

We at the *Smithfield Water Supply Board* (SWSB) are pleased to present to you this year's *Annual Drinking Quality Water Report*. This report informs you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. *We are pleased to report that your drinking water is safe.*

We have NO wells in the Smithfield Water Supply Board as we purchase ALL of our water from the Providence Water Supply Board. Providence draws its water entirely from surface water sources located in the Scituate watershed. The main source of supply for the Providence system is the Scituate Reservoir; which is the terminal reservoir in a network of six reservoirs. The five other secondary reservoirs are: Regulating Reservoir, Barden Reservoir, Ponaganset Reservoir, Westconnaug Reservoir, and Moswansicut Reservoir. This reservoir system is located in a basin area totaling 92.8 sq. miles of mostly rural, forested lands of which Providence Water controls approximately 28% through outright ownership or through past purchase of development rights.

The RI Department of Health, in cooperation with other state and federal agencies, has assessed the threats to Mohegan'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 LOW RISK of contamination. This does NOT mean that the water cannot become contaminated. Protection efforts are necessary to assure continued water quality. The complete Source Water Assessment Report is available from the Providence Water or the Department of Health at (401) 222-7769.

Providence and Smithfield Water Supply Boards routinely monitor for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2003. The contaminants fall into two categories: *regulated*, where enforceable standards or *MCLs* have been established, and *unregulated*, where only health advisory levels have been set. Some contaminants are tested far less frequently. A table of "Testing Results" identifies the detected constituents in both Providence and Smithfield Water Supply Board's water sources. The most recent results are reported along with the sampling date.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, U.S. EPA prescribes regulations limiting the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which provide the same protection for public health. The sources of drinking water include rivers, lakes, ponds 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 human or animal activity. All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. 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 agriculture, 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, and can also, come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- **Radioactive contaminants**, which can be naturally occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

TEST RESULTS-Providence Water						
<i>Regulated Constituents (constituents with an MCL):</i>						
Microbial Contaminants	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria	N	0.50	% of Positive Monthly Samples	0	Presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity*	N	0.24	NTU	TT	TT+5 NTU<5% samples 0.5 NTU or higher	Soil runoff
Radioactive Contaminants	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Beta/Photon Emitters **	N	10.85	pCi/L	0	50*	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Combined Radium	N	0.58	pCi/L	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Fluoride	N	1.40	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	0.05	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Volatile Organic Contaminants	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	N	0.87	ppm	MRDLG 4	MRDL 4	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	N	16.0	ppb	0	60	By product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (Total Trihalomethanes)	N	Average 47 Range: 24 -74	ppb	0	100	By-product of drinking water chlorination

*0.24 NTU was the highest single turbidity measurement recorded. The average turbidity for 2003 was <0.10 NTU. Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.

**The EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for Beta/Photon Emitters

DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM TESTING RESULTS-Smithfield Water Supply Board						
Inorganic Contaminants	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (2002)	N	0.10	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Definitions & Abbreviations for tables on reverse side:

Non-Detects (ND) - laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Action Level (AL)-concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) -The 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.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The MCLG is 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.

The State of Rhode Island requires testing for other compounds not regulated by the US EPA. The following compound was detected in Providence's water:

Sodium: Sodium was detected at a level of 9.4 mg/L.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected.

As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. 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 the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCL's) are set at very stringent levels. The MCL Goal is set at a level where no health effects would be expected, and the MLC is set as close to that as possible, considering available technology and cost of treatment. A person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day, as recommended by health professionals, at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect. For most people, the health benefits of drinking plenty of water outweigh any possible health risk from these contaminants.

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).

We at the Smithfield Water Supply Board continue to work to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future. Please call if you have questions.

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2003 ***Smithfield Water Supply Board***

There are no regularly scheduled meetings of SWSB, therefore; if you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact B. James Suzman at (401) 233-1034, Monday- Friday from 8 AM-3 PM. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility.

CONSERVE WATER- OUR PRECIOUS RESOURCE !!!

THE SMITHFIELD WATER SUPPLY BOARD ENCOURAGES WATER CONSERVATION. RESIDENTIAL HOUSEHOLD WATER CONSERVATION KITS ARE AVAILABLE AT OUR OFFICE AT NO CHARGE.

"Odd/Even" water use for Outdoor Watering is recommended. If your property address is an Odd number, only use outdoor water on Odd numbered days; if it is an Even number, on Even numbered days. Water before 7:00 AM or after 6:00 PM. Should the need arise such restrictions will be imposed.

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Smithfield Water Supply Board
64 Farnum Pike
Esmond RI 02917