



On Tap

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2021 Annual Water Quality Report

As part of the requirements of the Safe Water Drinking Act the Grafton Water District (District) is pleased to submit its annual water quality report. This report will detail the requirements for reporting set by the Federal Environmental Protection Agency. This report highlights testing that was required in the year 2021 and any contaminants that may have been detected during testing. This report will not show testing results that were undetected.

The District is committed to providing our customers with high quality drinking water that meets or surpasses state and federal standards for quality and safety. To ensure delivery of a quality product, we have in the last twenty-six years made significant changes to our pumping, distribution system and operations.

Where the Districts' Water Comes From

The District obtains its water from four gravel packed ground water wells. These wells are located at the following locations: 100 Worcester St., 2110000-02G; 28 East St. which has two wells, East St. #2A and #3, 2110000-06G, 2110000-04G; Follette St., 211000-05G and 25R Trinity Ave. 2110000-07G.

As part of the distribution system the District maintains over 72.00 miles of water mains, two booster stations, three storage tanks, hydrants, gate valves and services. The water system is maintained and operated by four licensed operators 24 hours a day 365 days a year. The system is also connected to South Grafton, Millbury, Shrewsbury, Upton, Northbridge, Worcester, and the Wilkinsonville Water District. These interconnections provide water to our system in the event of an emergency.

Want to know more about the District's water system? Please call our office at 508-839-2302 during the hours of 8 a.m. and 4 p.m., Monday through Friday, with any questions or concerns. We are located at 44 Millbury Street, Grafton, MA 01519. The Districts' Board of Water Commissioners typically meets monthly as posted. Special meetings will be posted separately.

Information on sources of drinking water, contaminants that may be present in source water, and EPA/FDA regulations

"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".

"In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink. The DEP and EPA prescribe regulations that limit the amount of 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 that must provide the same protection for public health."

Explanation of the vulnerability of some populations to contaminants in drinking water: "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/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (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)."

Water Quality Data

The table below lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the 2021 calendar year. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted the data presented in this table is from testing done January 1 – December 31, 2021. The State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year or have never been detected.

TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS USED BELOW:

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.

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.

Action Level (AL)

The concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Sodium

Sodium-Sensitive individuals, such as those experiencing hypertension, kidney failure or congestive heart failure, who drink water containing sodium should be aware of levels where exposures are being carefully controlled.

Unregulated Contaminants

Unregulated contaminants are substances without MCLs for which EPA requires monitoring. For some of these substances, the Massachusetts Office of Research and Standards (ORSG) has developed state guidelines or secondary MCLs.

ORSG Office of Research and Standards Guideline

This is the concentration of a chemical in drinking water, at or below which, adverse health effects are unlikely to occur after chronic (lifetime) exposure. If exceeded, it serves as an indicator of the potential need for further action.

SMCL Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level

These standards are developed to protect the aesthetic qualities of drinking water and are not health based.

LEAD

Infants and young 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. Flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water to reduce lead content. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline, 800-426-4791.

pci/L - Picocuries per liter: A measure of radioactivity in water.

***ppb**: parts per billion or micrograms per liter

***ppm**: parts per million or milligrams per liter

mtbe: Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether

Contaminants that may be present in water

Microbial Contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

Pesticides and Herbicides, that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.

Inorganic Contaminants, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

Organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic, volatile organic chemicals, that are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.

Radioactive Contaminants, that can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Volatile Organic Compounds, (VOC's) are a group of chemicals that are usually associated with man-made products such as gasoline, heating oil, degreasers, cleaners, solvents and the like. VOC's in a water supply can result from fuel spills, leaking underground tanks, industrial discharges, illegal dumping and run-off from industrial areas or heavily traveled roads. Ingesting water containing VOC's in excess of the MCL may increase the risk of getting certain cancers, liver damage or neurological problems. Health effects vary depending on the specific contaminant, its concentration, and the duration of exposure.

2021 CCR Tables for the Grafton Water District

The water quality information presented in the tables below is from the most recent round of testing done in accordance with the drinking water regulations. The most recent monitoring of finished water for nitrite, volatile organic compounds, and synthetic organic compounds did not detect any regulated contaminants.

