Dighton Water District

PWS ID # : 4076000

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT 2024

PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM INFORMATION

Contact : Ernie Bacon (Superintendent)

192 Williams Street

North Dighton, MA 02764

Phone # : (508) 824-9390

Email : ebacon@dighton-ma.gov

Water System Improvements

Our water system is routinely inspected by the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (MassDEP). MassDEP inspects our system for its technical, financial, and managerial capacity to provide safe drinking water to you. To ensure that we provide the highest quality of water available, your water system is operated by a Massachusetts certified operator who oversees the routine operations of our system. As part of our ongoing commitment to you, last year we made the following improvements to our system:

- The Main St. water main replacement project was completed. The distribution water main was upgraded from 8" to 12" ductile iron pipe.
- Insertion valve connected to the raw water transmission line on Smith Street. This allows for flushing the transmission line at a high point.
- Upgraded raw water side valves and actuators for filters 1, 2, and 3.
- Implemented unidirectional flushing program.
- Cedar St 1 Well redevelopment.
- Cedar St 3 Well head rehabilitation.

YOUR DRINKING WATER SOURCE

Source Name	MassDEP Source ID #	Source Type	Location of Source
Water Treatment Plant	4076000-0T3	Treatment Plant Effluent	192 Williams Street
Cedar Street # 1 Well	4076000-02G	Groundwater	Cedar Street Well Fields
Cedar Street # 2 Well	4076000-03G	Groundwater	Cedar Street Well Fields
Cedar Street # 3 Well	4076000-06G	Groundwater	Cedar Street Well Fields
Walker Street # 1 Well	4076000-04G	Groundwater	Walker Street Well Fields
Walker Street # 2 Well	4076000-05G	Groundwater	Walker Street Well Fields

Is My Water Treated?

Our water system makes every effort to provide you with safe and pure drinking water. To improve the quality of the water delivered to you, we treat it to remove several contaminants. We add a disinfectant to protect you against microbial contaminants.

- We filter the water to remove small particles and organisms such as sediment and bacteria.
- We disinfect the water to neutralize potential pathogens: bacteria and viruses.
- We chemically treat the water to reduce lead and copper concentrations.
- We chemically treat and filter the water to reduce levels of iron and manganese.
- We filter the water to volatile organic contaminants and other naturally occurring radionuclides.

The water quality of our system is constantly monitored by us and MassDEP to determine the effectiveness of existing water treatment and to determine if any additional treatment is required.

How Are These Sources Protected?

MassDEP has prepared a Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) Report for the water supply source(s) serving this water system. The SWAP Report assesses the susceptibility of public water supplies.

What is My System's Ranking?

A susceptibility ranking of high was assigned to this system using the information collected during the assessment by MassDEP.

Where Can I See The SWAP Report?

The complete SWAP report is available at *[the water department, board of health, or other location]* and online at https://www.mass.gov/service-details/the-source-water-assessment-protection-swap-program. For more information, call *[water system contact and phone number].*

SUBSTANCES FOUND IN TAP 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 -such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

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, and farming.

Pesticides and herbicides -which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater 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 stormwater runoff, and septic systems.

Radioactive contaminants -which 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 Department of Environmental Protection (MassDEP) and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribe 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 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's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water 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 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 cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (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 Dighton Water District 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.

IMPORTANT DEFINITIONS

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.

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.

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

90th Percentile – Out of every 10 homes sampled, 9 were at or below this level.

Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL) – These standards are developed to protect the aesthetic qualities of drinking water and are not health based.

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

Massachusetts Office of Research and Standards Guideline (ORSG) – This is the concentration of a chemical in drinking water, at or below which, adverse health effects are unlikely to occur after chronic (lifetime) exposure. If exceeded, it serves as an indicator of the potential need for further action.

