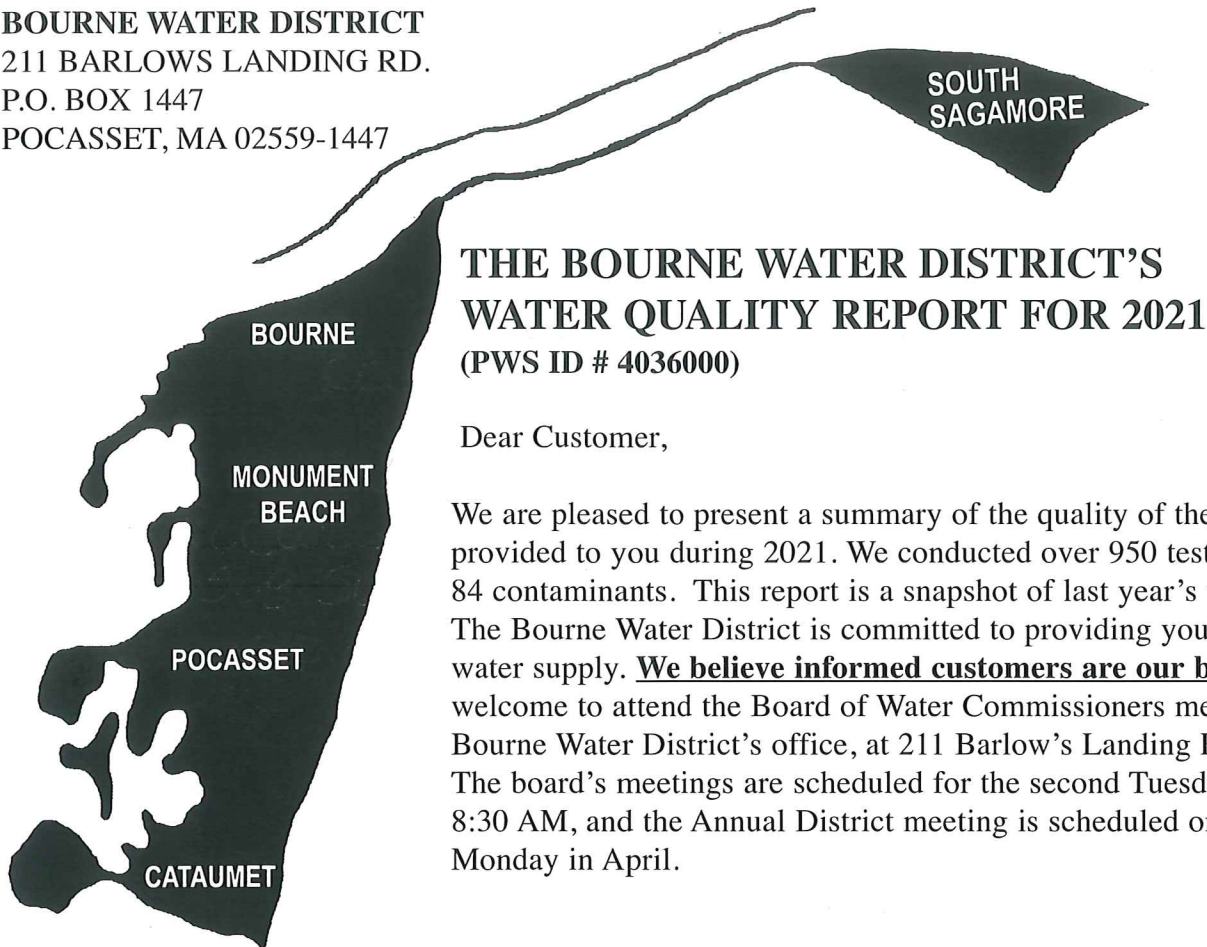
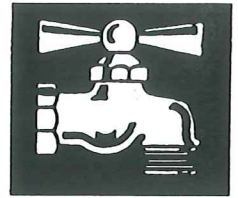


