



# Important Information for all Consumers Receiving Drinking Water from Our System

## Lynnfield Center Water District (LCWD) has Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) above the Drinking Water Standard

### What Happened?

We are providing this information because **our water system exceeded the PFAS6 drinking water standard for the period of October through December 2021 (Quarter 4, 2021)**. We are currently evaluating options for additional treatment to ensure the safety of our water supply.

### What Does This Mean?

***This is not an emergency.*** If it had been, you would have been notified within 24 hours.

As our customer, you have a right to know what happened, what you should do, and what we have done and are doing to address this situation.

### What is LCWD Doing About PFAS?

LCWD is committed to submitting both short-term and long-term corrective action plans to MassDEP for review and approval.

- ▶ Continue to routinely sample our treated water and our individual source wells for PFAS6.
- ▶ Increase the use of our water sources that have PFAS6 levels below the MCL and reduce the use of Station No. 2.
- ▶ Finalize and implement short-term and investigate long-term treatment and mitigation options to minimize PFAS6 levels.



These will include the following actions, to provide our customers with quality drinking water:

- ▶ Provide regular updates on the levels detected in our water supply through our website, see [www.lcwd.us/pfas-testing-results/](http://www.lcwd.us/pfas-testing-results/) for more details.
- ▶ LCWD has implemented a bottled water rebate program for residents in sensitive subgroups (pregnant or nursing women, infants and people diagnosed by their health care provider to have a compromised immune system). Please visit [www.lcwd.us/pfas/](http://www.lcwd.us/pfas/) for more information.



## What PFAS Levels Have Been Detected in Your Drinking Water?

On October 2, 2020, the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (MassDEP) promulgated a drinking water regulation and maximum contaminant level (MCL) of 20 nanograms per liter (ng/L) for the sum of six per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (called PFAS6). An MCL is the maximum permissible level of a contaminant in water which is delivered to any user of a public water system.

A nanogram per liter (abbreviated as “ng/L”) is equivalent to a part per trillion (abbreviated as “ppt”). Compliance with the MCL is based on the quarterly average of monthly samples. Quarterly averages are calculated by adding the three-monthly sample results from within the quarter and dividing by three.

The table below summarizes our latest results.

PFAS6 Results for LCWD Station 1 and Station 2					
Sample Location	Quarterly Compliance Period	Sampling Dates	PFAS6 Result (ppt)*	Quarterly Average (ppt)*	PFAS6 MCL (ppt)
Station 1 (Phillips Wellfield)	Quarter 4 2021	October 7	31.9	32 (single sample)	20
		November 29	Offline since October 27		
		December 20	Offline since October 27		
Station 2 (Main Street Well)	Quarter 4 2021	October 7	26.6	22	20
		November 29	22.8		
		December 20	17.3		

\* For reference, a “part per trillion” or “ppt” is a microscopic measurement for substances in the water and is equivalent to a single drop of water in the combined water volume of 20 Olympic-sized swimming pools.

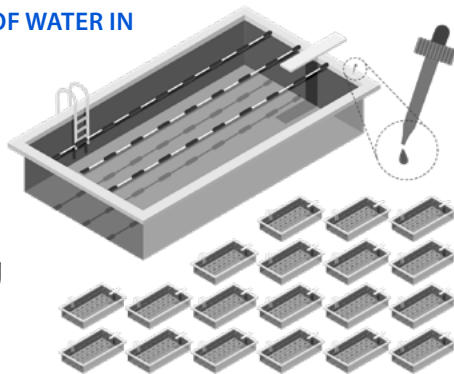
### 1 part per trillion (ppt)

IS EQUIVALENT TO

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# 20

Olympic-sized swimming pools



The locations where elevated levels PFAS6 were reported are 2 of 4 entrance points (or sources) that supplies drinking water to our system. PFAS6 levels were reported below the 20 ppt MCL at these other locations. Station 1 had a single reported result in October before being taken offline on October 27, 2021 upon receiving the results and has remained offline. For Station 2, the average of the three months of October, November and December is 22 ppt, which is above the MassDEP drinking water Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) of 20 ppt. To comply with the drinking water regulations, we must provide you with this public notice. In September 2021, LCWD began monitoring the treated water for PFAS under the MassDEP regulation.

