



# City of New Bedford

## 2016 Water Quality Report

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Mayor

### Introduction:

The New Bedford Department of Public Infrastructure (DPI), (Public Water supply I.D. #4201000), is committed to providing you with safe, clean drinking water. We are pleased to present a summary of the quality of the water provided to you during the past year. Regular monitoring and testing ensures that the water supplied by the New Bedford DPI meets, or exceeds all state and federal requirements. This report summarizes the laboratory results for all samples collected and tested. Responsibility for maintaining water quality resides with our staff of certified water treatment plant operators, licensed by the Massachusetts Board of Certification of Operators of Drinking Water Supply Facilities.

### Working for You:

In a continuing effort to provide our customers with high quality drinking water, many activities were undertaken and completed in 2016.

- 142 Services replaced or repaired.
- 146 feet of new or replaced water mains installed.
- 205 Valves inspected & exercised.
- 29 Hydrants repaired/replaced/installed.
- 18 large water main breaks repaired.
- 10 gate valves replaced.
- 2,728 Hydrants flushed.
- 21 Large diameter valves installed on distribution mains.

### The Source of Your Water:

The water treated at the Quittacas Water Treatment Plant for the City of New Bedford comes from a surface supply comprised of five ponds. The principal storage area is Little Quittacas Pond, located in the Town of Rochester. The other ponds are Great Quittacas, Pocksha, Assawompsett, and Long Pond situated in the towns of Freetown, Lakeville, and Middleboro. Treatment consists of conventional filtration, disinfection, corrosion control, and fluoridation (as of January 2007). The City of New Bedford also supplies water to parts of Freetown and Acushnet along with Dartmouth on a seasonal basis and Fairhaven on an emergency basis.

The Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection, through its Source Water Assessment and Protection (SWAP) Program, assesses the susceptibility of public water supplies. The SWAP report notes some issues situated in New Bedford's public water supply protection area. They are active cranberry bogs and small farms, roadways, a utility right of way, and residential land uses. As a result, the report designates a high susceptibility ranking to the water supply protection area. New Bedford DPI has been proactive in protecting the water supply protection area. The City owns over 3,000 acres of land in this area; including all shoreline property around the Little and Great Quittacas Ponds. This land is kept in pristine condition providing a protective barrier from potential pollutants. Forest management, overseen by a State certified forester is ongoing. The land is routinely patrolled by watershed staff and reports are submitted to a watershed advisory committee. Regular testing of the water supply is performed and treatment is provided by the State certified operations staff at the Quittacas Water treatment Plant, producing safe, clean drinking water for the residents of the City of New Bedford. The complete SWAP report is available at the New Bedford DPI office at 1105 Shawmut Avenue, New Bedford, MA. 02746, or online at: <http://www.mass.gov/eea/agencies/massdep/water/drinking/source-water-protection-for-drinking-water-supplies.html>

For more information, contact Ymane Galotti, Water Superintendent, at the New Bedford DPI (508) 979-1550.

### Discussion of Detected Impurities:

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. New Bedford DPI 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 (800-426-4791)**, at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>. Infants and children who consume water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight defects in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure. The New Bedford DPI has initiated a lead information website for residents to verify if they have a lead service and obtain information on replacing it. You can verify if you have a lead service and find out more information on reducing your risk of exposure to lead on the City of New Bedford website at <http://www.newbedford-ma.gov/public-infrastructure/lead-water-service-lookup/>. Along with this, lead service lines connecting the water mains to homes are systematically being replaced in the City as part of the ongoing lead replacement program. At the Water Treatment plant, corrosion control treatment has been optimized to minimize leaching of lead from the piping into the water. Continued sampling and testing for lead is ongoing to monitor the levels in the drinking water.

### Additional Health Information:

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, The Department of Environmental Protection and EPA prescribes limits on the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration and the Massachusetts Department of Public Health regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health. 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 & 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 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**; such as viruses & bacteria, this may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.
- **Inorganic**; such as salts & metals, this 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, storm water runoff and residential uses.
- **Organic chemicals**; which include synthetic and volatile organics that are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can, also, come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff and septic systems.
- **Radioactivity**; which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than is the general population. Immune-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* are available from the **Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791)**.

### Addition of Fluoride:

As directed by the New Bedford Health Department, fluoride has been added to the New Bedford Drinking Water supply since 2007 with an optimum dosage of 0.7 parts per million (ppm). At this level it is safe, odorless, colorless, and tasteless.

### How to Read the Following Table:

This table shows the results of our water quality analysis. Every regulated contaminant that we detected in the New Bedford Water Supply, even in the most insignificant traces is listed here. The table contains the name of each substance, the highest level allowed by regulation (MCL), the ideal goals for public health (MCLG), the amount detected, the usual sources of such contaminant, footnotes explaining our findings, and a key to units of measurement. Definitions of MCL and MCLG are important. The data present in this report is from testing performed in 2016 or otherwise indicated. All testing was done in accordance with drinking water regulations.