BOURNE WATER DISTRICT  
211 BARLOWS LANDING RD.  
P.O. BOX 1447  
POCASSET, MA 02559-1447



## THE BOURNE WATER DISTRICT'S WATER QUALITY REPORT FOR 2021 (PWS ID # 4036000)

Dear Customer,

We are pleased to present a summary of the quality of the drinking water provided to you during 2021. We conducted over 950 tests for more than 84 contaminants. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. The Bourne Water District is committed to providing you with a reliable water supply. **We believe informed customers are our best allies.** You are welcome to attend the Board of Water Commissioners meetings held at the Bourne Water District's office, at 211 Barlow's Landing Road in Pocasset. The board's meetings are scheduled for the second Tuesday of the month at 8:30 AM, and the Annual District meeting is scheduled on the fourth Monday in April.

### WATER SOURCES AND TREATMENT

The Bourne Water District is supplied by 10 different sources, 7 of our own gravel packed well sites and 3 gravel packed well sites from the Upper Cape Regional Water Supply Cooperative. Four of our well sites are in the Monument Beach area of the Town Forest. The other two wells are in the Cataumet area of the Town of Bourne. One well is on Joint Base Cape Cod and we have one transfer station on Connery Ave. The Bourne Water District treats all supplies with lime slurry for corrosion control. The lime slurry is used to raise the pH of the water. This makes the water less aggressive to the copper pipe and lead joints in your homes to prevent exposure to lead and copper.

### WHAT DOES THE FOLLOWING TABLE MEAN?

**Action Level (AL)** The concentration of a contaminant which if exceeded triggers treatment or other requirements.  
**Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in the drinking water. The MCL is set as close to the MCLG as feasible using the best available treatment technology.  
**Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)** The level of a contaminant in the drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. The MCLG allow for a margin of safety.  
**90th Percentile** Out of every 10 houses sampled, 9 were below this level.

## KEY TO TABLE

AL = Action Level  
MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level  
MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal  
MFL = million fibers per liter  
Mrem/year = millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)  
NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units  
pci/l = picocuries per liter (a measurement of radioactivity)  
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  
ppq = parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter  
TT = Treatment Technique

DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM WATER QUALITY This report summarizes only those items detected during Sampling-not all contaminants that are monitored								
Microbial Results	Highest Detected	Range Detected	MCL	MCLG	Violation	Possible Source of Contamination		
Total Coliform Bacteria**	3	0-3	0	0	yes	Naturally present in the environment		
Fecal Coliform or E. Coli	0	0	0	0	No	Human and Animal Fecal Waste		
*Compliance with the Fecal Coliform/E.Coli MCL is determined upon additional repeat testing								
**Total Coliform:Coliform are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other potentially harmful bacteria may be present								
Lead and Copper	Dates collected	90th Percentile	Action Level	MCGL	# of sites sampled	# Sites above Action Level	Violation	Possible Source of Contamination
Lead (ppb)	9/1/2021 thru 12/31/2021	0.0018	15	0	30	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	9/1/2021 thru 12/31/2021	0.1	1.3	1.3	30	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
TESTING FOR 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. Bourne 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 about lead in drinking water, testing methods and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <a href="http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead">http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead</a> .								
Regulated Contaminants	Date(s) collected	Highest Detect Value	Range Detected	MCL	MCGL	Violation	Possible Source of Contamination	
<b>Inorganic Contaminants:</b>								
Barium (ppm)	2021	0.009	0-0.009	2	2	No	Discharge of drilling waste; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits	
Nitrate * (ppm)	2021	0.92	0.03-0.92	10	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits	
Perchlorate ** (ppb)	2021	0	0	2	-	No	Rocket propellants, fireworks, munitions, flares, blasting agents* (see note below)	
<b>Radioactive contaminants</b>								
Gross Alpha Particle	2021	1.01pci/L	0.89-1.01pci/L	15 pci/L		No		
Radium 226 & 228	2021	1.22 pci/L	.42-1.22 pci/L	5 pci/L combined		No		
<b>Organic Contaminants</b>								
Tetrachloroethylene(PCE)(ppb)	2021	1.27	0-1.27	5	-	No	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners	
Chloroform (ppb)	2021	1.68	.66-1.68	ORSG 70	NA	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits	
CIS-1,2 Dichloroethylene (ppb)	2021	1.86	0-1.86	70	NA	No		
Secondary Contaminants	Date(s) collected	Highest Detect Value	Range Detected	SMCL	OSRG	Possible Source of Contamination		
Magnesium (ppm)	2021	3.1	1.0-3.1	-	-	Natural Mineral and Organism Matter		
Chloride (ppm)	2021	46	7.3-46	250	NA	Natural Mineral, Road Salt		
Calcium (ppm)	2021	25	6.1-25	-	-	Natural Mineral and Organism Matter		
Iron (ppb)	2021	0	0	300	NA	Erosion of Natural Deposits and oxidation of iron components		
Manganese (ppb)*	2021	0.008	0-.008	50	NA	Erosion of Natural Deposits		
Sodium(ppm)**	2021	28**	6.6-28	-	20	Road Salting; erosion of natural deposits		
Potassium (ppm)	2021	0.9	.4-.9	-	-	Natural Mineral and Organism Matter		
Sulfate (ppm)	2021	8.2	5.1-8.2	250	250	Natural Sources		
Zinc (ppm)	2021	0	0	5	NA	Erosion of Natural Deposits, and industrial discharge		
Aluminum	2021	0.078	.017-.078		0.2			
<b>PER and POLYFLUOROALKYL</b>								
PFOS total of 6 (ppt)	2021	3.31	0-3.31	20 ppt				

