

Violations of Drinking Water Regulations:

<u>Violation Type</u>	<u>Contaminant Group</u>	<u>Chemical (if applicable)</u>	<u>Compliance period</u>
Follow-up & routine Sampling (LCR) Monitoring, Regular	Lead & Copper Rule	Lead & Copper Rule	1/23/06 – 12/31/06**
Monitoring, Regular	Volatile organic Compounds		4/1/06 – 6/30/06*
Monitoring, Regular	Synthetic organic Compounds		4/1/06 – 6/30/06*

* Samples taken on time, results submitted 10 days late

** Exceeded 90 percentile in 2004 - this resulted in our monitoring being increased from every five years to annual

Federal Administrative Order Against Public Water Supplier (Kingston): Failure to complete a Vulnerability Assessment prior to June 30, 2004. Report completed and submitted on December 21, 2005.

The Monthly Contaminant Level (MCL) for coliform bacteria for the month of September 2005: Follow-up sampling was not conducted in accordance with 310 CMR 22.05 (2). Therefore, the following additional violations apply: Major Repeat Violation for the month of September 2005. Failure to conduct follow-up monitoring after a total coliform-positive sample. Minor Repeat Violation for the month of September 2005. Failure to take some of the required repeat samples.

Source Water Assessment and Protection Program (SWAP) assesses the susceptibility of public water supplies to potential contamination by microbiological pathogens and chemicals.

What is my System's Ranking? A susceptibility ranking of high was assigned to this system using the information collected during the assessment by the DEP. Where Can I see the SWAP Report? The complete SWAP report is available at the Kingston Water Department. For more information, call the Matt Darsch at the Water Department 781-585-0504.

Corrosion Control Through pH Adjustment:

Many drinking water sources in New England are naturally corrosive (i.e. they have a pH of less than 7.0). So, 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.

This is done by adding one or a combination of several approved chemicals. The Kingston Water Department adds hydrated lime to its water. This adjusts the water to a non-corrosive pH. Testing through the water system has shown that this treatment has been effective at reducing lead and copper concentrations.

Required Additional Health Information

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Department and EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) 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 be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the 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 hot Line (800-426-4791).

The sources of drinking water (both tap 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 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 or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic waste water discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
- C. Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water 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 storm water 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.

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 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 the 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 Hot Line (800-426-4791).

Concerning Lead in Our Water

Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water to reduce lead content. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hot line (800-426-4791).

Concerning Copper in Our Water

Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.

National Primary Drinking Water Regulation Compliance - Other Monitoring:

In addition to testing we are required to perform, our water system voluntarily tests for hundreds of additional substances to make certain our water is safe and of high quality. If you are interested in a more detailed report, call the water department at 781-585-0504. If you have questions or would like additional information concerning this report, call Superintendent Matt Darsch at 781-585-0504 or email us at midarsch@comcast.net. Water Quality Data for community water systems throughout the United States is available at www.waterdata.com. Member: New England Water Works Association (NEWWA)