

# SLATERSVILLE PUBLIC SUPPLY

## Consumer Confidence Report – 2025

RI1615614

### Covering Calendar Year – 2024

This brochure is a snapshot of the quality of the water that we provided last year. Included are the details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state standards. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies. If you would like to learn more about our decision-making processes that affect drinking water quality, **please call MAURA BECK at 401-767-2200 Ext: 305.**

Our drinking water is supplied from another water system through a Consecutive Connection (CC). To find out more about our drinking water sources and additional chemical sampling results, please contact our office at the **number provided above**. Your water comes from:

Source Name	Source Water Type
Woonsocket Water Department	Surface Water/Purchased

Buyer Name	Seller Name
SLATERSVILLE PUBLIC SUPPLY	WOONSOCKET WATER DIVISION
WOONSOCKET WATER DIVISION	TOWN OF CUMBERLAND
TOWN OF CUMBERLAND	PAWTUCKET WATER SUPPLY BOARD VEOLIA-NA

*The RI Department of Health, in cooperation with other state and federal agencies, has assessed the threats to your 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 you that the water delivered to your home is safe to drink. However, the assessment found that the water source is at a MODERATE RISK of contamination. This means the water could one day become contaminated. Monitoring and protection efforts are necessary to assure continued water quality. The complete Source Water Assessment Report is available from Woonsocket Water or the Department of Health at 401-222-6867 or the following link.*

<https://health.ri.gov/publications/assessments/WoonsocketWaterDept.pdf>

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised people such as those with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, people 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 microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least some small amounts of 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).

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 activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water before we treat it include:

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, livestock operations and wildlife.

Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which may be naturally occurring or a 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 storm water run-off, agriculture, and residential users.

Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or the result of mining activity.

Organic contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and also come from gas stations, urban storm water run-off, and septic systems.

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. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

Our water system is required to test a minimum of 4 samples per month in accordance with the Total Coliform Rule for microbiological contaminants. Coliform bacteria are usually harmless, but their presence in water can be an indication of disease-causing bacteria. When coliform bacteria are found, special follow-up tests are done to determine if harmful bacteria are present in the water supply. If this limit is exceeded, the water supplier must notify the public.

#### Water Quality Data

The following tables list all of the drinking water contaminants which were detected during the 2024 calendar year. The presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate the water poses a health risk. Unless noted, the data presented in this table is from the testing done January 1- December 31, 2024. The state requires us to monitor certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, is more than one year old. **Our water system makes every effort to provide you with safe drinking water.**



## Terms & Abbreviations

**Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):** the “Goal” is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to human health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

**Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):** the “Maximum Allowed” MCL is 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.

**Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL):** recommended level for a contaminant that is not regulated and has no MCL.

**Action Level (AL):** the concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements.

**Treatment Technique (TT):** a required process intended to reduce levels of a contaminant in drinking water.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL):** the highest level of a disinfectant 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 below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

**Non-Detects (ND):** lab analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present.

**Parts per Million (ppm)** or milligrams per liter (mg/l)

**Parts per Billion (ppb)** or micrograms per liter ( $\mu\text{g/l}$ )

**Picocuries per Liter (pCi/L):** a measure of the radioactivity in water.

**Millirems per Year (mrem/yr):** measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

**Monitoring Period Average (MPA):** An average of sample results obtained during a defined time frame, common examples of monitoring periods are monthly, quarterly and yearly.

**Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU):** a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person. Turbidity is not regulated for groundwater systems.

**Running Annual Average (RAA):** an average of sample results obtained over the most current 12 months and used to determine compliance with MCLs.

**Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA):** Average of sample analytical results for samples taken at a particular monitoring location during the previous four calendar quarters.

**Testing Results for: SLATERSVILLE PUBLIC SUPPLY**

Microbiological	Result	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source	Violation
COLIFORM (TCR)	In the month of May, 1 sample(s) returned as positive	Treatment Technique Trigger	0	Naturally present in the environment	No
E. COLI	In the month of May, 1 sample(s) returned as positive	MCL: A Routine Sample and a Repeat Sample are Total Coliform Positive, and One is also Fecal Positive/E. Coli Positive	0	Human and animal fecal waste	No

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range (low/high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source	Violation
Total RI Regulated PFAS	2/23/2023	2	2	NG/L	20	* See PFAS info below	Manmade chemicals used in products to make them stain, grease, heat and water resistant.	No
No Detected Results were Found in the Calendar Year of 2024								

\*PFAS refers to Per- and Polyfluorinated Substances. PFAS are manmade chemicals that repel oil and water. In June of 2022, the state passed a law called the PFAS Act, which set an interim standard for a sum of 6 PFAS at 20 ppt. On 9/18/2024 the state released regulations that adopted and made permanent, the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) of 20 ppt for a sum of six PFAS contaminants—perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA), perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS), perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (PFHxS), perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA), and perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA), and perfluorodecanoic acid (PFDA) (together, “PFAS contaminants”). In the above table, the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) for PFAS is listed as 20ppt.”

