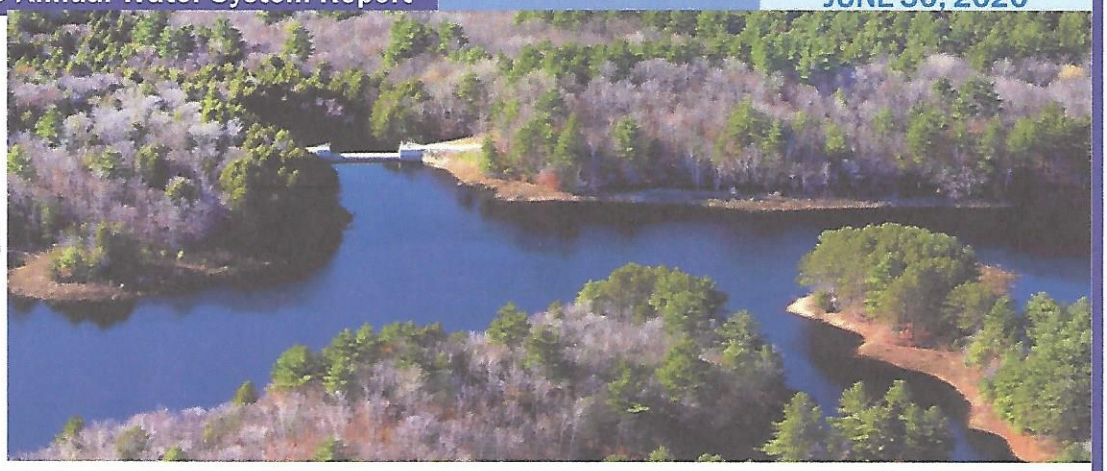
Dalton Fire District
20 Flansburg Avenue
Dalton, Ma. 01226

DALTON FIRE DISTRICT
water
AT YOUR SERVICE
WATER DEPARTMENT



The Dalton Fire District 2019 Consumer Confidence Report

DFD in Compliance with All Water Quality Standards in 2019

The Dalton Fire District (DFD) is pleased to present its 2019 Annual Water System Report. The report is designed to inform our customers about the high quality water and services that we deliver to our customers each and every day. The DFD is committed to providing our customers with a safe and dependable drinking water supply. We want you to understand our continuing effort to protect and preserve our water resources. In 2019, your drinking water met all Federal and State drinking water standards. Water quality results are listed on pages five & six of this report. If you have any questions about this report or issues concerning water quality, please contact Bob Benlien, Water Superintendent at **(413-684-6124).** For questions concerning billing or other matters related to DFD, please call the main office at **(413-684-6118).** Additional information can be obtained by attending the Dalton Fire District Board of Water Commissioners regularly scheduled monthly meetings, usually the last Tuesday of each month, at 6:30 pm., upstairs at the Fire Station at 20 Flansburg Avenue. We want you to be informed about the DFD and our commitment to ensuring the safety and quality of your drinking water.

Your Water is Safe to Drink (2019)

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. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline **(800-426-4791).**

District Sources Of Water Supply (2019)

The majority of the Dalton Fire District's (PWS ID 1070000) distribution system currently receives its water through an interconnection with the City of Pittsfield. In the past, the District also had a water treatment plant which was fed by three sources: the Egypt Brook Reservoir in Dalton, the Windsor Reservoir in Windsor, and the Anthony Brook Pond in Dalton. However, the District's Water Treatment Plant has been off-line since August 16, 2003 and, in November 2004, the District voted to remain on Pittsfield water. Therefore, Pittsfield is the sole water supply for this service area. The Pittsfield water enters the District's distribution system through a transmission main which feeds the Bay State, Housatonic Street and the Donn C. Elser Jr. pump stations. This main transports water from Pittsfield's Cleveland Water Treatment Plant. The Washington Mountain Road and Kirchner Road area is also supplied by Pittsfield water, from the Ashley Water Treatment Plant, through an interconnection near the Dalton Division Road / Washington Mountain Road intersection. The water that feeds these two treatment plants comes from six different reservoirs. These reservoirs are: Cleveland Reservoir and Sackett Reservoir in Hinsdale and the Ashley Lake, Farnham Reservoir, Sandwash Reservoir and Lower Ashley Intake Reservoir in Washington. In addition, the District has a groundwater well which serves the trailer park and homes in the Wahconah Falls Road area.

