TIVERTON WATER AUTHORITY – TWA RI1900042

Consumer Confidence Report – 2025
Covering Calendar Year – 2024

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 the 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 401-624-8432. The district's offices are located at 241 Hilton Street in North Tiverton, RI. Office hours are 8:30 AM – 12:00 Noon and 1:00 PM to 4:00 PM during normal business days.

The North Tiverton Fire District (NTFD) operates the TWA. 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 from Fall River comes out of the 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.

You can access the Source Water Assessment on file, by scanning the QR code and scrolling to the "Source Water Assessments" section in the middle of the page. Please contact the Center of Drinking Water Quality at 401-222-6867 with any questions.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised people such as those with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, people 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 some small amounts of 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 source water before treatment 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 naturally occur 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 can come from gas stations, urban storm water run-off, and septic systems.

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 the drinking water contaminants detected during the 2024 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, 2024. 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 2024									
Regulated Contaminants	**Collection Date**	**Highest Value**	**Range (low/high)**	**Unit**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Typical Source**	**Violation**	
Total RI Regulated PFAS	4/5/2023	5	5	NG/L	20	* See PFAS info to side	Manmade chemicals used in products to make them stain, grease, heat, and water resistant.	No	*PFAS refers to Per- and Polyfluorinated Substances. PFAS are manmade chemicals that repel oil and water. In June of 2022, the state passed a law called the PFAS Act, which set an interim standard for a sum of 6 PFAS at 20 ppt. On 9/18/2024 the state released regulations that adopted and made permanent, the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) of 20 ppt for a sum of six PFAS contaminants—perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA), perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS), perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (PFHxS), perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA), and perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA), and perfluorodecanoic acid (PFDA) (together, "PFAS contaminants"). In the above table, the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) for PFAS is listed as 20ppt."
Perfluoroctane Sulfonic Acid (PFOS)	4/5/2023	2.140	2.090-2.140	NG/L	70	0	Surfactant or emulsifier; used in fire-fighting foam, circuit board etching acids, alkaline cleaners, floor polish, and as a pesticide active ingredient for insect bait traps; U.S. manufacture of PFOS phased out in 2002; however, PFOS still generated incidentally		
Perfluoroctanoic Acid (PFOA)	4/5/2023	2.600	2.500-2.600	NG/L	70	0	Perfluorinated aliphatic carboxylic acid; used for its emulsifier and surfactant properties in or as fluoropolymers, fire-fighting foams, cleaners, cosmetics, greases and lubricants, paints, polishes, adhesives and photographic films.		
Perfluoroheptanoic Acid (PFHPA)	4/5/2023	1.530	1.420-1.530	NG/L	70	0	Manmade chemical; used in products to make them stain, grease, heat and water resistant		

Disinfection Byproducts	Sample Point	Monitoring Period	Highest LRAA	Range (low/high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	10 Stafford Rd	2024	18	10.5 – 30	ppb	60	0	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	10 Stafford Rd	2024	40	30.1 – 44.8	ppb	80	0	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

Maximum Disinfection Level		MPA	MPA Units	RAA	RAA Units	Violation
2024		0.8700	MG/L	0.8	MG/L	No

Radiological Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range (low/high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source	Violation
No Detected Results were found in the Calendar Year of 2024.								

Lead and Copper	Monitoring Period	90th Percentile	Range (low/high)	Unit	AL	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
Copper, Free	2022 - 2024	0.042	0.0039 - 0.045	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead	2022 - 2024	3	0 – 5.8	ppb	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems

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. NTFD/TWA is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. 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 at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead

Lead Service Line Inventory Information: The required service line inventory was performed, and it has been determined there are no lead service lines or galvanized service lines in the distribution system of the water system. Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups. Infants and children can have decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can lead to new learning and behavior problems or exacerbate existing learning and behavior problems. The children of women who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy can have increased risk of these adverse health effects. Adults can have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney, or nervous system problems.

Any school or childcare facility may request testing by the water system for lead in drinking water. The public should be directed to contact the school or childcare facility for information about potential sampling results. RIDOH is currently offering voluntary testing to Rhode Island public schools and childcare facilities. The results of this sampling can be counted towards a water system's testing requirements under the Lead and Copper Rule Improvements. More information about the project and the results so far can be found on RIDOH's website: https://health.ri.gov/data/schools/water

During the 2024 calendar year, we had the below noted violation(s) of drinking water regulations.

Federal Compliance Period	Analyte	Comments
No Violations Occurred in the Calendar Year of 2024		

There are no additional required health effects notices. **There are no additional required health effects violation notices.**

Testing Results for: Stone Bridge Fire District

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range (low/high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Barium	2/15/2024	0.009	0.009	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Perfluoroctane Sulfonic Acid (PFOS)	10/23/2024	2.8	2.59 - 2.8	NG/L	70	0	Surfactant or emulsifier; used in fire-fighting foam, circuit board etching acids, alkaline cleaners, floor polish, and as a pesticide active ingredient for insect bait traps; U.S. manufacture of PFOS phased out in 2002; however, PFOS still generated incidentally.
Perfluoroctanoic Acid (PFOA)	10/23/2024	3.39	3.08 - 3.39	NG/L	70	0	Perfluorinated aliphatic carboxylic acid; used for its emulsifier and surfactant properties in or as fluoropolymers, fire-fighting foams, cleaners, cosmetics, greases and lubricants, paints, polishes, adhesives and photographic films.
Perfluoroheptanoic Acid (PFHPA)	10/23/2024	1.56	1.45 - 1.56	NG/L	70	0	Manmade chemical; used in products to make them stain, grease, heat and water resistant.
Perfluorohexane Sulfonic Acid	10/23/2024	0.87	0 - 0.87	NG/L	70	0	Manmade chemical; used in products to make them stain, grease, heat and water resistant.