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

Running Annual Average (RAA) – The average of four consecutive quarter of data.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) -- The highest level of a disinfectant (chlorine, chloramines, 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 Level Goal (MRDLG) -- The level of a drinking water disinfectant (chlorine, chloramines, chlorine dioxide) below which there is no known expected risk to health.
MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Level 1 Assessment - A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

Level 2 Assessment - A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an *E. coli* MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

ppm = parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l)
ppb = parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/l)
ppt = parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter
pCi/l = picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units
ND = Not Detected
N/A = Not Applicable
mrem/year = millimrems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)

WATER QUALITY TESTING RESULTS

What Does This Data Represent?
The water quality information presented in the table is from the most recent round of testing done in accordance with the regulations. All data shown was

Lead & Copper	Date(s) Collected	90 th Percentile	Action Level	MCLG	# of Sites Sampled	Sites Above Action Level	Possible Sources
Lead (ppb)	10/3/2024	ND	15	0	40	1	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	10/3/2024	0.89	1.3	1.3	40	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Turbidity (Compliance)	TT	Lowest Monthly % of Samples	Highest Detected Daily Value	Violation (Y/N)	Possible Source of Contamination
Daily (NTU)	1	-----	0.197	N	Soil runoff
Monthly (NTU)*	At least 95%	100%	-----	N	
Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality.					
*Monthly turbidity compliance is related to a specific treatment technique (TT). Our system filters the water so at least 95% of our samples each month must be below the turbidity limits specified in the regulations.					

Inorganic Contaminents	Date(s) Collected	Level Detected		MCL or MRDL	MCLG or MRDLG	Violation (Y/N)	Possible Sources
		Highest	Range				
Nitrate (ppm)	5/15/2024	.40	NA	10	10	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural
Nitrite (ppm)	NA	NA	NA	1	1	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural
Perchlorate (ppb)	9/10/2024	0.11	NA	2	2	N	Rocket propellants, fireworks, munitions, flares, blasting agents
Fluoride (ppm) *	10/10/2024	0.12	NA	4	4	N	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive; discharge from fertilizer and

* Fluoride also has a secondary contaminant level (SMCL) of 2 ppm.

Asbestos (MFL)	NA	NA	NA	7	7	N	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; erosion of natural deposits

Inorganic Contaminents	Date(s) Collected	Level Detected		MCL or MRDL	MCLG or MRDLG	Violation (Y/N)	Possible Sources
		Highest	Range				
Arsenic (ppb)	10/10/2024	ND	NA	10	N/A	N	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and
Cyanide (ppb)	10/10/2024	ND	NA	200	200	N	Discharge from metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer
Chromium (ppb)	10/10/2024	ND	NA	100	100	N	Discharge from pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits

PFAS Contaminents	Date(s) Collected	Level Detected		MCL or MRDL	MCLG or MRDLG	Violation (Y/N)	Possible Sources
		Highest	Range				
PFAS6 (ppt)	10/10/2024	9.06	NA	20	-----	N	Discharges and emissions from industrial and manufacturing sources associated with the production or use of these PFAS, including production of moisture and oil resistant coatings on fabrics and other materials. Additional sources include the use and disposal of products containing these PFAS, such as fire-fighting foams.
Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid (PFHxS) (ppt)	10/10/2024	0.93	NA	2	-----	N	
Perfluorononanionic (PFNA) (ppt)	10/10/2024	0.41	NA	2	-----	N	
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA) (ppt)	10/10/2024	4.06	NA	2	-----	N	
Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid (PFOS) (ppt)	10/10/2024	2.60	NA	2	-----	N	

Disinfection Contaminents	Date(s) Collected	Level Detected		MCL or MRDL	MCLG or MRDLG	Violation (Y/N)	Possible Sources
		Highest	Range				
Chlorine (ppm) (Free)	Daily	1.79	0.66 - 1.79	4	4	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (ppb)	Quartley	90.9	40.2 - 101	80 (LRAA)	-----	Y	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	Quartley	43.6	ND - 43.6	60 (LRAA)	-----	N	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Chloroform (ppb)	Quartley	77	34.1 - 77	-----	-----	N	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	Quartley	20.2	8.3 - 20.2	-----	-----	N	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	Quartley	3.7	1.1 - 4.0	-----	-----	N	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination

Radioactive Contaminents	Date(s) Collected	Level Detected		MCL or MRDL	MCLG or MRDLG	Violation (Y/N)	Possible Sources
		Highest	Range				
Gross Alpha (pCi/l)	10/10/2024	ND	NA	15	0	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 & 228 (pCi/L) (Combined)	8/29/2024	0.600	NA	5	0	N	Erosion of natural deposits

