

**2016 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT**  
**Hillsdale Housing Cooperative Corporation, Inc.**  
**West Kingston, RI**  
**PWS ID#2942525**

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 2016. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies.

We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If after reviewing this report you have any questions, or would like to know more about Hillsdale Housing Cooperative Corporation, Inc. water system, please call Janine Kent at (401) 737-6500. Our Board of Directors meetings are held the third Monday of each month. You are also invited to attend our annual meeting which is held on the third Wednesday of October each year.

**The Quality of Your Drinking Water**

Our goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water.

**The Source of Your Drinking Water**

Our water source is two wells designated Well #2 and Well #3. They are both bedrock wells with Well 2 installed at five hundred and fifty-feet deep and Well 3 installed at 350 feet deep. Both wells pump 12 gallons per minute.

The RI Department of Health, in cooperation with other state and federal agencies, has assessed the threats to the Hillsdale Housing Cooperative Corporation's 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 delivered to your home is safe to drink. However, the assessment found that the water source is at LOW RISK of contamination. This does NOT mean that the water cannot become contaminated. Protection efforts are necessary to assure continued water quality. The complete Source Water Assessment Report is available from the Hillsdale Housing Cooperative Corporation 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 2016 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.

2016 TEST RESULTS							
Radioactive Contaminants	Violation Y/N	Level Detected (Range)		Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
		Well #2	Well #3				
Combined Radium	N	3.34 Year: 2015	0.85 Year: 2013	pCi/L	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha	N	ND Year: 2015	1.02 Year: 2013	pCi/L	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants	Violation Y/N	Level Detected (Range: Single Samples)		Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
		Well #2	Well #3				
Barium (2015)	N	0.035	0.005	ppm	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (2015)	N	ND	1.1	ppb	4	4	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Fluoride (2015)	N	1.3	0.42	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (2016)	N	ND	0.66	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Volatile Organic Contaminants	Violation Y/N	Level Detected (Range)		Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
		Well #2	Well #3				
Xylenes (2016)	N	ND	0.0007	ppm	10	10	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories

ND = Net Detected

DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM TEST RESULTS						
Radioactive Contaminants	Violation Y/N	Level Detected (Range: single samples)	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Combined Radium (2013)	N	3.25	pCi/L	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha (2013)	N	6.67	pCi/L	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants	Violation Y/N	Level Detected (Range)	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper* (2012)	N	0.044	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead* (2012)	N	ND	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

\*All sampling results represented at the 90<sup>th</sup> Percentile  
 ND = Net Detected

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

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

- **Sodium:** In 2016, Sodium was detected in the Well #2 at 5.9 ppm and in Well #3 at 6.2 ppm
- **Sulfate:** In 2015, Sulfate was detected in the Well #2 at 16.0 ppm and in Well #3 at 6.8 ppm

### **Lead and Copper Monitor/Reporting Violation**

During the monitoring period of January 1, 2014 to December 31, 2016, our water system failed to test and report Lead & Copper results to the RIDOH Center for Drinking Water Quality. Testing will resume in 2017, results will be made available in future reports. We will comply with the testing schedule in compliance with the Department of Health's regulations.

### **Volatile Organics Monitoring/Reporting Violation**

During the October 1, 2016 to December 31, 2016 monitoring period, our water system failed to test and report Volatile Organics results from Well #3 to the state RIDOH Center for Drinking Water Quality. Testing will resume in 2017, results will be made available in future reports.

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 Hillsdale Housing Cooperative Corporation 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 Hillsdale Housing Cooperative Corporation work to provide top quality water to every tap. We encourage all of our customers 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.

# **IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER**

## **Monitoring Requirements Not Met for Hillsdale Housing Cooperative, Inc.**

PWS# RI2942525

Hillsdale Housing Cooperative, Inc.

**Our water system violated a drinking water standard over the past year. Although this was not an emergency, as our customers, you have the right to know what happened and what we did to correct the situation.**

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. Between the dates of 01/01/2016 to 12/31/2016, we did not monitor for the contaminants shown in the table below and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during those time periods.

### **What should I do?**

There is nothing you need to do at this time.

The table below lists the contaminant(s) we did not properly test for during the last year, how often we are supposed to sample and how many samples we are supposed to take, how many samples we took, when samples should have been taken, and the date on which follow-up samples were (or will be) taken.

<b>Contaminant</b>	<b>Required Sampling Frequency</b>	<b>Number of Samples Taken</b>	<b>When All Samples Should Have Been Taken</b>	<b>When Samples Were or Will Be Taken</b>
VOCs <sup>1</sup>	1 per Quarter	0	Fourth Quarter of 2016	January 2017
Lead (Pb) & Copper (Cu)	5 samples per 3 year period as first draw from separate taps	0	1/1/2014 to 12/31/2016	10 samples between 6/1/2017 to 9/30/2017

**What happened?** The VOC samples were not completed. Lead and copper samples required in 2016 were not completed.

**What is being done?** VOC makeup samples completed on 1/31/2017. Lead and copper samples will be completed in 2017.

For more information, please contact Janine Kent at 401-737-6500

Please share this information with all the other 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). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

This notice is being sent to you by Hillsdale Housing Cooperative, Inc. PWS ID#: RI2942525 Date distributed: \_\_\_\_\_.

<sup>1</sup>VOCs, also known as volatile organic compounds, are tested by collecting one sample and testing that sample for all the regulated VOCs. VOCs are commonly used in industrial and manufacturing processes. Regulated VOCs include benzene, carbon tetrachloride, chlorobenzene, 1,2-dichlorobenzene, 1,4-dichlorobenzene, 1,2-dichloroethane, cis-dichloroethane, trans-dichloroethane, dichloromethane, 1,2-dichloropropane, ethylbenzene, styrene, tetrachloroethylene, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, trichloroethylene, toluene, 1,2,4-trichlorobenzene, 1,1-dichloroethylene, 1,1,2-trichloroethane, vinyl chloride, and xylene.