



Woodland Walk Apartments

2010

PWS ID: #2054040

REPORT ON WATER QUALITY

This is Woodland Walk Apartments' annual report to you on water quality. The statistics in this report are based on testing done throughout 2010 and prior years. We hope you will find it helpful to know the sources of your water and the process by which safe drinking water is delivered to your home.

Maintaining Water Quality

Woodland Walk Apartments continuously strives to produce the highest quality water possible to meet or surpass every water quality standard. We monitor both our sources and distribution system very closely. The standards we operate under were enacted by the U.S. Congress as the Safe Drinking Water Act in 1974 and were amended in 1986 and 1996.

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



Is My Water Treated?

Our water system makes every effort to provide you with safe and pure drinking water. Your water does not currently need to be treated at this time. The former Cady Brook Apartments had treatment in each of its nine wells. Wells #1 through #5 have been permanently disconnected, and those units have been connected to Southbridge Water. Wells #6 through #9 are now manifolded in a brand new pump house, which was activated in December 2010.

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

Where Does My Drinking Water Come From?

Woodland Walk Apartments is located in Charlton, MA and draws its water from four underground wells that average 400 feet in depth. Water is pumped into an atmospheric storage tank and then pressurized prior to entering the distribution system.

Woodland Walk Apartments

The water system at Woodland Walk Apartments is operated and maintained by WhiteWater, Inc. If you have any questions about this report, please contact Stuart Harkins at 1-888-377-7678.

Additional copies of this report are available upon request.



DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM WATER QUALITY

This report summarizes only those items detected during sampling - not all contaminants that are monitored.

Microbial Results	Highest # Positive in a Month	Total # Positive	MCL	MCLG	Violation	Possible Source of Contamination
Total Coliform	3	-	1	0	Yes	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal coliform-E.coli	-	0	*	0	No	Human and animal fecal waste

*Compliance with the Fecal Coliform/E.Coli MCL is determined upon additional testing.

Total Coliform: Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other potentially harmful bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.

Lead & Copper	Date(s) Collected	90th Percentile of Test	Action Level	MCLG	# of Sites sampled	# of Sites Above Action Level	Violation	Possible Source of Contamination
Lead (ppb)	9/23/08-9/28/08	2.3	15	0	5	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Copper (ppm)		0.39	1.3	1.3	5	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems

TESTING FOR LEAD

Key to Tables

- ppm – Parts per million, corresponds to one penny in \$10,000
- ppb – Parts per billion, corresponds to one penny in \$10,000,000
- pCi/L – Picocuries per liter
- ND – Non-detect
- n/a - non applicable

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. **Woodland Walk Apartments** 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>.

WAIVER-The Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection has reduced our monitoring requirements for inorganic (IOC) and synthetic organic(SOC) contaminants because the source is not at risk of contamination. The last samples collected for SOC's was taken on 9/26/03 and for IOC's on 6/20/02. All were found to meet all applicable EPA and DEP standards.

SOME TERMS DEFINED

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

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): *The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety*

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): *The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.*

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

Total Coliform: *A bacteria that indicates other potentially harmful bacteria may be present.*

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

SHOULD SOME PEOPLE TAKE SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS?

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).

