PAWTUCKET WATER SUPPLY BOARD

The Pawtucket Water Supply Board is a semi-autonomous agency of the City of Pawtucket, Rhode Island. The Pawtucket Water Supply Board operates a water system that serves the Cities of Pawtucket and Central Falls and the Valley Falls section of Cumberland. Wholesale customers are Seekonk, MA and Cumberland, RI.

The Pawtucket Water Supply Board of Directors is comprised of six members. Four of those members are appointed by the Mayor of the City of Pawtucket and confirmed by the Pawtucket City Council. The fifth member is the Finance Director of the City of Pawtucket, who serves ex-officio. The sixth member is a City Councilor appointed by the Pawtucket City Council

The current board is: Mary Tetzner, Chairperson, Donald Barbeau, William Masuck, Vice Chairperson, Pamela Braman, Ronald Wunschel, City of Pawtucket Finance Director, and Thomas Hodge, Pawtucket City Councilor.

MESSAGE FROM THE BOARD

The Pawtucket Water Supply Board (PWSB) is finally looking forward to a long awaited startup of a new state of the art water treatment plant, the first of its kind built in New England in the last decade. Startup is scheduled for mid summer of 2007. Rate payers will then see water quality that will surpass Rhode Island State Health and the Federal Environment Protection Agencies standards and also see a decrease in water by-products. The Board became frustrated over the delays, but strived to get this plant completed under budget without compromising the integrity of the facility or water quality.

Over the last year, the PWSB has rehabilitated an additional 16.3 miles of water mains, either by replacing or relining. To date the PWSB has completed more than 134 miles of piping and is still on target to have the entire system completed by 2014.

The Board trusts that you will find the 2006 Consumer Confidence Report informative and useful.

Mary E. Tetzner,
Chairperson

Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791

For more information, call the
Pawtucket Water Supply Board at (401) 729-5000.
You can also learn more about the Pawtucket Water Supply Board water system at
www.pwsb.org

Pawtucket Water has been delivering safe, dependable drinking water 7 days a week 24 hours a day since February 2, 1878, when water was turned on to the Town and its 24 mile distribution system.

THE WATER IS SAFE TO DRINK

The Pawtucket Water Supply Board (PWSB) ensures the safety of the drinking water provided to the customer through a program of monitoring and testing. The PWSB Water Quality Laboratory and the RI Department of Health (RIDOH) extensively monitor the water both before and after the treatment process. The water quality is monitored even after it goes through the distribution mains and is delivered to the customer. There are numerous federal and state regulations that govern drinking water. These regulations provide structure on how, when and why samples are to be taken. The regulations tell the water supplier what to monitor for, how often the tests should be run and how much of something can be present in the water. At the present time, there are over 70 regulated contaminants and over 30 unregulated contaminants that must be monitored by PWSB. The PWSB, with help from RIDOH, test for over 170 different contaminants in your drinking water. These tests are performed daily, monthly, quarterly or yearly as required.

The water delivered to the customer is monitored daily for turbidity, pH, color, odor, fluoride and bacteriological contamination. The Water Quality Laboratory collects over 20 samples every day with an average of 600 samples taken each month. By sampling so often we are not only meeting federal and state regulations, we are ensuring that the water we provide our customers is SAFE to drink.

The table included in this report only lists those results that had detectable amounts of contaminant. All of the results reported are below the maximum contaminant level set by regulations. If you would like a complete listing of all the analysis done on the water, please call the PWSB Water Quality Laboratory at 729-5021 ext 122. You can also visit our web site at www.PWSB.org to find this listing and other helpful information.

WATER QUALITY REPORT

Pawtucket Water is pleased to present a summary of the quality of the drinking water provided to you, our customers, during the past year. The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires all water utilities to issue an annual "Consumer Confidence" report to its customers. This is the third in a series of reports intended to promote increased consumer awareness of the quality of their water and the actions their utility is taking to insure continued safe drinking water. Our report details where your water comes from, what it contains and how it compares to standards established by the federal government. Rest assured, Pawtucket Water and its employees are committed to providing our customers with the safest and most reliable drinking water possible.

If you have any questions concerning this report please feel free to contact the Water Quality Supervisor at the PWSB Water Quality Laboratory, 729-5021 ext.122.

MISSION STATEMENT

The mission of the Pawtucket Water Supply Board (PWSB) is to continue to implement comprehensive strategies to facilitate a water supply, transmission, and distribution system for our customers at an affordable rate that provides a reliable safe supply of potable water, in accordance with Federal and State Safe Drinking Water Act requirements, for domestic, commercial, industrial, municipal, fire flow, and all other needs.

Pawtucket Water
PWSB
Supply Board

Pawtucket Water Supply Board
85 Branch Street, Pawtucket, RI 02860

PRSRT STD
ECRWSS
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
PROVIDENCE, RI
PERMIT NO. 1356

Postal Customer

Pawtucket Water
PWSB
Supply Board

85 Branch Street, Pawtucket, RI 02860
Phone: (401) 729-5000
Fax: (401) 726-6493
www.pwsb.org

2007 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

As required by the Environmental Protection Agency, a Department of the US Government.