## NATIONAL PRIMARY DRINKING WATER REGULATION COMPLIANCE

The Total Coliform rule requires water systems to meet a stricter limit for Coliform bacteria. Coliform bacteria are harmless, but the presence in water can be an indication of disease-causing bacteria. When Coliform bacteria is found, special follow up tests are done to determine if harmful bacteria are present in the water supply. Over 500 Coliform samples were taken throughout the Bourne Water District in the year 2021. In September 2021 Bourne Water District had one detect of Total Coliform from a sample taken at the South Sagamore glass tank. Bourne Water District chlorinated the tank and rectified the issue. Bourne Water District completed the process with a Level 2 Assessment of the site and has not had any other Total Coliform hits anywhere in the system.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead and copper in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The Bourne 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 and copper exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead and copper in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead and copper 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>.

Sodium; ORSG = 20 Sodium sensitive individuals, such as those experiencing hypertension, kidney failure or congestive heart failure, should be aware of the levels of sodium in their drinking water where exposures are carefully being controlled.

Massachusetts Office of Research and Standard Guidelines (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, with a margin of safety. If exceeded, it serves as an indicator of the potential need for further action.

If you are interested in a more detailed report, contact Robert Prohett at 508-563-2294.

### **PER and POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES (PFA's and PFOA's)**

Bourne Water District has been sampling for Per and Polyfluoroalkyl contaminants since the start of the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR) in 2013 and reporting the detections in our yearly CCR. Bourne Water District has a small detect at 3.31 ppt at one of our well sites in Cataumet. As slight as it may be, Bourne Water has been and will continue to monitor and rectify the cause. Along with this CCR please find MASS Dep's Quick Reference Guide and feel free to contact Robert Prohett at 508-563-2294 with any questions and concerns.

### **REQUIRED ADDITIONAL HEALTH INFORMATION:**

To insure that tap water is safe to drink, Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) and Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribes limits on the amounts of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and the Massachusetts Department of Public Health 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 water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791). The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled) 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 radioactive material and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in the sources 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 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, storm water runoff and residential uses.
- (D) Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics which are by-products 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 results of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 infections by Cryptosporidium are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

### **SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT**

The Bourne Water District had a source water assessment performed by the MA. Department of Environmental Protection in 2002. The Source Water Assessment and Protection (SWAP) program, established under the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act requires every state to:

- Inventory land uses within the recharge areas of all public water supply sources.
- Assess the susceptibility of drinking water sources to contamination from these land uses.
- Publicize the results to provide support for improved protection.