Source Water Resource Protection Plan (2019)

A Source Water Assessment and Protection (SWAP) report has been completed around the well area and reservoirs to identify potential water quality threats to the District's potable water supply. A susceptibility ranking of Moderate was assigned to the Wahconah Falls well while Moderate and High rankings were assigned to the Egypt Brook and Windsor reservoirs, respectively, using the information collected during the assessment by DEP. The Egypt Brook and Windsor reservoirs are not currently used as a water supply. The complete SWAP report is available at the Water Department and online at **www.mass.gov/eea/docs/dep/water/drinking/swap/wero/1070000.pdf**
For more information contact **Bob Benlien,** Water Department Superintendent, **(413-684-6124).**

Potential Contaminants (2019)

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 picks up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. The following is a list of potential contaminants that may be present in source water:

Microbial contaminants: such as viruses and bacteria, may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

Inorganic contaminants: such as salts and metals, can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, and farming.

Pesticides and herbicides: may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.

Organic chemical contaminants: include synthetic and volatile organic chemicals that 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, MA DEP and EPA prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Massachusetts Department of Public Health and the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

Water System Protection (2019)

In the aftermath of the **(9/11/01 & 4/15/13)** Terrorist Attacks, the Water Department has taken numerous actions to ensure the safety of our water system. Although we have taken these measures, the District and Dalton Police Personnel cannot be everywhere all the time. The District stresses that you, as a member of this community, can be helpful by being an extra set of eyes and ears out there. If you see or hear any suspicious activity around the reservoirs or distribution system, please contact the Water Department at **684-6118** or the Dalton Police Department at **684-0300,** day or night.

Monitoring Waivers (2019)

The Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection has reduced the monitoring requirements for ***2019*** for Inorganics, Synthetic Organic Compounds (SOC) and Perchlorate for the Wahconah Falls Well area because the source is not at risk for contamination. The last sample collected for Inorganics, Synthetic Organic Compounds and Perchlorate were taken in ***2011***. All three set of samples sample were found to meet all a applicable EPA and MA DEP standards.

Special Concerns (2019)

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune 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 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 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).**

Lead and Copper (2019)

	90% Value		Samples Taken	25	Number of Sites Exceeding Action Level	
Parameter	Pittsfield Connection	Wahconah Well Site	Action Level	Units	Pittsfield Connection	Wahconah Well Site
Copper	0.0606	0.0842	1. 3	ppm	0	0
Lead	< 0.0010	0.0012	15	ppb	0	0

" 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 DALTON FIRE DISTRICT, WATER DEPARTMENT]** 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 at (800-426-4791) or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead** "

Coliform Bacteria (2019) (This information used with water testing results on pages five & six of this report)

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 found in more samples than allowed are a warning of potential problems. Because the District is required to sample less than 40 samples per month, compliance with the MCL for total coliform is based on having not more than one sample, collected during any one month, test positive for total coliform. These samples were collected at sites representing both the Pittsfield Interconnection and Wahconah Falls Well Distribution Systems. **No routine samples taken by the District in 2019 tested positive for total coliform.**

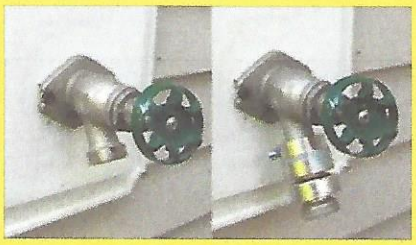
Definitions (2019) (This information used with water testing results on pages five & six of this report)

(MCL) Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water.
(MCLG) Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no know or expected risk to health.
(TT) Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
(AL) Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
(MRDL) Maximum Residual Disinfection Level: The highest level of a disinfection (chlorine, chloramines, chlorine dioxide) allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of disinfection is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
(MRDLG) Maximum Residual Disinfection Level Goal: The level of a drinking water disinfection (chlorine, chloramines, chlorine dioxide) below which there is no know of expected risk to health. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
90% Value: Out of every 10 homes, 9 were below this level.

Cross Connection Program (2019)

A cross connection is an actual or potential interconnection between a drinking water line and any source of pollution or contamination such as a piping arrangement that allows drinking water to come in contact with non drinking water, chemicals, gases or other potentially harmful substances. Plumbing cross connections exist whenever a pipe carrying drinking water has a direct physical connection to a source of potentially harmful materials.

