

TIVERTON WATER AUTHORITY

Consumer Confidence Report – 2020

Covering Calendar Year – 2019



This brochure is a snapshot of the quality of the water that we provided last year. Included are the details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state standards. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If after reviewing this report you have any questions, or would like to know more about the Tiverton Water Authority water system, please call the Superintendent at 401-624-8432. The District's offices are located at 241 Hilton Street in North Tiverton, RI. Office hours are 8:45 AM – 12:00 Noon and 1:00 PM to 4:15 PM during normal business days.

The Tiverton Water Authority (TWA) is operated by the North Tiverton Fire District (NTFD). Our drinking water is supplied from another water system through a Consecutive Connection (CC). We purchase our water from two separate sources, the City of Fall River, Massachusetts, and the Stone Bridge Fire District.

The water that the District receives from Fall River comes from Wattupa Reservoir in Fall River, MA. Before delivery to the transmission and distribution systems, all water from the reservoir system is treated at the North Wattupa Water Treatment Plant.

The Stone Bridge Fire District obtains its water from Stafford Pond in Tiverton, RI. Before delivery to the transmission and distribution systems all water from the reservoir system is treated at the Stone Bridge Fire District Water Treatment Plant which is located on the west side of Stafford Pond.

The RI Department of Health, in cooperation with other State and Federal agencies, has assessed the threats to Stone Bridge Fire District water supply sources. The assessment considered the intensity of development, the presence of businesses and facilities that use, store or generate potential contaminants, how easily contaminants may move through the soils in the Source Water Protection Area (SWPA), and the sampling history of the water. Our monitoring program continues to assure that the water delivered to your home is safe to drink. However, the assessment found that the water source is at MODERATE RISK of contamination. This means the water could one day become contaminated. Monitoring and protection efforts are necessary to assure continued water quality. The complete Source Water Assessment Report is available from Stone Bridge Fire District or the Department of Health at (401) 222-6867.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as those 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).

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).

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) included 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 sources water before we treat it include:

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, 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 storm water run-off, agriculture, and residential users.

Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or the result of mining activity.

Organic contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and also come from gas stations, urban storm water run-off, and septic systems.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulation which limits the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. We treat our water according to EPA's regulations. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

Our water system is required to test a minimum of 3 samples per month in accordance with the Total Coliform Rule for microbiological contaminants. Coliform bacteria are usually harmless, but their presence in water can be an indication of disease-causing bacteria. When coliform bacteria are found, special follow-up tests are done to determine if harmful bacteria are present in the water supply. If this limit is exceeded, the water supplier must notify the public.

Water Quality Data

The following tables list all of the drinking water contaminants which were detected during the 2019 calendar year. The presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate the water poses a health risk. Unless noted, the data presented in this table is from the testing done January 1- December 31, 2019. The state requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, is more than one year old. **NTFD / TWA makes every effort to provide you with safe drinking water.**

Testing Results for: TIVERTON WATER AUTHORITY

Microbiological	Result	MCL		MCLG	Typical Source		
Total coliform bacteria - No Detected Results were Found in the Calendar Year of 2019							
Volatile Organic Contaminants	Monitoring Period	Highest RAA	Range (low/high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
CHLORINE	2019	RAA – 1.02	.77 – .1.33	ppm	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	2019	18	13 - 21	ppb	60	0	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	2019	29	21.6 – 38.8	ppb	80	0	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Lead and Copper	Monitoring Period	90 th Percentile	Range (low/high)	Unit	AL	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
COPPER, FREE	2016 - 2018	0.0365	0.0088 - 0.0412	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems

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. Your water system 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>.

Additional Required Health Effects Language:

Infants and children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

There are no additional required health effects violation notices.

Our drinking water is supplied from another water system through a Consecutive Connection (CC). The tables below list all of the drinking water contaminants, which were detected during the 2019 calendar year from the water systems that we purchase drinking water from.

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Water System	Highest Value	Range (low/high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
BARIUM	1/22/2019	STONE BRIDGE FIRE DISTRICT	0.01	0.01	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
DI(2-ETHYLHEXYL) PHTHALATE	1/22/2019	STONE BRIDGE FIRE DISTRICT	1	1	ppb	6	0	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
NITRATE	1/22/2019	STONE BRIDGE FIRE DISTRICT	0.07	0.07	ppm	10	0	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

During the 2019 calendar year, the water systems that we purchase water from had the below noted violation(s) of drinking water regulations.

Water System	Category	Type	Analyte	Compliance Period
STONE BRIDGE FIRE DISTRICT	Failed to meet content, delivery, and/or reporting requirements for lead consumer notification	Reporting	LCR	12/31/2019-

Testing Results for: CITY OF FALL RIVER, MASSACHUSETTS

Contaminants	Collection Date	Level Detected (Range)	Unit	MCLG	MCL	Typical Source
Microbial Contaminants						
Total Organic Carbon (TOC) ¹	Monthly	Average: 1.78	ppm	2	TT	Naturally present, and in man-made chemicals.
Turbidity	12/13/2019	Highest .63	NTU	n/a	TT 5.0	Suspended organic & inorganic particles from soil runoff
¹ ppm was the annual average. In order to comply with the EPA standard, the TOC removal ratio must be greater than 1.0 ppm. Total organic carbon (TOC) has no health effects. However, total organic carbon provides a medium for the formation of disinfection byproducts like TTHMs and HAAs.						
Radioactive Contaminants						
Gross Alpha	2012	0.99	pCi/L	0	15	Naturally occurring radioactivity in bedrock.
Combined Radium	2012	0.06	pCi/L	0	5	Naturally occurring radioactivity in bedrock.
Inorganic Contaminants						
Sodium	3/19/2019	28	ppm	n/a	n/a	Naturally present and added during treatment process
Barium	3/19/2019	0.01	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Manganese	5/18/2017	0.0189	ppm	n/a	SMCL 0.05	Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate	3/18/2019	ND	ppm	10		Naturally present in source water

Please Note: Because of sampling schedules, results may be older than 1 year.

Terms & Abbreviations

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

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): the "Maximum Allowed" MCL is 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.

Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL): recommended level for a contaminant that is not regulated and has no MCL.

Action Level (AL): the concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements.

Treatment Technique (TT): a required process intended to reduce levels of a contaminant in drinking water.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): the highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Non-Detects (ND): lab analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present.

Parts per Million (ppm) or milligrams per liter (mg/l)

Parts per Billion (ppb) or micrograms per liter (µg/l)

Picocuries per Liter (pCi/L): a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Millirems per Year (mrem/yr): measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

Monitoring Period Average (MPA): An average of sample results obtained during a defined time frame, common examples of monitoring periods are monthly, quarterly and yearly.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU): a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person. Turbidity is not regulated for groundwater systems.

Running Annual Average (RAA): an average of sample results obtained over the most current 12 months and used to determine compliance with MCLs.

Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA): Average of sample analytical results for samples taken at a particular monitoring location during the previous four calendar quarters.

We at the North Tiverton Fire District / TWA work to provide top quality water to every tap. We encourage all of our customers to conserve and use water efficiently and remind you to help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future. This report can also be found on our website: <https://northtivertonwater.org>, along with other frequently asked questions. Please do not hesitate to call our office with any questions.