the third week of April. Minutes of these meetings are published and distributed to the residents. 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/>



Meadowbrook Water Trust

4 Meadowbrook Rd.
Dover, MA 02030

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 WhiteWater at

Phone: 888-377-7678

Fax: 508-248-2895

Email:

mthompson@rhwhite.com



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