A susceptibility ranking of high was assigned to the Bourne Water District using the information collected during the assessment by the DEP. The high ranking was due to the potential contamination from land uses such as auto repair shops, truck terminal, furniture refinishing, auto salvage operation, an industrial park and activities in the recharge area (Zone II's) of some of the wells. The complete SWAP report is available at the Bourne Water District's office. For more information contact Robert Prohett at 508-563-2294.

## CROSS CONNECTION

A cross connection is a connection between a drinking water pipe and a polluted source. The pollution can come from your own home. For instance, you're going to spray fertilizer on your lawn, and you hook up your hose to the sprayer that contains the fertilizer. If the water pressure drops (say because of a fire hydrant being used or water main break) when the hose is connected to the fertilizer sprayer, the fertilizer may be sucked back into the drinking water pipes through your hose. Using an anti-siphon backflow-prevention device on your sprayer or hose bib can prevent this problem.

The Bourne Water District recommends using devices with an anti-siphon feature or equipping hose bibs with hose bib vacuum breakers to prevent against back flow. For additional information on cross connections and on the status of your water system's cross connection program, please contact Robert Prohett at 508-563-2294.

## UPPER CAPE REGIONAL WATER SUPPLY COOPERATIVE 2021 Consumer Confidence Report (PWS ID # 4261024)

The Upper Cape Regional Drinking Water Supply Cooperative consists of three groundwater supply wells located in Sandwich, MA on Joint Base Cape Cod (JBCC). A Board of Managers representing four-member public water supply systems manages the Cooperative. The Cooperative has the capacity to provide a supplemental supply of water to its member public water systems, which include the Town of Falmouth, the Bourne Water District, the Mashpee Water District and the Sandwich Water District. The Cooperative also supplies water to the Otis Air National Guard public water system on JBCC and the Barnstable County Jail.

Wells #1, #2 and #3 are located in a forested area of the northeastern portion of the JBCC. In July 2004, the Department of Environmental Protection completed a source water assessment (SWAP) report for the Cooperative water supply wells. A SWAP report is a planning tool to support local and state efforts to improve water supply protection by identifying land uses within water supply protection areas that may be potential sources of contamination. The report identifies potential sources of contamination including a gas station, a medical facility and a military facility, and helps focus protection efforts on appropriate Best Management Practices. A susceptibility ranking of high was assigned to the Cooperative using information that was collected during the assessment. A copy of the report is available, upon request, from the Cooperative. JBCC has adopted a Groundwater Protection Plan to prohibit inappropriate activities on JBCC property within the Zone II areas of community public water supply wells. In addition, the Environmental Management Commission provides oversight over activities on the northern portion of the JBCC. For questions regarding SWAP or other information contained within this document call Marisa Picone-Devine at 508-888-7262.

Our system, out of an abundance of caution and concerns about PFAS, sampled for PFAS compounds (PFBS, PFHpA, PFHxS, PFNA, PFOA, and PFOS) at all three wells in 2019 and 2020; there were no detections of any of the analytes in any of the samples.

## 2021 WATER QUALITY DATA

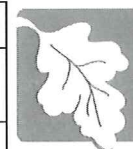
Listed below are the substances detected in water samples collected during the most recent sampling period from the three (3) wells that comprise the Upper Cape Drinking Water Supply Cooperative.

### 2021 WATER QUALITY DATA

Listed below are the substances detected in water samples collected during the most recent sampling period from the three (3) wells that comprise the Upper Cape Drinking Water Supply Cooperative.