HOSE BIB VACUUM BREAKER



Example of Cross Connection:

1) **A water feed to a boiler.**
2) **A water line to a chemical tank.**
3) **A garden hose connected to an outside spigot and one end submerged below the surface of a swimming pool.**
4) **A garden hose with a fertilizer / pesticide spray attachment.**
5) **A hose connected to a sink faucet and under low pressure situations could possibly back-siphon.**

HOSE BIB VACUUM BREAKER

These are just a few examples that could occur if there was a pressure drop in the distribution system due to a water break, causing the back siphonage of these hazardous materials into the water system

How you can help prevent some types of cross connections?

You can assist the water system and every potential user by installing **Hose Bibb Vacuum Breakers (HBVB)** on all threaded faucets inside and outside of your home. These devices will prevent hazardous water from being siphoned back into your home. **HBVB** can be purchased at your local hardware store. **See the above left handed picture of a types of household cross connections, right hand picture is a HBVB cross connection device.** Our staff, surveyed all **Commercial, Industrial, Municipal and Institutional** buildings for hazardous cross connections. Once surveyed owners of these facilities either eliminate the cross connection or install the appropriate devices for protection against the backsiphonage of the hazard within their facility. On a regular basis our staff will visit each facility and test the backflow devices to insure they are functioning appropriately. If your facility has already undergone a survey and you alter your plumbing in any way, you need to notify the Dalton Fire District Water Department to determine if a new survey is necessary. **Call 684-6124 for Cross Connection Survey.**

Cross Connection Program (2019) Continued

What Causes Backflow? There are two types of backflow: Backpressure and Backsiphonage

Backpressure: is caused by a downstream increase in pressure to a point that is greater than the supply pressure. An example would be a connection to a boiler for heating purposes. As the water is heated, it expands and increases the pressure in the boiler. The pressure in the boiler can reach a point where it is higher than the pressure of the water supply line. If this occurs, the water from the boiler will push back, or flow, into the water supply as it looks for space to relieve the pressure. Another example would be any situation where a water connection is made to a pump to increase water pressure. Enough pressure can be created downstream from the pump, that it will surpass the pressure in the water supply connection and flow backwards into the water supply.

Backsiphonage: is caused by a drop in supply pressure where a partial vacuum or negative pressure is created that siphons water or liquids into the water supply. It is similar to drinking water through a straw. A good example is of a water hose submerged in a bucket to mix up fertilizer or pesticide. If a water main were to break down the street and there was a sudden drop in supply pressure, water from nearby homes and business could be siphoned into the drinking water system, including the fertilizer or pesticide in the bucket. After the break is fixed, someone could go to fill up their glass at the tap and unknowingly drink water contaminated with fertilizer or pesticide.

Types of Backflow Devices and Common Usages

Reduced Pressure Backflow Preventers: (RPBP) Testable reduced pressure backflow preventers may be used to protect against backflow caused by back pressure or back siphonage and to protect a public water supply system from substances which are hazardous to health. **Used in Industrial, Commercial, Institutional or Municipal Applications.**

Double Check Valve Assemblies: (DCVA) Testable double check valve assemblies may be used to protect against backflow caused by back pressure or back siphonage and to protect a public water supply system from substances which to may be objectionable, but not hazardous to health. **Used in Industrial, Commercial, Institutional or Municipal Applications.**

Atmospheric Vacuum Breaker: (AVB) is a backflow preventer containing a float check, check seat, and an air inlet port. As water flows through this device, it causes the float check to rise off a seat, thereby permitting the flow of water. If pressure is lost upstream or if the flow of water is turned off, the float check falls, thereby allowing air to enter the line and preventing backflow. **An anti-siphon hose bib (pictured to the left) already has a atmospheric vacuum breaker built in. The AVB is usually used on residential irrigation systems. The anti-siphon hose bid is usually found as the residential house outside faucet.**

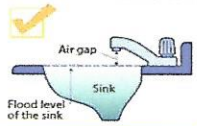
Pressure Vacuum Breaker: (PVB) A type of backflow preventer which is similar to the **AVB**, but which has a strong spring to help force the device to open to atmosphere when the pressure drops and is testable. **Usually used on commercial irrigation systems.**

Bronze Dual Check Valves: Dual Check Valves prevent the reverse flow of polluted water from entering into the drinking water supply at the service entrance or at individual outlets. **Used for non-health hazard residential water system containment, continuous pressure applications. The District uses these units on all new residential housing built in the Town of Dalton.**

