TOWN OF WESTPORT

816 Main Road
Massachusetts 02790
The Coastal Agricultural Resource Community of New England
BOARD OF SELECTMEN

Tel. (508) 636-1003
Town Administrator (508) 636-1150
Fax. (508) 636-1147

June 9, 2017

Dear Westport Water Customer,

The Town of Westport is a registered Public Water Supply with the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection, Drinking Water Program. The Public Water Supply Identification Number (PWSID #) is 4334090. The Town's water distribution system begins at the Fall River/Westport boundary and travels in an easterly direction along Route 6 to the Davis Road area.

If you receive your drinking water from the Town's distribution system then you are receiving 100% of your water from the Fall River Water Department. Enclosed is a Fall River Water Department Consumer Confidence Report, which provides information concerning the water supply, distribution and water quality.

The Town of Westport is required to sample it's distribution system for Trihalomethanes and Haloacetic Acids which are byproducts that are produced when organic matter combines with chlorine. The Town is also required to sample for Lead and Copper at the customers home. Below are the 2016 sample results.

Name	MCL	MCLG	Detection Limit	Westport Results	Sample Date	Violation	Major Source in Drinking Water
Inorganic Contaminants, measured in parts per million							
Free Chlorine	4.0	4.0		0.48 - 1.74	3/9/16 & 9/16/16	No	Added during treatment process to kill bacteria
Lead, ppb	15	0	1	ND – 0.003	9/11/2016	No	Corrosion of household plumbing
Copper, ppm	1.3	0	0.003	ND – 0.11	9/11/2016	No	Corrosion of household plumbing
Volatile Organic Contaminants, measured in parts per billion, (ppb)							
Trihalomethanes	80 ug/L	n/a	0.5	49.7 - 83.9	2/18/2016	No	Reaction by-product of chlorine and residual organic materials
Haloacetic acids	60 ug/L	n/a	1.0	18.4 – 26.9	5/12/2016	No	Reaction by-product of chlorine and residual organic materials

The Town of Westport has worked diligently to flush the distribution system and installed blow off valves to reduce the water residence time. The disinfection by products are in compliance and the sampling frequency has been reduced to quarterly sampling.

If you have any questions concerning this Consumer Confidence Report, please contact Denise Bouchard at (508) 636 -1004 at the Selectmen's office or Linda L. Correia, Massachusetts Certified Water Operator at (508) 674 -2832.

Thank you,

BOARD OF SELECTMEN
TOWN OF WESTPORT

City of Fall River
Massachusetts
Department of Community Utilities
- WATER DIVISION -

JASIEL F. CORREIA II
Mayor

JOHN FRIAR
Director

TO: Consecutive systems
FROM: J. Friar
DATE: March 31, 2017
RE: Water Division 2016 Consumer Confidence Report

Enclosed please find a copy of the Fall River's 2016 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR), scheduled to be given to the public by June 30, 2017.

The CCR will be generally available on-line at the City's website by April 30, under Publications. Go to www.fallriverma.org. We can also provide copies to you electronically, upon requested.

You are receiving the enclosed hard copies to comply with the requirement that consecutive systems receive the necessary data by April 1, to prepare their own CCR.

JF

One Government Center • Fall River, MA 02722
TEL (508) 324-2320 • FAX (508) 324-2103 • EMAIL sewer@fallriverma.org

City of Fall River, Department of Community Utilities, Water Division, PWS ID 4095000

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT for 2016

The Mass. Dept. of Environmental Protection (MA-DEP) and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) require public water systems to provide an *Annual Consumer Confidence Report.* The report communicates relevant information to customers about the quality of their drinking water and provides an update about water-related activities. The Watuppa Water Board and the Department of Community Utilities, under which the Water Division operates, presents our Report for 2016. Contact John Friar, Director, Room 308, Government Center, or call 508-324-2330, if you have any questions or comments.

(Photo at left: looking west from top of Bedford Street.)

Important statement on the availability of the 2016 CCR

This report contains important information about your drinking water. Please translate it or speak with someone who can, if needed. Copies of this report in Portuguese or French may be obtained at the Water Department's Offices on the 3rd floor at One Government Center or by calling 508-324-2330.

