WATER QUALITY DATA - Calendar Year 2007

Contaminants	MCL	MCLG	Fall River water	Range of Detection	Date of Sample	Violation(s)	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Inorganic Contaminants							
(1) Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.1		daily	none	Water additive, promotes healthy teeth.
(2) Sodium (ppm)	none		12		8-Jan-07	none	
Nitrate Contaminants							
(3) Nitrate (ppm)	10		0.06		8-Jan-07	none	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, and erosion from natural deposits.
Organic Chemical Contaminants							
(4) Total Trihalomethane (ppb)	80	n/a	43.9			none	Product of reaction of chlorine disinfection
(5) Haloacetic acid (ppb)	60	n/a	19.3			none	and residual organic material.
(6) Free Chlorine (ppm)	4.0		1.75			none	Disinfectant, kills bacteria.
LEAD	(Action Level, not MCL)					(# of sites found above Action Level)	
(7) Lead (ppb)	(15)	0	10		27-Jul-07	(4 - No violation at 90th percentile)	Corrosion of household plumbing.
(8) Copper (ppm)	(1.3)	0	0.063	.002 - .41	27-Jul-07	0	Corrosion of household plumbing.
(9) Turbidity, NTU	5.0	N/A	1.13		October-07	none	Measures cloudiness of the water.
Microbial Contaminants							
(10) Total Coliform Bacteria	>5% of monthly samples	0	<1%		22 samples/wk	none	Naturally present in the environment.
Radioactive Contaminants							
(11) Beta/photon emitters (mrem/yr)	4 mrem/yr	0	1.3 (+/-2.5)		Next in 2012		Decay of natural and man made deposits
(12) Gross alpha activity (pCi/ l)	15pCi/l	0	0.2 (+/-1.2)		Next in 2012		Erosion of natural deposits.
(13) Radium 226 &228					Next in 2012		
Volatile Organic Compounds			None Detected		8-Jan-07	none	Man-made chemicals.
Total Organic Carbon	35% Removal				Monthly	10-Jul-2007	Naturally occurring in surface waters.

Required Definitions

AL	Action Level. See Important Definitions, above.	mrem/year	millirems per year, a measure of the amount of radiation.
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level. See above.	NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Units, a measure of solid material suspended in water
MCLG	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal. See above.	pCi/l	picocuries per liter, a measure of radiation.
MRDL	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level. See above.	ppm	parts per million, for example, one pound of salt in one million pounds of water
MRDG	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Goal. See above.	ppb	parts per billion, equals ppm multiplied by 1,000"
		TT	Treatment Technique, a part of the process of water purification.

Violations of Standards in 2007:
1. Two total organic compounds exceedance (a non-health risk event), March and June of 200, and 2. One notice of noncompliance, late filing of data, April 2007.

Important Information about Lead in Drinking Water.

In 2006, we reported that improved corrosion control procedures had been incorporated into our treatment plant to reduce the dissolving of lead from old residential water pipes still going into some houses. The results for both 2006 and 2007 have been within Federal limits for the entire year.

That said, it is still a good idea to run your cold water for 15 to 30 seconds, or until it becomes cold, before drinking or cooking with it. This flushes out any water standing in the pipes and enhances your experience with it. Furthermore, it is always best practice to avoid cooking with or drinking from the **hot water** tap, because the water may pick up material from your hot water tank as it passes through.

A final word about lead…
Lead is not detected in the water in the ponds that make up our water supply. *Typically, lead enters drinking water from lead or brass pipes in homes or business. For this reason, new pipes and plumbing components are not allowed to contain lead; however, older homes may still contain lead pipes or solder. We modified our treatment process in early 2005 to reduce the lead up-take to protect you, but the best protection is to remove the lead altogether. Therefore, the Water Department continues to remove lead pipes from the City's portion of water lines (from the water main in the street, to your shutoff in the sidewalk). Meanwhile, if you have a lead service from the sidewalk shutoff into your house, we recommend you hire a qualified contractor to replace it, as we do not work on the pipes on private property.*

… and about this Notice
You have received this report because you are listed as the party responsible for the property connected to the City of Fall River water system. Please share this information with the people who drink this water (for example people in your apartment, nursing home, school, business, or neighboring water system), as they do not receive it directly. You can do this by posting this notice in a public place, or distributing copies by hand or mail. We grant permission, and encourage copying and distribution of it.

For more information, please contact the Director of Water Treatment and Resources at 508-324-2725, or the Water Department Director at One Government Center, Fall River MA 02722.

This Notice is being issued by the City of Fall River Water Department, PWS ID# 4095000, to comply with the provisions of the "Public Notice Requirements" of the DEP's Drinking Water Regulations contained in Section 310 CMR 22.16 June, 2008

The Watuppa Water Board
Room 311
One Government Center
Fall River, MA 02722

Robert Correia Mayor

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The City of Fall River Water Department

PWS ID # 4095000 June, 2008

2007 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

The Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection requires every Water Department serving the public in the Commonwealth to provide an Annual Consumer Confidence Report. The report is designed to communicate to customers relevant information about the quality of their drinking water, and provide an update on activities of their Water Department. *The Fall River Water Department and the Watuppa Water Board are pleased to present our report for 2007.*

During 2007, your Water Department continued its program of infrastructure replacement and water quality improvements. Of particular note is the completion of Phase V of the Water Distribution System replacement, and the beginning of Phase VI.