Hose Bib Vacuum Breaker: A type of backflow preventer specially made to permit the attachment of portable hoses to hose thread faucets. Designed to prevent the flow of contaminated water back into the potable water supply, these devices require no plumbing changes, and screw directly onto a sill cock. **One of the most cost effective ways to provide backflow protection for your home. Usually used on service sinks, swimming pools, photo developing tanks, laundry tubs, wash racks, dairy barns, marinas and general outside gardening uses.**

Dual Check Valves with Intermediate Atmospheric Vent: Dual Check Valves with Intermediate Atmospheric Vent prevent the reverse flow of hot or cold polluted water from entering into the potable water supply. The unit is designed for continuous pressure, non-health hazard applications in smaller supply lines, such: **as laboratory equipment, processing tanks, sterilizers, dairy equipment, and specifically for residential boiler feed lines.**

Approved Air Gap: means a physical separation between the free-flowing end of a potable water supply pipeline and the overflow rim of an open or non-pressurized receiving vessel. To be an air gap the separation must be at least:• Twice the diameter of the supply piping measured vertically from the overflow rim of the receiving vessel, and in no case be less than one inch. **The air gap is usually found on the kitchen or bathroom sink faucets, between faucet and the sink bowl.**



Potential Cross Connections Found in the Home or Workplace

DALTON FIRE DISTRICT AND THE PITTSFIELD 2019 WATER TESTING RESULTS

Water Source: Pittsfield Interconnections

Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality.

Parameter	TT	Highest Detected Daily Value	Violation (Y/N)	Possible Source (s) of Contamination and Date Collected
Turbidity	5	1.38	N	Soil runoff. 11 / 9 / 2019

Pittsfield Disinfection Byproducts

Parameter / Units	MCL	MCLG	Range of Level	Highest Level	Average Level	Violation (Y/N)	Possible Source (s) of Contamination and Date Collected
TTHMs (ppb)	80	——	29.5—71.4	56.1	44	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination. Quarterly in 2019
HAA5s (ppb)	60	——	29.7 –48.2	48.2	36.25	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination. Quarterly in 2019
Chlorine (ppm) (free, total or combined)	4	4	0.07-2.2	2.8	1.84	N	Water additive used to control microbes. Weekly in 2019

Inorganic Contaminants

Parameter / Units	Date(s) Collected	Highest Result or Highest Running Average Detected	Range Detected	MCL or MRDL	MCLG or MRDLG	Violation (Y/N)	Possible Source (s) of Contamination
Antimony (ppb)	12/5/19	<1	<1	6	6	N	Discharge from fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Arsenic (ppb)	12/5/19	<4	<4	10	N/A	N	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards runoff from glass and electronics production waste
Barium (ppm)	12/5/19	0.0102	0.0102	2	2	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Beryllium (ppb)	12/5/19	<1	<1	4	4	N	Discharge from electrical, aerospace and defense industries: erosion of natural deposits
Cadmium (ppb)	12/5/19	<1	<1	5	5	N	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paint
Chromium (ppb)	12/5/19	<1	<1	100	100	N	Discharge from pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide (ppb)	12/5/19	<10	<10	200	200	N	Discharge from metal factories; Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride (ppm)	12/5/19	<0.2	<0.2	4	4	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive that promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Mercury (ppb)	12/5/19	<0.2	<0.2	2	2	N	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland
Nitrate (ppm)	12/5/19	<0.05	<0.05	10	10	N	Run-off from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium (ppm)	12/5/19	<5.1	<5.1	50	50	N	Discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Thallium (ppb)	12/5/19	<1	<1	2	0.5	N	Leaching from ore processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass and drug factories

