



Annual WATER
QUALITY
REPORT

Reporting Year 2011

Presented By _____
Tyngsborough Water District

PWS ID#: 3301000

Meeting the Challenge

We are once again proud to present our annual water quality report covering all testing performed between January 1 and December 31, 2011. Over the years, we have dedicated ourselves to delivering drinking water that meets all state and federal standards. We continually strive to adopt new methods for delivering the best quality drinking water to you. As new challenges to drinking water safety emerge, we remain vigilant in meeting the goals of source water protection, water conservation, and community education while continuing to serve the needs of all our water users.

Please share with us your thoughts or concerns about the information in this report. After all, well-informed customers are our best allies.

The Benefits of Fluoridation

Fluoride is a naturally occurring element in many water supplies in trace amounts. In our system, the fluoride level is adjusted to an optimal level averaging one part per million (ppm) to improve oral health in children. At this level, it is safe, odorless, colorless, and tasteless. There are over 3.9 million people in 140 Massachusetts water systems and 184 million people in the U.S. who receive the health and economic benefits of fluoridation.

Lead in Home Plumbing

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. We are 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 www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Substances That Could Be in Water

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) prescribe regulations limiting the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and Massachusetts Department of Public Health (DPH) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which 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 these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

The 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. Substances 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, or wildlife;

Inorganic Contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or may result from urban stormwater 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, 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 which may also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems;

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

More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Where Does My Water Come From?

Our water is purchased from:

The City of Lowell water treatment facility, which treats and filters water from the Merrimack River.

The Dracut Water Supply District that furnishes water from the Frost Rd. well field in Tyngsborough.

Pennichuck Water water treatment facility that treats and filters water from the Merrimack River and Pennichuck Brook.

Community Participation

You are invited to participate in our public forum and voice your concerns about your drinking water. We meet the first and third Tuesday of each month, beginning at 7 p.m., at our office on 87 Progress Ave., Unit Two.

Q & A

Who uses the most water?

On a global average, most freshwater withdrawals (69 percent) are used for agriculture, while industry accounts for 23 percent and municipal use (drinking water, bathing and cleaning, and watering plants and grass) just 8 percent.

How much water does a person use every day?

The average person in the U.S. uses 80 to 100 gallons of water each day. During medieval times, a person used only 5 gallons per day.

Should I be concerned about what I'm pouring down my drain?

If your home is served by a sewage system, your drain is an entrance to your wastewater disposal system and eventually to a drinking water source. Consider purchasing environmentally friendly home products whenever possible, and never pour hazardous materials (e.g., car engine oil) down the drain. Check with your health department for more information on proper disposal methods.

How long does it take a water supplier to produce one glass of water?

It can take up to 45 minutes to produce a single glass of drinking water.

Important Health Information

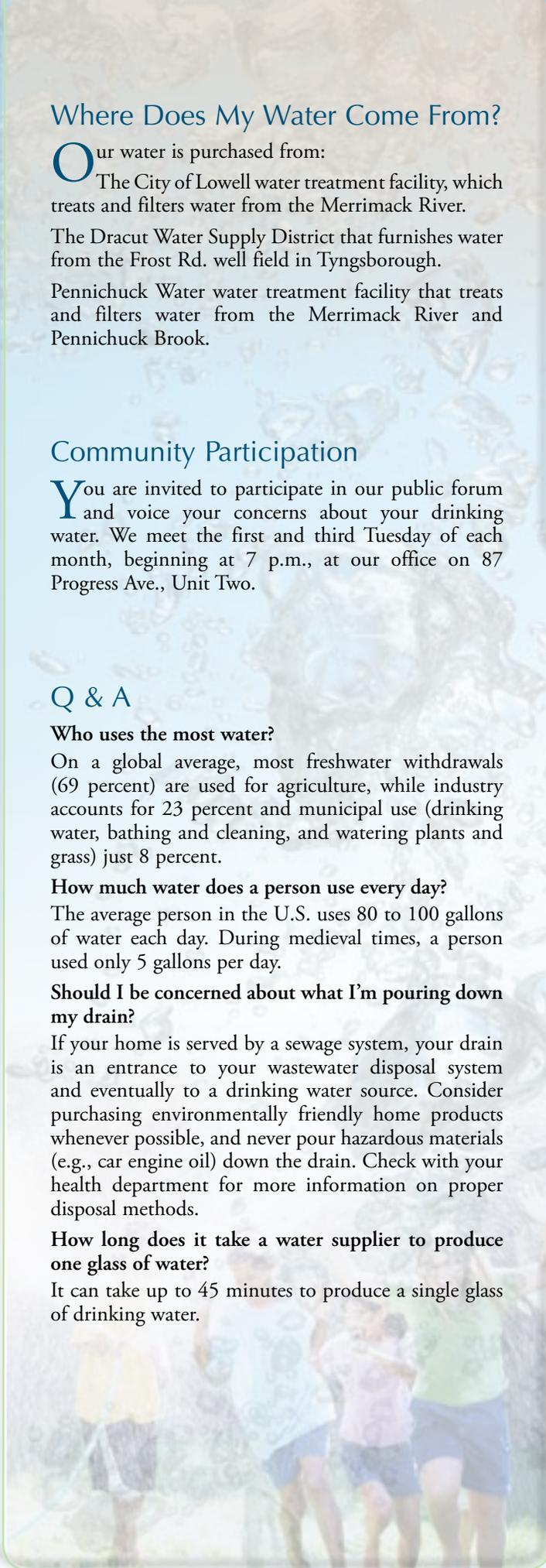
Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants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

