



Drinking Water Quality Report

Introduction

This report provides information about the drinking water quality for Mount Saint Mary's Abbey in 2019. Our drinking water comes from two groundwater wells located in the Town of Franklin near the Franklin/Wrentham town line. In case of an emergency, the Abbey has a supply of bottled water on site. It is mandated by the federal public right-to-know regulation requiring community water suppliers to provide specific water quality information annually to you.

Important Information About Drinking Water

All 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.

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. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive and in nearly all cases would not provide any greater protection.

More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Contaminants that can be present include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- 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.
- 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 be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

For Your Health

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) limits the amount of certain contaminants in water from public water systems. Food and Drug Administration and Massachusetts Department of Public Health regulations provide the same public health protection for bottled water.

Source Water Assessment and Protection (SWAP) Program

The Source Water Assessment and Protection (SWAP) program assesses the susceptibility of public water supplies to contamination due to land use and activities within the recharge area of the water supply. A susceptibility ranking of high was assigned to the two water sources (wells) using the information collected by the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (MassDEP). A high ranking is given to any water supply that has at least one high threat land use within the water supply protection area. Since Mount St. Mary's Abbey has three high threat land uses within the protection area of these sources, these wells must be assigned a high susceptibility ranking. Potential sources of contamination within the protection area are: manure spreading, pesticide storage or use, and underground storage tanks. However, the SWAP report was written in 2003. Since 2003, the Abbey has eliminated manure spreading and pesticide use within the Zone I area. The Zone I for the wells are circular areas with 400-foot radii that is centered at the wellheads.

If you would like more information, the complete SWAP report is available online at mass.gov/files/documents/2016/08/ou/4350003.pdf

Improvements

Over the past year, the water system has run very smoothly. In the fall, the Emergency Response Plan for the well house was updated. Abigail Sayers, a volunteer, and Sister Mariann Garrity caulked the outside of the well house, and Bill Treful painted the entire structure. Given the roof of the well house was redone and the rotted wood was replaced last year, the well house is now deemed to be in "fine shape."

Backflow Preventers

The key to the safe operation of our water system are backflow preventers which are located on all the water transmission lines, and which prevent water inside the monastery's pipes from flowing back to the well house, and contaminating the water stored there.

Also this year, we changed the type of backflow preventer used for water coming into the Candy House and the Abbey. Over the summer, and with the permission of the Drinking Water Program, we installed dual check valve assemblies at both locations. These assemblies are a better "fit" for well water with its variable pressure, and better safeguard for you, the consumer from a "cross connection" event. The former assemblies were designed for people who relied on town water; they were repeatedly failing safety tests.

What is backflow? Backflow is the undesired reverse of the water flow in the drinking water distribution lines. This backward flow of water can occur when the pressure created by an equipment or system such as a boiler or air-conditioning is higher than the water pressure inside the water distribution line (backpressure), or when the pressure in the distribution line drops due to routine occurrences, such as water main breaks.

There should be a "hose bibb" on every threaded faucet. This inexpensive vacuum breaker prevents what is in a hose used on that connection from coming into contact with the potable (drinkable) water in the pipes. This prevents a cross-connection, i.e. the drinking water coming in contact with potential sources of pollution or contamination. If you are aware of a threaded faucet that needs a hose bibb, please notify Sr. Mariann.

PWS ID# 4350003

300 ARNOLD STREET, WRENTHAM, MA

Water Quality Data

The table shows substances detected in the Abbey's drinking water (PWS ID# 4350003).

| Regulated at the Water Supply Wells | Highest Level Detected | Range of Detected Levels | MCL | Ideal Goal (MCLG) | Sources of Contaminant |
|--|------------------------|------------------------------------|----------|-------------------|---|
| Gross Alpha | 8.1 pCi/L | No range, only one sample required | 15 pCi/L | 0 pCi/L | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Nitrate | 2.8 ppm | No range, only one sample required | 10 ppm | 10 ppm | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| Radium (226 & 228 combined) ¹ | 7.4 pCi/L | 5.5 – 7.9 | 5 pCi/L | 0 pCi/L | Erosion of natural deposits |