Secondary Contaminents	Date(s) Collected	Level Detected		ORSG	SMCL	Violation (Y/N)	Possible Sources
		Highest	Range				
pH	Daily	8.21	7.10 - 8.59	6.5 to 8.5	-----	N	Runoff and leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Iron (ppb)	Daily	.12	0 - .15	-----	300	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Manganese (ppb) *	Daily	0.159	.001 - 0.160	300	50	N	Erosion of natural deposits

* EPA has established a lifetime Health Advisory (HA) for manganese of 0.3 mg/L and an acute HA at 1.0 mg/L

Aluminum (ppb)	Weekly	0.143	0.049 - 0.164	200	N/A	N	Residue from water treatment process: erosion of natural deposits
TDS (ppm)	Weekly	0.05	0 - 0.05	-----	500	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Color (C.U.)	Daily	14	0 - 15	-----	15	N	Naturally occurring organic material

Unregulated contaminants are those that don't yet have a drinking water standard set by the US Environmental Protection Agency. The purpose

Unregulated Contaminents	Date(s) Collected	Level Detected		ORSG	SMCL	Violation (Y/N)	Possible Sources
		Highest	Range				
Sodium (ppb)	10/10/2024	68.7	NA	20	-----	N	Discharge from sodium-containing de-icing compounds or in water-softening

Unregulated Contaminents UCMR 5	Date(s) Collected	Level Detected		MCL or MRDL	MCLG or MRDLG	Violation (Y/N)	Possible Sources
		Highest	Range				
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA) (ppb)	7/9/24, 10/7/24	0.0055	0.0043 - 0.0055	4 ppt	-----	N/A	Discharges and emissions from industrial and manufacturing sources associated with the production or use of these PFAS, including production of moisture and oil resistant coatings on fabrics and other materials.
Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid (PFOS) (ppb)	10/7/24	0.0041	N/A	4 ppt	-----	N/A	
Perfluoropentanoic Acid (PFPeA) (ppb)	10/7/24	0.0034	N/A	N/A	-----	N/A	
Perfluorohexanoic Acid (PFHxA) (ppb)	10/7/24	0.0035	N/A	N/A	-----	N/A	

* The full UCMR 5 results can be found at: https://cms8.revize.com/revize/dightonwater/UCMR%205%20Results.pdf

COMPLIANCE WITH DRINKING WATER REGULATIONS

Tier 3 Violation For Failing to Report Synthetic Organic Contaminents Detect Within 7 Days

- During the 4th Quarter in October of 2024 we did not report a detectable amount of Synthetic Organic Compounds(2,4-D) by the 7 day deadline in place by the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection. This is considered a Tier 3 reporting and monitoring violation. We are currently testing for SOCs bi-annualy and have not had another SOC detect in the 1st or 2nd Quarter of 2025.
- 2,4-D is from Runoff from herbicide used on row crops. Some people who drink water containing the weed killer 2,4-D well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their kidneys, liver, or adrenal glands. The MCL for this contaminant is 0.07 mg/L and our result was 0.13 mg/L.

Does My Drinking Water Meet Current Health Standards?

- We are committed to providing you with the best water quality available. However some contaminants that were tested last year did not meet all applicable health standards regulated by the state and federal government. Due to contaminant violations of:

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) : Locational Running Annual Average (LRRA) Exceedance

- Dighton South Fire Station, 300 Main Street | LRAA Results: 110 ug/L : February 6, 2024
- Dighton South Fire Station, 300 Main Street | LRAA Results: 100 ug/L : May 9, 2024
- Dighton South Fire Station, 300 Main Street | LRAA Results: 100 ug/L : August 1, 2024
- Dighton South Fire Station, 300 Main Street | LRAA Results: 83 ug/L : November 18, 2024

Corrective Actions :

- We announced public notification by newspaper, posting notices etc.
- In 2015, mixers were installed in the Elm Street & Williams Street Water Storage Tanks. The mixers blend incoming water to prevent / reduce trihalomethane (TTHM) formation.
- The District implimented a unidirection flushing program (Spring & Fall). Flushing can help reduce biofilms and aged water in our system / water storage tanks.
- The Elm Street Water Storage Tank continues to remain offline. Woodard & Curran used a hydraulic model to evaluate the effects of removing the Elm Street Water Storage Tank from our distribution system. The hydraulic model predicted that minimum system pressure was insignificantly impacted.
- Woodard & Curran recommended a possible aeration unit at the Williams St Water Storage tank if initial recommendations (Unidirectional flushing & Elm St Water Storage Tank offline) cannot maintain MassDEP complaince.