Lead and Copper	Date Collected	90th Percentile	Action Level	MCLG	# of sites sampled	# of sites above AL	Exceeds A-? (Y/N)
Lead (ppb)	2019	.007	15	0	33	1	N

Possible sources: Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Copper (ppm)	2019	.564	1.3	1.3	33	0	N
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Possible sources: Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Inorganic Contaminants	Date Collected	Highest Level Detected	Range	MCL	MCLG	Violation Y/N	Possible Sources
Asbestos	7/9/20	0	0	7	7	N	Erosion of natural deposits decay from asbestos pipes
Nitrate (ppm)	4/9/21	1.62	0 - 1.62	10	10	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; erosion of natural deposit
Sulfate	2016	12	0 - 12	250	250	N	Natural sources
Sodium	4/28/21	106	0 - 106	20	20	N	Natural sources, road salt
Barium	5/4/21	.025	0 - .025	2	2	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic	4/29/21	.006	.006	.010	.010	N	Natural sources
Perchlorate (ppb)	7/15/21	N/A	0 - 12	0	0	N	Rocket propellants, fireworks, munitions, flares, blasting agent.

Haloacetic (HAA5s) (ppb)	2021	27.4	20 - 27.4	60	--	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethane (TTHMs) (ppb)	2021	79.5	54.4 - 79.5	80	--	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Radioactive Contaminants	Date Collected	Amount Detected or Range	SMCL	ORSG	Possible Source		
Gross Alpha Activity	2021	0.8 pCi/L	N/A	15 pCi/L	0 pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 & 228	2019	.2 pCi/L	N/A	5 pCi/L	0 pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection Contaminants	Date Collected	Amount Detected or Range	SMCL	ORSG	Possible Source
Chloroform (ppb)	2021	0 - 4.93	--	--	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Bromodichloromethane	2021	0 - 6.24	--	--	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Bromoform	2021	0 - .52	--	--	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chloro Dibromochloromethane	2021	0 - 4.65	--	--	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorate (ppb)	2015	29	--	--	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Bromide	2020	0 - 73.2	--	--	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Bromochloroacetic acid	2020	0 - 3.87	--	--	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Bromodichloroacetic acid	2020	0 - 8.89	--	--	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorodibromoacetic acid	2020	0 - 3.96	--	--	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Dibromoacetic acid	2020	0 - 2.37	--	--	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Dichloroacetic acid	2020	0 - 8.9	--	--	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Trichloroacetic acid	2020	0 - 9.8	--	--	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Monochloroacetic acid	2020	0 - 2.82	--	--	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Substance (units)	Collected	Range of Detects	SMCL	ORSG	Possible Source
1,4-dioxane (ppb)	2021	0 - .23	--	--	Chemical solvent, lab reagent, stabilizer, adhesive, may be found in cosmetics, detergents, and shampoo.
Chromium (ppb)	2015	.3	--	--	Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium-6 (ppb)	2015	.32	--	--	Erosion of natural desposits. By-product of industrial activities
Strontium (ppb)	2015	210	--	--	Erosion of natural deposits
Nickel 2018	2018	.006	--	--	Erosion of natural desposits

Chemical	Secondary MCL	Source To Drinking Water
Iron (ppm)	.442	Naturally occurring, corrosion of cast iron pipes

Chemical	Secondary MCL	Source To Drinking Water
Manganese (ppm)	.191	Erosion of natural deposits

The Grafton Water District tests for VOC's as required by the Department of Environmental Protection. Specifically our Follette Street well is tested quarterly due to the presence of VOC's in the ground water. A raw (pre-treatment) and treated (after-treatment) sample of the water is tested to determine the effectiveness of the new water treatment facility.

The Department of Environmental Protection completed an assessment of Grafton's water sources, under the **Source Water Assessment and Protection Program (SWAP)** and determined that Grafton's threat level was high, based on the presence of at least one high-threat land use in our Zone II area of one of our water supply wells. You can obtain a copy of the SWAP report at the Water District office or on the web at <http://www.mass.gov/eea/docs/dep/water/drinking/swap/cero/2110000.pdf>.

The East Street Wells #2 and #3 are treated to remove iron and manganese that is naturally occurring in the ground water. Although iron and manganese are not necessarily a health issue they do cause significant staining and color problems in plumbing fixtures and the water.

CROSS CONNECTION EDUCATION:

A cross connection is a connection between a drinking water pipe and a polluted source. When the water system has a pressure drop, usually due to a leak in the system, water can sometimes siphon back into the system. An example is when a homeowner fertilizes their lawns with garden hose type attachments. These devices provide an avenue for the pollutant to siphon backwards into the home or the water system. The District recommends that you install a backflow prevention device such as a hose bib vacuum breaker on all outside faucets. They can be obtained at your local plumbing or hardware store and are easy to attach. This is a great way for you to protect your home as well as the water system. For additional information please feel free to call the Water District at 508-839-2302.