These Phases include more new water mains installed across the city, replacement of lead services and improvements to water pressure in the South End. In 2008, the newly constructed 92-foot high water storage tank, replacing the existing tank located on Townsend Hill, will be painted and placed into service. Reconstruction of the pumping station located on Howe Street was completed in 2007. These steps will result in reliable availability of water at improved pressure for the Townsend Hill area of the City.

Newly rehabilitated Howe Street Pumping Station

The picture on the left shows the rehabilitated Howe Street pump station. This station pumps water to the Townsend Hill Storage Tank and the residents of that neighborhood. A new "high pressure zone" will be created to provide increased pressure and supply.

The 42/7 Program is funded through increases in the water rate. Initiated in 2001, completion of phase VII this year will have resulted in the replacement 42 miles of water mains and related water distribution system components, including fire hydrants, valves and water services, removal of lead services to residences, upgraded the Water Treatment Plant, rehabilitated the Howe Street pumping station, and the replaced and enlarged Townsend Hill Water Storage Tank. The improvements to the Water Treatment Plant have resulted in improved water quality to meet current State and Federal regulations, including continued compliance with lead and copper regulations. To date, each phase has been accomplished "on time and under budget". This has been a dramatic and necessary improvement to the Water System.

2007 City of Fall River

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT ON WATER QUALITY

The following gives consumers a 'snapshot' of the overall quality of the drinking water that was provided during previous year. Included are details about where your drinking water comes from, what it contains, what other sources of water may contain, and how our water compares to Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) standards. We invite customer comments. For any questions or comments about this report or its contents please contact Ted Kaegael, Director of Water Treatment and Resources at 508-324-2725.

Last year thousands of tests for water quality were conducted both on the water as it was produced in the treatment plant, and as it was taken from consumer taps. During these tests we detected no unacceptable levels of contaminants in the water supplied to you: however, we did experience two "Tier 2" violations. Tier 2 violations are those that violate a standard of the regulations under which we operate, but do not constitute an immediate threat to health. The violations were in April 2007, for late filing of water quality information, and in March and June of 2007 for failure to meet secondary standards for Total Organic Carbon.

Drinking water for the City of Fall River is obtained from the North Watuppa Pond.

When needed, water is pumped from Copicut Reservoir into the watershed of the North Watuppa Pond, from which it eventually flows into the North Watuppa Pond via King Phillip and Blossom Brooks.

On an average day, our customers use about 12,000,000 gallons of water. This includes water supplied to residential, commercial and industrial customers, fire protection, and municipal use. In addition, about 600,000 gallons per day is sold to the neighboring communities of Tiverton, Westport and Freetown.

The water treatment facility at the North Watuppa Pond has a maximum capacity of 24,000,000 gallons per day of finished water. The processes carried out there include disinfection by chlorination, removal of solids contaminants by flocculation/sedimentation, and filtration through sand and carbon for "polishing" and taste and odor removal. In addition, we add carbon dioxide gas to reduce pipe corrosion. The water distribution system contains seven storage tanks, and has over 250 miles of distribution pipeline.

We in Fall River are blessed with an abundant water supply. Indeed, it is this bounty that first brought settlement to the shores of the Mount Hope Bay, creating the industrial activity of the 19th Century that made Fall River the largest textile spinning center in the world, and gave "Fall River" its name.

Terry Brook Dam Spillway

The City has additional water resources that are not currently in use for drinking water supplies. Those resources include the South Watuppa Pond, Terry Brook Reservoir, Stafford Pond (used by the Stone Bridge Fire District as a drinking water supply), Sawdy Pond, Devol Pond and Lake Noquochoke. These water resources were secured by our ancestors and will be a very valuable commodity in the future. Current State Regulations from the Office of Dam Safety require a significant amount of work to be performed on the dams and control structures associated with these water resources. This work will commence in 2008, and is expected to be an on-going effort.

IMPORTANT DEFINITIONS

Maximum Contamination Level Goal (MCLG):	The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCGL's allow for a margin of safety.
Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):	The highest level of contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
Maximum Residual Disinfection Level (MRDL):	The highest level of disinfectant (Chlorine, Chloramines and 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 Goal (MRDG):	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 the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
Treatment Technique:	A method by which water is treated in a water treatment facility.
Action level (AL):	The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

SUBSTANCES FOUND IN TAP WATER

Sources of Drinking Water (both tap and bottled) 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. It can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activities. Contaminants that MAY be present in source water include:

Microbial Contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from wastewater treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock activities, wildlife, or even unsanitary or improper procedures by the user.
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 and fishing.
Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agricultural, urban storm water runoff and residential uses.
Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production or mining activities.

In order to insure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribes 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 on 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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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 from infections. 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 Cryptosporidum and other microbial contaminates are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at **800-426-4791**.