Inorganic Contaminants	Year Sampled	Highest Result	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Violation (Y / N)	Possible Sources
Barium	2020	0.002 ppm	0.002 ppm	2 ppm	2 ppm	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate	2021	0.11 ppm	0.07 ppm – 0.11 ppm	10 ppm	10 ppm	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Radioactive Contaminants	Year Sampled	Highest Result	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Violation (Y / N)	Possible Sources
Gross Alpha	2021	-210 (+/- .331) pCi/l	-210 (+/- .331) pCi/l	15 pCi/l	0	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Radium 226 & 228	2021	0.377 pCi/L	0 – 0.377 pCi/l	5 pCi/l	0	No	Decay of natural and manmade deposits
Unregulated and Secondary Contaminants	Year Sampled	Amount Detected	Range of Detections	SMCL	ORSG	Violation	Possible Sources
Chloroform	2021	1.81 ppb	1.39 -1.81 ppb	NA	70 ppb	No	Trihalomethane: by-product of drinking water chlorination. In non-chlorinated sources, chloroform may be naturally occurring
Chloride	2021	9.3 ppm	7.4 - 9.3 ppm	250 ppm	–	NO	Runoff and leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Copper	2021	0.041 ppm	0.022-.041 ppm	1 ppm	–	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	2020	5.4 ppm	5.4 ppm	–	20 ppm	No	Natural erosion, road salt
Sulfate	2021	5.5 ppm	4.7 – 5.5 ppm	250 ppm	–	No	Runoff and leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Zinc	2021	0.017 ppm	ND – 0.017 ppm	5ppm	–	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

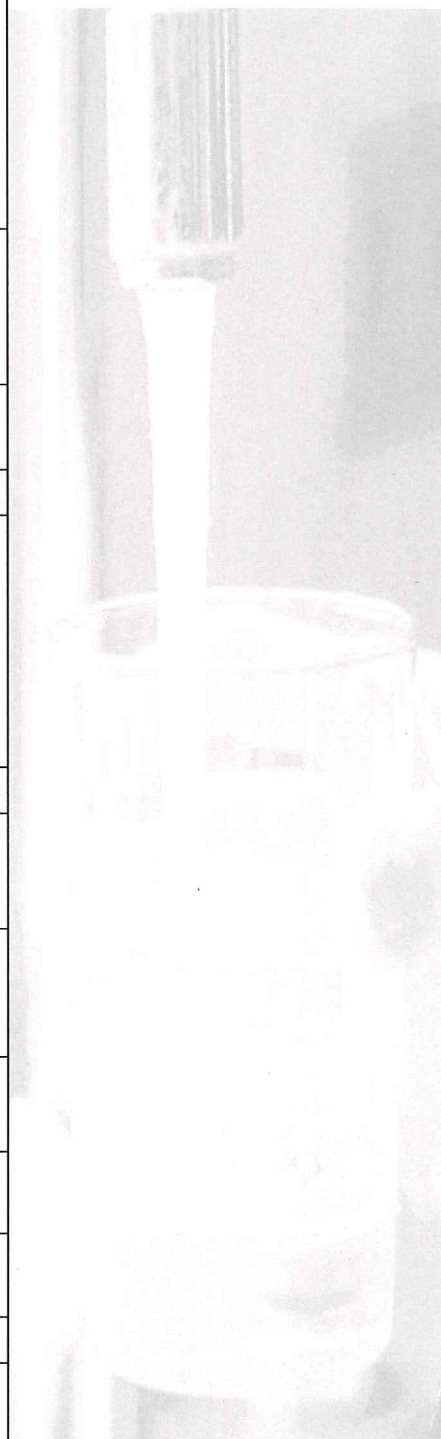
# Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) Drinking Water Regulations Quick Reference Guide