Our water system and MassDEP monitor and record the effectiveness of actions taken in response to contaminant violations.

Health Effects Statements

- ***Lead*** *: Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.*
- ***Copper****: is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.*
- ***Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)*** *: Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.*

- ***Total Coliform*** *: 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 were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.*

Manganese

- *Manganese is a naturally occurring mineral found in rocks, soil, groundwater, and surface water. Manganese is necessary for proper nutrition and is part of a healthy diet, but can have undesirable effects on certain sensitive populations at elevated concentrations. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and MassDEP have set an aesthetics-based Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL) for manganese of 50 ug/L (microgram per liter), or 50 parts per billion. In addition, MassDEP's Office of Research and Standards (ORS) has set a drinking water guideline for manganese (ORSG), which closely follows the EPA public health advisory for manganese.*
- *Drinking water may naturally have manganese and, when concentrations are greater than 50 ppb, the water may be discolored and taste bad. Over a lifetime, the EPA recommends that people drink water with manganese levels less than 300 ppb and over the short term, EPA recommends that people limit their consumption of water with levels over 1000 ppb, primarily due to concerns about possible neurological effects. Children younger than one year old should not be given water with manganese concentrations over 300 ppb, nor should formula for infants be made with that water for more than a total of 10 days throughout the year. The ORSG differs from the EPA's health advisory because it expands the age group to which a lower manganese concentration applies from children less than six months of age to children up to one year of age to address concerns about children's susceptibility to manganese toxicity.*
- *See EPA Drinking Water Health Advisory for manganese at:* https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2014-09/documents/support_cc1_magnese_dwreport_0.pdf *and MassDEP Office of Research and Standards (ORSG) for manganese* https://www.mass.gov/doc/massdep-office-of-research-and-standards-guideline-orsg-for-manganese/download?_ga=2.224281821.778819075.1638290958-632873118.1621443750

Cross Connection Control & Backflow Prevention

- The Dighton Water District maintains a program to control cross connections in an effort to protect water quality. Please visit our website for information: https://cms8.revize.com/revize/dightonwater/Cross%20Connection%20&%20Backflow%20Prevention%20EDU.pdf

Water Conservation

- The Dighton Water District maintains a water conservation program to minimizing the effects of drought and water shortages. Please visit our website for information: https://cms8.revize.com/revize/dightonwater/Water%20Conservation%20EDU.pdf

Meter Tampering & Water Theft

- The Dighton Water District takes meter tampering and water theft very seriously. Anyone caught meter tampering and/or stealing water will be fined : $1,000.00 plus estimated usage fees.

Wellhead Protection

- Measures have been taken to reduce the contamination of the District wells.
- Updated Title Five Regulations were imposed to reduce the amounts of Nitrogen from septic systems entering water supplies.
- Conservation issues regarding wetland buffers and waterways also reduce contamination by limiting the uses in these sensitive areas.

Wellhead Protection Areas:

- The primary protection area around a public water supply (PWS) is known as Zone 1. Zone 1 is the 400 ft radius around the well or well field, which is owned or controlled by the water supplier using conservation restrictions.
- The area of an aquifer that contributes water to a well under the most severe pumping and recharge conditions is known as Zone II.

Water Supply Security

The Dighton Water District takes water supply security very seriously. Contact the Dighton Police @ (508) 669-6711 immediately if you notice any suspicious activities around the wells, water storage tanks, or anyone posing as a District Employee.

GENERAL INFORMATION

- Contact the Superintendent @ (508) 824-9390 regarding any questions about this Consumer Confidence Report.
- The Board of Commissioners would like to remind you to send back any & all Census that you receive.

For your convenience, payments can be made at:
Dighton Water District Office
192 Williams Street
North Dighton, 02764
Mon-Thurs 7:30 am-3:30 am, Friday 7:30 am - Noon
(508) 824-9390

- **Dighton Water District Website**: https://dightonwaterdistrict.com/
- After hours: place payments in the Dighton Water District drop box at the guardrail on the south side of the driveway.