INDICAÇÃO IMPORTANTE NA DISPONIBILIDADE DO "CCR" DE 2016

Este relatório contem informação muito importante sobre sua água potável. Por favor traduza-o ou fale com alguém que-lhe compreende. As cópias deste relatório em Português podem ser obtidas no escritório do Departmento de Água no terceiro andar em Government Center, ou chamando 508-324-2330.

LES INFORMATION IMPORTANTES SUR LA DISPONIBILITE DU "CCR" de 2016

Ce rapport des informations important concernant la qualite de l'eau de votre communaute. Faite-le traduire, ou parlez-en avec un ami qui le comprend bien. Les photocopies du ce relation peut-etre obtenu de la office du Department de l'Eau, tresieme etage, Government Center, ou, par telephoner a 508-324-2330.

ADMINISTRATION: During 2016, the Division's administration section continued its pilot program for meter reading by "fixed-base" radio, evaluation of the overall accuracy of the City's water meters, the Demand Notice program for overdue bills, and the large meter replacement program.

QUALITY: The following includes information about the source of your drinking water, what it contains, what other sources of water may contain, and how it compared in 2016 to Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) standards. We invite customer questions or comments about water quality. Call (508) 324-2725 for more information. Further, the Watuppa Water Board welcomes public input. Please contact (508) 324-2330 for meeting times and locations.

In 2016, thousands of water quality tests performed on samples taken from the City's source water (North Watuppa Pond), water produced in the treatment plant, and from consumer taps, found NO unacceptable levels of contaminants in the water supplied to you. In 2016, the Mass. Dept. of Environmental Protection conducted a Sanitary Survey of the Treatment and Distribution divisions of the Water Dept. The Survey found all aspects of the Department were functioning satisfactorily, and there were no adverse findings.

SOURCES: Drinking water for the City of Fall River is drawn from the North Watuppa Pond. When needed, water is pumped from Copicut Reservoir to the watershed of the North Watuppa, from which it flows to the North Watuppa Pond. In addition, the City has other water resources available if needed. These include the South Watuppa Pond, Terry Brook Pond, Sawdy, Stafford and Devol Ponds, and Lake Noquochoke.

Thus, Fall River has an abundant water supply and potential supplies.

An interceptor drain runs the length of Rt. 24 along the North Watuppa Pond's westerly boundary to reduce potential sources of contamination, potentially associated with highway and other runoff. The Fall River Water Department has a Surface Water Assessment Program (SWAP) report. The report can be accessed on the MA-DEP website, or a copy can be requested using the contact information presented herein.

There are no known significant sources of contamination to either the North Watuppa or Copicut Reservoirs. Watershed lands are patrolled by the Fall River Environmental Police Unit to protect both supplies.

Dams control all but one of these resources. In accordance with requirements of the State Office of Dam Safety, work was initiated on the required updated re-inspection of our dams, and design for the rehabilitation of the dam at Stafford Pond.

DISTRIBUTION: In addition to its normal activities during 2016, the Distribution and Maintenance Division put the replacement Industrial Park water tank and booster station on-line; and more water mains, valves, hydrants, and residential services were rehabilitated.
In addition about 1,000 (40%) of the city's hydrants were flushed twice during the year. Of particular note, the Department installed a second aeration system on the Haskell Hill water storage tank (see photo at left).

This system reduces Trihalomethanes (THMs), thus assuring compliance with EPA and MA-DEP standards. The system is effective, and will be deployed on other tanks.

QUANTITY: In 2016, we delivered about 9,500,000 gallons of water per day to residential, commercial, municipal, and industrial customers; and for fire protection. Of that, about 400,000 gallons per day were sold to Tiverton, Westport and Freetown.

TREATMENT: The Water Division owns and operates a drinking water treatment plant on the west shore of the North Watuppa Pond. Its maximum registered capacity is 26 million gallons per day. Treatment processes carried out there include disinfection by chlorination, removal of suspended solids by flocculation/sedimentation, and filtration by sand and anthracite coal. Additionally, carbon dioxide and sodium hydroxide are added to reduce

pipe corrosion. Fluoride has been added since 1972 to prevent tooth decay, but was reduced in 2016 from 1.0 to 0.7 parts per million (ppm). All treatment processes comply with Federal and State requirements. After treatment the water is pumped to the City's water distribution system of about 250 miles of water mains, 7 storage tanks, and more than 2,000 hydrants.

