

2009

ANNUAL WATER QUALITY
REPORT

For The Period January 1, 2008 to December 31, 2008

Island Terrace Nursing Home
Public Water Supply
ID #4146004

Island Terrace Nursing Home
57 Long Point Road
Lakeville, MA 02347
508-947-0151

ELEVENTH EDITION

Owner/Administrator

Brenton Tolles

Director of Nursing

Jane Rogers

Maintenance

Dana Deree

Certified Water Operator

Primary Fred Parmenter

Secondary Dana Deree/Brian Parmenter

Public Water System Information

Dear Residents: We, at Island Terrace Nursing Home, PWS ID #4146004, 57 Long Point Road, Lakeville, MA are pleased to present a summary of the water quality provided to you during the past year, 2008. The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires that a consumer confidence report be issued annually. This report will explain where the water comes from, what it contains and the risks our water testing and treatment are designed to prevent.

Our Administrator, Brenton Tolles, may be contacted at 508-947-0151-X505

Our Certified Water Operator, Fred Parmenter, may be contacted at 508-947-1070 to answer any questions you may have.

Island Terrace Nursing Home is committed to providing you with the safest and highest quality water supply and welcomes any opportunity to set time aside to discuss our water quality with any interested or concerned parties.

YOUR DRINKING WATER SOURCE

Island Terrace Nursing Home's water supply system consists of one 6-inch gravel packed [GP] well, and one 6-inch bedrock [BR] well, both are the primary water source located at 57 Long Point Road, Lakeville, MA on the property of Island Terrace Nursing Home.

Well number one, PWS #4146004-01G is a 6-inch GP well at a depth of 90 feet with the 2-HP submersible pump set at 80 feet located in a locked pump house with two cold water storage tanks, one 80 gallon and one 200 gallon.

Well number two, PWS #4146004-02G is a 6-inch BR well at a depth of 215 feet with the 2-HP submersible pump set at 145 feet delivering 18 GPM in an area south of the rest home structure. This system consists of two captive air type storage tanks located in the basement of the facility. One captive air type storage tank, 500 gallon, along with the water treatment system and another one located in the laundry room with a capacity of 750 gallons in the distribution system.

SUBSTANCES FOUND IN DRINKING 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 storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.

Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agricultural, 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, can also come from gas stations, urban storm water 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 Mass DEP and EPA prescribes 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 at (1-800-426-4791).

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/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 at (1-800-426-4791).

IMPORTANT DEFINITIONS

Maximum Contamination Level or 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 Contamination Level Goal or MCLG: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) – The level of a drinking water disinfectant 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.

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

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

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

WATER QUALITY TESTING RESULTS

Our water was tested every month during the year 2008 at both sources and the distribution piping in the home (total collected water samples for the year 2008 were 24) with all the results showing negative for microbiological contaminants (Total Coliform and Fecal Coliform/E.Coli), which means we have no detection, no violation.

On March 25, 2008, our water, coming from well #01G, was tested for Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC), which come from underground gasoline storage tanks with the results None Detected (ND) ug/L detected. - No Violations. The results of interest were Methyl-tertiary-butyl Ether (MtbE) with the results ND ug/L detected. No Violations.

On November 24, 2008, our water, coming from well #02G, was tested for Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC), which come from underground gasoline storage tanks with the results None Detected (ND) ug/L detected. - No Violations. The results of interest were Methyl-tertiary-butyl Ether (MtbE) with the results ND ug/L detected. No Violations.

Unregulated and Secondary Contaminants	Date(s) Collected	Highest Detected Amount	Average	SMCL	ORSG	Possible Sources
Sodium (ppm)	July 19, 2007	12.7*	--	--	20	Natural sources; runoff from road salt

- Sodium-sensitive individuals, such as those experiencing hypertension, kidney failure, or congestive heart disease, should be aware of the sodium levels where exposures are being carefully controlled.

Inorganic Contaminants	Date(s) Collected	Highest Result or Highest RAA*	Range Detected	MCL or MRDL	MCLG or MRDLG	Violation (Y/N)	Possible Sources
Nitrate (ppm)	April 3, 2008	ND mg/l	--	10	10	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; natural deposits

On July 10, 2008 a sample was drawn for Perchlorate with results of 0.05 ug/L. The MCL is 2.0 ug/L

LEAD: *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. Island Terrace Nursing Home 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 (1-800-426-4791).*
<http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

The table below represents the lead and copper samplings that were detected during the 2008 calendar year.

Lead and Copper	Date Collected	90 th Percentile	Action Level (AL)	MCLG	# of sites sampled	# of sites above AL	Exceeds AL (Y/N)	Possible Sources
Lead (ppb)	July 1, 2008	0.004*	15	0	5	0	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Copper (ppm)	July 1, 2008	0.34*	1.3	1.3	5	0	N	Corrosion of household plumbing

*Lead and copper compliance is based on the 90th percentile value, which is the highest level found in 9 out of every 10 homes sampled. This number is compared to the action level for each contaminant.

The next round of tests will be conducted during July-September 2011

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Since our last Sanitary Survey and Notice of NONCOMPLIANCE, conducted on September 18, 2007, we have acquired the services of a Certified Water Operator with a treatment license. A Cross Connection Survey was conducted by Steve Hosley, a certified Cross Connection Surveyor. A new coliform sampling plan was also submitted on November 13, 2007 as required.

Our water system has had a water meter installed to monitor our total water usage.

Our facility has a water softener located in the main cellar where the two well lines enter the building for the purpose of softening the water and for the removal of iron and manganese. Following the softener is an Ultraviolet unit for the purpose of sterilizing the water before it passes to the distribution system

Variations and Exemptions

A monitoring waiver was applied for on December 14, 2007 for Arsenic, Inorganics (IOC), Perchlorate Synthetic Organic Compounds (SOC) and Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) thru 2010. We received a granted waiver for Arsenic, IOC and Perchlorite for the period of 2008-2010. The next monitoring waiver period will be 2011-2013 and will start a 9 year compliance cycle (2011-2019). In 2011 we will re-apply for a new waiver because the present cycle period will be closed out. The VOC and SOC we applied for were not granted for this compliance cycle so we will continue with the required testing.

END