PFAS AND PFOA IN THE NEWS:

Recently in the news there has been a lot of talk about PFAS in water systems across the country. Per- and Poly-fluoroalkyls substances (PFAS) are a group of man-made chemicals. These chemicals were used in a variety of products such as: carpets, clothing, non-stick pans, firefighting foam, dental floss and industrial processes to name a few. Some scientific studies have suggested that certain PFAS compounds may affect different systems in the body. They may affect growth, learning, affect the immune system and may increase the risk of cancer. Preliminary studies show that these issues may increase with long term exposure in sensitive populations such as infants, pregnant and nursing mothers. For more information you can go to: <http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/pfas/>. Testing of our other sources will be at the direction of the Department of Environmental Protection.

BILLING AND PAYMENTS:

The GWD issues bills four times a year on the first of January, April, July and October. Bills are due upon receipt. You have several options for making payments.

1. Drop it off at our office at 44 Millbury Street. We accept cash, check or credit cards. We do not accept Visa. We are open 8:00am to 4:00pm, M-F, except for holidays.
2. Mail a check. Please do not mail cash!
3. Issue a check online via your bank's bill payer system. We receive a physical check from your bank.
4. Pay online via UniPay. You can access this link via our website, grafftonwaterdistrict.org.

Note: Please allow for mailing time when issuing payments via the U.S. Postal Service. This includes your bank's bill payer payments.

2021 Water Quality Data Table

Substance (units)	Range of Detects	Average	Level Allowed (MCL)	Goal (MCLG)	Typical Source	Exceeds MCL?
Regulated (MCL has been established)						
PFAS6 (ppt)	0 - 23.2	10.648	20 ppt	No MCLG	Discharges and emissions from industrial and manufacturing sources associated with the production or use of these PFAS, including production of moisture and oil resistant coatings on fabrics and other materials. Additional sources include the use and disposal of products containing these PFAS such as fire-fighting foams.	Yes
Unregulated substances (MCL has not been established)						
Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS) (ppt)	0 - 6.5	5.10	20 ppt	No MCLG	Discharges and emissions from industrial and manufacturing sources associated with the production or use of these PFAS, including production of moisture and oil resistant coatings on fabrics and other materials. Additional sources include the use and disposal of products containing these PFAS such as fire-fighting foams.	No
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) (ppt)	0 - 10	5.78	20 ppt	No MCLG		
Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (PFHxS) (ppt)	0 - 3.8	2.32	20 ppt	No MCLG		
Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA) (ppt)	0 - 9.8	.86	20 ppt	No MCLG		
Perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA) (ppt)	0 - 2.9	1.78	20 ppt	No MCLG		
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS) (ppt)	0 - 3.8	3.19	20 ppt	No MCLG		
Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA) (ppt)	0 - 4.2	2.79	20 ppt	No MCLG		



MassDEP Fact Sheet

Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) in Drinking Water: Questions and Answers for Consumers

1. What are PFAS and how are people exposed to them?

Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances are a group of chemical compounds called PFAS. Two PFAS chemicals, perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS), were extensively produced and are the most studied and regulated of these chemicals. Several other PFAS that are similar to PFOS and PFOA exist. These PFAS are contained in some firefighting foams used to extinguish oil and gas fires. They have also been used in a number of industrial processes and to make carpets, clothing, fabrics for furniture, paper packaging for food and other materials (e.g., cookware) that are resistant to water, grease and stains. Because these chemicals have been used in many consumer products, most people have been exposed to them.

While consumer products and food are the largest source of exposure to these chemicals for most people, drinking water can be an additional source of exposure in communities where these chemicals have contaminated water supplies. Such contamination is typically localized and associated with a specific facility, for example, an airfield at which they were used for firefighting or a facility where these chemicals were produced or used.

2. What is the Massachusetts drinking water standard?

On October 2, 2020, MassDEP published its public drinking water standard or Massachusetts Maximum Contaminant Limit (MMCL) of 20 nanograms per liter (ng/L) or parts per trillion (ppt) – for the sum of the concentrations of six PFAS. The six PFAS are: perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS); perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA); perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (PFHxS); perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA); perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA); and perfluorodecanoic acid (PFDA). MassDEP abbreviates this set of six PFAS as “PFAS6.” This drinking water standard is set to be protective against adverse health effects for all people consuming the water. For information on the PFAS6 drinking water standard see: [310 CMR 22.00: The Massachusetts Drinking Water Regulations](#). For more information about the technical details behind the MMCL, see MassDEP’s technical support document at: [Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances \(PFAS\): An Updated Subgroup Approach to Groundwater and Drinking Water Values](#).