Radon

Radon is a radioactive gas that you cannot see, taste, or smell. It is found throughout the U.S. Radon can move up through the ground and into a home through cracks and holes in the foundation. Radon can build up to high levels in all types of homes. Radon can also get into indoor air when released from tap water from showering, washing dishes, and other household activities. Compared to radon entering the home through soil, radon entering the home through tap water will in most cases be a small source of radon in indoor air. Radon is a known human carcinogen. Breathing air containing radon can lead to lung cancer. Drinking water containing radon may also cause increased risk of stomach cancer. If you are concerned about radon in your home, test the air in your home. Testing is inexpensive and easy. You should pursue radon removal for your home if the level of radon in your air is 4 pCi/L or higher. There are simple ways to fix a radon problem that are not too costly. For additional information, call your state radon program or call the U.S. EPA's Radon Hotline at (800) SOS-RADON.

QUESTIONS?

For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please call Dale Thompson, Tyngsborough Water District Superintendent, at (978) 649-4577.



Fact *or* Fiction

Tap water is cheaper than soda pop. *(Fact: You can refill an 8 oz. glass of tap water approximately 15,000 times for the same cost as a single six-pack of soda pop. And water has no sugar or caffeine.)*

Methods for the treatment and filtration of drinking water were developed only recently. *(Fiction: Ancient Egyptians treated water by siphoning water out of the top of huge jars after allowing the muddy water from the Nile River to settle. And Hippocrates, known as the father of medicine, directed people in Greece to boil and strain water before drinking it.)*

A typical shower with a non-low-flow shower head uses more water than a bath. *(Fiction: A typical shower uses less water than a bath.)*

Water freezes at 32 degrees Fahrenheit. *(Fiction: You can actually chill very pure water past its freezing point (at standard pressure) without it ever becoming solid.)*

The Pacific Ocean is the largest ocean on Earth. *(Fact: The Atlantic Ocean is the second largest and the Indian Ocean is the third largest.)*

A single tree will give off 70 gallons of water per day in evaporation. *(Fact)*

Sampling Results

During the past year, we have taken hundreds of water samples in order to determine the presence of any radioactive, biological, inorganic, volatile organic, or synthetic organic contaminants. The table below shows only those contaminants that were detected in the water. The state requires us to monitor for certain substances less than once per year because the concentrations of these substances do not change frequently. In these cases, the most recent sample data are included, along with the year in which the sample was taken.

