

2025 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

This report is a snapshot of the drinking water quality that was provided last year. Included are details about where your water came from, what it contained, and how it compared to state and federal standards. Our system makes every effort to provide you with safe and pure drinking water.

for
Mendon Housing Authority
PWS ID #2179001



Prepared by

McCLURE
ENGINEERING, INC

The water system is owned by Mendon Housing Authority. If you have any questions about this report, or for additional copies, please contact Mendon Housing Authority 508-473-9521 x 21 or visit the McClure Engineering website at <https://mcclureengineers.com/consumer-confidence-reports/> or office at 508.248.2005.

This report contains very important information about your drinking water.
Please translate it, or speak with someone who understands it.

Community Drinking Water Source

Mendon Housing Authority is located in Mendon, MA and is supplied water by the following groundwater sources:

- PWS Source ID# 2179001-01G (Well #01G)

Data in this report reflects water quality from Well 01G.

Mendon Housing Authority continuously strives to produce the highest quality water possible to meet or surpass every water quality standard. We monitor our water source and distribution system very closely. The standards we operate under were enacted by the U.S. Congress as the Safe Drinking Water Act in 1974 and were amended in 1986 and 1996.

Is My Water Treated?

To ensure that we provide the highest quality of water available, certified operators and MassDEP regularly monitor water quality. When standards are exceeded, MassDEP requires treatment. Your water source is provided by a groundwater well in the open field west of the building. We are pleased to report that our water does not need to be treated at this time. The water quality of our system is constantly monitored by us and MassDEP to determine if any future treatment may be required.

Substances Found in Tap Water

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 emailing the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) at safewater@epa.gov.

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 storm water runoff 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 storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- **Organic chemical contaminants**, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- **Radioactive contaminants** can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.
- **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.

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 infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice from their health care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available by emailing the EPA at safewater@epa.gov.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Department of Environmental Protection (MassDEP) and 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.

~ CROSS CONNECTION CONTROL AND PREVENTION ~

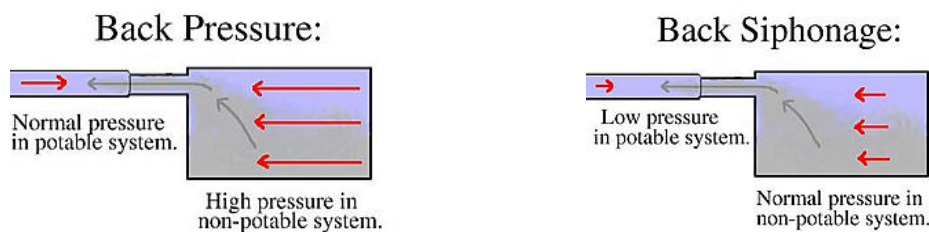
Mendon Housing Authority makes every effort to ensure that the water delivered to your home and business is clean, safe and free of contamination. Our staff works very hard to protect the quality of the water delivered to our customers from the time the water is extracted via deep wells from underground aquifers or withdrawal point from a surface water source, throughout the entire treatment and distribution system. But what happens when the water reaches your home or business? Is there still a need to protect the water quality from contamination caused by a cross-connection? If so, how?

What is a cross-connection?

A cross-connection occurs whenever the drinking water supply is or could be in contact with potential sources of pollution or contamination. Cross-connections exist in piping arrangements or equipment that allows the drinking water to come in contact with non-potable liquids, solids, or gases (hazardous to humans) in the event of a backflow.

What is a 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 equipment or a system such as a boiler or air-conditioning is higher than the water pressure inside the water distribution line (back pressure), or when the pressure in the distribution line drops due to routine occurrences such as water main breaks or heavy water demand causing the water to flow backward inside the water distribution system (back siphonage). Backflow is a problem that many water consumers are unaware of, and a problem that each and every water customer has a responsibility to help prevent.



What can I do to help prevent a cross-connection?