*Some people who drink water containing PFAS6 in excess of the MCL may experience certain adverse effects. These could include effects on the liver, blood, immune system, thyroid, and fetal development. These PFAS may also elevate the risk of certain cancers.*



## What is PFAS6?

PFAS6 includes perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA), perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS), perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA), perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS), perfluorodecanoic acid (PFDA) and perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA). PFAS are human-made chemicals that have been used in the manufacturing of certain fire-fighting foams, moisture and stain resistant products, and other industrial processes. Many PFAS compounds were used in common consumer products such as stain repellents, nonstick cookware, waterproof clothing, water-resistant food wrappers and containers, and many others.

## What Should I Do?

*Consumers in a sensitive subgroup* (pregnant or nursing women, infants, and people diagnosed by their health care provider to have a compromised immune system):

- ▶ Are advised not to consume, drink, or cook with water when the level of PFAS6 is above 20 ppt.
- ▶ Are advised to use bottled water for drinking and cooking of foods that absorb water (like pasta).
- ▶ For infant formula, use bottled water or use formula that does not require adding water.
- ▶ Bottled water should only be used if it has been tested. The Massachusetts Department of Public Health requires companies licensed to sell or distribute bottled water or carbonated non-alcoholic beverages to test for PFAS. See [www.mass.gov/info-details/water-quality-standards-for-bottled-water-in-massachusetts#list-of-bottlers-](http://www.mass.gov/info-details/water-quality-standards-for-bottled-water-in-massachusetts#list-of-bottlers-)

*For all other consumers not in a sensitive subgroup:*

- ▶ If you are not in a sensitive subgroup, you may continue to consume the water because the 20 ppt value is applicable to a lifetime consuming the water and shorter duration exposures present less risk.
- ▶ If you have specific health concerns regarding your past exposure, you should see the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) link [www.atsdr.cdc.gov/pfas/index](http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/pfas/index) and consult a health professional, such as your doctor.

## Steps you can take to reduce your intake:

Consider taking the following steps while actions are being implemented to address this issue:

- ▶ For older children and adults (not in a sensitive subgroup), the 20 ppt value 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 being taken to assess and lower the PFAS6 concentration in the drinking water, use of bottled water will reduce your exposure.
- ▶ Home water treatment systems that are certified to remove PFAS by an independent testing group such as NSF, UL, or the Water Quality Association may be effective in treating the water. These may include point of entry systems, which treat all the water entering a home, or point of use devices, which treat water where it is used, such as at a faucet. For information on selecting home treatment devices that are effective in treating the water for PFAS6 see weblinks listed in this document.
- ▶ In most situations, the water can be safely used for washing foods, brushing teeth, bathing, and showering.

**Please note:** Boiling the water will not destroy PFAS6 and will somewhat increase its level due to evaporation of some of the water.

## What are PFAS and How are People Exposed to Them?

PFAS are fluorinated organic chemicals. Two PFAS compounds, PFOA and PFOS have been the most extensively produced and studied of these compounds. Many PFAS compounds were used in common consumer products such as stain repellents, nonstick cookware, waterproof clothing, water-resistant food wrappers and containers, and many others. PFAS are contained in firefighting foams, which have been used in training exercises and to extinguish oil and gas fires at a variety of locations including airfields and military installations.

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**PFAS are also used in several industrial processes and used to manufacture consumer products that are resistant to water, grease, or stains.**

Most uses of PFAS compounds were phased out 10 to 15 years ago and replaced with other compounds that are thought to pose fewer health risks. However, because PFAS were 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 where they were used for firefighting or a facility where PFAS were produced or used.