Important Information About Your Drinking Water

This report contains important information about your drinking water.
Please translate it or speak with someone who understands it
or ask the contact listed below for a translation.

DIGHTON WATER DISTRICT (PWS ID: 4076000)
192 Williams Street
North Dighton, MA 02764
Phone: 508-824-9390

Jeffrey Cloonan • Eric Horrocks • John Harris

Commissioners

Elevated Disinfection Byproducts at Dighton Water District (PWS ID 4076000)

Our water system exceeded a drinking water standard, or maximum contaminant level (MCL), for a water disinfection byproduct (DBP). Testing results came from routine monitoring of drinking water contaminants from August 1st, 2024. This test result falls in our Third quarter, July 1st to September 30th, routine sampling schedule.

The level of total trihalomethane (TTHM) averaged at our system's Dighton South Fire Station, 300 Main Street was 100 micrograms per liter (ug/L) (parts per billion, ppb)[1]. The quarterly sample result was 101 micrograms per liter (ug/L) (parts per billion, ppb). Unfortunately, our *annual average* is still above the standard (Limit) of 80 ug/L for TTHM.

The system concentrations are determined by averaging their concentrations in all samples collected at each sampling location for the past 12 months.

What does this mean?

This is not an emergency. If it had been an emergency, you would have been notified within 24 hours.

Disinfectants added to drinking water sources can interact with natural material in the water to form DBP (Disinfection By-Products).

Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

In addition, young children (including infants), pregnant women, or those who may become pregnant may be potentially more susceptible to risks from exposures to chemicals, such as TTHM.

What is Being Done?

- The Elm St. Water Storage Tank was taken offline on June 5th, 2024. The water age in the Williams Street Water Storage Tank will be reduced to 7 days in the summer and 40 days in the winter.
- The district will continue to implement its unidirectional flushing program. Flushing can help reduce biofilms and aged water in our system / water storage tanks.
- To ensure adequate fire flows in the Dighton Water District, Woodard & Curran is currently performing pressure tests throughout the distribution system while the Elm St. Storage Tank is offline.
- Continue to monitor chlorine and trihalomethane (TTHM) residuals until concentrations stabilize.
- In 2015, mixers were installed in the Elm Street & Williams Street Water Storage Tanks. The mixers blend incoming water to prevent / reduce trihalomethane (TTHM) formation.

[1] µg/L = mg/L / 1000

We anticipate resolving the problem and being back in compliance with an estimated time of Winter 2024.

For more information, contact your water system operator at (508) 824-9390.

What should I do?

You can choose to limit the amount of tap water used if you are pregnant, may become pregnant or are giving water to young children. For example, you can use water from another source, such as bottled water or let water sit in a pitcher overnight to allow the TTHM chemicals to leave the water. Most TTHM are volatile and will easily evaporate from the water at room temperature.

While breast milk can be a source of TTHM exposure for infants, The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention recommend that nursing mothers continue to breastfeed their babies because of the numerous protective health benefits, despite the potential presence of environmental contaminants.
You can also use home water filters to reduce exposures.

[See MassDEP's TTHM in Drinking Water Information for Consumers at:
https://www.mass.gov/media/2532601/download].

If you have questions about your water system's operation, water quality monitoring, or response to this issue, please contact the system operator directly. If you have questions about the drinking water regulations or health risks posed by these contaminants, you can contact the MassDEP Drinking Water Program at: program.director-dwp@mass.gov or 617-292-5770. If you have questions about specific symptoms, you can contact your doctor or other health care provider. If you have general questions about public health, you can contact the Massachusetts Department of Public Health at 617-624-5757. Further information is available in Fact Sheets for TTHM or HAA5 referenced above as "Information for Consumers".

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

This notice is being sent to you by the Dighton Water District. PWS ID#: 4076000 Date distributed: 9/4/2024.

Phone: (508) 824-9390 Email: ebacon@dighton-ma.gov

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Commissioners

Elevated Disinfection Byproducts at Dighton Water District (PWS ID 4076000)

Our water system exceeded a drinking water standard, or maximum contaminant level (MCL), for a water disinfection byproduct (DBP). Testing results came from routine monitoring of drinking water contaminants from February 6, 2024. This test result falls in our first quarter, January 1st to March 31st, routine sampling schedule.