Reporting Period from January 1, 2006 - December 31, 2006

How do I read this table?

It's easy! This table shows the results of our water-quality analyses. Every regulated contaminant that we detected in the water, even in the most minute traces, is listed here along with the highest levels allowed by regulation (MCL), the ideal goals for public health, the amounts detected, the usual sources of such contamination, footnotes explaining our findings and a key to units of measurement.

Inorganic Contaminant	Period	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Highest Detected Level	Range	Major Source	SDWA Violation
Fluoride[1]	2006	ppm	4	4	1.6	0.46 - 1.60	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.	NO
Copper[2]	2004	ppm	AL=1.3	1.3	0.101	< 0.002-0.136	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.	NO
Lead[3]	2004	ppb	AL=15	0	5.5	< 1-11.8	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.	NO

Microbiological Contaminant	Period	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Highest Detected Level	Range	Major Source	SDWA Violation
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	2006	Removal Ratio Result	TT	n/a	1.11	1.11- 1.88	Naturally Present in the Environment	NO
Total Coliform Bacteria	2006	Presence of Coliform bacteria in ≤5%of monthly Samples	n/a	0	1.11%	0.0 % - 1.11%	Naturally Present in the Environment	NO
Turbidity[4]	2006	NTU	TT	n/a	0.22	0.01- 0.22	Soil run off	NO

Volatile Organic Contaminant	Period	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Highest Detected Level	Range	Major Source	SDWA Violation
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2006	ppb	80	n/a	63.94[6]	38.50-91.41	By-product of drinking water chlorination	NO
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)[5]	2006	ppb	60	n/a	31.23[6]	26.43-42.07	By-product of drinking water chlorination	NO

Unregulated Contaminant	Period	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Highest Detected Level	Range	Major Source	SDWA Violation
Sodium	2006	ppm	100		35.7	29.5-35.7	Erosion of natural deposits; addition of chemical for pH adjustment coagulation	NO

Pawtucket Water Quality Table Footnotes:

1 Pawtucket Water adds fluoride to its treated water as an aid in dental cavity prevention in young children.
2 @90th percentile no sites exceeding Action Level.
3 @90th percentile two sites exceeding Action Level.
4 For 2006, 0.22 ntu was the highest single turbidity measurement recorded. The lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting turbidity limit was 100%.
5 These results represent the sum of 5 Haloacetic Acid compounds. HAA5s are required monitoring under the recently passed Disinfection By-Products regulation.
6 Running Annual Average

Definitions:

Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible, using the best available treatment technology.
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or 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 which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirement that a water system must follow.
Treatment Technique (TT): a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions. The data presented in this report is from the most recent testing done in accordance with regulations.

Key To Table

AL = Action Level
MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level
MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal
NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units
ppm = parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l)
ppb = parts per billion or micrograms per liter (ug/l)
TT = Treatment Technique
n/a = not applicable

How Can You Be Involved?

Meetings of the Pawtucket Water Supply Board begin at 5 P.M. on the second Tuesday of every month and are open to the public. Meetings are held in the Board's conference room on the second floor at the Board's 85 Branch Street headquarters in Pawtucket.

El informe contiene informacion importante sobre la calidad del agua en su comunidad. Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Additional Health Information

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, 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 water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health risk and effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency'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 mineral and 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:

(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 results from urban storm runoff, industrial or domestic waste- water discharges, oil and gas production, mining and 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 result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure the tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than is the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, persons with HIV/AIDS and/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, Environmental Protection Agency, and/or Center for Disease Control. Guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium 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 PWSB'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. Protection efforts are necessary to assure continued water quality. The complete source Water Assessment Report is now available.

Facts and Figures

Total water pumped in 2006.....3,802,833,000 Gallons

Average daily demand.....10,406,140 Gallons

Maximum day demand
August 1, 2006.....18,219,094 Gallons

Minimum day demand
June 10, 2006.....7,199,163 Gallons

Financing of the PWSB

The PWSB operates as an enterprise fund. As such its costs and expenses including debt service are recovered from user charges. The PWSB is required to maintain its books and records in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles as applied to government agencies.

The PWSB utilizes the National Association of Regulated Utility Commissioners system of accounts. This system is audited annually. The PWSB is required to file quarterly and annual reports with the Rhode Island Public Utilities Commission.

The Rhode Island Public Utilities Commission regulates the rates the PWSB charges. Rate increases are granted in the form of gross revenues required to operate the water supply system. The Public Utilities Commission is a three person quasi-judicial body that rules on proposed rate increases after considering relevant positions and testimony relative to the proposed rate increase. The Division of the Public Untilies Commission is represented by the State Attorney General's office as the advocate of the rate payer. From the date the request to increase rates is filed to the granting of an increase takes up to seven months.

The PWSB uses a quarterly billing cycle, so with bills payable in thirty days the PWSB does not receive the full effect of the revenue increase for seven months. If you add in the time from the filing date for the PWSB to realize the full effect of the revenue increase it takes thirteen months.

Those of you who have questions may email through ***www.pwsb.org*** *and/or contact the Chief Engineer at:* ***401-729-5001***