REGULATED SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG [MRDLG]	Tyngsborough Water District		City of Lowell		Pennichuck Water		Dracut Water Supply District		VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
				AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH		
Chlorine (ppm)	2011	[4]	[4]	0.81	ND–0.81	NA	NA	0.64	0.27–0.64	NA	NA	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorite (ppm)	2011	1	0.8	NA	NA	0.48	0.05–0.48	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Fluoride (ppm)	2011	4	4	NA	NA	1.22	0.96–1.22	NA	NA	1.7	ND–1.7	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	2011	15	0	NA	NA	0.5	NA	NA	NA	0.4	ND–0.7	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Haloacetic Acids [HAA] (ppb)	2011	60	NA	8 avg	1.6–17.4	14.9	ND–14.9	12 avg	4–26	15.0 ¹	ND–15.0 ¹	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Nitrate (ppm)	2011	10	10	NA	NA	0.39	NA	1.49	ND–1.49	1.2	ND–1.2	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Perchlorate (ppb)	2011	2	NA	NA	NA	0.30	ND–0.30	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Inorganic chemicals used as oxidizers in solid propellants for rockets, missiles, fireworks, and explosives
Radium 226 & 228 (pCi/L)	2007	5	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.6	ND–0.6	NA	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 (pCi/L)	2011	5	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.2	ND–0.2	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228 (pCi/L)	2011	5	0	NA	NA	0.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	2011	80	NA	36 avg	17.3–56.1	49.2	ND–49.2	27 avg	6–58	50.0 ¹	ND–50.0 ¹	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Coliform Bacteria (% positive samples)	2011	5% of monthly samples are positive	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.0	NA	NA	NA	No	Naturally present in the environment
Total Organic Carbon (ppm)	2011	TT	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.0	1.0–4.0	NA	NA	No	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity² (NTU)	2011	TT	NA	NA	NA	0.28	0.04–0.28	1.08	NA	NA	NA	No	Soil runoff
Turbidity (Lowest monthly percent of samples meeting limit)	2011	TT	NA	NA	NA	100	NA	100	NA	NA	NA	No	Soil runoff

Tap water samples were collected for lead and copper analyses from sample sites throughout the community

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AL	MCLG	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH%TILE)	SITES ABOVE AL/TOTAL SITES	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Copper (ppm)	2011	1.3	1.3	0.141	0/20	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

SECONDARY SUBSTANCES

				City of Lowell		Dracut Water Supply District			
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	SMCL	MCLG	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	EXCEEDANCE	TYPICAL SOURCE
Manganese ¹ (ppb)	2011	50	NA	NA	NA	201	105–201	Yes	Leaching from natural deposits
pH (Units)	2011	6.5–8.5	NA	8.4	7.6–8.4	NA	NA	No	Naturally occurring

UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES⁴

				City of Lowell		Pennichuck Water		Dracut Water Supply District		
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	TYPICAL SOURCE		
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	2011	9.8	1.5–9.8	NA	NA	NA	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection		
Chloroform (ppb)	2011	20.7	5.3–20.7	NA	NA	NA	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection		
Sodium (ppm)	2011	31.9	NA	44.5	23.1–44.5	28.3 ³	ND–28.3 ⁵	Erosion of natural deposits; Road salt and water treatment chemicals		
Sulfate (ppm)	2011	6.0	ND–6.0	NA	NA	15	ND–15	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes		

OTHER SUBSTANCES (PENNICHUCK WATER)

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	TYPICAL SOURCE
Radon (pCi/L)	2008	654	NA	Erosion of natural deposits

¹ Sampled in 2008.

² Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. It is monitored because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of the filtration system.

³ An Exceedance of the Secondary MCL occurred only at the Dracut Water Supply District. Manganese is a naturally occurring mineral. At a level greater than 50 ppb, the water will appear brown, taste unpleasant, and may leave black stains on fixtures or on laundry. While manganese is part of a healthy diet, it can be harmful if consumed in large concentrations; infants should not drink water that contains manganese above this level, especially if they are bottle fed. The U.S. EPA has established a lifetime health advisory (HA) of 300 ppb for manganese, to protect against concerns of potential neurological effects, and a one-day and ten-day HA of 1,000 ppb for acute exposure.

⁴ Unregulated contaminants are those for which the U.S. EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist the U.S. EPA in determining their occurrence in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted.

⁵ Sampled in 2009.

Definitions

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

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

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): 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.

MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal): 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.

MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level): 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.

MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal): 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.

NA: Not applicable.

ND (Not detected): Indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Units): Measurement of the clarity, or turbidity, of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

pCi/L (picocuries per liter): A measure of radioactivity.

ppb (parts per billion): One part substance per billion parts water (or micrograms per liter).

ppm (parts per million): One part substance per million parts water (or milligrams per liter).

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