KINGSTON WATER DISTRICT
Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2017

The Kingston Water District is committed to providing you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water and will send you a report each year about the previous year's testing and is pleased to report that your drinking water is safe and meets federal and state requirements.

The Kingston Water District System
The District pumps water from three wells in the Chipuxet Subbasin. We own two water towers, about 25 miles of mains, and are interconnected with the University of Rhode Island for times of mutual need.

Contacts:
Please contact Manager Henry Meyer at (401) 783-5494 or write c/o the Kingston Water District, PO Box 216, West Kingston, RI, 02892. The District's office at 14 Frank Avenue (near Amtrak) is open from 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. Monday through Friday.
KWD Board meetings are held on the first Tuesday of each month at 6:00 p.m. at the district office and are open to the public. The Budget Hearing will be held on the first Wednesday of November. The KWD Annual Meeting is held on the first Tuesday of December at a location announced by public notice well in advance of that meeting date.

Monitoring:
The District, in compliance with state and federal law, routinely monitors for over 100 contaminants in your drinking water. The "**Test Results**" tables identify those contaminants that were detected in the District's water supply. All of the detected contaminants were below allowed levels. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2017. The "**Additional Health Information** summarizes the health effects of those contaminants detected in the water supply. A list of the over 100 contaminants tested for but not detected is available at the District's office.

Definitions:
Parts per million - (ppm) **Parts per billion - (ppb)** **Picocuries per Liter – (pCi/L)**
Action Level (AL) - The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
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.
Non-Detects (ND) - laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present. **Non-Applicable - (NA)**
Reporting Limit (RL) – instrumentation limit level

TEST RESULTS: Wells

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant	Well 1A	Well 2	Well 3	Violation	Year	Units	MCLG	MCL	Source of Contamination
Barium	0.0081	0.017	0.010	No	2015 & 2017	ppm	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate	2.0	7.35-8.72	2.5	No	2017	ppm	10	10	Fertilizer runoff; septic systems

Unregulated Contaminants

Contaminant	Well 1A	Well 2	Well 3	Violation	Year	Units	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Sodium	19.8	6.81	19.7	No	2017	ppm	NA	NA	Runoff from roads

Radiological Contaminants

Contaminant	Well 1A	Well 2	Well 3	Violation	Year	Units	MCLG	MCL	Source of Contamination
Alpha	.10-.443	.401	0.164	No	2015/2017	pCi/L	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium	.19-1.28	1.119	0.464	No	2015/2017	pCi/L	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits

TEST RESULTS: Distribution System

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant	Results	Violation	Year	Units	MCLG	AL	Source of Contamination
Copper	0.0191	No	2017	ppm	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead	<1	No	2017	ppb	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring:

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 standard. As our customers, you have a right to know that these data are available. If you are interested in examining the results, please contact Henry Meyer at (401) 783-5494.

Unregulated Contaminants

Contaminant	Results	Violation	Date	Units	RL	MCL	Source of Contamination
Chromium-6	0.24	No	8/7/13	ppb	0.05	NA	Corrosion of chrome fixtures

Additional Health Information:

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes limits on the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water.

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 the 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.**

The 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 activities.

Contaminants that may be present include:

A. Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
B. 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.
C. Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff and residential uses.
D. Organic contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff and septic systems.
E. Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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 about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline **(800-426-4791)**.

Source Water Assessment:

The RI Department of Health and the University of Rhode Island, in cooperation with other state and federal agencies, have assessed the threats to the District's water supply sources. The assessment considered the intensity of development, the presence of businesses and facilities that use, store or generate potential contaminants, how easily contaminants may move through the soils in the Source Water Protection Area (SWPA), and the sampling history of the water.
Our monitoring program continues to assure that the water delivered to your home is safe and wholesome. However, the assessment found that the water source is at MEDIUM risk of contamination. This means that one day the water could become contaminated. Protection efforts are necessary to assure continued water quality. The complete Source Water Assessment Report is available at http://web.uri/edu/nemo/source-water-protection/.

Reporting Violation:

We failed to submit a copy of last year's CCR to the state by 7/1/2017, which was submitted in October 2017.

Special Notices:

Nitrates: As a precaution, we will notify physicians and health care providers in this area if there is ever a higher than normal level of nitrates in the water supply. *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.*
Well #2: Because of elevated nitrate levels, the District limits the use of this well. We will continue to test the well while working with regulatory agencies, such as DEM, to identify possible sources of nitrate.
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. The District is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but we 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 at 1.800.426.4791 or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead
Treatment: Even though the District abandoned the last remaining lead water service in 1979, we take corrosion control very seriously. We add lime to neutralize the acidity of our well water and to minimize the corrosion of metal piping, especially the copper pipes found in most dwellings. We flush all waterlines semiannually to maximize water quality and freshness. And, we have standardized on the use of non-leaded brass service fittings.

Well #4 Update: We are moving ahead on this long anticipated (since 1993) project. A new access road will be installed later this year. The accompanying picture shows the installation of a monitoring well outside the pump station.