

Important Health Information

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.

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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791.)

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than 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 from their 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 Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Department and EPA prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. 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. This report provides you with information about the contaminants found naturally in your drinking water, at levels at which they are found, and the likely source of each contaminant. Common contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- **Microbial contaminants**, such as viruses and bacteria, may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- **Inorganic contaminants**, such as salts and metals, can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, and farming.
- **Pesticides and herbicides** may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- **Organic chemical contaminants**, include synthetic and volatile organic chemicals that are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- **Radioactive contaminants** can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production, and mining activities


Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule (UCMR)

Under the UCMR water systems are required by the USEPA to test for Unregulated Contaminants. Unregulated Contaminants are those for which USEPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of monitoring for Unregulated Contaminants is to assist USEPA in determining their occurrence in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted. For more information about the UCMR, please visit the following USEPA website: <http://water.epa.gov/lawsregs/rulesregs/sdwa/ucmr/ucmr3/index.cfm>. Of the 21 Unregulated Contaminants monitored, only 2 were identified as noted below:

Substance	Average Detected Level	Range of Detected Levels	Highest Level Allowed (MCL)
Chromium-6 ₁₄	.0925 ppb	ND-.19 ppb	N/A
Strontium ₁₄	94.25 ppb	89-100 ppb	N/A

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Public Works Department
41 South Main St.
Randolph, MA 02368



Town of Randolph, Massachusetts


2017 Drinking Water Report

POSTAL CUSTOMER

2017 Drinking Water Report


Town of Randolph, Massachusetts

Published by:



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Joint System PWS ID# 4244001

 **2017 Drinking Water Quality Report**

This report contains important information about your water system for the 2017 calendar year. It describes the quality of the Randolph-Holbrook Joint Water System's drinking water, the sources, and programs that protect the high quality of our water supply.

This publication complies with federal law that requires water utilities to provide water quality information to customers each year.

While most of the content of this report is required by regulation, we also include information that responds to typical questions our customers ask about our water system.

If you are interested in learning more about the Randolph-Holbrook Joint Water System or water quality and other related information in the Town of Randolph, please contact Richard Brewer at the Randolph Department of Public Works at 781-961-0942. You may also attend the Town Council/ Town Manager meetings, which are held every second and fourth Monday of the month, at the Town Hall. For more information about the Town Council meetings, visit: http://www.townofrandolph.com/Public_Documents/RandolphMA_Calendar/.

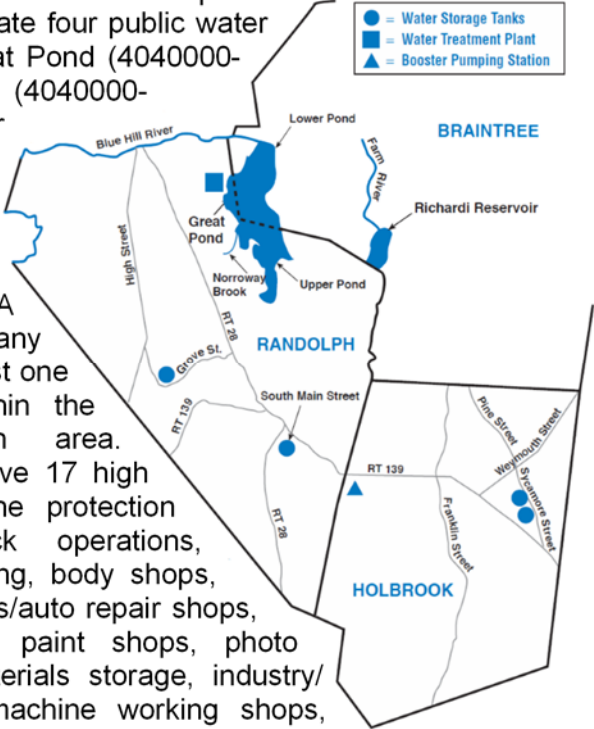
Randolph-Holbrook Joint Water System Information

The Towns of Randolph and Holbrook jointly manage and treat the water supply that each town uses for its drinking water. In 2017, the Randolph-Holbrook Joint Water System produced 939,313,000 gallons of finished water. The maximum amount of water pumped in one day was 3,647,000 gallons (June 19, 2017). The annual average daily volume of water supplied from the Randolph-Holbrook water treatment plant was 2.6 MGD. In total, the Town of Randolph bought 738,648,400 gallons of finished water from the water treatment plant.

