

2025 Consumer Confidence Report
For
Wilkinsonville Water District
Sutton, Massachusetts
MASSDEP PWSID # 2290014

This report is a snapshot of the drinking water quality that we provided last year. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to state and federal standards. We are committed to providing you with this information because informed customers are our best allies.

1. PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM INFORMATION

Address: **13A Providence Road**

Contact Person: Shelley Gorman

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Water System Improvements

Our water system is routinely inspected by the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (MassDEP). MassDEP inspects our system for its technical, financial, and managerial capacity to provide safe drinking water to you. To ensure that we provide the highest quality of water available, your water system is operated by a Massachusetts certified operator who oversees the routine operations of our system. As part of our ongoing commitment to you, last year we made the following improvements to our system: The district completed upgraded communications between the tank and wells to encrypted wireless radio and installed a new pump at the Highland View booster station.

2. YOUR DRINKING WATER SOURCE

Where Does My Drinking Water Come From?

Your water is provided by the following sources listed below:

Source Name	MassDEP Source ID#	Source Type	Location of Source
Hatchery Road well	2290014-01G	Groundwater	40 Hatchery Road
Woodbury Pond well 1	2290014-02G	Groundwater	18 Pond View Drive
Woodbury Pond well 2	2290014-03G	Groundwater	18 Pond View Drive

Is My Water Treated?

Our water system makes every effort to provide you with safe and pure drinking water. To improve the quality of the water delivered to you.

Wilkinsonville's water is treated with potassium hydroxide to increase the pH of the water which reduces corrosion of household plumbing and fixtures. The flow of the potassium hydroxide is controlled and measured by state-of-the-art equipment. This equipment is inspected on a daily basis.

The water quality of our system is constantly monitored by us and MassDEP to determine the effectiveness of existing water treatment and to determine if any additional treatment is required.

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 MassDEP to determine if any future treatment may be required.

Our water system makes every effort to provide you with safe and pure drinking water. The water quality of our system is constantly monitored by us and MassDEP to determine the effectiveness of existing water treatment and determine if any additional treatment is required. We continually meet numerous water quality standards set by the MassDEP. Results of some of the tests are noted below.

How Are These Sources Protected?

The Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has prepared a Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) Report for the Hatchery Rd. Well. The report assesses the susceptibility of public water supplies to contamination and makes recommendations. This report is available at the Wilkinsonville Water District office, 13A Providence Rd. in Sutton, MA, at the local Board of Health (508) 865-8724, and also at the DEP website:

<https://www.mass.gov/service-details/the-source-water-assessment-protection-swap-program>

If you have any questions, please contact Shelley Gorman at (508) 865-0060. A susceptibility ranking of high was assigned to this system using the information collected during the assessment by the DEP. However, this ranking was based on information that placed the Hatchery Rd. well and its 400 ft. radius (Zone 1) in a location considered inaccurate and in jeopardy of contamination from power line and sand and gravel removal activity. The report is currently under review by the DEP. Wilkinsonville Water District is addressing the concerns as stated in the SWAP Report and welcomes your input to our planning

MassDEP has prepared a Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) Report for the water supply source(s) serving this water system. The SWAP Report assesses the susceptibility of public water supplies.

1. GENERAL SUBSTANCES FOUND IN TAP WATER AND TESTED

Sources of drinking water (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 stormwater runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, and farming.

Pesticides and herbicides -which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

Organic chemical contaminants -including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.

Radioactive contaminants -which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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 by 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).

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 some infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) guidelines on lowering the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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. Wilkinsonville Water District 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>.

2. IMPORTANT DEFINITIONS

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) – The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

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

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) -- The highest level of a disinfectant (chlorine, chloramines, chlorine dioxide) allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) -- The level of a drinking water disinfectant (chlorine, chloramines, chlorine dioxide) below which there is no known expected risk to health. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Action Level (AL) – The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Running Annual Average (RAA) – The average of four consecutive quarter of data.

90th Percentile – Out of every 10 homes sampled, 9 were at or below this level.

ppm = parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l)
ppb = parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/l)
ppt = parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter
pCi/l = picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units
ND = Not Detected
N/A = Not Applicable
mrem/year = milliremms per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)

Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL) – These standards are developed to protect the aesthetic qualities of drinking water and are not health based.

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

Massachusetts Office of Research and Standards Guideline (ORSG) – This is the concentration of a chemical in drinking water, at or below which, adverse health effects are unlikely to occur after chronic (lifetime) exposure. If exceeded, it serves as an indicator of the potential need for further action.

3. WATER QUALITY TESTING RESULTS

What Does This Data Represent?

The water quality information presented in the table is from the most recent round of testing done in accordance with the regulations. All data shown was collected during the last calendar year unless otherwise noted in the table(s). The table shows anything that was detected in any sample. All detections were below health standards.