SUMMARY OF FINISHED WATER CHARACTERISTICS

<i>Regulated Contaminants</i>	Date(s) Collected	Highest Detect Value	Range Detected	MCL	MCLG	Violation	Possible Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic (ppm)	4/23/08	0.0067	ND-0.0067	10	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Nitrate (ppm)	2010	7.1	0.03-7.1	10	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (ppm)	2009	0.042	ND-0.042	1	1	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Perchlorate (ppb)	Quarterly 2010	0.368	0.096-0.368	2.0	0	No	Rocket propellants, fireworks, munitions, flares, blasting agents
<p>Perchlorate MCL is directed at the sensitive subgroups of pregnant women, infants, children up to the age of 12, and individuals with hypothyroidism. They should not consume drinking water containing concentrations of perchlorate exceeding 2.0 ppb. MassDEP recommends that no one consume water containing perchlorate concentrations greater than 18ppb.</p> <p>Nitrate. Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask for advice from your health care provider.</p>							
Radioactive Contaminants							
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	7/8/09	0.19	n/a	15	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 & 228 (combined) (pCi/L)	7/8/09	0.78	n/a	5	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits
<i>Unregulated Contaminants</i>	Date(s) Collected	Result or Range Detected	SMCL	ORSG	Possible Source of Contamination		
Inorganic Contaminants							
Sodium (ppm)	4/23/08	6.8-29	-	20	Erosion of natural deposits		
Sulfate (ppm)	2007	7-30	250	-	Natural Sources		
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether MTBE (ppb)	5/1/07	ND-1.2	20-40	70	Fuel Additive		
Radiological Contaminants							
Radon (pCi/L)	9/10/09	1400-6000	-	10,000	Natural sources		
<p>Sodium is a naturally-occurring common element found in soil and water. It is necessary for the normal functioning of regulating fluids in human systems. Some people, however, have difficulty regulating fluid volume as a result of several diseases, including congestive heart failure and hypertension. The guideline of 20 mg/L for sodium represents a level in water that physicians and sodium sensitive individuals should be aware of in cases where sodium exposures are being carefully controlled. For additional information, contact your health care provider, your local board of health or the Massachusetts Department of Public Health, Bureau of Environmental Health Assessment at 617-624-5757.</p> <p>Radon is a radioactive gas that you cannot see, taste, or smell. It is found throughout the U.S. Radon can move up through the ground and into a home through cracks and holes in the foundation. Radon can build up to high levels in all types of homes. Radon can also get into indoor air when released from tap water from showering, washing dishes, and other household activities. Compared to radon entering the home through soil, radon entering the home from tap water will in most cases be a small source of radon in indoor air. Radon is a known human carcinogen. Breathing air containing radon can lead to lung cancer. Drinking water containing radon can lead to lung cancer. Drinking water containing radon may also cause increase risk of stomach cancer. If you are concerned about radon in your home, test the air in your home. Testing is inexpensive and easy. Fix your home if the level of radon in your air is 4 picocuries per liter of air (pCi/L) or higher. There are simple ways to fix a radon problem that aren't too costly. For additional information, call the Massachusetts Department of Public Health, Radon Program at 413-586-7525 or call EPA's Radon Hotline (800-SOS-RADON).</p>							
<i>Secondary Contaminants</i>	Date(s) Collected	Result or Range Detected	SMCL	Possible Source of Contamination			
Iron (ppm)	2010	ND-0.33	0.3	Naturally occurring; Corrosion of cast iron pipes			
Manganese (ppm)	2010	ND-0.040	0.05	Erosion of natural deposits			

Health Effects of Secondary Contaminants

Iron is an essential element in human nutrition. Estimates of the minimum daily requirement for iron depend on age, sex, physiological status, and iron bioavailability and range from about 10 to 50 mg/day.

Manganese is a naturally occurring mineral found in rocks, soil and groundwater and surface water. The USEPA and MassDEP have set an aesthetics-based Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL) for manganese of 0.05 mg/L (50 micrograms per liter (ug/L) or 50 parts per billion (ppb)). At levels, greater than 0.05 mg/L, the water may appear brown, taste unpleasant and may leave black stains on bathroom fixtures and laundry. While manganese is part of a healthy diet, it can be harmful if consumed in large concentrations.

EPA has also set a health guideline for lifetime exposure to manganese in drinking water of 0.3 mg/L (300 ppb). EPA considered this level to be a protective limit for adults from potential neurological effects over a lifetime of exposure. For short-term 10-day exposures, EPA advises that levels in drinking water be below 1 mg/L (100 ppb). Infants and children less than 3 years of age should consume drinking water with manganese levels below 0.3 mg/L (300 ppb), or preferably as low as possible. This recommendation is based on concerns about effects to the nervous system that are more likely to occur in younger children, and because formula-fed infants/children already receive adequate manganese as an added essential nutrient in their formula. Formula fed infants or children may consume more manganese than the rest of the family if the manganese fortified formula is prepared with water that also contains manganese. In addition, young children appear to absorb more but excrete less manganese than older children. See: http://www.epa.gov/safewater/ccl/pdfs/reg_determine1/support_cc1_magnese_dwreport.pdf.

SOURCE WATER CHARACTERISTICS

The sources of drinking water in the United States (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, 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 storm water 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 storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production. These contaminants can also come from gasoline storage, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Opportunities to Participate

Any matters that concern your drinking water supply or issues you would like to see addressed can be presented at the regularly scheduled meeting of the trustees, association or board. If your concerns need immediate attention feel free to contact our current Certified Operator, WhiteWater, Inc., at 1-888-377-7678.

FOR YOUR INFORMATION

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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Where to go for more information

Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) 617-292-5885.
www.state.ma.us/dep

Massachusetts drinking water education partnership
www.madwep.org

SWAP (Source Water Assessment and Protection)

The DEP has prepared a Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) Report for Woodland Walk Apartments. The report assesses the susceptibility of public water supplies to contamination and makes recommendations. This report is available from WhiteWater, Inc., located at 253B Worcester Road in Charlton, MA, and also at the DEP website: <http://www.mass.gov/dep/water/drinking/sourcewa.htm#reports>.

A susceptibility ranking of **moderate** was assigned to wells #1 thru #6 and **high** for Wells #7 thru #9 in our system by the DEP and they meet all US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and MA DEP drinking water quality standards.

Be assured that the Woodland Walk Apartments in concert with its certified operator, WhiteWater, Inc., is addressing the concerns as stated in the SWAP Report and welcomes your input to our planning. If you have any questions, please contact WhiteWater, Inc., at 1-888 377-7678.

Woodland Walk Apartments

241 Southbridge Rd., Suite 15
Charlton, MA 01507