Disinfection Byproducts	Sample Point	Monitoring Period	Highest LRAA	Range (low/high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source	Violation
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	BEEF BARN	2024	26	12.9 - 26.6	Ppb	60	0	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection	No
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	COLONIAL VILLAGE	2024	25	18.5 - 30.6	Ppb	60	0	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection	No
TTHM	BEEF BARN	2024	81	47.3 - 123	Ppb	80	0	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection	No
TTHM	COLONIAL VILLAGE	2024	54	27.4 - 75.2	ppb	80	0	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection	No

Lead and Copper	Monitoring Period	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile	Range (low/high)	Unit	AL	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
COPPER, FREE	2021 - 2023	0.052	0.006 - 0.105	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
LEAD	2021 - 2023	0.7	0 - 37.4	ppb	15	1	Corrosion of household plumbing systems

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. Slatersville PWS 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. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Maura Beck in the North Smithfield Water Department at 401-767-2200 x305. 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>

Maximum Disinfection Level	MPA	MPA Units	RAA	RAA Units	Violation
2024 - 2024	0.6800	MG/L	0.4	MG/L	No

Radiological Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range (low/high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source	Violation
No Detected Results were Found in the Calendar Year of 2024								

**Lead Service Line Inventory Information:** A service line inventory has been prepared and can be accessed at:

<https://view.officeapps.live.com/op/view.aspx?src=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.nsmythfieldri.gov%2FDocumentCenter%2FView%2F1568%2FSlatersville-PWS-Service-Line-Inventory-2024-Download&wdOrigin=BROWSELINK>

Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups. Infants and children can have decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can lead to new learning and behavior problems or exacerbate existing learning and behavior problems. The children of women who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy can have increased risk of these adverse health effects. Adults can have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney or nervous system problems

Any school or childcare facility may request testing by the water system for lead in drinking water. The public should be directed to contact the school or childcare facility for information about potential sampling results. RIDOH is currently offering voluntary testing to Rhode Island public schools and childcare facilities. The results of this sampling can be counted towards a water system's testing requirements under the Lead and Copper Rule Improvements. More information about the project and the results so far can be found on RIDOH's website: <https://health.ri.gov/data/schools/water>

During the 2024 calendar year, we had the below noted violation(s) of drinking water regulations.

Federal Compliance Period	Analyte	Comments
No Violations Occurred in the Calendar Year of 2024		

During the 2024 calendar year, the water systems that we purchase water from had the below noted violation(s) of drinking water regulations.

Water System	Type	Category	Analyte	Compliance Period
N/A				

**Additional Required Health Effects Notices:**

Some PFAS compounds have been shown to cause development toxicity, immunological toxicity, and effects on cholesterol metabolism, particularly PFOA, PFOS, PFHxS, PFHpA, PFNA, and PFDA. The toxicity of other PFAS compounds is currently not well understood, although they remain in the blood for shorter periods of time. Rhode Island is in the process of developing regulations for PFAS in drinking water.

**Additional Required Health Effects Language:**

Infants and children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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 systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Fecal coliforms and E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal waste. Microbes in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children, some of the elderly, and people with severely compromised immune systems.

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.

There are no additional required health effects violation notices.

Some or all of our drinking water is supplied from another water system. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants, which were detected during the 2024 calendar year from the water systems that we purchase drinking water from.

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Water System	Highest Value	Range (low/high)	Unit	MCL	MC LG	Typical Source	Violation
BARIUM	6/27/2024	WOONSOCKET WATER DIVISION	0.031	0.009 - 0.031	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits	No
NITRATE	3/14/2024	PAWTUCKET WATER SUPPLY BOARD VEOLIA-NA	3.88	2.85 - 3.88	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits	No
PERFLUOROOCTANE SULFONIC ACID (PFOS)	8/7/2024	TOWN OF CUMBERLAND	6.84	4.25 - 6.84	NG/L	70	0	Surfactant or emulsifier; used in fire-fighting foam, circuit board etching acids, alkaline cleaners, floor polish, and as a pesticide active ingredient for insect bait traps; U.S. manufacture of PFOS phased out in 2002; however, PFOS still generated incidentally	No
PERFLUOROOCTANOIC ACID (PFOA)	8/7/2024	TOWN OF CUMBERLAND	7.54	3.81 - 7.54	NG/L	70	0	Perfluorinated aliphatic carboxylic acid; used for its emulsifier and surfactant properties in or as fluoropolymers, fire-fighting foams, cleaners, cosmetics, greases and lubricants, paints, polishes, adhesives and photographic films.	No
PERFLUOROHEPTANOIC ACID (PFHPA)	8/28/2024	TOWN OF CUMBERLAND	3.47	1.32 - 3.47	NG/L	70	0	Manmade chemical; used in products to make them stain, grease, heat and water resistant	No
PERFLUOROHEXANE SULFONIC ACID (PFHxS)	8/7/2024	TOWN OF CUMBERLAND	5.98	1.97 - 5.98	NG/L	70	0	Manmade chemical; used in products to make them stain, grease, heat and water resistant.	No
PERFLUORONONANOIC ACID (PFNA)	8/28/2024	TOWN OF CUMBERLAND	2.27	0 - 2.27	NG/L	70	0	Manmade chemical; used in products to make them stain, grease, heat and water resistant	No

Please Note: Because of sampling schedules, results may be older than 1 year