The level of total trihalomethane (TTHM) averaged at our system's Dighton South Fire Station, 300 Main Street was 110 micrograms per liter (ug/L) (parts per billion, ppb)[1] The standard is 80 ug/L for TTHM.

The system concentrations are determined by averaging their concentrations in all samples collected at each sampling location for the past 12 months.

What does this mean?

This is not an emergency. If it had been an emergency, you would have been notified within 24 hours.

Disinfectants added to drinking water sources can interact with natural material in the water to form DBP (Disinfection By-Products).

Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

In addition, young children (including infants), pregnant women, or those who may become pregnant may be potentially more susceptible to risks from exposures to chemicals, such as TTHM.

What is Being Done?

- The district will be installing automatic flushing units in the affected areas. Flushing can help reduce biofilms and aged water in our system / water storage tanks.
- In 2015, mixers were installed in the Elm Street & Williams Street Water Storage Tanks. The mixers blend incoming water to prevent / reduce trihalomethane (TTHM) formation.
- The Dighton Water District's engineering team, Woodard & Curran, recommend placing the Elm Street Water Storage Tank offline. Woodard & Curran used a hydraulic model to evaluate the effects of removing the Elm Street Water Storage Tank from our distribution system. The hydraulic model predicted that minimum system pressure was insignificantly impacted. Also, the water age in the

[1] µg/L = mg/L / 1000

Williams Street Water Storage Tank will be reduced from 6 to 7 days in the summer and 40 days in the winter.

A. To ensure adequate fire flows in the Dighton Water District, Woodard & Curran will perform several fire flow tests before and after temporarily placing the Elm Street Water Storage Tank offline prior to permanent removal of the Elm Street Water Storage Tank from our distribution system.
B. Remove the chlorine injection sites from the water storage tanks.
C. Continue to monitor chlorine and trihalomethane (TTHM) residuals until concentrations stabilize.
D. If the District receives low pressure complaints, Woodard & Curran will perform a feasibility study to divide the District's distribution system into 2 pressure zones, as described in in the District's Master Plan.
E. The Dighton Water District will begin implementing our engineers' recommendations in the Spring 2024.

We anticipate resolving the problem with an estimated time of Winter 2024.

For more information, contact your water system operator at (508) 824-9390.

What should I do?

You can choose to limit the amount of tap water used if you are pregnant, may become pregnant or are giving water to young children. For example, you can use water from another source, such as bottled water or let water sit in a pitcher overnight to allow the TTHM chemicals to leave the water. Most TTHM are volatile and will easily evaporate from the water at room temperature.

While breast milk can be a source of TTHM exposure for infants, The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention recommend that nursing mothers continue to breastfeed their babies because of the numerous protective health benefits, despite the potential presence of environmental contaminants.
You can also use home water filters to reduce exposures.

[See MassDEP's TTHM in Drinking Water Information for Consumers at:
https://www.mass.gov/media/2532601/download].

If you have questions about your water system's operation, water quality monitoring, or response to this issue, please contact the system operator directly. If you have questions about the drinking water regulations or health risks posed by these contaminants, you can contact the MassDEP Drinking Water Program at: program.director-dwp@mass.gov or (617) 292-5770. If you have questions about specific symptoms, you can contact your doctor or other health care provider. If you have general questions about public health, you can contact the Massachusetts Department of Public Health at 617-624-5757. Further information is available in Fact Sheets for TTHM or HAA5 referenced above as "Information for Consumers".

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

This notice is being sent to you by the Dighton Water District. PWS ID#: 4076000 Date distributed: 3/12/2024.

Phone: (508) 824-9390 Email: ebacon@dighton-ma.gov

Important Information about Your Drinking Water

This report contains important information about your drinking water.
Please translate it or speak with someone who understands it
or ask the contact listed below for a translation.

DIGHTON WATER DISTRICT (PWS ID: 4076000)
192 Williams Street
North Dighton, MA 02764
Phone: 508-824-9390

Jeffrey Cloonan • Eric Horrocks • John Harris

Commissioners

Elevated Disinfection Byproducts at Dighton Water District (PWS ID 4076000)

Our water system exceeded a drinking water standard, or maximum contaminant level (MCL), for a water disinfection byproduct (DBP). Testing results came from routine monitoring of drinking water contaminants from May 9th, 2024. This test result falls in our second quarter, April 1st to June 30th, routine sampling schedule.