| Regulated at the Customer's Tap | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------|---------------------------|---------|-------------------|--|
| Copper ^{2,3,4,5} | 0.33 ppm | 0.13 – 0.34 ppm | 1.3 ppm | 1.3 ppm | Corrosion of household plumbing, erosion of natural deposits |
| Lead ^{2,3,4} | 8.5 ppb | 1 – 14 ppb | 15 ppb | 0 ppb | Corrosion of household plumbing, erosion of natural deposits |
| Secondary Contaminants | Average Detected | Range of Detected Levels | SMCL | Ideal Goal (MCLG) | Noticeable Aesthetic Effects Above the SMCL |
| Chloride | 29.6 ppm | No range, only one sample | 250 ppm | not regulated | Salty taste |
| Copper | 0.06 ppm | No range, only one sample | 1 ppm | not regulated | Metallic taste; blue-green staining |
| Iron | 140 ppb | No range, only one sample | 300 ppb | not regulated | Taste and deposition on plumbing fixtures |
| Sulfate | 36 ppm | No range, only one sample | 250 ppm | not regulated | Salty taste |
| Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) | 210 ppm | No range, only one sample | 500 ppm | not regulated | Metallic taste |
| Zinc | 0.04 ppm | No range, only one sample | 5 ppm | not regulated | Hardness; deposits; colored water; staining; salty taste |

| Substance | Average Detected Levels | Range of Detected Levels |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Unregulated Contaminants ⁶ | | |
| Alkalinity | 55 ppm | No range, only one sample |
| Calcium | 31.3 ppm | No range, only one sample |
| Hardness | 95 ppm | No range, only one sample |
| Magnesium | 4.1 ppm | No range, only one sample |
| Potassium | 6.0 ppm | No range, only one sample |
| Sodium ^{2,7} | 33.7 ppm | No range, only one sample required |

¹Highest level detected is based on the running annual average of data. The range represents the individual results of all samples collected in 2019.

²Results are from the most recent testing in 2017.

³All results are below the AL.

⁴Per a conversation with DEP, since only five lead and copper samples were collected, the 90th percentile value was calculated by averaging the two largest results of each element, lead and copper.

⁵Copper is listed twice in this table, the first represents results found at an approved sample location. The second represents the results of 5 samples taken at the customers tap, at locations approved by MassDEP.

⁶Unregulated contaminants are those for which there are no established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist regulatory agencies in determining their occurrence in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted.

⁷The ORSG for sodium is 20 ppm (there is no applicable SMCL for sodium). Sodium sensitive individuals, such as those experiencing hypertension, kidney failure, or congestive heart failure, should be aware of the sodium levels where exposures are being carefully controlled.

Definitions:

Action Level (AL) – The concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) – The highest level of a contaminant allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to MCLGs as feasible using the best available technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (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.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) – A measure of the radioactivity in water. A picocurie is 1012 curies and is the quantity of radioactive material producing 2.22 nuclear transformations per minute.

Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL) – Concentration limit for a contaminant which may have aesthetic effects such as taste, odor, or staining.

Key:

Part per billion (ppb) – One part per billion is the equivalent of \$1 in \$1,000,000,000

Part per million (ppm) – One part per million is the equivalent of \$1 in \$1,000,000

Lead Information

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. Mount Saint Mary's Abbey 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 drinking 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 epa.gov/safewater/lead

Radium Concentrations

The wells from Mount Saint Mary's Abbey were individually sampled for radium four times throughout 2019. The highest level detected of radium is based on a running annual average from the last three quarters of 2018 and the four quarters of 2019. The DEP will continue to study the radium concentrations at the Abbey and will be deciding if treatment for radium will be required in the future.

Radium Health Effects

Radium levels detected in well water exceeded the level regulated under the drinking water standards. Some people who drink water containing radium 226 or 228 in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Monitoring Waiver

Mount Saint Mary's Abbey received a monitoring waiver from the DEP for testing for the following parameters in 2019: inorganics and synthetic organic compounds.

Vulnerability

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants 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 provider. 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 (1-800-426-4791).

PFAS

Our system, out of an abundance of caution and concern about PFAS, sampled for PFAS compounds. PFAS were not detected in our system. PFAS are unregulated contaminants for which there are no established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist regulatory agencies in determining their occurrence in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted. However, US EPA has set a Health Advisory of 70 ppt for PFOS and PFOA and MassDEP's Office of Research and Standards has set an ORSG of 20 ppt for PFOS, PFOA, PFNA, PFHxS, PFHpA, and PFDA individually or as a group. For a consumer factsheet on PFAS see mass.gov/doc/massdep-fact-sheet-pfas-in-drinking-water-questions-and-answers-for-consumers

How Can I Learn More?

If you have questions about the Abbey's water supply or about this report, please contact Sister Mariann Garrity at 508-528-1282.