In 2016, construction began on the project to use Sodium Hypochlorite for disinfection of our water, rather than Chlorine gas. Although incomplete at year end, temporary equipment had been operating using the hypochlorite for several months in 2016, and the chlorine gas system had been completely removed. The photo below shows a partial view of the new tanks that are used in the process.

Other improvements to the treatment plant include upgrades to the electric system, and treatment computer control system.

Important Definitions to help understand the information in this CCR

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

Maximum Residual Disinfection Level (MRDL): The highest level of disinfectant (Chlorine, Chloramines and 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 Goal (MRDG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant (Chlorine, Chloramines, Chlorine Dioxide), below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of contamination in drinking water

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

Substances Found in Tap Water

Sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled) 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 activities. To insure that tap water is safe, Mass DEP and the US EPA enforce regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and the Massachusetts Department of Public Health establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

Contaminants that MAY be present in source water include:

Microbial Contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria that may come from wastewater treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock activities, wildlife, or even unsanitary or improper procedures by the user.

Under the "Long Term 2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule ("LT-2"), the City began testing its source water (the North Watuppa Pond), for Cryptosporidium in October, 2015. The testing will continue through 2017. Since the water samples were taken before entering the treatment process, and therefore do not reflect the water reaching the customer, results are not presented in this report. However, they are available upon request.

Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.

Organic 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 storm water runoff and septic systems.

Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agricultural activities, urban storm water runoff and residential uses.

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

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. Call EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at **800-426-4791** for more information about contaminants and potential health effects.

Additional information: Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons, such as persons with cancer, undergoing chemotherapy, who have undergone organ transplants, have HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly and some infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people or their caregivers should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infections by *Cryptosporidum* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at **800-426-4791**.

Specific Educational Statement on Lead

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially in pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The Fall River Water Division, Department of Community Utilities, is responsible for providing quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has not been run 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.

As an incentive to reduce the number of lead services in the City, the Watuppa Water Board offers a $500 bill credit for a customer who removes and replaces any lead service on their private property, and the another $500 credit for a lead service replaced by the customer on the public property side of a service. Further, lead services on the street side are replaced by the City when the water main in the street is replaced.

Specific Educational Statement on Cross-Connections

A cross connection is a connection between a drinking water pipe and a potential source of contamination. Cross-connections can occur even in your own home. For instance, you hook up a water hose to a sprayer containing fertilizer to spray for your lawn. If the water pressure drops (perhaps because a nearby fire hydrant is used to fight a fire), the fertilizer may be sucked back through the hose into the drinking water pipes. To guard against this, owners need to use a **backflow prevention device**. The Fall River Water Department recommends the installation of devices such as a "hose bib vacuum breaker" on all outside hose connections. The devices can be purchased at most hardware or plumbing supply stores.

When **installed correctly**, this is a great way to protect the water in your home and the City's drinking water system. For additional information on these devices, please contact the Water Department @ 508-324-2330.

In addition to this common concern, there are other sources of cross-connections, and those are subject to Chapter 74, Section 256-258 of the Fall River City Ordinance. This Ordinance covers lawn sprinkler systems, medical devices connected to water, and industrial/commercial equipment, etc. The City employs a full-time cross-connection inspector and backflow device tester to track and test these devices.

Information regarding high water bill complaints:

Your water bill includes charges for water and sewer use*, which are calculated from the amount of water that you use. Water use is based on readings obtained from your water meter. Leaks and excessive use of water will significantly increase that bill. To avoid high water/sewer charges, property owners should:

1. Make sure that plumbing is properly maintained. **A running toilet can waste 3,000 gallons per day**.
2. Periodically check the water meter when there is no water being used. If the red object near the center of the meter face is moving, then water is passing through the meter and there may be unintended use or leak.
3. Check your quarterly bill to monitor use. Consumption is listed as CCF on the bill. 1 CCF = 748 gallons.