The level of total trihalomethane (TTHM) averaged at our system's Dighton South Fire Station, 300 Main Street was 100 micrograms per liter (ug/L) (parts per billion, ppb)[1]. The quarterly sample result was 65.5 micrograms per liter (ug/L) (parts per billion, ppb). Unfortunately, our *annual average* is still above the standard (Limit) of 80 ug/L for TTHM.

The system concentrations are determined by averaging their concentrations in all samples collected at each sampling location for the past 12 months.

What does this mean?

This is not an emergency. If it had been an emergency, you would have been notified within 24 hours.

Disinfectants added to drinking water sources can interact with natural material in the water to form DBP (Disinfection By-Products).

Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

In addition, young children (including infants), pregnant women, or those who may become pregnant may be potentially more susceptible to risks from exposures to chemicals, such as TTHM.

What is Being Done?

- The Elm St. Water Storage Tank was taken offline on June 5th, 2024. The water age in the Williams Street Water Storage Tank will be reduced to 7 days in the summer and 40 days in the winter.
- The district will continue to implement its unidirectional flushing program. Flushing can help reduce biofilms and aged water in our system / water storage tanks.
- To ensure adequate fire flows in the Dighton Water District, Woodard & Curran is currently performing pressure tests throughout the distribution system while the Elm St. Storage Tank is offline.
- Continue to monitor chlorine and trihalomethane (TTHM) residuals until concentrations stabilize.
- In 2015, mixers were installed in the Elm Street & Williams Street Water Storage Tanks. The mixers blend incoming water to prevent / reduce trihalomethane (TTHM) formation.

[1] µg/L = mg/L / 1000

We anticipate resolving the problem and being back in compliance with an estimated time of Winter 2024.

For more information, contact your water system operator at (508) 824-9390.

What should I do?

You can choose to limit the amount of tap water used if you are pregnant, may become pregnant or are giving water to young children. For example, you can use water from another source, such as bottled water or let water sit in a pitcher overnight to allow the TTHM chemicals to leave the water. Most TTHM are volatile and will easily evaporate from the water at room temperature.

While breast milk can be a source of TTHM exposure for infants, The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention recommend that nursing mothers continue to breastfeed their babies because of the numerous protective health benefits, despite the potential presence of environmental contaminants.
You can also use home water filters to reduce exposures.

[See MassDEP's TTHM in Drinking Water Information for Consumers at:
https://www.mass.gov/media/2532601/download].

If you have questions about your water system's operation, water quality monitoring, or response to this issue, please contact the system operator directly. If you have questions about the drinking water regulations or health risks posed by these contaminants, you can contact the MassDEP Drinking Water Program at: program.director-dwp@mass.gov or (617) 292-5770. If you have questions about specific symptoms, you can contact your doctor or other health care provider. If you have general questions about public health, you can contact the Massachusetts Department of Public Health at 617-624-5757. Further information is available in Fact Sheets for TTHM or HAA5 referenced above as "Information for Consumers".

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

This notice is being sent to you by the Dighton Water District. PWS ID#: 4076000 Date distributed: 6/21/2024.

Phone: (508) 824-9390 Email: ebacon@dighton-ma-.gov

Important Information About Your Drinking Water

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or ask the contact listed below for a translation.

DIGHTON WATER DISTRICT (PWS ID: 4076000)
192 Williams Street
North Dighton, MA 02764
Phone: 508-824-9390

Jeffrey Cloonan • Eric Horrocks • John Harris

Commissioners

Elevated Disinfection Byproducts at Dighton Water District (PWS ID 4076000)

Our water system exceeded a drinking water standard, or maximum contaminant level (MCL), for a water disinfection byproduct (DBP). Testing results came from routine monitoring of drinking water contaminants from November 18th, 2024. This test result falls in our Fourth quarter, October 1st to December 31st, routine sampling schedule.

The level of total trihalomethane (TTHM) averaged at our system's Dighton South Fire Station, 300 Main Street was 83 micrograms per liter (ug/L) (parts per billion, ppb)[1]. The quarterly sample result was in compliance at 73.4 micrograms per liter (ug/L) (parts per billion, ppb). Unfortunately, our *annual average* is still above the standard (Limit) of 80 ug/L for TTHM.

