

Town of Topsfield 2016 Water Quality Report

The Quality of Your Drinking Water

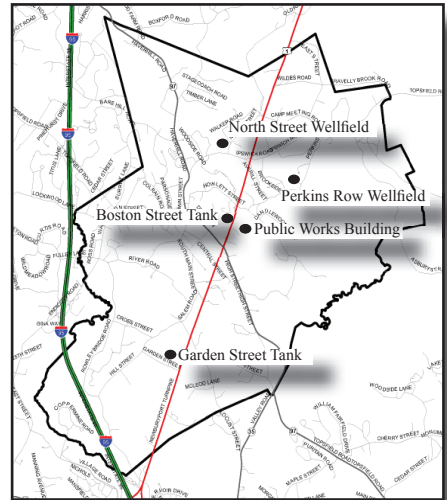
The Topsfield Water Department (PWS ID# 3298000) is committed to providing our customers with high quality drinking water that meets or surpasses state and federal standards for quality and safety. To ensure delivery of a quality product, we have made significant investments in treatment facilities, water quality monitoring and the distribution system. We are pleased to report the results of our calendar year 2016 water testing to inform you about your drinking water. Each year, we will be mailing you information about water quality.

Topsfield's Water System

Our water system is supplied by two groundwater well fields and pumping stations located at North Street (3298000-01G) and Perkins Row (3298000-02G). The system has two water storage tanks and approximately 50 miles of water main piping.

Any Questions?

Want to know more about the Topsfield water supply system or interested in participating in the decision making-process? Please call Greg Krom, Superintendent, at the Topsfield Water Department at (978) 887-1517 with any questions, comments or concerns. We are located at the Public Works Facility, 279 Boston Street. You can also email us at water@topsfieldpublicworks.org or visit our website: www.topsfieldpublicworks.org. Customers are encouraged to attend and participate in the Board of Water Commissioners meetings which occur the 2nd Wednesday of every month at the Public Works Facility. If you would like to receive email notifications about water supply events such as hydrant flushing, water bans or water quality topics then please visit our website to subscribe to our email list.



Topsfield's Water Treatment

In order to meet state and federal requirements for public drinking water, our source water receives treatment before it is supplied to our customers. We treat our water for corrosion control, disinfection, sequestration and fluoridation.

Many drinking water sources in New England are naturally corrosive. 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 Topsfield Water Department adds potassium hydroxide to its water. This adjusts the water to a non-corrosive pH. Testing throughout the water system has shown that this treatment has been effective at reducing lead and copper concentrations.

All reservoirs and some groundwater sources contain numerous microorganisms, some of which can cause people to become sick. To eliminate disease-carrying organisms, it is necessary to disinfect the water. Disinfection does not sterilize the water; it removes harmful organisms. Sterilization is too costly and kills all organisms, even though most are not harmful. The Topsfield Water Department uses sodium hypochlorite as its primary disinfectant. Chlorine destroys organisms by penetrating cell walls and reacting with enzymes. Disinfection with chlorine has been proven effective at ensuring that water is free of harmful organisms and safe to drink.

Iron and Manganese are often present in groundwater at levels that can discolor the water, or cause it to take on an unpleasant odor or taste. Even though the water may still be safe to drink, treatment is often desirable. Treatment consists of adding a orthophosphate/polyphosphate blend to the water. This results in a chemical reaction, known as sequestration, which prevents the iron and manganese from forming nuisance particles. All chemicals used for sequestration are approved for water treatment by one of the following organizations: National Sanitation Foundation (Now known as NSF International) or UL, both accredited by the American National Standards Institute (ANSI). Chemicals must also meet standards established by the American Water Works Association (AWWA).

In addition, fluoride is added to the water to promote strong, healthy teeth.

