

2017 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Eleanor Slater Hospital-Zambarano Unit

Pascoag, RI
PWSID #1647516

We are very pleased to provide you with this year's Consumer Confidence Report. This report provides you with information on the water and services that we delivered to you in 2017. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies.

We want everyone on the Zambarano Campus to be informed about their water utility. There are no regularly scheduled meetings, therefore; if after reviewing this report you have any questions, or would like to know more about the Eleanor Slater Hospital-Zambarano Unit water system, please contact Joseph Gonyea at (401) 567-5565.

The Quality of Your Drinking Water

Our goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We're proud to inform you that your drinking water meets all Federal and State requirements. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water.

The Source of Your Drinking Water

Our water source is Wallum Lake. We use a MIEX[®] ion exchange system to ensure compliance with the EPA Disinfection By-Product (DBP) standards. Additionally, the water from Wallum Lake is filtered through a diatomaceous earth filtration system for clarity.

The RI Department of Health, in cooperation with other state and federal agencies, has assessed the threats to the Eleanor Slater Hospital-Zambarano Unit water supply sources. The assessment considered the intensity of development, the presence of businesses and facilities that use, store or generate potential contaminants, how easily contaminants may move through the soils in the Source Water Protection Area (SWPA), and the sampling history of the water.

Our monitoring program continues to assure that the water distributed throughout the Zambarano Campus is safe to drink. However, the assessment found that the water source is at MODERATE RISK of contamination. This means the water could one day become contaminated. Monitoring and protection efforts are necessary to assure continued water quality. The complete Source Water Assessment Report is available from the Eleanor Slater Hospital-Zambarano Unit or the Department of Health at (401) 222-6867.

Why Are There Contaminants in My Drinking Water?

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

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

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:

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

Water Quality Test Results

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected through our water quality monitoring and testing. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from the January – December 2017 monitoring period. For those contaminants that are monitored less frequently the most recent test results are listed.

Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCL's) are set at very stringent levels. The Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) is set at a level where no health effects would be expected, and the MCL is set as close to that as possible, considering available technology and cost of treatment. A person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day, as recommended by health professionals, at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

2017 TEST RESULTS FOR WALLUM LAKE						
Contaminants	Violation Y/N	Level Detected (Range)	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants						
Total Coliform Bacteria (2017)	N	Absent	Highest # of monthly positive samples	0	1 positive	Naturally present in the environment
Total Organic Carbon (2016)	N	1.9 (1.3-1.9)	ppm	n/a	TT	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity (2017)	N	0.49 (0.15-0.49)	NTU	n/a	TT	Soil Runoff
Inorganic Contaminants						
Barium (2017)	N	0.005	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Copper ² (1/1/15-12/31/17)	N	0.386	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead ² (1/1/15-12/31/17)	N	3.9	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
¹ <i>E.coli</i> are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Microbes in these wastes can cause short-term 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 people with severely compromised immune systems. ² All sampling results represented at the 90 th Percentile ND = Net Detected						
Volatile Contaminants						
Chlorine (2017)	N	RAA ³ : 0.53 (0.28-0.72)	ppm	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes
HAA5 [Total Haloacetic Acids] (2017)	N	RAA ³ : 29.4 (15.7-43.4)	ppb	0	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM [Total Trihalomethanes] (2017)	N	RAA ³ : 27.6 (16.7-37.6)	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination

³RAA: Running Annual Average, is the average of all monthly or quarterly samples for the last year at all sample locations.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/L) - One part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (ug/L) - One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

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

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The MCL 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 treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The MCLG is 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 Disinfection Level Goal (MRDLG) - 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

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.

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

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU): Nephelometric Turbidity Unit is a measure of the clarity of the water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable by the average person.

The State of Rhode Island requires testing for other contaminants not regulated by the US EPA. The following contaminants were detected in our well water:

Sodium: In 2017, Sodium was detected in Wallum Lake at a concentration of 8.5 ppm.

For most people, the health benefits of drinking plenty of water outweigh any possible health risk from these contaminants. However, 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/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

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 Eleanor Slater Hospital- Zambarano Unit 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>.

We at the Eleanor Slater Hospital-Zambarano Unit work to provide top quality water to every tap. We encourage everyone to conserve and use water efficiently and remind you to help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future. Please do not hesitate to call our office with any questions.