3. What health effects are associated with exposure to PFAS6?

The MassDEP drinking water standard is based on studies of the six PFAS substances in laboratory animals and studies of exposed people. Overall, these studies indicate that exposure to sufficiently elevated levels of the six PFAS compounds may cause developmental effects in fetuses during pregnancy and in breastfed infants. Effects on the thyroid, the liver, kidneys, hormone levels and the immune system have also been reported. Some studies suggest a cancer risk may exist following long-term exposures to elevated levels of some of these compounds.

It is important to note that consuming water with PFAS6 above the drinking water standard does not mean that adverse effects will occur. The degree of risk depends on the level of the chemicals and the duration of exposure. The drinking water standard assumes that individuals drink only contaminated water, which typically overestimates exposure, and that they are also exposed to PFAS6 from sources beyond drinking water, such as food. To enhance safety, several uncertainty factors are additionally applied to account for differences between test animals and humans, and to account for differences between people. Scientists are still working to study and better understand the health risks posed by exposures to PFAS. If your water has been found to have PFAS6 and you have specific health concerns, you may wish to consult with your doctor.

4. How can I find out about contaminants in my drinking water?

If you get your water from a public water system, you should contact them for this information. For a contact list for all public water systems in the Commonwealth you may visit:

<https://www.mass.gov/lists/drinking-water-health-safety#contacts> then under "Contacts" click on "MA Public Water Supplier contacts sorted By Town."

For private well owners see the [Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances \(PFAS\) in Private Well Drinking Water Supplies FAQ](#) for more information.

5. What options should be considered when PFAS6 in drinking water is above MassDEP's drinking water standard?

- ✓ Sensitive subgroups, including pregnant or nursing women, infants and people diagnosed by their health care provider to have a compromised immune system, should consider using bottled water that has been tested for PFAS6, for their drinking water, cooking of foods that absorb water (like pasta) and to make infant formula. Bottled water that has been tested for PFAS6, or formula that does not require adding water, are alternatives.
- ✓ For older children and adults, the MMCL is applicable to a lifetime of consuming the water. For these groups, shorter duration exposures present less risk. However, if you are concerned about your exposure while steps are taken to assess and lower the PFAS6 concentration in your drinking water, use of bottled water that has been tested for PFAS6 will reduce your exposure.
- ✓ Water contaminated with PFAS6 can be treated by some home water treatment systems that are certified to remove PFAS6 by an independent testing group such as NSF, UL, or Water Quality Association. These may include point of entry (POE) systems, which treat all the water entering a home, or point of use (POU) devices, which treat water where it is used, such as at a faucet.
- ✓ In most situations the water can be safely used for washing and rinsing foods and washing dishes.
- ✓ For washing items that might go directly into your mouth, like dentures and pacifiers, only a small amount of water might be swallowed and the risk of experiencing adverse health effects is very low. You can minimize any risk by not using water with PFAS6 greater than the MMCL to wash such items.
- ✓ The water can be safely used by adults and older children for brushing teeth. However, use of bottled water should be considered for young children as they may swallow more water than adults when they brush their teeth. If you are concerned about your exposure, even though the risk is very low, you could use bottled water for these activities.
- ✓ Because PFAS are not well absorbed through the skin, routine showering or bathing are not a significant concern unless PFAS6 levels are very high. Shorter showers or baths, especially for children

who may swallow water while playing in the bath, or for people with severe skin conditions (e.g. significant rashes) would limit any absorption from the water. Based on information from the Connecticut Department of Health, which is the only State to have issued guidance on this issue, water should not be used, long-term, for showering and bathing if the PFAS6 level exceeds 210 ppt.