Water System Improvements

Our water system is routinely inspected by the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (DEP). The DEP inspects our system for technical, financial and managerial capacity to provide safe drinking water to you. To ensure that we provide the highest quality of water available, your water system is operated by a Massachusetts certified operator who oversees the routine operations of our system. As part of our ongoing commitment to you, last year we made the following investments in our system:

- Treatment plant design work continued throughout the year reaching the 60% design point in December 2016.
- A comprehensive water quality website was launched - <http://watertesting.topsfieldpublicworks.org>. The site makes water testing results available for customers to review at anytime and in much greater detail than this document allows.
- Several towns including Topsfield, Hamilton, Wenham, Middleton and Danvers applied for and received a Sustainable Water Management Initiative grant from the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection. The grant will help the towns examine how new water management permit requirements will effect the towns and what mitigation and offset measures are available. The grant will also look at ways of obtaining water outside the Ipswich River Basin that can be used in the long-term to augment or replace existing supplies inside the basin.

Topsfield Water Department
279 Boston Street
Topsfield, MA 01983

Topsfield
Bulk Rate
Permit #51

Important information about your drinking water...

Town of Topsfield
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Water Quality Summary

Listed below are 13 contaminants detected in Topsfield's drinking water in 2016. *The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.* Please visit <http://watertesting.topsfieldpublicworks.org> to view all of our water testing results.

Samples Collected from Our Sources								
Substance	Units	Highest Level Detected	Range Detected	Highest Level Allowed (EPA's MCLs)	Ideal Goals EPA's)	OSRG	Possible Sources of Contaminant	Health Effects
INORGANIC CHEMICALS								
Barium	ppm	.0075	0.036 - 0.075	2	2		Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards	Some people who drink water containing barium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience an increase in their blood pressure.
Chromium	ppb	0.001	ND - 0.001	100	100		Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits.	Some people who use water containing chromium well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience allergic dermatitis.
Copper	ppm	0.0033	0.0025 - 0.0033				Erosion of natural deposits,	Please see Copper entry in Samples Taken From Your Faucets below.
Lead	ppb	ND	ND				Erosion of natural deposits.	Please see Lead entry in Samples Taken From Your Faucets below.
Nitrate	ppm	1.7	1.2 - 1.7	10	10		Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic systems; erosion of natural deposits.	Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue baby syndrome.
RADIONUCLIDES								
Alpha Emitters ¹	pCi/L	5.19	0.68 - 5.19	15	0	-	Erosion of natural deposits	Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Combined Radium ¹	pCi/L	0.69	0.56 - 0.69	5	0	-	Erosion of natural deposits	Some people who drink water containing Radium 226 or 228 in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS								
Substance	Units	Range Detected		Average Detected	Suggested MCL	Health Advisory	Possible Sources of Contaminant	Health Effects
Manganese ^{2,4}	ppb	53 - 426		235	50	300	Erosion of natural deposits	Infants and children who drink water containing manganese at high concentrations may have learning and behavior problems. People with liver disease who drink water containing manganese at high concentrations may have neurological disorders.
Sodium ^{2,3}	ppm	32 - 40		36	20	NA	Naturally present in the environment	Some people who drink water containing sodium at high concentrations for many years could experience an increase in blood pressure.