Source Water Assessment and Protection (SWAP) Program

The source water supply is derived from the Great Pond Reservoir System. The Source Water Assessment and Protection (SWAP) program assesses the susceptibility of public water supplies to contamination due to land uses and human activities. Randolph and Holbrook maintain and operate four public water supply sources: Lower Great Pond (4040000-01S), Upper Great Pond (4040000-04S), Richardi Reservoir (4040000-02S), and Farm River (4040000-03S).

A high susceptibility ranking was assigned by the DEP to the four water sources. A high ranking is given to any water supply that has at least one high threat land use within the water supply protection area. Randolph and Holbrook have 17 high threat land uses within the protection areas, including livestock operations, manure storage or spreading, body shops, gas stations, service stations/auto repair shops, bus and truck terminals, paint shops, photo processors, hazardous materials storage, industry/ industrial parks, machine/machine working shops, pharmaceutical manufacturers, plastic manufacturers, clandestine dumping, large quantity hazardous waste generators, past and present military facilities, and transportation corridors. If you would like more information, the complete SWAP report is available at the Randolph Board of Health and online at <http://www.mass.gov/eea/docs/dep/water/drinking/swap/sero/3040002.pdf>. You can also contact Richard Brewer, Public Works Department Superintendent, at (781) 961-0942.



Ce rapport contient des informations importantes à propos de votre eau potable. Demander à quelqu'un de traduire ces informations pour vous ou discuter avec une personne qui comprend ces informations. (This report contains important information about your drinking water. Have someone translate it for you, or speak with someone who understands it.)