During the 2024 calendar year, Stone Bridge Fire District, the water system we purchase drinking water from had the below noted violation(s) of drinking water regulations.

Type	Category	Analyte	Compliance Period
Monitoring, Routine (DBP), Major	MON	TTHM	1/1/2024 - 3/31/2024
Monitoring, Routine (DBP), Major	MON	TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	1/1/2024 - 3/31/2024
Monitoring, Routine (IESWTR/LT1), Major	MON	IESWTR	1/1/2024 - 1/31/2024
Monitoring, Routine (DBP), Major	MON	CARBON, TOTAL	1/1/2024 - 3/31/2024
Monitoring, Routine (DBP), Major	MON	ALKALINITY, TOTAL	1/1/2024 – 3/31/2024
Record Keeping, With Rule Code	RPT	IESWTR	1/11/2024
Record Keeping, With Rule Code	RPT	IESWTR	2/11/2024
Public Notice Rule Linked to Violation	PN	PUBLIC NOTICE	2/20/2024 – 4/10/2024
Monitoring, Routine (DBP), Major	MON	CARBON, TOTAL	9/1/2024 – 9/30/2024
Monitoring, Routine (DBP), Major	MON	ALKALINITY, TOTAL	9/1/2024 – 9/30/2024
Monitoring, Routine (DBP), Major	MON	TTHM	10/1/2024 – 12/31/2024
Monitoring, Routine (DBP), Major	MON	TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	10/1/2024 – 12/31/2024

Additional Required Health Effects Notices: Some PFAS compounds have been shown to cause development toxicity, immunological toxicity, and effects on cholesterol metabolism, particularly PFOA, PFOS, PFHxS, PFHpA, PFNA, and PFDA. The toxicity of other PFAS compounds is currently not well understood, although they remain in the blood for shorter periods of time. Rhode Island is in the process of developing regulations for PFAS in drinking water.

Total organic carbon (TOC) has no health effects. However, total organic carbon provides a medium for the formation of disinfection byproducts. These byproducts include trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs). Drinking water containing these byproducts in excess of the MCL may lead to adverse health effects, liver or kidney problems, or nervous system effects, and may lead to an increased risk of getting cancer.

Testing Results: CITY of FALL RIVER, MASSACHUSETTS

Contaminants	MCL	MCLG	Limit	Level Detected	Sample Date	Violation(s)	Typical Source
Sodium	20 ppm*		3 mg/l	32mg/l	1/3/2024	none	Naturally present, and added during treatment process
* No current MCL, however DEP Office of Research and Standards has established a guideline limit for this contaminant.							
Nitrate Contaminants, ppm							
Nitrate	10	10	0.05mg/L	ND	1/3/2024	none	Fertilizer use, septic tanks, erosion from natural deposits
Nitrite	1	1	0.05	0.05	2020	none	Nitrate Next Due Q1 2025 Nitrite TBD by Mass DEP last nitrite detect 2020
Manganese, ppm	(SMCL) 0.05		0.01	0.016	6/4/2024	none	Errosion of natural deposits. Next Due TBD by Mass DEP
Turbity, NTU	TT 5.0	n/a		0.17	6/4/2024	none	Suspended organic & inorganic particles from soil runoff
Turbity, a good indicator of filtration effectiveness; measures cloudiness of water. It is monitored throughout each day.							
PFAS or "Forever chemicals" enter drinking water through various sources, including industrial sites, firefighting foam use, waste disposal sites.							
PFAS6	20 ng/L	0	2	4.3 NG/L	10/30/2024	none	Next due October 2025
pH (in distribution system)	Optimal pH level: 6.5-8.5			7.71 Avg	2024	none	A measure of acidity or alkalinity in a soulution.
Alkalinity (In distribution system)	Optimal Alkalinity: 20-200 mg/L			27.1 Avg	2024	none	Capacity to neutralize acids, important in maintaining stable pH,
Percholate	0.002 mg/L	0	1.00	0.054	9/5/2024	none	An impurity in hypochlorite solutions, fertilizers and fireworks
Total Organic Carbon, ppm	TT not MCL	n/a	0.2	Annual Avg = 2.12	Monthly	none	Naturally present, and in man-made chemicals.
Unregulated Contaminants							
Chloromethane (VOC)		0	0.5000 ug/L	1.51 ug/L	2020	none	Can be formed as a byproduct of water treatment processes
Bromodichloromethane (VOC)		0	0.5000 ug/L	2.4 ug/L	1/8/2024	none	Formed as a byproduct of Chlorinating water containing organic matter
Chloroform (VOC)		0	0.5000 ug/L	5.17 ug/L	1/8/2024	none	Colorless VOC found in drinking water. Byproduct of chlorination

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

During the 2024 calendar year, City of Fall River, the water system that we purchased drinking water from had the below noted violation(s) of drinking water regulations.

Public Notice (Mass DEP/NON)	Failure to notify MassDEP within 7 days of detection of a Synthetic Organic Compound (Hexachlorocyclopentadiene) at 10367 (Treatment Plant)
Public Notice (Mass DEP/NON)	The 2023 CCR did not contain all required data. All corrections have been made in the 2024 CCR

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 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 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.
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): the level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control 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 more than 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 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 and other frequently asked questions can also be found on our website: https://northtivertonwater.org