Pinewood on the Green Condominiums

Public Water System #2226011

2020 Water Quality Report

We are pleased to present you with a Water Quality Report of the water provided to you during 2020. The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires that utilities issue an annual "Consumer Confidence Report" (CCR) to customers in addition to other notices that may be required by law. Contained in this report is information about where your water is drawn from, how it is processed, and how to protect it. The CCR also provides helpful definitions and information about detected contaminants, compliance with Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (MassDEP) drinking water regulations, and residential cross connection control. We are committed to providing you with the safest drinking water possible in quantities sufficient to meet your demands. Any questions pertaining to this report or other water related issues can be directed to Roy Wood at 978-833-7739.

Public Water System Information

Address: Off Pleasant Street, North Oxford, MA
Contact Person: Roy Wood, Great Blue Heron Management
Telephone: 978-833-7739
Email: gbhmanagement@gmail.com

Water System Improvements

Our water system is periodically inspected by the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (MassDEP). MassDEP inspects our system for its technical, financial and managerial capacity to provide safe drinking water to you. To ensure that we provide the highest quality water available, your water system is operated by a Massachusetts certified operator who oversees the routine operations of our system.

Opportunities for Public Participation

If you would like to participate in discussions regarding your water quality, you may contact your certified operator with any questions, comments or concerns regarding your drinking water. You may also contact your association and ask to arrange a meeting for residents to discuss water issues.

Your Drinking Water Sources

Where does my water come from?

The entire community is served by two drilled wells of varying depths. The following is a listing of our wells and their locations:

#2 Located southeast corner of property	Source ID# 2226011-02G
#3 Located behind the water plant	Source ID# 2226011-03G

Is my water treated?

We make every effort to provide you with safe and pure drinking water. To improve the quality of the water delivered to you, we treat it to remove several contaminants.

- A disinfectant is added to protect you against microbial contaminants.
- The water is filtered to remove small particles and organisms such as sediment, algae and bacteria.
- We aerate the water to reduce radon concentrations.
- Ion exchange is used to reduce the levels of arsenic.

The water quality of our system is constantly monitored by us and MassDEP to determine the effectiveness of existing water treatment and to determine if any additional treatment is required.

How are these sources protected?

MassDEP has prepared a Source Water Assessment and Protection (SWAP) report for the water supply sources serving this water system. The SWAP report assesses the susceptibility of public water supplies to contamination.

What is my system's ranking?
A susceptibility ranking of "moderate" was assigned to this system using the information collected during the assessment.

Where can I see the SWAP report?

The SWAP report is available online at www.mass.gov/eea/docs/dep/water/drinking/swap/cero/2226011.pdf. A complete copy with maps is available at the Oxford Board of Health. For more information, call your certified operator at 978-833-7739.

Substances Found in Tap Water

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. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

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

Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, that 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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the MassDEP and US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and Massachusetts Department of Public Health (DPH) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health. All 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).

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 some infants can be particularly at risk of infection. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) guidelines on lowering the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-491).

Important Definitions

Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL: The highest level of a contaminant in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG: The level of a contaminant in drinking water, which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

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

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

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): 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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): MRDLG is the level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Unregulated Contaminants: These contaminants are substances without MCLs for which EPA requires monitoring but has not yet established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining their occurrence in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted. For some of these substances, the Massachusetts Office of Research and Standards (ORS) has developed state guidelines or secondary MCLs.

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 health effects are unlikely to occur after chronic (lifetime) exposure. If exceeded, it serves as an indicator of the potential need for further action.

ppm = parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l)
ppb = parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/l)
pCi/l = picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

2020 Drinking Water Quality Test Results

What does this data represent?
The water quality information presented in the tables below is from the most recent round of testing done in accordance with the regulations, going back five years. All data shown was collected during the 2020 calendar year unless otherwise noted.

Inorganic Contaminants	Date(s) Collected	Highest Amount Detected or Highest RAA*	Range Detected	MCL or MRDL	MCLG or MRDLG	Violation (Y/N)	Possible Sources
Nitrate (ppm)	9/14/20	0.89	--	10	10	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	8/21/18	17	--	20	20	N	Natural deposits and possible road salt
Barium (ppm)	8/21/18	0.017	--	2	2	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Perchlorate (ppb)	8/24/20	0.07	--	2.0	--	N	Fireworks, Flares, Blasting agents
Radioactive Contaminants							
Radium 226 & 228 (pCi/L)	8/1/18	1.6	--	5	0	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Disinfectant and Disinfection Byproducts							
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (ppb)	8/27/2020	3.4	--	80	--	N	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5s) (ppb)	8/27/2020	0.86	--	60	--	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine (ppm)	Monthly in 2020	0.47	0.14 – 0.47	4	4	N	Water additive used to control microbes

* Fluoride also as a secondary maximum contaminant level (SMCL) of 2 ppm.

Lead and Copper	Date Collected	90th Percentile	Action Level (AL)	MCLG	# of sites sampled	# of sites above AL	Exceeds AL (Y/N)	Possible Sources
Lead (ppb)	9/28/2017	0	15	0	5	0	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Copper (ppm)	9/28/2017	0.09	1.3	1.3	5	0	N	Corrosion of household plumbing

On June 7, 1991, EPA published a regulation to control lead and copper in drinking water. This regulation is known as the Lead and Copper Rule. Lead and copper enter drinking water primarily through plumbing materials. Exposure to lead and copper may cause health problems ranging from stomach distress to brain damage. The rule established a maximum contaminant level goal (MCLG) of zero for lead in drinking water and a treatment technique to reduce corrosion within the distribution system.

For Pinewood on the Green, the two highest sampling results for each contaminant were averaged to calculate the 90th percentile. This value was then compared to the action level to determine compliance with the Lead and Copper Rule.

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. Pinewood on the Green 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 www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Additional Information

Annual Cross Connection Education
A cross connection is a connection between a drinking water pipe and a polluted source. The pollution can come from your own home. For instance, you're going to spray fertilizer on your lawn. You hook up your hose to the sprayer that contains fertilizer. If the water pressure drops (say because of hydrant flushing or a water main break) when the hose is connected to the fertilizer, the fertilizer may be sucked back into the drinking water pipes through the hose. Using an attachment on your hose called a hose bibb vacuum breaker can prevent this problem. Some outside hose bibs have an integral vacuum breaker under a dome shaped cover.

Pinewood on the Green Condos recommends the installation of backflow prevention devices, such as a low-cost hose bibb vacuum breaker, for all inside and outside hose connections. You can purchase this at the hardware store or plumbing supply store. This is a great way for you to help protect the water in your home as well as the drinking water in your community. For additional information on cross connections and on the status of your water system's cross connection program, please contact Roy Wood.

Please share this information with all people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses).

Additional copies of this Consumer Confidence Report can be obtained upon request from Salisbury Management Corporation or by contacting Roy Wood at 978-833-7739.