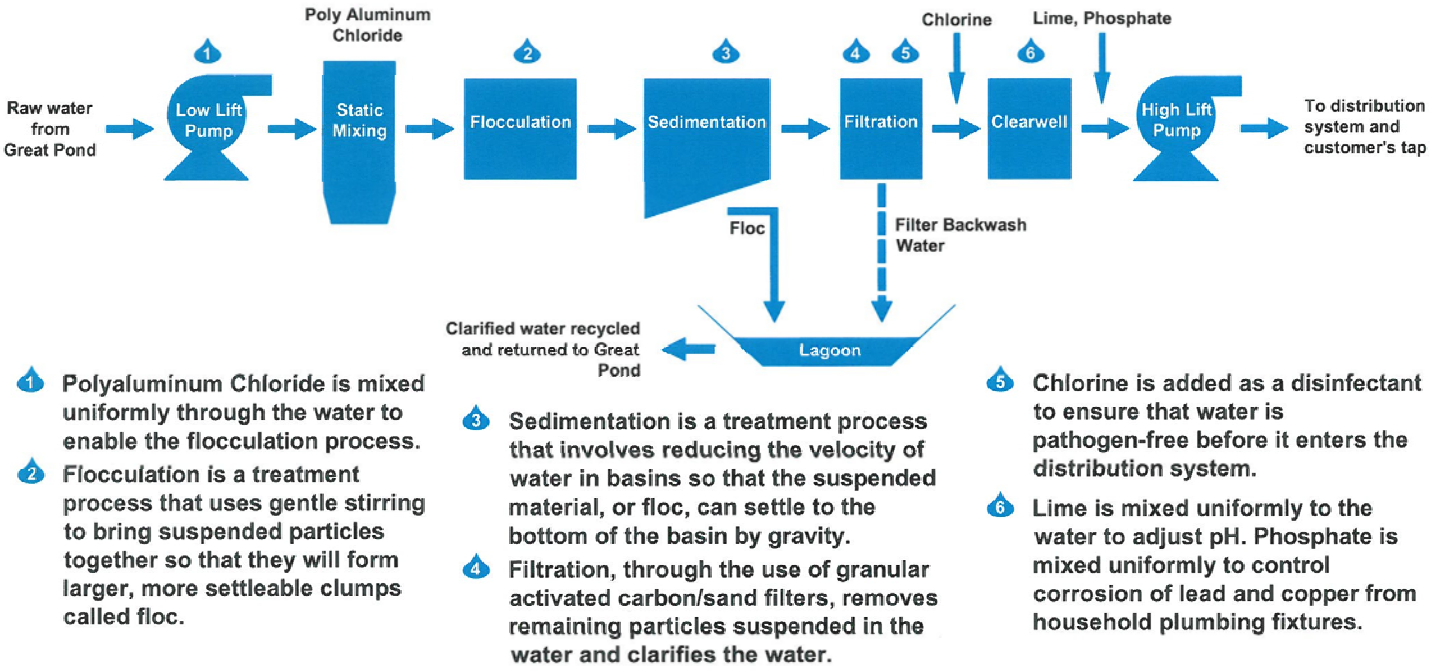
Nonpoint Source Water Pollution

Stormwater pollution occurs when water runs over land or through the ground, picks up contaminants and deposits them in a waterbody or infiltrates to the groundwater. According to the EPA, nonpoint source pollution is, now, the leading source of water quality degradation. Water quality degradation can have harmful effects on drinking water supplies, recreation, fisheries, and wildlife For more information, go to the USEPA’s website “How’s My Waterway” to check out the condition of waters in your neighborhood <http://watersgeo.epa.gov/mywaterway/>.

Lead Information

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. All water service lines for schools in Randolph have been checked and are not made of lead. The Randolph-Holbrook Joint Water Board 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 [https:// www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/basic-information-about-lead-drinking-water](https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/basic-information-about-lead-drinking-water).

Randolph-Holbrook Joint Water System’s Drinking Water Treatment Process



Water Quality

The Randolph-Holbrook Joint Water system’s water meets all federal and state standards. During the year 2017, hundreds of water samples were collected from the system and tested for compliance with federal and state health standards. School water fountains have also been checked for compliance and all samples collected meet state and federal standards. Federal and state regulators routinely monitor our compliance and testing protocols to assure that we deliver safe drinking water to our customers. A summary of contaminants detected in 2017 is provided in the table on the next page. The most recent results from the last seven years are given for contaminants that are not required to be sampled annually, and not sampled in 2017. Not listed are other substances for which we tested, but were not detected during 2017.