Samples Collected from Your Faucets								
Substance	Units	Highest Level Detected	Range Detected	Highest Level Allowed (EPA's MCLs)	Ideal Goals (EPA's MCLGs)	Possible Sources of Contaminant	Health Effects	
MICROBIOLOGY								
Total Coliform Bacteria (Highest number detected per month)		ND	ND	1	0	Naturally present in the environment	Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system.	
Fecal Coliform Bacteria (Highest number detected per month)		ND	ND	0	0	Human and animal fecal waste	Fecal indicators are microbes whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Microbes in these wastes can cause short-term health effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children, some of the elderly, and the people with severely compromised immune systems.	
INORGANIC CHEMICALS								
Fluoride	ppm	0.9	0.5 - 0.9	4 (MRDL)	4	Water additive which promotes strong teeth.	Some people who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the MCL over many years could get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. Children may get mottled teeth.	
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS								
TTHMs - Total Tri-Halomethanes		ppb	35.8	22.9 - 35.8	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.		
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)		ppb	2.52	ND - 2.52	60			
DISINFECTANT								
Substance	Units	Highest Quarterly Average	Range Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Possible Sources of Contaminant	Health Effects	
Free Chlorine	mg/L	0.22	0.01 - 0.61	4	4	Water additive to inactivate harmful organisms.		
LEAD & COPPER								
Substance	Units	90th Percentile	Range Detected	Action Level (EPA's MCLs)	Ideal Goals (EPA's MCLGs)	Possible Sources of Contaminant	Health Effects	
Copper (0 samples exceeded action level)	ppm	0.31	0.084 - 0.36	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.	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.	
Lead (1 sample exceeded action level)	ppb						3.1	ND - 40

Topsfield Water Department Cross Connection Control Program

The Topsfield Water Department makes every effort to ensure that the water delivered to your home and business is clean and safe. Our staff works very hard to protect the quality of the water delivered to our customers from the time the water is extracted from the wells until it exits the distribution system. But what happens when the water reaches your home or business? Is there still a need to protect the water quality from contamination caused by a cross-connection? If so, how?

What is a cross-connection?

A cross-connection occurs whenever the drinking water supply is or could be in contact with potential sources of pollution or contamination. Cross-connections exist in piping arrangements or equipment that allows the drinking water to come in contact with non-potable liquids, solids or gases (hazardous to humans), or unapproved water sources such as a private wells. Contaminated water can be drawn into the potable water system during a backflow event.

What is a backflow?

Backflow is the undesired reversal of water flow in the drinking water distribution lines. This backward flow of water can occur when the pressure created by equipment or system such as a boiler or air-conditioning unit is higher than the water pressure inside the water distribution line (backpressure), or when the pressure in the distribution line drops due to routine occurrences such as water main breaks or heavy water demand causing the water to flow backward inside the water distribution system (backsiphonage). Backflow is a problem that many water consumers are unaware of, a problem that each and every water customer has a responsibility to help prevent.

What can I do to help prevent a cross-connection?

Without the proper protection something as simple as a garden hose has the potential to contaminate or pollute the drinking water lines in your house. In fact over half of the country's cross-connection incidents involve unprotected garden hoses. There are very simple steps that you as a drinking water user can take to prevent such hazards. They are:

- NEVER submerge a hose in soapy water buckets, pet watering containers, pool, tubs, sinks, drains or chemicals.
- NEVER attached a hose to a garden sprayer without the proper backflow preventer.
- Buy and install a hose bibb vacuum breaker on any threaded water fixture. The installation can be as easy as attaching a garden hose to a spigot. This inexpensive device is available at most hardware stores and home-improvement centers.
- Identify and be aware of potential cross-connections to your water line.
- Buy appliances and equipment with a backflow preventer
- Buy and install backflow prevention devices or assemblies for all high and moderate hazard connections.

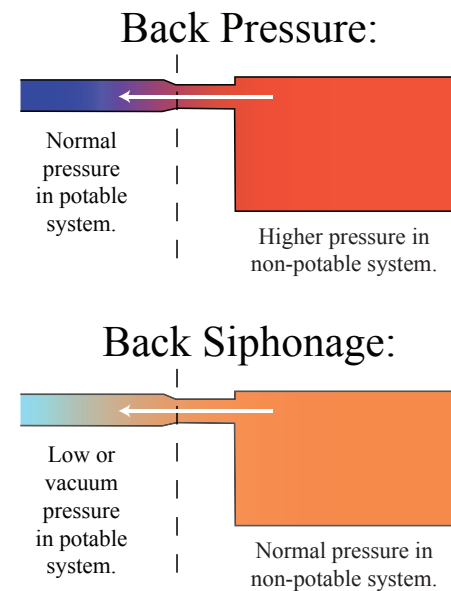
If you are the owner or manager of a property that is being used as a commercial, industrial or institutional facility you must have your property's plumbing system surveyed for cross-connections by a licensed cross connection control surveyor. If your *non-residential property* has not been surveyed for cross-connection contact the Topsfield Water Department to schedule a free cross-connection survey.