	Date(s) Collected	90 TH percentile	Action Level	MCLG	# of sites sampled	# of sites above Action Level	Possible Source of Contamination
Lead (ppb)	2024	0.007	15	0	12	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	2024	0.222	1.3	1.3	12	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives

Regulated Contaminant	Date(s) Collected	Highest Result or Highest Running Average Detected	Range Detected		MCL or MRDL	MCLG or MRDLG	Violation (Y/N)	Possible Source(s) of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants								
Barium (ppm)	May 2024	0.071	0.0-0.071		2	2	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (ppm)	May 2025	1.35	0.46-1.35		10	10	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Perchlorate (ppb)	August 2025	0.086	0.11-0.086		2	N/A	N	Rocket propellants, fireworks, munitions, flares, blasting agents
Sodium	May 2024	57	0-57		20	20	N	Natural source, road salt.
PFAS6 (ppt)	Woodbury Wells #1 & 2 blend Hatchery Well	Range of Detects	Average					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.
		0	0		20ppt	N/A	N	
		2.4-12.2	6.381					

Radioactive Contaminants							
Radium 226 & 228 (pCi/L) (combined values)	June 2025	0.63	N/A	5	0	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products							
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (ppb)	2025	8.0	0-8	80	N/A	N	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	2025	.91	0-.91	60	N/A	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine (ppm) (free, total or combined)	2025	0.72	0.60-0.84	4	4	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Unregulated Contaminants		Date(s) Collected	Result or Range Detected	Average Detected	SMCL	ORSG	Possible Source
Bromodichloromethane		August 2025	2.2	2.2	---	N/A	Trihalomethane; by-product of drinking water chlorination
Bromoform		August 2025	1.0	1.0	---	N/A	Trihalomethane; by- product of drinking water chlorination
Chloroform (ppb)		August 2025	1.9	1.9	N/A	70	By-product of drinking water chlorination (In non-chlorinated sources it may be naturally occurring)
Dibromodichloromethane		August 2024	2.8	2.8	N/A	N/A	Trihalomethane; By-product of drinking water chlorination
Dibromoacetic Acid		August 2025	.91	.91	N/A	N/A	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Dichloroactetic Acid		August 2025	<u>ND</u>	ND	N/A	N/A	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Microbiological Contaminants							

Total Coliform Bacteria	Monthly	0	0	2/mo	0	Always present in the digestive Tracts of animals, including Humans. Also in found in environment in plants and soil material.
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Secondary Contaminants	Date(s) Collected	Result or Range Detected	Average Detected	SMCL	ORSG	Possible Source
Iron (ppb)	May 2025	ND	---	300	N/A	Naturally occurring, corrosion of cast iron pipes
Manganese* (ppb)	May 2025	0-.008	.008	50	Health Advisory of 300	Natural sources as well as discharges from industrial uses

6. COMPLIANCE WITH DRINKING WATER REGS

Does My Drinking Water Meet Current Health Standards?

We are committed to providing you with the best water quality available. Every year we conduct hundreds of water quality tests at the sources and in the system.

Drinking Water Violations

We were required to notify you by the DEP that our water district violated monitoring and reporting requirements of the drinking water regulations. Even though this was not an emergency, as our customers you have the right to know what happened and what we are doing to correct this. During the third quarter (6/1/2023-9/30/2023) samples were taken for Lead and Copper. Because we did not take the required number of samples, which is a monitoring and reporting violation. This violation was issued in February of 2024. Resampling was performed with the correct amount of sample sites.

Contaminant	Monitoring Period	Number of Samples Required	Number of Samples Taken	Date Sampling Conducted	Health Effects
Lead and Copper	June-September 2023	10	9	9/21/2023	Unknown

7. WATER RESTRICTIONS

In accordance with the requirements of the Water Management Act Permit issued by the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection the Wilkinsonville Water District has a Mandatory odd/even Water Use Restrictions between the hours of **9AM and 5PM**. This means if your house is an even number you can water on an even day of the month, if your house is odd number you can water on an odd day of the month.

Violators of the water restrictions will be subject to enforcement, which may include termination of water service.

8. CROSS CONNECTION

One of the many activities water suppliers concern themselves with is preventing non potable materials from entering the water supply once the water is in the distribution system. Under certain conditions, it is possible for water to flow from inside a building back into the distribution system and contaminate the water supply. In an effort to prevent such an event from occurring, certain devices are installed as part of the plumbing system which only allows water to flow into a building. These devices are known as “back flow preventers.” They are commonly referred to as “check valves.”

Homeowners should be aware of the potential dangers associated with backflow occurrences for the safety of the occupants of the house as well as the neighbors. The following are actions which can be taken to reduce the possibility of contaminated water entering the water system:

- Install “hose bib” type backflow preventers on all outside faucets. They are inexpensive, easy to install and available at all plumbing stores.
- Do not leave a hose submerged in a pool or bucket of water.
- Never use mechanical equipment to add pressure to the water unless the proper back flow prevention devices are installed.
- All irrigation systems are required to have an Atmospheric Backflow Preventer

9. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Because we have a contract with Grafton Water District to purchase water should come necessary the following link is the Grafton Water Districts Annual Water Quality Report.

https://graftonwaterdistrict.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/03/Grafton-CCR-2025_final.pdf