2017 Treated Drinking Water Quality Data

Substance	90 th Percentile	Range of Detected Levels	Action Level (AL)	Ideal Goal (MCLG)	# of Sites Sampled	# of Sites above AL	Source of Contamination
Regulated at the Customer's Tap							
Copper	0.33 ppm	0.02 – 0.39 ppm	1.3 ppm	1.3 ppm	20	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	1 ppb	ND – 2 ppb	15.0 ppb	0 ppb	20	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Substance		Highest Detected Levels	Range of Detected Levels	Highest Level Allowed (MCL)	Ideal Goal (MCLG)	Source of Contamination	
Regulated for Source Water or After Treatment							
Nitrate		0.16 ppm	Single sample	10 ppm	10 ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits	
Nitrite		ND	Single sample	1 ppm	1 ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits	
Perchlorate		ND	Single sample	2 ppb	NA	Rocket propellants, fireworks, munitions, flares, blasting agents	
Total Organic Carbon ¹ (TOC)		1.14	1.00 – 1.48	TT	NA	Naturally present in the environment	
Turbidity ²							
Daily Compliance		0.13 NTU	0.06 – 0.13 NTU	1 NTU	NA	Soil runoff	
Monthly Compliance ³		100% of monthly sample results <0.349 NTU	–	At least 95% of samples <0.349 NTU	NA	Soil runoff	
Regulated in the Town's Distribution System							
Chlorine (total)		1.04 ppm ⁴	0.0 – 1.82 ppm ⁵	4 ppm (MRDL)	4 ppm (MRDLG)	Water additive used to control microbes	
Haleoacetic Acid		24.3 ppb ⁴	8.2 – 31.2 ppb ⁵	60 ppb ⁶	NA	By-product of drinking water chlorination	
Total Coliform		0 positive samples per month	0 positive samples per month	1 positive sample per month	0 positive samples per month	Naturally present in the environment	
Total Trihalomethanes		69.5 ppb ⁴	20 – 111 ppb ⁵	80 ppb ⁶	NA	By-product of drinking water chlorination	
Unregulated Contaminants ⁷							
Potassium		2.76 ppm	Single sample	NR	NR	Naturally present in the environment	
Sodium ⁸		85.3 ppm	Single sample	NR	20ppm (ORSG)	Naturally present in the environment	
Chloroform		2.0 ppb	Single sample	NR	70ppb (ORSG)	By-product of drinking water chlorination	
Bromodichloromethane		3.0 ppb	Single sample	NR	NR	By-product of drinking water chlorination	
Chlorodibromomethane		2.1 ppb	Single sample	NR	NR	By-product of drinking water chlorination	
Secondary Contaminants							
Substance		Highest Detected Levels	Range of Detected Levels	SMCL	Health Advisory	Noticeable Aesthetic Effects above the Secondary MCL	
Iron		100 ppb	Single sample	300 ppb	NR	Staining, metallic taste, rusty odor	
Manganese		73 ppb	Single sample	50 ppb	300 ppb ⁹	Colored water, unpleasant taste, stains on plumbing fixtures.	
Aluminum		80 ppb	Single sample	200 ppb	NR	Colored water	
Chloride		177 ppm	Single sample	250 ppm	NR	Salty taste	
Hardness		63.2 ppm	Single sample	NR	NR	Taste and deposition on plumbing fixtures	
Odor		10 TON	Single sample	3 TON	NR	"Rotten-egg", musty or chemical smell	
Sulfate		14.2 ppm	Single sample	250 ppm	NR	Salty taste	
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)		380 ppm	Single sample	500 ppm	NR	Hardness; deposits; colored water; staining; salty taste	
Zinc		0.018 ppm	Single sample	5 ppm	NR	Metallic taste	

Definitions and Abbreviations

90th Percentile: Out of every 10 homes sampled, 9 were at or below this level. This number is compared to the action level to determine lead and copper compliance.

AL (Action Level): The concentration of a contaminant that, 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

NR: Not Regulated

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units

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

ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L)

ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

Running Annual Average (RAA): The average of four consecutive quarters of data.

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

TON: Threshold Odor Number

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

V: Violation

<: Less than, >: Greater Than

¹¹: A 2-digit subscript denotes the calendar year for the reported results from previous years.

Footnotes

1. Compliance is determined as a running annual average of TOC removal ration (actual percent removal to required percent removal of TOC). The lowest running annual average is indicated as the Highest Detected Value.

2. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of water. It is measured because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of filtration. No turbidity samples exceeded the Max Daily NTU Limit.

3. Monthly turbidity compliance is related to the specific Treatment Technique.

4. The highest detected level is based on a running annual average.

5. This range or value is based on the individual sampled detected in Randolph.

6. The highest level allowed (MCL) for total trihalomethanes and haloacetic acids is based on the locational running annual average.

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

8. Sodium-sensitive individuals, such as those experiencing hypertension, kidney failure, or congestive heart disease, should be aware of the sodium levels where exposures are carefully controlled.

9. US EPA and MassDEP have established public health advisory levels for manganese to protect against concerns of potential neurological effects and a one-day and 10-day HA of 1000 ppb for acute exposure.