- ✓ For pets or companion animals, the health effects and levels of concern to mammalian species, like dogs, cats and farm animals, are likely to be similar to those for people. However, because these animals are different sizes, have different lifespans, and drink different amounts of water than people it's not possible to predict what health effects an animal may experience from drinking water long-term with PFAS6 concentrations greater than the MMCL. There is some evidence that birds may be more sensitive to PFAS6. There is little data on PFAS6 effects on other species like turtles, lizards, snakes and fish. As a precaution, if you have elevated levels of PFAS6 in your water, you may wish to consider using alternative water for your pets. If you have concerns, you may also want to consult with your veterinarian.
- ✓ For gardening or farming, certain plants may take up some PFAS6 from irrigation water and soil. Unfortunately, there is not enough scientific data to predict how much will end up in a specific crop. Since people eat a variety of foods, the risk from the occasional consumption of produce grown in soil or irrigated with water contaminated with PFAS6 is likely to be low. Families who grow a large fraction of their produce would experience higher potential exposures and should consider the following steps, which should help reduce PFAS6 exposures from gardening:
 - Maximize use of rainwater or water from another safe source for your garden.
 - Wash your produce in clean water after you harvest it.
 - Enhance your soil with clean compost rich in organic matter, which has been reported to reduce PFAS uptake into plants.
 - Use raised beds with clean soil.
- **NOTE ON BOILING WATER:** Boiling water will not destroy these chemicals and will increase their levels somewhat due to water evaporation.
- **NOTE ON BOTTLED WATER:** Even though bottlers are not required to test for PFAS6, some bottlers have. The best way to know if the bottled water you are drinking or plan to drink has been tested for PFAS6 is to contact the bottler and ask for the latest PFAS testing results. Contact information should be available on the bottle or you may need to search the internet. For more information, see MassDEP's website on PFAS and bottled water at: <https://www.mass.gov/info-details/per-and-polyfluoroalkyl-substances-pfas#bottled-water-and-home-water-filters->.
- **NOTE ON POU and POE TREATMENT DEVICES:** Point of Use (POU) and Point of Entry (POE) treatment devices are not specifically designed to meet Massachusetts' drinking water standard for PFAS6, there are systems that have been designed to meet the USEPA's Health Advisory of 70 ng/L for the sum of PFOS and PFOA. Any treatment device you use should be certified to meet the National Sanitation Foundation (NSF) standard P473 to remove PFOS and PFOA compounds so that the sum of their concentrations is below the USEPA Health Advisory of 70 ng/L. **Please be aware that 70 ng/L is significantly greater than the MassDEP's drinking water standard of 20 ppt for the PFAS6 compounds.** Many of these treatment devices certified to meet NSF standard P473 will likely be able to reduce PFAS6 levels to well below 70 ppt, but there are no federal or state testing requirements for these treatment devices. If you chose to install a treatment device, you should check to see if the manufacturer has independently verifiable PFAS6 monitoring results demonstrating that the device can reduce PFAS6 below 20 ppt. See more detailed information on POU/POE treatment systems in the Private Well Factsheet at <https://www.mass.gov/info->

[details/per-and-polyfluoroalkyl-substances-pfas-in-private-well-drinking-water-supplies-faq](#).

6. Where can I get more information on PFAS?

MassDEP PFAS Information. <https://www.mass.gov/info-details/per-and-polyfluoroalkyl-substances-pfas>

[Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances \(PFAS\) in Private Well Drinking Water Supplies FAQ](#)

Massachusetts Department of Public Health PFAS webpage: <https://www.mass.gov/service-details/per-and-polyfluoroalkyl-substances-pfas-in-drinking-water>

Interstate Technology and Regulatory Council (ITRC) PFAS resources.
<https://www.itrcweb.org/Team/Public?teamID=78>

Association of State Drinking Water Administrators PFAS webpage <https://www.asdwa.org/pfas/>

EPA's Drinking Water Health Advisories for PFOA and PFOS can be found at: <https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/drinking-water-health-advisories-pfoa-and-pfos>

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's Public Health Statement for PFOS and PFOA can be found at: <https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/pfas/index.html>

7. Where can I find more information about Treatment Devices for PFAS?

MassDEP information on drinking water treatment devices: <https://www.mass.gov/service-details/home-water-treatment-devices-point-of-entry-and-point-of-use-drinking-water>

NSF PFAS information: <https://www.nsf.org/knowledge-library/perfluorooctanoic-acid-and-perfluorooctanesulfonic-acid-in-drinking-water>

USEPA information on PFAS and treatment devices: <https://www.epa.gov/sciencematters/reducing-pfas-drinking-water-treatment-technologies>

UL information on PFAS and treatment devices: <https://www.ul.com/offerings/testing-and-certification-water-filtration-products>

The Water Quality Association information on PFAS, including treatment:
<https://www.wqa.org/Portals/0/WQ&A%20sheets/WaterQA%20PFAS.pdf>

For further information on PFAS in drinking water, including possible health effects, you may contact the Massachusetts Department Environmental Protection, Drinking Water Program at program.director-dwp@state.ma.us or 617-292-5770.