**MassDEP**

Commonwealth of Massachusetts  
Department of Environmental Protection

Overview of the Rule	
<b>Title</b>	Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) compliance requirements for Public Water Systems (PWS) - 310 CMR 22.07G
<b>Purpose</b>	Increase public health protection through the reduction of chemicals that have been linked to a variety of health risks, particularly for sensitive subgroups including pregnant women, nursing mothers and infants.
<b>General Description</b>	The amended Massachusetts Drinking Water Regulations establish a Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) of 0.000020 milligrams per liter (mg/l) or 20 ng/l (also called parts per trillion or ppt) for the sum of six PFAS compounds (PFOS, PFOA, PFHxS, PFNA, PFHpA and PFDA), known as PFAS6. The regulations detail the sampling requirements and corrective actions that PWS must take when the MCL is exceeded, as well as the provisions for public education and notice of exceedances so that communities can be educated and proactive in protecting their drinking water quality.
<b>Utilities Covered</b>	The PFAS6 MCL applies to Community PWS and Non-transient, Non-community PWS. Transient Non-community PWS must collect a PFAS sample under the regulations and would be subject to a site-specific health assessment for elevated levels.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This document provides a summary of MassDEP drinking water requirements; to ensure full compliance, please consult the regulations at 310 CMR 22.07G.</li> </ul>	
Public Health Benefits	
Implementation of the PFAS regulations will result in:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monitoring for and identifying any elevated PFAS levels in public drinking water.</li> <li>Corrective actions that reduce drinking water exposures to PFAS6 to below the levels that may cause a variety of health effects to sensitive subgroups, including developmental effects in fetuses and infants, effects on the liver, blood, immune system, thyroid, and may elevate the risk of certain cancers..</li> </ul>	
Critical Dates and Deadlines	
October 2, 2020	MassDEP published its PFAS regulations establishing an MCL of 0.000020 milligrams per liter (mg/l) or 20 ng/l (also called parts per trillion or ppt) for the sum of PFAS6.
January 1, 2021	Large Community (COM) and Non-transient Non-community PWS (NTNC) (schools, workplaces, etc.) serving more than 50,000 people will begin regulatory compliance monitoring.
April 1, 2021	COM and NTNC PWS serving between 10,000 and 50,000 people will begin regulatory compliance monitoring.
October 1, 2021	Small COM and NTNC PWS serving 10,000 or fewer people will begin regulatory compliance monitoring.
September 30, 2022	Transient Non-community PWS (such as hotels and restaurants) must collect, analyze and report sampling results by this date.
Federal Drinking Water Standards	
There are currently no federal PFAS drinking water standards. However, USEPA has a health advisory of 70 ppt for the sum of PFOA and PFOS.	



<b>What are the Major Provisions?</b>	
<b>Sampling Locations</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PWS must sample at every entry point to the distribution system.</li> <li>• PWS that draw water from more than one source, where the sources are combined before distribution, must collect samples that are representative of all such combined sources after treatment during periods of normal operating conditions.</li> <li>• Consecutive PWS are exempt from conducting compliance monitoring for PFAS for the purchased portion of water when the PWS from which the water is obtained has conducted the required monitoring.</li> </ul>	
<b>Initial Monitoring (First Year)</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Four consecutive quarterly samples must be collected.</li> <li>• Each sample shall be collected in the first month of every quarter during initial monitoring.</li> <li>• The PWS may ask MassDEP to substitute previously conducted quarterly sampling.</li> <li>• If no PFAS is detected in the first two quarters of monitoring, the PWS may request to have MassDEP waive the third and fourth quarters of monitoring.</li> </ul>	
<b>Routine Monitoring</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If initial monitoring does not identify any PFAS a PWS may monitor during one year of each subsequent three-year Compliance Period.</li> <li>• PWS serving more than 3,300 individuals must collect two quarterly samples in that year.</li> <li>• PWS serving fewer than or equal to 3,300 individuals must collect one sample in that year.</li> </ul>	
<b>Monitoring Waivers</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• After January 1, 2023, a PWS on routine monitoring may request a monitoring waiver from MassDEP.</li> <li>• Waivers cover a single three-year Compliance Period and must be renewed each Compliance Period.</li> <li>• Sampling under an approved waiver shall occur at least once during the first Compliance Period of each successive nine-year Compliance Cycle.</li> </ul>	
<b>Confirmatory Sampling Requirements</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Initial Monitoring: The first detection of PFAS during initial monitoring, not just the detection of PFAS6, triggers confirmation sampling.</li> <li>• Initial Monitoring: After first detection, subsequent PFAS6 detection greater than 10 ppt triggers confirmation sampling.</li> <li>• Routine Monitoring: Confirmatory sampling is required when PFAS6 is detected greater than 10 ppt during routine monitoring unless MassDEP determines that the location is Reliably and Consistently below the MCL.</li> <li>• The confirmatory sample must be collected as soon as possible after receipt of result requiring confirmation and no later than two weeks from receipt of such result (unless granted a MassDEP extension).</li> <li>• A detection is defined as any PFAS contaminant level greater than the lab's minimum reporting level (MRL). All certified labs must achieve an MRL of 2 ppt or lower for the six PFAS covered by the MCL.</li> </ul>	
<b>Increased Monitoring if PFAS is detected</b>	
Monthly monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If the average of a PFAS6 result and its associated confirmatory sample is greater than 10 ppt, the sampling location must be sampled monthly.</li> <li>• Monthly sampling continues until the source is shown to be Reliably and Consistently Below the MCL.</li> </ul>