Unregulated Inorganic and Secondary Contaminants

Unregulated Contaminants	Date(s) Collected	Result or range Detected	Average Detected	SMCL	ORSG	Possible Source (s)
Chloroform (ppm)	8/7/19	1.44 - 1.71	1.58	N/A	70.0	By-product of drinking water chlorination (In non-chlorinated sources it may be naturally occurring)
Nichol (ppm)	12/5/2019	<100	<100	N/A	100	Discharge from domestic wastewater, landfills and mining and smelting operations
Sodium (ppm)	12/5/2019	12.04	8.08-16.0	N/A	20.0	Discharge from the use and improper storage of sodium containing de-icing compounds or in water softening agents
Secondary Contaminants	**Date(s) Collected**	**Result or range Detected**	**Average Detected**	**SMCL**	**ORSG**	**Possible Source (s)**
Aluminum (mg/L)	6/14/2019	35.1-50.5	42.8		200	Residue from water treatment process; Erosion of natural deposits
Chloride (ppm)	6/14/2019	4.65-14.3	9.43		250	Runoff and leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color (C.U.)	6/12/2019	<1	<1	15	N/A	Naturally occurring organic material
Copper (ppm)	6/14/2019	0.0029	0.0029	1	N/A	Naturally occurring organic material
Iron (ppb)	6/26/2019	<50	<50	300	N/A	Naturally occurring; corrosion of cast iron pipes
Manganese* (ppb)	6/26/2019	2.3	2.3	50	HA 300*	Natural sources as well as discharges from industrial uses * HA 300=health advisory of 300 ppb
Odor (T.O.N.)	6/12/2019	1	1	3	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives
Ph	6/12/2019	7.35-7.43	7.39	6.5-8.5	N/A	Runoff and leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Silver (ppb)	6/12/2019	<1	<1	100	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Sulfate (ppm)	6/21/2019	14.6 - 16.9	15.8	250	N/A	Runoff and leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	6/19/2019	46-75	60.5	500	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Zinc	6/14/2019	<0.0051	<0.0051	5	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits leaching from plumbing materials

Radioactive Contaminants

Regulated Contaminant	Highest Result or Highest Running Average Detected	Range Detected	MCL or MRDL	MCLG or MRDLG	Violation (Y/N)	Possible Source (s) and date collected
Gross Alpha (pCi/L) (minus Uranium)	0.584	0.359-0.584	15	0	N	Erosion of natural deposits 9/3/2015
Radium 226 & 228 (pCi/L)	0.49	0.36-0.49	5	0	N	Erosion of natural deposits 9/3/2015

DALTON FIRE DISTRICT WAHCONAH FALLS WELL SITE 2019 WATER TESTING RESULTS

Water Source: Wahconah Falls Well Site

Note * Compliance with E. Coli MCL is Determined Upon Additional Testing

Parameter	Highest # Positive in a month	Total # Positive	MCL	MCLG	Violation (Y/N)	Possible Source (s) of Contamination and Date Collected
Total Coliform	0	0	1	0	No	Naturally present in the environment. 12 Monthly Samples Taken for 2019
E. Coli	0	0	*	0	No	Human and Animal Fecal Waste

Wahconah Falls Well Site Disinfection Byproducts

Parameter / Units	MCL	Range of Level	Highest Level	Average Level	Violation (Y/N)	Possible Source (s) of Contamination and Date Collected
TTHMs (ppb)	80	23.9 - 64.1	64.1	36.3	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination. Quarterly in 2019
HAA5s (ppb)	60	26 - 51.5	35.2	35.9	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination. Quarterly in 2019

Chlorine (ppm) (free, total or combined)

Parameter / Units	Date(s) Collected	Highest Result or Highest Running Average Detected	Range Detected	MCL or MRDL	MCLG or MRDLG	Violation (Y/N)	Possible Source (s) of Contamination
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	N / A	0. 308	N / A	N	Run-off from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits. Sample : 5 / 8 / 19

Unregulated Inorganic and Secondary Contaminants / Units

Parameter / Units	Date(s) Collected	Highest Result or Highest Running Average Detected	Range Detected	MCL or MRDL	SMCL	Violation (Y/N)	Possible Source (s) of Contamination
Iron (ppm)	5/4/16	0.055	0.055	0.1	0.3	N	Natural occurring, corrosion of cast iron pipe.
Alkalinity (mg/l as CaCO3)	5/5/15	76	N / A	1	N/A	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Calcium (ppm)	5/5/15	19	N / A	0.4	N/A	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Magnesium (ppm)	5/5/15	6.3	N / A	0.4	N/A	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Hardness (mg/l as CaCO3)	5/5/15	75	N / A	2.6	N/A	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Potassium (ppm)	5/5/15	3.3	N / A	4	N/A	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Turbidity (NTU)	5/5/15	ND	N / A	0.1	N/A	N	Soil runoff.
Aluminum (ppm)	5/5/15	ND	N / A	0.05	0.2	N	Byproduct of treatment process.
Chloride (ppm)	5/5/15	1.4	N / A	1	250	N	Runoff from road de-icing, use of inorganic fertilizers and septic tank effluents.
Color (C.U.)	5/5/15	ND	N / A	4	15	N	Naturally occurring organic material.
Copper (ppm)	5/5/15	ND	N / A	0.001	1	N	Naturally occurring organic material.
Odor (T.O.N.)	5/5/15	1.0	N / A	1	3	N	Erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives.
pH	8/2/17	7.9	N / A	0.1	6.5-8.5	N	N / A
Silver (ppm)	5/5/15	ND	N / A	0.001	0.10	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Sulfate (ppm)	5/5/15	5.3	N / A	2	250	N	Natural Source.
Total Dissolved Solids TDS (ppm)	5/5/15	68	N / A	10	500	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Zinc (ppm)	5/5/15	0. 086	N / A	0.0025	5	N	Erosion of natural deposits, leaching from plumbing materials.