Without the proper protection, something as simple as a garden hose has the potential to contaminate or pollute the drinking water lines in your house. In fact, over half of the country's cross-connection incidents involve unprotected garden hoses. There are very simple steps that you as a drinking water user can take to prevent such hazards. They are:

- NEVER submerge a hose in soapy water buckets, pet watering containers, pool, tubs, sinks, drains, or chemicals.
- NEVER attached a hose to a garden sprayer without the proper backflow preventer.
- Buy and install a hose bibb vacuum breaker in any threaded water fixture. The installation can be as easy as attaching a garden hose to a spigot. This inexpensive device is available at most hardware stores and home-improvement centers.
- Identify and be aware of potential cross-connections to your water line.
- Buy appliances and equipment with backflow preventers.
- Buy and install backflow prevention devices or assemblies for all high and moderate hazard connections.

Mendon Housing Authority recommends the installation of low-cost hose bibb vacuum breakers for all inside and outside threaded spigots and hoses. You can purchase them at a hardware store or plumbing supply store. This is a great way to help protect the water system that serves your home and community!

~ 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 that, 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. This number is compared to the Action Level to determine lead and copper compliance.

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

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.

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 (ng/L)

pCi/l = picocuries per liter (measure of radioactivity)

ND = Not Detected

N/A = Not Applicable

DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM WATER QUALITY

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 collected during the last calendar year unless otherwise noted in the table.

	Site 1	Site 2	Site 3	Site 4	Site 5
Lead (ppb)	1.4	ND	ND	ND	ND
Copper (ppm)	0.135	0.0917	0.113	0.0974	0.163

Lead & Copper	Last Date Collected	Range Detected	* 90 th Percentile	Action Level (AL)	MCLG	# of sites sampled	# of sites above Action Level	Exceeds Action Level	Possible Sources of Contamination
Lead (ppb)	9/17/2023	0-1.4	0.7	15	0	5	0	N	Corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	9/17/2023	0.0917-0.1630	0.149	1.3	1.3	5	0	N	Corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

*Mendon Housing Authority was required to collect 5 lead and copper samples. The average of the 4th and 5th highest sample results is used to calculate the 90th percentile. Lead and copper compliance is determined by comparing the 90th percentile value to the Action Level (AL) for each contaminant. The AL is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Lead and copper compliance sampling is conducted triennially.

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.

There is no safe level of lead in drinking water. Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Some of the health effects to infants and children include decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can also result in new or worsened learning and behavior problems. The children of persons who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy may be at increased risk of these harmful health effects. Adults have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney or nervous system problems. Contact your health care provider for more information about your risks.

Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. **Mendon Housing Authority** is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. Because lead levels may vary overtime, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family’s risk.

Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes.

You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Loriann Braza, Mendon Housing Authority at 508-473-9521x21. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM WATER QUALITY (continued)

Bacteria	MCL / TT	MCLG	Value	Date	Violation (Y/N)	Possible Sources
Total Coliform Bacteria	MCL	0	1	9/23/2025	Y	Naturally present in the environment.
Total Coliform Bacteria	MCL	0	1	9/25/2025	Y	Naturally present in the environment.
Total Coliform Bacteria	MCL	0	2	9/25/2025	Y	Naturally present in the environment.
Total Coliform Bacteria	MCL	0	1	9/25/2025	Y	Naturally present in the environment.
During the past year, we were required to conduct one Level 1 assessment(s). One Level 1 assessment(s) was/were completed. In addition, we were required to take 1 corrective action(s) and we completed 1 of these actions.						

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessments to identify any problems that were found during these assessments.

DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM WATER QUALITY (continued)