Why am I receiving this information?

The Massachusetts Drinking Water Regulations, 310 CMR 22.00, requires all public water systems to have an approved and fully implemented Cross Connection Control Program (CCCP). The Topsfield Water Department is working to protect the public health of its drinking water customers from the hazards posed by unprotected cross-connections through the implementation of its cross-connection control program. Providing customers with information about cross connections, including the publication of this brochure, is a required component of our cross connection control plan.

Where can I learn more?

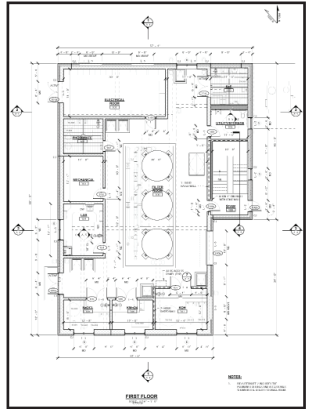
More information about our program can be found on our website, www.topsfieldpublicworks.org, or by contacting Greg Krom at (978) 887-1517 or gkrom@topsfieldpublicworks.org.



Topsfield Water Department Project Updates

Water Commissioners seek June Special Town Meeting

Several years ago the Town approved funding for the design of a water filtration facility. Due to the size, complexity and cost of the project, the Board of Water Commissioners have long required the project be bid and the cost known before requesting construction funding at Town Meeting. It has taken a very long time to procure professional services, design the project, obtain the required transmission main easement and get all required Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection approvals. For these reasons it is impossible to provide the necessary information for the May 2017 Annual Town Meeting.

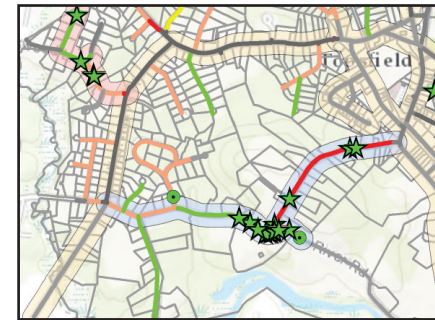


Plant's ground level floor plan.

This project is extremely important to the Town and its water customers. Today our anticipated schedule is to have all bids completed by the end of May. We are asking the Board of Selectmen to hold a Special Town Meeting in mid-June to request construction funding to avoid another year of dealing with water quality issues and another year of inflation adding to the project's cost. With the approval of funding for the project in June, we hope to have contracts in hand and work commencing by late July.

We understand that the Town incurs some costs by having a Special Town Meeting and there is an inconvenience to some voters but we believe the importance of this project and the annual inflation cost of nearly \$300,000 warrants the Special Town Meeting request. If you would like more information or would like to discuss this further, please contact the Water Department at (978) 887-1517 or at water@topsfieldpublicworks.org.

Report on Water Main Replacement Program



Project area shown in light blue. Water main breaks as green stars.

The Town maintains approximately fifty miles of water distribution mains and sections need to be replaced from time to time due to frequent failures. The Water Department is requesting \$1.6 million at the May 2017 Annual Town Meeting to replace water mains on Prospect Street and part of River Road. This section of main has been very problematic over the past several years and is in need of replacement as soon as possible.

This work is separate from the water treatment plant project and was originally scheduled to be done after the plant was constructed and in operation. However, frequent breaks during 2016 and the resulting flooding, road damage and inconvenience to customers has necessitated the work be done sooner than planned.

Water mains are the Water Department's most expensive asset and timely replacement of aging pipes will be needed for the next few decades.