   Water that passes through the meter must be paid for; however, there is an abatement program for excess use due to a running toilet or leaking pipe, or other device.

*"Fixed" charges are also levied for collecting and treating storm water, and for water meter servicing/billing.

One water quality table follows this narrative.

The table, next page, is a summary or average of the results of the analysis done in 2016 on our drinking water. If you have any questions call the Director of Treatment and Resources at (508) 324-2724.

FALL RIVER 2016 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT DATA TABLE

Contaminant Names	MCL	MCLG	Detection Limit	Fall River Water	Sample date	Violation (s)	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Inorganic Contaminant, ppm							
Fluoride	4	4	0.3	0.3-1.1	daily	none	Water Additive, promotes healthy teeth.
Sodium	20 ppm*		0.5	18.3	7-Mar	none	Naturally present, and added during treatment process
Free Chlorine	4.0 MRDL	4		1.25 - 1.75	daily	none	Added during treatment process (to kill bacteria)
Barium	2.0	2	0.005	0.008	7-Mar	none	Naturally present in source water
	*per Office of Research Standards Guidelines						
Nitrate Contaminants, ppm							
Nitrate	10	10	0.03	ND	7-Mar	none	Fertilizer use, septic tanks, erosion from natural deposits
Nitrite	1	1	0.007	ND	2/19/14	none	(Not required in 2016)
Manganese, ppm	(SMCL) 0.05		0.002	0.007	19-Jul	none	Errosion of natural deposits.
Organic Chemical Contaminants, ppb							
Trihalomethanes (THMs)	80	n/a	0.5	20.0-84.4	Quarterly	none (per avg.)	Reaction by-products of chlorine and organics. THMs and
Haloacetic acids (HAAs)	60	n/a	0.5	12.0-32.7	Quarterly	none (per avg.)	HAAs are sampled 4 times per year, as required.
Lead, ppb, (ND = not detected)	15 (AL not MCL)	0	2	ND to 73	Qtr 3, 2015	No violation @ 90th percentile	Next due Q3, 2018; Corrosion of household plumbing.
Copper, ppm (ND = not detected)	1.3 (AL not MCL)	0	0.02	ND to 0.84	Qtr 3, 2015	No violation @ 90th percentile	Next due Q3, 2018; Corroson of household plumbing.
Turbidity, NTU	TT 5.0	n/a		Single highest=0.46	9/14/2016	none	Suspended organic & inorganic particles from soil runoff
Turbidity, a good indicator of filtration effectiveness; measures cloudiness of water. It is monitored throughout each day.							
Microbial Contaminants							
Total coliform bacteria	5% of monthly samples	0		Highest mo.%=1.0		none	Naturally present in the environment and wastes.
Radioactive Contaminants				Next Dep required sampling: 2021			Decay of natural and man made deposits
Gross alpha particle emitters, pCu/l	15	0		0.99	12/31/2012	none	Erosion of natural deposits.
Radium 226 pCi/L	5	0		0.02	12/31/2012	none	Common trace element in the earth's crust.
Radium 228 pCi/L	5	0		0.04	12/31/2012	none	Common trace element in the earth's crust.
Volatile Organic Compounds	Various limits			ND	7-Mar	none	Naturally present, and in man-made Chemicals
Total Organic Carbon, ppm	TT not MCL	2	0.2	Annual avg = 1.9	Monthly	none	Naturally present, and in man-made chemicals.
Perchlorate, ppb	2		0.05	ND	26-Jul	none	Man-made chemical in rocket propellants, explosives, flares and blasting agents.

Required Definitions ND = Not Detected

AL	Action Level. See "Important Definitions", above.	mrem/year	millirems per year, a measure of the amount of radiation
(S)MCL	(Secondary)Maximum Contaminant Level. See above.	NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Units: measures solid materials suspended in water
MCLG	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal. See above.	pCi/l	picocuries per liter, a measure of radiation.
MRDL	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level. See above	ppm	parts per million (example: one pound of salt in one million pounds of water)
MRDG	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Goal. See above.	ppb	parts per billion, equals ppm multiplied by 1,000"
TT	Treatment Technique: a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water		