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TOWN OF LENOX

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

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2010 DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

The Town of Lenox DPW is proud to issue our annual Drinking Water Quality Report. Each year over 1,000 tests are conducted to insure safe, high quality water for the residents of Lenox. For any questions regarding this report please contact Richard Fuore at 637-5525.

SOURCES

The sources for the Lenox Water system are the Upper Root and Lower Root Reservoirs located on Reservoir Road. These surface water reservoirs are surrounded by town owned land with restricted use which protects these sources from contaminants. Water enters our Root Water Treatment Plant for filtering and chlorine is added for disinfection. In 2010 Lenox produced 225,334,500 gallons of water.

MEETINGS

To discuss water quality issues please contact the Lenox DPW at 637-5525.

SUBSTANCES FOUND IN WATER

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. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

Microbial contaminants - viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

Inorganic contaminants - 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 - may come from a variety of sources such as agricultural, 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, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.

Radioactive contaminants - can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure 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) regulations establish limits for 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. **Information about Lenox water is in the attached table. For more information about contaminants and potential health effects call the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.**

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as those 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 from their health care providers about drinking water. EPA/Centers for Disease Control guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 Town of Lenox DPW 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>.”



CROSS CONNECTION INFO

A cross connection occurs whenever a drinking water line is linked to non-potable (not safe to drink) water. A garden hose connected to a weed killer spray bottle is an example of a cross connection. Faucets feeding hoses must have vacuum breakers to prevent back siphoning. Vacuum breakers are available at hardware stores. Surveys are done at commercial properties to assess needs for other types of backflow devices.

WATERSHED PROTECTION

Watershed protection is in everyone's interest. A safe water supply depends on thoughtful use of the land. Public access is prohibited within 400' of the reservoirs and feeder brooks. Motorized vehicles are prohibited from the watershed. Be aware of your impact and protect your water. Please contact the Water Dept. at 637-5525 if you witness any suspicious activity.

Important Definitions:

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 or MCL: 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 or 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 allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants (ex. chlorine, chloramines, chlorine dioxide).

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. The MRDLG does not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

MG/L -Milligrams per Liter, same as PPM

ND -Not Detected

NTU -Nephelometric Turbidity Units

pCi/L -Picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

PPM -Parts Per Million, same as MG/L

PPB -Parts Per Billion

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

Perchlorate was not detected in samples taken in 2008.

SYSTEM INFO:

Hardness of water: 6.6 grains per gallon. New rates effective **May 1, 2010:** Water \$5.58 per 1000 gallons, Sewer \$6.90 per 1000 gallons. In 2002 a Source Water Assessment and Protection (**SWAP**) Report was completed by the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection for the Lenox reservoirs. The reservoirs were ranked moderate for susceptibility of contamination. The complete **SWAP** report is available at the Lenox DPW 275 Main St. For more info, please call Richard Fuore at 637-5525.

Conservation

Water consumption in Lenox will continue to increase as the town grows. Lenox needs to keep planning for additional sources of water. One source that Lenox has relied on for many years is the City of Pittsfield. Through an interconnection with the Pittsfield system Lenox can currently take a daily average of 82,000 gpd and a peak of 430,000 gpd. That amount is about 35% of daily consumption in high use periods of the year. Lenox only uses Pittsfield water when demand exceeds our treatment plant's peak flow capacity of 1.1 million gallons per day or when we need to conserve our own supply in the Lenox reservoirs. Another

important part of providing an adequate supply of water is conservation and the protection of our existing sources. Water is a limited resource and conservation needs to be a part of any municipalities' planning. Everyone needs to be aware of their water consumption and take steps to minimize it. Make sure your home or business is leak-free. Check your water meter when you are certain that no water is being used. If the meter reading changes, you have a leak. Repair dripping faucets. One drip per second wastes 2,700 gallons of water per year. Take shorter showers. Operate dishwashers and clothes washers only when they are fully loaded or set the water level for the size of the load. Driveways and sidewalks should be cleaned by sweeping not washing. Consider using a commercial car wash that recycles water. If you wash your own car, park on the grass and use a hose with an automatic shut-off nozzle. Never pour water down the drain when there is another use for it. Use it to water your indoor plants or garden. Every little bit helps.

Lenox Water Fact:

One thousand gallons of Lenox tap water cost \$5.58 in 2010. One thousand gallons of store bought bottled water cost as much as \$1,000.

Town of Lenox Water Quality Testing Results – Regulated Contaminants

Contaminant	90th Percentile	# of Sites Exceeding	# Of Sites Sampled	Action Level	MCLG	Violation	Comment
Lead (PPB)	3.6	0	20	15	0	No	Source: Corrosion of plumbing systems; Last test 2008
Copper (PPM)	0.21	0	20	1.3	1.3	No	Source: Corrosion of plumbing systems; Last test 2008
Contaminant	Highest Detect Value	Range Detected	Average Detect	MCL MRDL	or MCLG or MRDLG	Violation	Comment
Chlorine (PPM)	1.28	0.42 – 1.28	0.66	4	4	No	Source: Added for disinfection at treatment plant
Haloacetic Acids (PPB)	8.4	8.4 – 8.4	8.4	60		No	Source: Byproduct of drinking water chlorination. Last test August 2010
Trihalomethanes (PPB)	29.5	29.5– 29.5	29.5	80		No	Source: Byproduct of drinking water chlorination. Last test August 2010
Turbidity (NTU)	0.15	0.05 – 0.15	0.09	TT (1.00)	N/A (0.10)	No	Source: Soil runoff. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of water. It is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. Lowest monthly percentage of samples less than 1.00 ntu was 100% (all months met limits)
Contaminant	Highest # Positive in a month	MCL	MCLG	VIOLATION		Source	HEALTH EFFECTS
Total Coliform Bacteria	0	1	0	No		Naturally present in environment	Coliform are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other potentially harmful bacteria may be present.
Unregulated Contaminants							Comment
Sodium (PPM)	2.0	None	None	No		Naturally occurring, also road deicing	Tested August 2010