| CONTAMINANT   | MEETS MCL | RANGE DETECTED | AVERAGE | MCLG                      | MCL                      | SAMPLE DATE | TYPICAL SOURCE                                       |
|---|-----------|----------------|---------|---------------------------|--------------------------|-------------|--|
| Total Trihalomethanes <sup>(1)</sup> (ppb)                    | Yes       | 32 - 60        | 40      | N/A                       | 80 <sup>(1)</sup>        | 2016        | By-Products of drinking water chlorination           |
| Haloacetic Acids (ppb)  | Yes       | 22 - 51        | 39      | N/A                       | 60 <sup>(1)</sup>        | 2016        | By-product of drinking water chlorination            |
| Turbidity (NTU)   | Yes       | 0.07 - 0.24    | 0.09    | N/A                       | (2)                      | 2016        | Soil Runoff  |
| Total chlorine Residual (ppm)                                 | Yes       | 1.70 - 1.84    | 1.76    | MRDLG <sup>(7)</sup><br>4 | MRDL <sup>(8)</sup><br>4 | 2016        | Product of chloramination                            |
| Sodium (ppm)  | NA        | 27             | N/A     | N/A                       | N/A <sup>(3)</sup>       | 2/04/2016   | Naturally occurring; by product of Corrosion control |
| Total Coliform <sup>(4)</sup> (% of monthly positive samples) | Yes       | 0              | 0       | 0                         | 5                        | 2016        | Naturally present in the environment.                |
| Barium (ppm)  | Yes       | 0.0074         | N/A     | 2                         | 2                        | 2/04/2016   | Erosion of natural deposits.                         |
| Fluoride (ppm)  | Yes       | 0.6 - 0.8      | 0.7     | 4                         | 4                        | 2016        | Water additive which promotes strong teeth.          |
| Combined Radium (pCi/L)                                       | Yes       | 1.2            | N/A     | 0                         | 5                        | 8/12/2015   | Erosion of natural deposits.                         |

| Contaminant              | Meets Action Level | 90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile | Action Level | #sites above AL | Sample Date | Typical Source   |
|--------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|-----------------|-------------|--|
| Lead (ppb)<br>See Note 5 | Yes                | 7                           | 15           | 1               | 2016        | Corrosion of Household Plumbing Systems; erosion of natural deposits.                                  |
| Copper (ppm)             | Yes                | 0.018                       | 1.3          | 0               | 2016        | Erosion of natural deposits; Corrosion of household plumbing systems; leaching from wood preservatives |

### UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS: <sup>(6)</sup>

| Contaminant          | Average of Levels Detected | Range of Levels Detected | Sample Date | Typical Sources of Substance               |
|----------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|-------------|--|
| Chlorate (ppb)       | 110                        | 71 - 150                 | 11/16/16    | By-product of drinking water chlorination. |
| Total Chromium (ppb) | 0.29                       | N.D. - 0.42              | 2014        | Naturally occurring element.               |
| Chromium-6 (ppb)     | 0.034                      | N.D. - 0.057             | 2014        | Naturally occurring element.               |
| Strontium (ppb)      | 28                         | 26 - 31                  | 2014        | Naturally occurring element.               |
| Vanadium (ppb)       | 0.26                       | N.D. - 0.35              | 2014        | Naturally occurring element.               |

| Secondary Contaminant | Average of Levels Detected | Range of Levels Detected | SMCL (ppb) | Health Advisory | Sample Date | Typical Sources of Substance |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|------------|-----------------|-------------|------------------------------|
| Manganese (ppb)       | 20                         | 13 - 28                  | 50         | 300             | 2016        | Erosion of natural deposits. |

### Footnotes:

(1) Some people who drink water-containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems and may have an increased risk of getting cancer; the MCL is based on average. (2) Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. Compliance is based on a TT, with no individual samples exceeding 1 NTU and 95% of samples/month less than 0.3 NTU. The lowest monthly percentage was 100%. (3) The Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection maintains a guideline level of 20 ppm; (4) Of the 109 samples collected per month; all samples indicated the absence of total coliform. (5) In 2016, 60 samples were collected for lead analysis. (6) Unregulated contaminants are those for which the EPA has not established Drinking Water Standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist the EPA in determining their occurrence in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted. (7) The maximum residual disinfectant level goal (MRDLG) is the level of a drinking water disinfectant, 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. (8) The maximum residual disinfectant level (MRDL) is the highest level of disinfection allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for the control of microbial contaminants.

### Terms and Abbreviations used in Data Tables:

**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 a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment; **Action Level (AL):** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow; **90<sup>th</sup> Percentile:** Ninety percent of the samples is below this level. (nine of ten sites samples were at or below this level); **Treatment Technique (TT):** A process aimed to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water; **Parts per Million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l):** (One penny in ten thousand dollars); **Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (ug/l):** (one penny in ten million dollars); **N/A:** Not applicable; **NTU:** Nephelometric Turbidity Units, **pCi/L:** pico curies per liter; **SMCL:** Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level.

### Water Conservation:

Water Conservation measures ensures adequate water reserves for the most critical residential and emergency uses and can also cut the cost of water treatment. **TIPS FOR CONSERVING WATER**

1. Check all household utilities for leaks
2. Take shorter showers
3. Water your lawns sparingly and in early mornings or evenings

### Questions or Comments:

Do you have questions about information in this report? If you do, please call Ymane Galotti, Water Superintendent at (508) 979-1550, or visit our office at 1105 Shawmut Avenue. We encourage public interest and participation in our community's decisions affecting drinking water. Find out more about the Department of Public Infrastructure on the city's website at [www.newbedford-ma.gov](http://www.newbedford-ma.gov). Water Quality Data for community water systems throughout the United States is available at [www.waterdata.com](http://www.waterdata.com).

**Spanish** – Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre su agua beber. Traduzálo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

**French** – Ce rapport des informations concernant la qualite de l'eau de votre communaute. Faites-le traduire, ou parlez-en a un ami qui le comprend bien.

**Portuguese** – A informacao neste documento e extremamente importante. Para uma traducao complemente em portugues, faca favor de telefonar (508-991-6151 e uma copia, em portugues, sera mandada pelo correlo a sua casa. Obrigado.