

SHARON, MA 02067
POSTAL PATRON



OFFICIAL NOTICE
Town of Sharon
Department of Public Works

Help to Protect Our Water Supply!

The Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has prepared a Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) Report for our water supply sources. The SWAP report assesses the susceptibility of public water supplies. A copy of the SWAP report is available at the Department of Public Works office. Our SWAP report has indicated that our groundwater is highly susceptible to contamination from residential activities adjacent to the wells; residential land uses; accidental spills from local roadways, Route 95 and the railroad; hazardous materials storage; existing contamination sites; and agricultural activities.

As a consumer, you have an impact on the quality of our water supply sources, and therefore, the quality of the water you drink. The land around our groundwater wells is mainly forested and residential with lesser amounts zoned as commercial. When rain falls or snow melts, the seemingly small amounts of chemicals and other pollutants around your property may be transferred by groundwater or overland flows to the wells.

Some Tips for Managing Your Lawn with Less Water

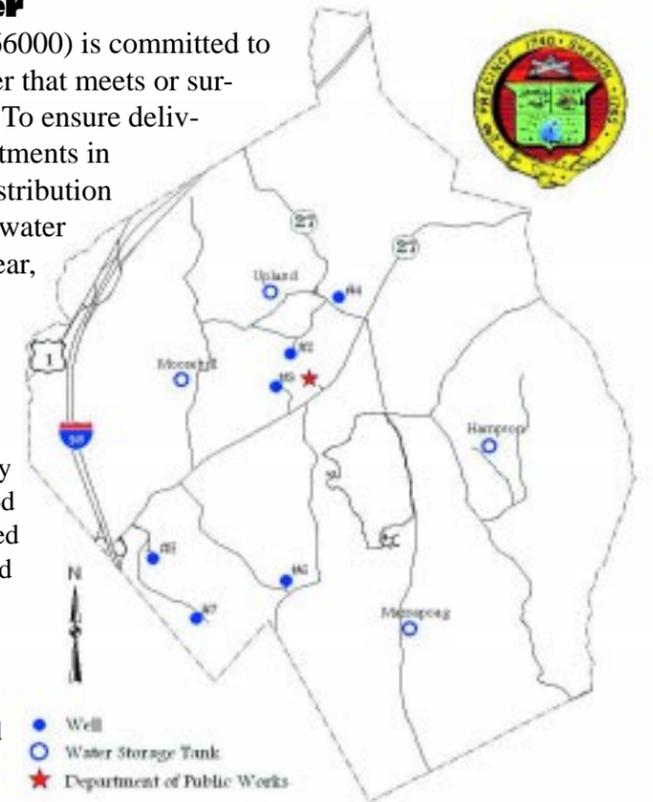
- Established lawns only need one inch of water per week. Infrequent, deep watering encourages deep roots for a healthy lawn. Pay attention to the weather. Wait a week after a good summer rain before thinking about watering your lawn again. Overwatering can cause fungus outbreaks.
- Feed your lawn in early spring and early fall with weak organic fertilizer that gradually builds up an absorbent organic layer to retain moisture in summer.
- Leave clippings on the lawn to recycle nutrients and build up absorbent organic matter. Close cropping stresses grass. Mow your lawn at the highest setting and be sure the blade is sharp.
- Avoid pesticides that kill earthworms, which aerate and fertilize your soil naturally.
- Get a soil test. You may need to apply lime to neutralize the pH of your soil. A healthy lawn is a hardy lawn.

The Quality of Your Drinking Water

The Sharon Department of Public Works (PWS ID - 4266000) is committed to providing our customers with high quality drinking water that meets or surpasses state and federal standards for quality and safety. To ensure delivery of a quality product, we have made significant investments in treatment facilities, water quality monitoring, and the distribution system. We are pleased to report the results of our 2003 water testing to inform you about your drinking water. Each year, we will be mailing you a report with information about annual water quality.

Sharon's Water System

Our water system includes six groundwater supply wells and pumping stations, four water storage tanks, and approximately 115 miles of water main. Our groundwater sources are of good quality and require minimal treatment. Our water is disinfected and treated for corrosion control to reduce the amounts of lead and copper in our water. Fluoride is added to our water to promote strong teeth.



Water Use

Efficient water use helps to conserve our water supplies. Find out about your own water usage. Divide the number of gallons you consumed on your water bill by the number of days since your prior bill. Then divide by the number of people living in your home. Your gallons per capita daily (gpcd) water use should not exceed 65 gpcd. Lower use means lower water bills.

Any Questions?

Want to know more about the Sharon water supply system or interested in participating in the decision-making process? Please call Eric Hooper at the Sharon Department of Public Works at 781-784-1525 with any questions, comments, or concerns. Our offices are located at 217R South Main Street.

Want to Save Money on Your Water Bill?

The Sharon DPW continues to offer an abatement on your water bill for up to \$200 for the purchase of a low-flow washing machine. Please call the Sharon DPW at 781-784-1525 for further information.

