

Tisbury Water Works

2012 Water Report - Distributed June 2013

PWS #4296000

Water Quality Report

Tisbury Water Works
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Contacts:
Paul Wohler
Water Superintendent

Office Hours:
8:00am-12:00noon
12:30pm-4:00pm
Monday - Friday

Governing Board:
Tisbury Board of
Water Commissioners

David J. Schwab,
Chairman
Elmer Silva
Roland Miller

Meeting Schedule:

Monthly Meetings-
First Tuesday each
month at 4:00pm
at the Water Works
office

Operational Meetings-
every Tuesday and
Thursday, as needed.

All meetings are open
to the public.

If you wish to speak at
one of our meetings,
please call the office
in advance to be
scheduled on our
agenda.

The Tisbury Water Works (TWW) is pleased to present a summary of the quality of the water provided to you during the past year. The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires that utilities issue an annual "Consumer Confidence" report to customers in addition to other notices that may be required by law. This report details where our water comes from, what it contains, and the risks our water testing and treatment are designed to prevent. Tisbury Water Works is committed to providing you with the safest and most reliable water supply. A Sanitary Survey is performed periodically by the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (MassDEP) and is available upon request. This survey or inspection is conducted to ensure the TWW is following guidelines, policies, and regulations as set forth by the MassDEP. Informed consumers are our best allies in maintaining safe drinking water.

Where Does Our Water Comes From...

The Tisbury Water Works receives its water from three supply sources, the Sanborn Well, the Tashmoo Well, and the Manter Well. All sources are groundwater supplied from the Island's sole source aquifer.

An Aquifer is an underground layer of water-bearing permeable rock or unconsolidated materials (gravel, sand, silt, or clay) from which groundwater can be extracted. An aquifer is recharged from rainwater and snowmelt, and from lakes and rivers. Groundwater can easily be polluted by seepage from landfills, and septic tanks, from leaky underground fuel tanks, and sometimes from fertilizers or pesticides. Once polluted, the water becomes no longer safe to drink. By reducing sources of pollution, our groundwater will continue to be an important natural resource.

The Sanborn Well (Well #1), off Edgartown Road, is a 220 foot deep, gravel packed well, put into operation in 1952. It is currently capable of pumping 950 gallons per minute (gpm).

The Tashmoo Well (Well #2), on W. Spring Street, is a 219 foot deep, gravel packed well, put into operation in 1965.

It is currently capable of pumping 850 gallons per minute (gpm).

The Manter Well (Well #3), off Old Holmes Hole Rd, a 215 foot deep gravel packed well, was put on-line in 2004. It is capable of pumping 1000 gallons per minute.

There is an emergency interconnection with the Oak Bluffs Water District (OBWD) on Edgartown Rd. This allows TWW to get water from OBWD in an emergency, ensuring a constant supply of water to our customers.

What Are We Doing to Improve Operations ?

Our crew replaced the water main on Owen Little way during 2012. We contracted out the replacement of a portion of Tashmoo Avenue and all of Cook Street water mains. The Connector Road Water Main was begun in December 2012 and completed in January 2013. During 2013, we plan to replace the water main on Lagoon Pond Road from 5 Corners to Maciel Marin.

Our goal, of course, is to conserve water. So, we offer this reminder: More water is wasted by malfunctioning toilets than any other source. A leaky toilet can cost you as much as \$100 per month. Though your toilet flushes properly, it does not mean it is leakfree. You can check your toilet bowl for leaks by putting a little food coloring in the tank and waiting a short while to see if the color appears in the bowl. If it does, most times the remedy is simple. The likely culprit is the rubber flapper in the tank which is easy to replace. All hardware stores sell flappers. Many toilet leaks are from the water level in the tank being set too high and water running through the overflow. Tisbury Water Works will give you dye tablets for free if you would like to test the toilets in your home.

coming

Way

water
main

Marine (It's a
martha)

Water Quality Table

This table shows the results of our water quality analyses. Although we run well over 1000 different water quality tests throughout the year, the table below lists the only substances that we detected in the water, even in the most minute traces. They are all below the Maximum Contaminant Levels. The table contains the name of each substance, the highest level allowed by regulation (MCL), the ideal goals of public health, the amount detected, the usual sources of such contamination, footnotes explaining our findings, and a key to units of measurement. Definitions of MCL and MCLG are important.

