Contaminants that may be present in sources water before we treat it include:
resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.
minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances
surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring
EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).
about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the
does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information
at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants
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 effects can be obtained by calling the
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 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 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) included 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 sources 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 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
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 regulation
which limits the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public
water systems. We treat our water according to EPA's regulations. 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 10 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 2018 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,
2018. 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. Some of the data, though representative
of the water quality, is more than one year old. The bottom line is that the water
that is provided to you is safe.

### 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.

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

**Parts per Million (ppm) or milligrams per liter (mg/l):** a measure of the concentration of a contaminant in water.

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

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

**Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU):** a measure of the purity of water.

**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.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source Name</th>
<th>Source Water Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No other sources to display.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Buyer Name</th>
<th>Seller Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SMITHFIELD WATER SUPPLY BOARD</td>
<td>PROVIDENCE-CITY OF</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than
the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as those 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.
Testing Results for: SMITHFIELD WATER SUPPLY BOARD

Microbiological Result

No Detected Results were Found in the Calendar Year of 2018

Disinfection Byproducts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Monitoring Period</th>
<th>Highest RAA</th>
<th>Range (low/high)</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>Typical Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5) 2018</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>11 - 24</td>
<td>ppb</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Byproduct of drinking water disinfection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TTHM 2018</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>52.3 - 65</td>
<td>ppb</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Byproduct of drinking water disinfection</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Disinfecion Byproducts Monitoring Period

If present, elevated levels of 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. Your water system is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

During the 2018 calendar year, we had the below noted violation(s) of drinking water regulations.

Federal Compliance Period | Analyte | Comments
--- | --- | ---
1/1/2018 | LEAD & COPPER RULE | Failed to meet content, delivery, and/or reporting requirements for lead consumer notification
1/1/2018 - 3/31/2018 | TTHM | Locational running annual average was greater than MCL
4/1/2018 - 6/30/2018 | TTHM | Locational running annual average was greater than MCL
4/11/2018 - 4/19/2018 | REVISED TOTAL COLIFORM RULE (RTCR) | Failed to provide coliform sample results to the state or provide notification that a monitoring violation occurred

RE: 1/1/18 (Lead & Copper Rule for 2017 testing) - We issued consumer notification of lead monitoring results on 10/17/17. They should have been mailed out by 10/13/17.

RE: 1/1/18 and 4/1/18 (TTHM) - Smithfield Water Supply is constantly monitoring water quality within our system. Additionally, we have secured the services of a consulting engineer to submit a plan to RIDOH for continuous improvement. Specifically, we will install water mixers inside our 3 water tanks to improve water circulation throughout the system. Our engineer is evaluating our hydraulic flow throughout our system and devising a hydrant flushing plan to continuously improve our water quality.

RE: 4/11/18 (Revised total Coliform Rule (RTCR)) - Smithfield Water Supply Board has put additional monitoring procedures in place with our laboratory to ensure that all required tests are submitted on time, with all attachments.

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.

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 2018 calendar year from the water systems that we purchase drinking water from.

Lead and Copper Monitoring

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Monitoring Period</th>
<th>90th Percentile</th>
<th>Range (low/high)</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>AL</th>
<th>Sites Over AL</th>
<th>Typical Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>COPPER, FREE</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>0.0144</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Corrosion of household plumbing systems</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEAD</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Corrosion of household plumbing systems</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 2018 calendar year from the water systems that we purchase drinking water from.

Federal Compliance Period | Analyte | Comments
--- | --- | ---
1/1/2018 | LEAD & COPPER RULE | Failed to meet content, delivery, and/or reporting requirements for lead consumer notification
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### Regulated Contaminants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Collection Date</th>
<th>Water System</th>
<th>Highest Value</th>
<th>Range (low/high)</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>Typical Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2/6/2018</td>
<td>PROVIDENCE-CITY OF</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>0.01 ppm</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2/6/2018</td>
<td>PROVIDENCE-CITY OF</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1 ppb</td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Discharge from rubber and chemical factories</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2/6/2018</td>
<td>PROVIDENCE-CITY OF</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>0.25 ppm</td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3/8/2017</td>
<td>PROVIDENCE-CITY OF</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.4 - 0.5 NTU</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td></td>
<td>Soil runoff</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Secondary Contaminants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Collection Date</th>
<th>Water System</th>
<th>Highest Value</th>
<th>Range (low/high)</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>SMCL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10/10/2018</td>
<td>PROVIDENCE-CITY OF</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>4.8 - 5.8 NTU</td>
<td>MG/L</td>
<td>1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3/22/2018</td>
<td>PROVIDENCE-CITY OF</td>
<td>16.7</td>
<td>16.7</td>
<td>MG/L</td>
<td>1000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

During the 2018 calendar year, the water systems that we purchase water from had the below noted violation(s) of drinking water regulations.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Water System</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Analyte</th>
<th>Compliance Period</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PROVIDENCE-CITY OF</td>
<td>Locational running annual average was greater than MCL</td>
<td>MCL</td>
<td>TTHM</td>
<td>7/1/2018 - 9/30/2018</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>