▶ For links to more information go to the page titled **Where Can You Get More Information?**

## What are the Health Advisory and Regulatory Levels for PFAS?

In 2016, the EPA published a lifetime Health Advisory (HA) of 70 parts per trillion (ppt) for the combination of two PFAS compounds – PFOS and PFOA – in drinking water. In 2021, EPA has taken action to collect new data needed to improve understanding of PFAS and to begin to develop a national primary drinking water regulation for PFAS.

In December 2019, MassDEP amended the Massachusetts hazardous waste cleanup regulations (the Massachusetts Contingency Plan or “MCP”) to add Reportable Concentrations and cleanup standards for soil and groundwater to address sites contaminated with PFAS. The new standard for groundwater that is used (or could be used) for drinking water is 20 ppt for 6 PFAS compounds, which is consistent with the new drinking water regulatory limit described below.

In October 2020, MassDEP finalized a drinking water standard for public water systems, known as a Maximum Contaminant Level, for PFAS6. A Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL means the maximum permissible level of a contaminant in water which is delivered to any user of a public water system. Information on this effort, including information on stakeholder meetings, can be found at [www.mass.gov/lists/development-of-a-pfas-drinking-water-standard-mcl](http://www.mass.gov/lists/development-of-a-pfas-drinking-water-standard-mcl). The MCL is 20 ppt individually or for the sum of the concentrations of six specific PFAS compounds (PFOS, PFOA, PFNA, PFHxS, PFHpA, and PFDA) in drinking water. Some people who drink water containing PFAS in excess of the MCL may experience certain adverse effects. These could include effects on the liver, blood, immune system, thyroid, and fetal development. These PFAS may also elevate the risk of certain cancers. MassDEP and the CDC both note more research is needed and ongoing, and it is important to remember consuming water with PFAS6 does not mean adverse effects will occur.

## Where Can You Get More Information?

For more information on Lynnfield Center Water District's water and the steps we are taking, please contact LCWD Offices, 83 Phillips Road, Lynnfield MA 01940 781-334-3901, or [email: LCWD@lcwd.us](mailto:LCWD@lcwd.us).

Learn more about PFAS from the following sources:

- ▶ **MassDEP Factsheet – PFAS in Drinking Water: Questions and Answers for Consumers:**  
[www.mass.gov/doc/massdep-fact-sheet-pfas-in-drinking-water-questions-and-answers-for-consumers/download](http://www.mass.gov/doc/massdep-fact-sheet-pfas-in-drinking-water-questions-and-answers-for-consumers/download)
- ▶ **USEPA's Drinking Water Health Advisories** can be found at:  
[www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/drinking-water-health-advisories-pfoa-and-pfos](http://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/drinking-water-health-advisories-pfoa-and-pfos)
- ▶ **The Centers for Disease Control (CDC) and Prevention's Public Health Statement** can be found at:  
[www.atsdr.cdc.gov/pfas/index.html](http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/pfas/index.html)
- ▶ **Massachusetts Department of Public Health information about PFAS in Drinking Water:**  
[www.mass.gov/service-details/per-and-polyfluoroalkyl-substances-pfas-in-drinking-water](http://www.mass.gov/service-details/per-and-polyfluoroalkyl-substances-pfas-in-drinking-water)
- ▶ For additional information on possible health effects, you may [contact the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection](#), Office of Research and Standards, at 617-556-1165.

*Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.*



### Lynnfield Center Water District Offices

83 Phillips Road  
Lynnfield, MA 01940



781-334-3901



LCWD@lcwd.us

This notice is being sent to you by:

**PWS Name:** Lynnfield Center Water District

**PWS ID#:** 3164000

**Date:** February 2022

*This notice provides important information regarding your drinking water. Please translate it, speak with someone who understands it, or ask the LCWD for a translation.*