Abbreviations: TTHM's = Trihalomethanes, HAA5's = Haloacetic Acids (sum of 5), N / A = Not Applicable, ND = Not Detected, ppm = parts per million, ppb = parts per billion, pCi/L = picocuries per liter, mrem/yr = millirems per year, NTU = nephelometric turbidity units, RAA = Running Annual Average, MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level Allowed. MCLG = Ideal Goal, TT = Treatment Technique, SMCL = Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level, Allowed, MDL = Minimum Detection Limit, ORSG = Massachusetts Office of Research and Standard guideline.

DALTON FIRE DISTRICT MAIN DISTRIBUTION 2019 WATER TESTING RESULTS

Water Source: Dalton Water Main Distribution System						
Parameter	Highest # Positive in a month	Total # Positive	MCL	MCLG	Violation (Y/N)	Possible Source (s) of Contamination and Date Collected
Total Coliform	0	0	1	0	N	Naturally present in the environment 12 Monthly Samples: Taken in 2018
E. Coli	0	0	*	0	N	Human and Animal Fecal Waste

* DEP Stage II Disinfection Byproducts Sampling Compliance Started in the 4th Quarter 2015							
Parameter / Units	Date(s) Collected	Highest Result or Highest Running Average Detected	Range Detected	MCL or MRDL	MCLG or MRDLG	Violation (Y/N)	Possible Source (s) of Contamination
TTHMs (ppb) * Stage II	Quarterly in 2018	43.0	24.0 - 43.0	80	N/A	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination. Taken at LP Adams & Reservoir Road & Pinecrest Water Tanks
HAA5s (ppb) * Stage II	Quarterly in 2018	46.0	20.0 - 46.0	60	N/A	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination. Taken at LP Adams & Reservoir Road & Pinecrest Water Tanks

Dalton Inorganics Contaminants							
Parameter / Units	MCL	MCLG	Range of Level	Highest Level	Average Level	Violation (Y/N)	Possible Source (s) of Contamination and Date Collected
Asbestos (MFL)	7	7	ND	ND	ND	No	Decay of asbestos cement water mains: Erosion of natural deposits. One sample taken at Stockhouse on 5 / 8 / 2013

WATER CONSERVATION TIPS !!

1) Sidewalks and Driveways: Use a broom instead of water to clear debris from patios, sidewalks and driveways.

2) Sprinklers: Don't water the pavement. Position the sprinkler so that the lawn and garden receive all of the water. Avoid watering on windy days.

3) Lawn Care: Water when plants show signs of needing it. To test whether or not your lawn needs watering, Step on the grass, if it springs back up, you don't need to water. Deep soak your lawn in the early morning or evening when the least amount of evaporation occurs.

4) Landscaping: Drought tolerant plants need much less water. Mulch your garden to slow down evaporation.

5) Mowing: Longer grass means less evaporation. Let the grass grow taller in hot dry weather. Set your mower deck one notch higher.

6) Car Washing: Use a bucket to wash the vehicle. Keep a nozzle on the hose to save water.

7) Pool Care: Use a pool cover to keep water clean and reduce evaporation.

8) Valves and Hoses: Regularly check hoses, valves and faucets for leaks.

9) Dishwashers and Washers: Run only full loads. Remodel with machines that use less water and are energy efficient.

10) Toilets: Add food coloring to the water tank. If the color appears in the bowl, ther is a leak. Fix or replace the toilet.

11) Shower: Install a water saving shower head.

12) Faucets: Repair leaks and install low flow aerators.

13) Use Mother Nature: Use rain barrels to capture rain water from downspouts to use on flower beds, shrubs, vegetable gardens and planted trees.