



The Preserve at Hopkinton

2022

PWS ID: #2139008

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 2022 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 Do We Get Our Water?

The Preserve at Hopkinton is located in Hopkinton, MA and draws its water from one underground bedrock well 180 feet deep on the property. It is then pumped to a 10,000 gallon underground storage tank. From there the water is distributed for consumption.

Water Treatment

Our water system makes every effort to provide you with safe and pure drinking water. Since the fall of 2022, equipment was installed to add sodium hypochlorite (chlorine) for disinfection purposes. The water quality of our system is constantly monitored by us and the MassDEP to determine if any future treatment may be required.

Maintaining Water Quality

The Preserve at Hopkinton 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.

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 scheduled for Tuesday, June 13, 2023. If your concerns need immediate attention feel free to contact our current Certified Operator, WhiteWater, Inc., at 1-888-377-7678.

The Preserve at Hopkinton Condominiums

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

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



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	5	9	1	0	Yes	Naturally present in the environment
E. Coli	3	3	*	0	Yes	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 assessment(s) to identify any problems that were found during these assessments.

Assessments	Number Required	Number completed	Number of corrective actions required	Number of corrective actions completed
Level 2 Assessments	1	1	9	9

Level 2 Assessment Findings: On 8/16/2022 a total coliform positive sample was detected at 27 Forest Lane. Repeat samples taken 8/18, 8/22, and 9/1/2022 confirmed total coliforms in the raw water and a second location even after the system was chlorinated and flushed. This triggered a Level 1 Assessment. On 9/19/2022 three locations tested positive for E.coli which triggered a Boil Water order which we notified you about immediately, and this triggered a Level 2 Assessment. Manual chlorination was required periodically until a chlorine injector pump was installed on 10/4/2022. Additional sampling on 9/23, 9/26, 10/5, and 10/6/2022 were all absent for total coliforms and E.coli at which point the Boil Water order was lifted. Several action items were identified during the Level 2 Assessments, including replacing old level sensors in the tank with new vent piping as well as an internal tank inspection and cleaning and increased sampling frequency. Additional tank modifications are planned in coordination with MassDEP. We continue to monitor the system closely for total coliform and E.coli.

E. coli: E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short-term effects such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a greater health risk for infants, young children, the elderly, and people with severely compromised immune systems. We found E. coli bacteria, indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessments to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments. We were required to complete a Level 2 Assessment because we found E. coli in our water system.

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)	2022	7.5	15	0	5	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Copper (ppm)		0.5385	1.3	1.3		0	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. **The Preserve at Hopkinton** 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

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

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.

SUMMARY OF FINISHED WATER CHARACTERISTICS

Regulated Contaminants	Date(s) Collected	Highest Detect Value	Range Detected	MCL	MCLG	Violation	Possible Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium (ppm)	4/27/20	0.067	n/a	2	2	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (ppm)	5/23/22	2.06	n/a	10	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Perchlorate (ppb)	7/18/22	0.124	n/a	2	N/A	No	Rocket propellants, fireworks, munitions, flares, blasting agents
Radioactive Contaminants							
Gross Alpha Emitters (pCi/L) (minus uranium)	5/12/21	10.0	n/a	15	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 & 228 (pCi/L) (combined values)	5/23/22	1.09	n/a	5	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (ppb)	5/12/21, 6/7/21	9.0	9.0	30	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Regulated	Detect Result or Range	Quarterly Average	MCL	Violation	Possible Sources	Health Effects
PFAS6 (ppt) 2022	17.9	17.9	20	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. Additional sources include the use and disposal of products containing these PFAS, such as fire-fighting foams.	Some people who drink water containing these PFAS in excess of the MCL may experience certain adverse effects. These could include effects on the liver, blood, immune system, thyroid, and fetal development. These PFAS may also elevate the risk of certain cancers.

Unregulated Contaminants	Date(s) Collected	Result or Range Detected	Average	SMCL	ORSG	Possible Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants						
Sodium (ppm)	4/27/20, 5/12/20	110-150	128	-	20	Natural sources; runoff from use as salt on roadways; by-product of treatment process
Sulfate (ppm)	5/12/20	14	n/a	250	-	Natural Sources

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.*

Source Water Protection

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

This report is available from the MassDEP website: <https://www.mass.gov/lists/source-water-assessment-and-protection-swap-program-documents>

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 Preserve at Hopkinton 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.

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.

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

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Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (MassDEP)

<http://www.mass.gov/eea/agencies/massdep/water/drinking/>

The Preserve at Hopkinton Condominium
c/o Salisbury Management Inc
120 Shrewsbury St
Boylston, MA 01505

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.