Modernizing Our System Over the past several years, we have been engaged in an ambitious program to update our water system. The following summarizes our current goals:

- We are continuing to aggressively replace asbestos-cement water mains within the distribution system.
- Within the next few months, automatic radio read water meters will be installed in a small section of town. These new water meters will provide more accurate readings and better efficiency for the water department to read meters.
- We are continuing to look for additional sources of water in order to ensure a continued supply of high quality water to our customers.

Water Quality Summary

Listed below are the 16 contaminants detected in Sharon's drinking water in 2003. Not listed are over 100 other contaminants for which we tested but were not detected. The complete list of contaminants that we test for is available at the Department of Public Works office and at the Sharon Public Library.

Samples Collected from Our Water Supply

Substance (Contaminant)	Units	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detection	Highest Level Allowed <small>(EPA's MCLs)</small>	Ideal Goals <small>(EPA's MCLGs)</small>	Sources of Contaminant
I N O R G A N I C C H E M I C A L S						
Fluoride	ppm	1.56	0.57 - 1.56	4	4	Water additive which promotes strong teeth Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate	ppm	6.02	0.77 - 6.02	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from Septic Tanks
Sodium ^{1,2,3}	ppm	28.2	10.8 - 28.2	NR	NR	Naturally present in the environment
Sulfate ^{2,4}	ppm	15.8	ND - 15.8	NR	NR	Naturally present in the environment
O R G A N I C C H E M I C A L S						
Bromodichloromethane ²	ppb	2.0	ND - 2.0	NR	NR	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Bromoform ²	ppb	0.6	ND - 0.6	NR	NR	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorodibromomethane ²	ppb	3.0	ND - 3.0	NR	NR	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chloroform ²	ppb	1.4	ND - 1.4	NR	NR	By-product of drinking water chlorination
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	ppb	1.3	ND - 1.3	200	200	Discharge from factories
M I C R O B I O L O G Y						
Turbidity ^{2,5}	NTU	3.0	ND - 3.0	NR	NR	Soil runoff; suspended material in water
Total Coliform <small>(highest no. of detections per month)</small>		1	0 - 1	1	0	Naturally present in the environment
R A D I O N U C L I D E S						
Alpha Emitters	pCi/L	0.2	—	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium	pCi/L	0.7	0.1 - 0.7	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits

Samples Collected from Your Faucets

Substance (Contaminant)	Units	Average Level Detected	Range of Detection	Highest Level Allowed <small>(EPA's MCLs)</small>	Ideal Goals <small>(EPA's MCLGs)</small>	Sources of Contaminant
O R G A N I C C H E M I C A L S						
Total Trihalomethanes	ppb	13.6	—	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Substance (Contaminant)	Units	90th Percentile	Range of Detection	Action Level <small>(EPA's MCLs)</small>	Ideal Goals <small>(EPA's MCLGs)</small>	Sources of Contaminant
I N O R G A N I C C H E M I C A L S						
Copper ¹ <small>(1 sample exceeded the action level)</small>	ppm	0.56	ND - 1.62	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead ¹ <small>(0 samples exceeded the action level)</small>	ppb	3.0	ND - 7	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems

Definitions

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.

Maximum contaminant level (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.

Action Level – The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers a treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow. The action level for lead and copper is the 90th percentile of all samples taken at one time.

ppm – One part per million; one part per million is equivalent to \$1 in \$1,000,000.

ppb – One part per billion; one part per billion is equivalent to \$1 in \$1,000,000,000.

ND – Substance not detected in the sample.

NR – Not regulated.

pCi/L – Picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

NTU – Nephelometric turbidity units.

Notes:

¹ The state allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old. Samples for sodium were collected in March 2000. Lead and copper samples were last collected in October 2002.

² Unregulated contaminants are those for which the EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining their occurrence in drinking water and whether future regulations are warranted.

³ The Massachusetts Office of Research and Standards has set a guideline concentration of 20 ppm for sodium.

⁴ Massachusetts has set a secondary maximum contaminant level of 250 ppm for sulfate. This level was established to protect the aesthetic quality of drinking water and is not health based.

⁵ Turbidity is a measure of cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality.

The Substances Found in Your Tap Water

In nature, all water contains some impurities. As water flows in streams, sits in lakes, and filters through layers of soil and rock in the ground, it dissolves or absorbs the substances that it touches. Substances that might be expected in untreated water include microbial contaminants such as viruses and bacteria, inorganic contaminants such as salts and metals, pesticides and herbicides, organic chemicals from industrial uses and naturally occurring radioactive materials.

Some of these substances are harmless. In fact, some people prefer mineral water precisely because minerals give the water an appealing taste. However, at certain levels, minerals, just like man-made chemicals, are considered contaminants that can make water unpalatable or even unsafe. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems.

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 (800-426-4791).

Nitrate

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm 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.

Is Our Water Safe for Everyone?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as person 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).