Quarterly monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A PWS that has installed PFAS treatment and is thereby Reliably and Consistently Below the MCL will be put on quarterly monitoring.</li> </ul>
Annual monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If the initial monitoring is complete and PFAS is detected but PFAS6 is confirmed less than 10 ppt, the location must be sampled annually.</li> <li>• A PWS that is determined by MassDEP to be Reliably and Consistently Below the MCL without having to install PFAS treatment may be put on annual monitoring.</li> </ul>

### Public Education

- Any PWS where there has been a PFAS6 detection, and the average of such detection and an associated confirmatory sample exceeds the PFAS6 MCL, shall provide public education materials regarding the exceedance, as described by MassDEP. These should be provided as soon as possible, but within 30 days.
- Until the PWS obtains a monitoring result at or below the PFAS6 MCL at such locations, public education should be updated quarterly.

### Compliance and Violations

- MCL compliance is calculated using the average of the monthly samples over a quarter.
- If any one sampling point location is in violation, then the PWS shall be considered in violation.
- If any sample result would cause the quarterly average to exceed the PFAS6 MCL, the PWS is immediately in violation and begins compliance actions.

### Public Notice

- A violation of the MCL requires a Tier 2 Public Notice.
- Monitoring & testing procedure violations require Tier 3 Public Notice.

### Seasonal System Provisions

If a PWS reactivates an existing source or opens a seasonal system after the applicable commencement date of this regulation, it shall commence initial monitoring of such locations within the first month of delivering water to the public.

### MassDEP Technical Assistance and Grants

- Free testing is available until June 30, 2021 for PWS to sample drinking water for PFAS.
- The Commonwealth provided grant funding in October 2020 to assist PWS in the planning and design of treatment systems to remove PFAS. Another round of grant funding is anticipated.
- MassDEP has made PFAS-reducing drinking water projects a priority in the 2021 State Revolving Fund (SRF) Loan Program. PFAS mitigation projects may be eligible to receive an additional subsidy in the form of a 0% interest rate loan. The additional subsidy is contingent on the availability of funds and approval of the Massachusetts Clean Water Trust Board of Trustees. For more information: <https://www.mass.gov/doc/drinking-water-program-updates-2-13-2020/download>

### Key Point for PWS to Remember

- All confirmed detections of PFAS6 > 20 ppt require public education.

For additional information on the PFAS6: Visit the MassDEP website at <https://www.mass.gov/info-details/per-and-polyfluoroalkyl-substances-pfas>; email the MassDEP Drinking Water Program at [program.director-dwp@mass.gov](mailto:program.director-dwp@mass.gov); or call the MassDEP Drinking Water Program at 617-292-5770.

***THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS IMPORTANT INFORMATION FOR YOUR SYSTEM. HAVE SOMEONE TRANSLATE IT FOR YOU OR SPEAK WITH SOMEONE WHO UNDERSTANDS IT.***

If you need this document translated, please contact MassDEP's Diversity Director, Michelle Waters-Ekanem, Diversity Director/Civil Rights: 617-292-5751 TTY# MassRelay Service 1-800-439-2370. You may also contact the Drinking Water Program at [program.director-dwp@mass.gov](mailto:program.director-dwp@mass.gov).