The system concentrations are determined by averaging their concentrations in all samples collected at each sampling location for the past 12 months.

What does this mean?

This is not an emergency. If it had been an emergency, you would have been notified within 24 hours.

Disinfectants added to drinking water sources can interact with natural material in the water to form DBP (Disinfection By-Products).

Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

In addition, young children (including infants), pregnant women, or those who may become pregnant may be potentially more susceptible to risks from exposures to chemicals, such as TTHM.

What is Being Done?

- The Elm St. Water Storage Tank was taken offline on June 5th, 2024. The water age in the Williams Street Water Storage Tank will be reduced to 7 days in the summer and 40 days in the winter.
- The district will continue to implement its unidirectional flushing program. Flushing can help reduce biofilms and aged water in our system / water storage tanks.
- We are still following Woodard & Currans recommendations to limit Disinfection By-Products in our system and storage tanks.
- Continue to monitor chlorine and trihalomethane (TTHM) residuals until concentrations stabilize.

[1] µg/L = mg/L / 1000

- In 2015, mixers were installed in the Elm Street & Williams Street Water Storage Tanks. The mixers blend incoming water to prevent / reduce trihalomethane (TTHM) formation.

We are making progress and anticipating resolving the problem and being back in compliance with an estimated time of Spring 2025.

For more information, contact your water system operator at (508) 824-9390.

What should I do?

You can choose to limit the amount of tap water used if you are pregnant, may become pregnant or are giving water to young children. For example, you can use water from another source, such as bottled water or let water sit in a pitcher overnight to allow the TTHM chemicals to leave the water. Most TTHM are volatile and will easily evaporate from the water at room temperature.

While breast milk can be a source of TTHM exposure for infants, The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention recommend that nursing mothers continue to breastfeed their babies because of the numerous protective health benefits, despite the potential presence of environmental contaminants.
You can also use home water filters to reduce exposures.

[See MassDEP's TTHM in Drinking Water Information for Consumers at:
https://www.mass.gov/media/2532601/download].

If you have questions about your water system's operation, water quality monitoring, or response to this issue, please contact the system operator directly. If you have questions about the drinking water regulations or health risks posed by these contaminants, you can contact the MassDEP Drinking Water Program at: program.director-dwp@mass.gov or 617-292-5770. If you have questions about specific symptoms, you can contact your doctor or other health care provider. If you have general questions about public health, you can contact the Massachusetts Department of Public Health at 617-624-5757. Further information is available in Fact Sheets for TTHM or HAA5 referenced above as "Information for Consumers".

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

This notice is being sent to you by the Dighton Water District. PWS ID#: 4076000 Date distributed: 12/30/2024.

Phone: (508) 824-9390 Email: ebacon@dighton-ma.gov

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DIGHTON WATER DISTRICT (PWS ID: 4076000)
192 Williams Street
North Dighton, MA 02764
Phone: 508-824-9390

Jeffrey Cloonan • Eric Horrocks • John Harris
Commissioners

Availability of Monitoring Data for Unregulated Contaminants

As required by US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), our water system has sampled for a series of unregulated contaminants. Unregulated contaminants are those that don't yet have a drinking water standard set by EPA. The purpose of monitoring for these contaminants is to help EPA decide whether the contaminants should have a public health protection standard.

What should I do?
You do not have to do anything but as our customers you have a right to know that these data are available.

You may share this information with other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, food establishments, medical facilities and businesses).

For more information
For additional information on your water and the unregulated contaminants we sampled for, see your water department's Consumer Confidence Report (CCR), or called a water quality report, delivered by your water department by July 1 of each year. If you have any questions about your CCR, see the contact information below for your water department.

For information on the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Program, visit the MassDEP website https://www.mass.gov/lists/drinking-water-contaminants-information-for-water-suppliers#unregulated-contaminants-.

* The full UCMR 5 results can be found at:
https://cms8.revize.com/revize/dightonwater/UCMR%205%20Results.pdf

This notice is being sent to you by the Dighton Water District. PWS ID #: 4076000
Date distributed: 4/28/2025.
Phone: (508) 824-9390 Email: Ebacon@dighton-ma.gov