Regulated Contaminants	Date Collected	Highest Result or Highest Avg	Range detected	MCL	MCLG	Violation (Y/N)	Possible Sources
Inorganic Contaminants							
Acetone [VOC] (ppm)	4/25/2023	0.0096	9.6	N/A	6.3	N	Discharge from industrial production and use, in automobile exhaust, from landfills and natural sources.
Barium [IOC] (ppm)	4/16/2024	0.012	N/A	2	2	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride [IOC] (ppm) *	4/16/2024	0.211	N/A	4	4	N	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
*Fluoride also has a secondary contaminant level (SMCL) of 2 ppm.							
Nitrate (ppm) (annual)	4/22/2025	0.161	1.161	10	10	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrite (ppm) (triennial)	5/14/2024	ND	N/A	1	1	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; erosion of natural deposits.
Perchlorate (ppb) (annual)	7/16/2025	ND	ND	2	N/A	N	Rocket propellants, fireworks, munitions, flares, blasting agents.
PFAS6 (ppt) (triennial)	4/16/2024	ND	N/A	20	None	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.
Tetrahydrofuran [VOC] (ppb)	4/25/2023	8.2	8.2	N/A	600	N	Discharge from use as an adhesive for joining pipes in water treatment systems and as a production solvent.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inorganic Contaminants (IOCs) were sampled on 4/16/2024. <u>IOCs were non-detected unless listed above.</u> IOCs are sampled triennially. - Synthetic Organic Contaminants (SOCs) were sampled on 5/14/2024. <u>SOCs were non-detected.</u> SOCs are sampled triennially. - Volatile Organic Contaminants (VOCs) were sampled on 5/14/2025. <u>VOCs were non-detected.</u> VOCs are sampled triennially. 							

DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM WATER QUALITY (continued)

Unregulated and Secondary Contaminants ¹	Last Date Collected	Result or Range Detected	Average Detected	SMCL (ppb)	ORSG	Possible Sources
Iron ² (ppb) (triennial)	4/16/2024	114	N/A	300	N/A	Natural and industrial sources as well as aging and corroding distribution systems and household pipes
Manganese ³ (ppb) (triennial)	4/16/2024	29	N/A	50	Health advisory of 300 ppb	Natural sources as well as discharges from industrial uses
Nickel [IOC] (ppb)	6/15/2021	19	19	N/A	100	Discharge from use in mothballs and other domestic products
Sodium ⁴ [IOC] (ppm)	4/16/2024	14.2	N/A	N/A	20	Discharge from the use & improper storage of sodium-containing de-icing compounds or in water-softening agents.
Sulfate (ppm)	5/7/2019 8/6/2019	12-13	12.5	250	N/A	Natural sources

¹Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist US EPA in determining their occurrence in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted.

²Use of water containing iron at concentrations above the secondary MCL may result in aesthetic issues including the staining of laundry and plumbing fixtures and water with an unpleasant metallic taste and rusty odor.

³US EPA and MassDEP have established public Health Advisory (HA) levels for manganese to protect against concerns of potential neurological effects and a one-day and 10-day HA of 1000 ppb for acute exposure.

⁴Sodium: Some people who drink water containing sodium at high concentrations for many years could experience an increase in blood pressure.

~ EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION ~

SWAP (Source Water Assessment and Protection) ~

MassDEP has prepared a Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) Report for Mendon Housing Authority. The report assesses the susceptibility of public water supplies to contamination and makes recommendations.

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

The SWAP Report can be viewed using the following link and performing a search of the document by holding down the “CTRL” (⌘ on Mac) and the “F” key. This will open the Find functionality. Type the PWS ID# 2179001 into the text field provided. <https://www.mass.gov/doc/central-region-source-water-assessment-protection-swap-program-reports-0/download>.

Residents can help protect sources by:

- Practicing good septic system maintenance
- Supporting water supply protection initiatives at the next town meeting
- Taking hazardous household chemicals to hazardous materials collection days
- Limiting pesticides, fertilizer uses, and unnecessary outdoor watering

For more information, call Loriann Braza, Mendon Housing Authority 508-473-9521 x 21.

Opportunities to Participate ~

Any matters that concern your drinking water supply or issues you would like to see addressed can be presented at the regularly scheduled meeting of the trustees, association or board. If your concerns need immediate attention contact Loriann Braza, Mendon Housing Authority at 508-473-9521 x 21.

Water System Improvements ~

Our water system is routinely inspected by MassDEP for its technical, financial and managerial capacity to provide safe drinking water to you. The PWS continues to monitor the water and make adjustments when necessary.

**Mendon Housing Authority
PWS ID# 2179001
9 Blackstone St.
Mendon, MA 01756
#508.473.9521 x 21**

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.

For more information please contact:

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