The Board of Water Commissioners appreciates your support of our continuing efforts to improve the quality and reliability of the Town's water system. More information about these projects is available on the Water Department's website - www.topsfieldpublicworks.org.

The Substances Found in Your Tap Water

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, reservoirs, streams and wells. As water travels over the land’s surface or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and radioactive material, and can be polluted by animals or human activity. Contaminants that might be expected in untreated water include: biological contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria; inorganic contaminants, such as metals and salts; pesticides and herbicides; organic chemicals from industrial or petroleum use; and radioactive materials. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems.

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).

Is Our Water Safe for Everyone?

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 about drinking water 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 (800-426-4791).

Help To Protect Our Water Supply!

The Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has prepared a Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) Report for our water supply sources. The SWAP report assesses the susceptibility of public water supplies. A copy of the SWAP report is available at the Public Works Facility. Our SWAP report has indicated that our groundwater is highly susceptible to contamination from residential activities adjacent to the wells; residential land uses; accidental spills from local roadways and Route 1; hazardous materials storage; existing contamination sites; auto repair shops and service stations; cemeteries; and agricultural activities. As a consumer, you have an impact on the quality of our water supply sources, and therefore, the quality of the water you drink. The land around our groundwater wells is mainly forested and residential with lesser amounts zoned as commercial. When rain falls or snow melts, the seemingly small amounts of chemicals and other pollutants around your property may be transferred by groundwater or overland flow to the wells.

Concerns about Lead in 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. The Topsfield Water Department 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 the water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in you 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>.

Help Prevent Cross Connections!

Do you know what a cross connection is? It is an actual or potential connection between a potable water line and any waste pipe, soil pipe, sewer, drain or other unapproved source. In a residential setting, cross connections include filling a swimming pool with a garden hose’s outlet submerged in the water or even below the flood rim of the pool. If the hose outlet were submerged during a water main break, the pool water could be siphoned back into the home plumbing and/or water distribution system. Once normal pressure is restored, the contaminated water may exit the plumbing system through a tap used for potable water. Please call the Water Department at (978) 887-1517 or visit our webiste, www.topsfieldpublicworks.org, if you would like more information about how to prevent cross connections and the danger they pose to the distribution system and public health.

Concerns about Manganese in Drinking Water

Manganese is a naturally occurring mineral found in rocks, soil and groundwater, and surface water. Manganese is necessary for proper nutrition and is part of a healthy diet, but can have undesirable effects on certain sensitive populations at elevated concentrations. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and MassDEP have set and an aesthetics-based Secondary Contaminant Level (SMCL) for manganese at 50 micrograms per Liter (ug/L), or 50 parts per billion (ppb), and health advisory levels. In addition, EPA and MassDEP have also established public health advisory levels.

Drinking water may naturally have manganese and, when concentrations are greater than 50 ug/L, the water may be discolored and taste bad. Over a lifetime, EPA recommends that people drink water with manganese levels less than 300 ug/L and over the short term, EPA recommends that people limit their consumption of water with levels over 1000 ug/L, primarily due to concerns about possible neurological effects. Children up to 1 year of age should not be given water with manganese concentrations over 300 ug/L, nor should formula for infants be made with that water for longer than 10 days.

Definitions

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - This is 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 technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - 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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) - The highest level of a disinfectant (chlorine, chloramines, chlorine dioxide) 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) - The level of a drinking water disinfectant (chlorine, chloramines, chlorine dioxide) below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG’s do not reflect the benefits of teh use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

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

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

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

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 - One part of contaminant per million parts of water.

ppb - One part of contaminant per billion parts of water.

UR - Unregulated contaminant

ND - Substance not detected in the sample

pCi/L - Picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Notes:

1. The state allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old.
2. 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 drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted.
3. The Massachusetts Office of Research and Standards has set a guideline of 20 ppm for sodium.
4. 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 10-day HA of 1000 ppb for acute exposure.