TISBURY WATER WORKS

2012 WATER QUALITY TESTING DATA PWSID #4296000

Contaminants	Date Tested	Units	MCL	MCLG	Detected Level	Range	Major Sources	Violation (Yes/No)
Regulated Substances								
Inorganic Contaminants								
Arsenic	2008	ppb	10	0	2.0	ND - 2.0	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics	No
Barium	2010	ppm	2	2	0.017	0.006 - 0.017	Discharge from drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits;	No
Nitrate	2012	ppm	10	10	1.34	0.11 - 1.34	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewerage; erosion of natural deposits	No
Perchlorate	2012	ppb	2	0	ND	n/a	Rocket propellants, fireworks, munitions, flares, blasting agents	No
Radioactive Contaminants								
Gross Alpha Activity	2012	pCi/L	15	0	0.75	n/a	Erosion of natural deposits	No
Radium 226 & 228	2012	pCi/L	5	0	0.54	n/a	Erosion of natural deposits	No
Synthetic Organic Contaminants								
Di(2-Ethylhexyl)phthalate	2012	ppb	6	0	2.5	ND - 2.5	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories	No
Volatile Organic Contaminants								
Chloroform	2012	ppb			2.65	n/a	Erosion of natural deposits	No
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE)	2012	ppb	5	0	0.7	ND - 0.73	Lining of asbestos cement water mains	No
Lead & Copper								
Tap water samples were collected for lead and copper analysis from 31 homes throughout the service area.								
					90th Percentile			
Lead	2012	ppm	0.015	0	0.006	ND - 0.039	Corrosion in household plumbing	No
Copper	2012	ppm	1.30	1.30	0.068	0.060 - 0.140	Corrosion in household plumbing	No
Unregulated Substances								
	Date	Units	SMCL	ORSG	Range			
Sodium	2012	ppm	-	20	16.3 - 26.5		Road run-off and corrosion control chemicals;	No
							Naturally occurring in the environment	
Sulfate	2010	ppm	250	-	4.8 - 5.5		Naturally occurring in the environment	No

re-note Total Coliform: Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other-potentially harmful bacteremia may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this is a warning of potential problems. About our Coliform violation: In September 2011 coliforms were found on two separate occasions in the water system. After flushing the system, subsequent samples came back negative. We continue to monitor the water carefully each month for coliforms and other contaminants within the water system.

Key to Table

- ♦ ppm – Parts per million, corresponds to one penny in \$10,000
- ♦ ppb – Parts per billion, corresponds to one penny in \$10,000,000
- ♦ ND – Non-detect
- ♦ n/a – non applicable
- ♦ pCi/L – Picocuries per liter

Health Information

Source Waters and Their Potential Contaminants

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 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:

(A) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

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

(C) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

(D) Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.

(E) Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA 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 contamination. 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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (1-800-426-4791).

SOME TERMS DEFINED

Action Level: *The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers a treatment or other requirement which a water system must follow.*

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): *The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's 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 MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.*

Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL): *These standards are developed to protect the aesthetic qualities of drinking water and are not health based.*

Massachusetts Office of Research and Standards Guideline (ORSG): *This is the concentration of a chemical in drinking water, at or below which, adverse, non-cancer health effects are likely to occur after chronic (lifetime) exposure. If exceeded, it serves as an indicator of the potential need for further action.*

Total Coliform: *A bacteria that indicates other potentially harmful bacteria may be present.*

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

The TWW promotes water conservation.



Every Drop Counts



Water is a natural and precious resource.

Please protect our public water supplies.

WATER CONSERVATION PRODUCTS

Our office has many pamphlets of information and various water-saving devices for sale to help the water consumers with their water conservation efforts. Available products are:

Prismiere Showerhead 2.5gpm	\$6.00 each
SS Showerhead 3.0 gpm	\$4.00 each
Kitchen Sink Aerator 2.5 gpm	\$0.50 each
Bathroom Sink Aerator 1.5 gpm	\$0.50 each
Toilet Tank Bank	\$1.00 each
Outdoor Water Saver Kit	\$6.00 each

Remove

Lead in Your Drinking Water

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. **Tisbury Water Works** 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>.

Tisbury Water Works

400 West Spring Street
P.O. Box 84
Tisbury, MA 02568

PRSR STD
ECRWSS
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
EDDM Retail

ECRWSS

Local
Postal Customer

People at Risk

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than is the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone 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)

CROSS CONNECTION CONTROL



Typical HBVB

Tisbury Water Works recommends the installation of Hose Bibb type vacuum breakers on all outside faucets. This will protect all residents from the potential of backflow into their homes and the water system from a hose connection. Studies have shown that hoses are the most commonly unprotected cross connection.

FOR YOUR INFORMATION

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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Where to go for more information

O relatório contém informações importantes sobre a qualidade da água da comunidade. Traduza-o ou peça ajuda de uma pessoa amiga para ajudá-lo a entender melhor.

IS MY WATER TREATED

Many drinking water sources in New England are naturally corrosive (i.e. they have a pH of less than 7.0). The water they supply has a tendency to corrode and dissolve the metal piping it flows through. This not only damages pipes, but can also add harmful metals, such as lead and copper, to the water. For this reason it is beneficial to add chemicals that make the water neutral or slightly alkaline.

The Tisbury Water Works adds liquid sodium hydroxide (25% NaOH) to its water to increase the pH levels and control corrosion. Testing throughout the water system has shown that this treatment has been effective at reducing lead and copper concentrations, and has helped to retard the corrosion of iron in our old cast iron water mains.

SWAP (Source Water Assessment and Protection)

The DEP has prepared a Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) Report for The Tisbury Water Works. The report assesses the susceptibility of public water supplies to contamination and makes recommendations. This report is available on the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (MassDEP) website: <http://www.mass.gov/dep/water/drinking/sourcewa.htm#reports>.

A susceptibility ranking of **high** was assigned to all wells in our system by the MassDEP based on the presence of one high threat land use within the water supply protection areas. However, our wells and drinking water meets or exceeds all US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and MA DEP drinking water quality standards.

Be assured that the Tisbury Water Works is addressing concerns as stated in the SWAP Report and welcomes your input to our planning. If you have any questions, please contact our office at 508-693-3100.

In an effort to protect our drinking water supply we have posted signs like the one pictured on the right to advise people when they have entered the Zone 1 of one of our wells. Please use extra care when in these areas to ensure the protection of our precious resource.

