2025 Water Quality Report

www.cvrwd.com 508-892-9616

The Cherry Valley and Rochdale Water District

Leicester, MA

MassDEP

PWS ID # 2151001

Serving Cherry Valley, Rochdale and North Oxford with quality drinking water since 1910

This report is a snapshot of the drinking water quality we provided last year. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to state and federal standards. The Cherry Valley and Rochdale Water District (CVRWD) is committed to providing you with this information because informed customers are our best allies. This report contains important information about your drinking water. If you are a property owner who rents or leases your property, please forward a copy of this important report to your tenants or inform them that copies are available at the District's office or on the website, www.cvrwd.com.

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WATER SYSTEM UPDATE:

Hydrant Flushing

The Water District conducts fire hydrant flushing within the distribution system in accordance with recommendations from MassDEP to perform system flushing twice per year. The purpose of hydrant flushing is to remove debris that accumulates inside water mains and to improve overall water quality. The District utilizes a hydrant-flushing program known as Unidirectional Flushing (UDF). This method involves isolating sections of the distribution system to increase pressure and flow velocity, effectively scouring and removing debris buildup from the water mains. UDF enhances water quality, maintains chlorine residuals throughout the distribution system, and verifies the proper operation of hydrants and valves.

In 2025, flushing was completed in the spring. Due to drought conditions, the fall flushing program was modified.

Leak Detection & Repairs

Because the District purchases water from the City of Worcester and pays for every drop measured by the interconnection's master meter, staff has increased the frequency of leak detection efforts. District staff conducts monthly hydrant-to-hydrant surveys to identify and prevent wasteful and costly system leaks.

Over the past year, this program has enabled staff to locate and repair numerous leaks in a timely manner, minimizing the impact on ratepayers.

In addition to in-house monthly leak detection, MassDEP requires the District to complete a system-wide leak survey every three to five years. The District contracted JMR Water Services to perform this survey. Two small leaks were identified and promptly repaired by CVRWD staff.

Kettle Brook Leak

On the morning of January 18, 2025, staff was notified by Leicester Police that a vehicle had left the roadway on Old Main Street and struck an exposed 8-inch water main over Kettle Brook. Staff responded immediately to isolate the affected area and mobilize subcontractors to begin repairs.

Upon arrival, contractors determined that a valve needed to be installed to isolate the brook crossing and restore water service to customers. While the valve installation was underway, trees were cleared from the brook bank to allow excavation crews safe access to the damaged water main.

Water service was maintained to all customers through back feeding from the Rochdale Standpipe. Due to the extent of the damage, repairs took approximately 28 hours to complete, after which the water main was returned to normal operation.

The District worked with the motor vehicle's insurance company, and all costs associated with the damage were successfully recovered.

Grants

To help offset costs and support system improvements, the District actively seeks grant funding opportunities. This year, the District was successful in securing two grants.

The first grant, in the amount of $130,000, was awarded through the One-Stop Program and Massachusetts Rural Development. This funding supports the design of water main upgrades on Stafford Street in Rochdale, as well as a cross-country water main connecting Route 56 to the Rochdale Standpipe. This was a fully funded grant, requiring no financial match from the District.

The purpose of this project is to improve water transmission throughout the Rochdale service area by increasing pipe sizes from existing 8- and 10-inch cast iron mains to a new 12-inch ductile iron water main. The design was completed in the summer of 2025, and the project is now shovel-ready pending construction funding.

In a subsequent round of One-Stop funding, the District secured an additional $450,000 grant to offset the cost of replacing the water transmission main over Kettle Brook on Old Main Street. This grant is supplemented by $350,000 in ratepayer-approved funds to complete the project. The replacement will relocate the water main from its current exposed position over the brook to a protected location beneath it. The project is currently pending MassDOT permit approval and is anticipated to begin in the summer of 2026.

Annual Financial Audit

Goulet, Salvidio & Associates, P.C. conducted the District's annual financial audit for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2025. The audit concluded that the District continues to demonstrate strong financial accountability.

For your convenience, the 2025 audited financial statements—including the Statement of Net Assets, Revenues, Expenses, Changes in Net Assets, and Cash Flows—are published in the 116th Annual Report.

Opportunities for Public Participation

The Board of Commissioners welcomes questions and concerns regarding water quality and system operations. Subscribers are encouraged to attend Board meetings, either in person or virtually.

Board meetings are typically held on the first Tuesday of each month but may be scheduled at other times as needed. Please refer to official postings at Leicester Town Hall for information on upcoming meetings, in accordance with the Open Meeting Law.

YOUR DRINKING WATER SOURCE

Your water supply comes from two sources, including treated finished water from the City of Worcester and treated water from the Grindstone Well located at the District office. With the current infrastructure layout, the system is designed to supply the Cherry Valley portion with 100% water supplied by the City of Worcester. The Rochdale and North Oxford portions of the system see a mix of both City of Worcester water in addition to the water produced by Grindstone Well.

Protecting our water sources, while important, is not enough to assure that your tap water is safe to drink. All drinking water, including bottled water, begins as rainfall or snowmelt. As this water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Although some of these substances and contaminants will be removed or reduced by natural processes upon reaching a water supply, additional contaminants might directly enter the open waters of the supply.

The **first barrier** of protection for any water supply system is to have clean sources of water. To protect a surface water supply one must control the land within the watershed surrounding the supply. Worcester has maintained very strict control over the land it holds for water supply protection. However, not all of the land in Worcester's watershed is owned or controlled by the City. On some of those privately owned lands activities occur that could pose a threat to water quality in the reservoirs. The potentially threatening land uses include: dairy farms, livestock operations, manure spreading or storage, pesticide storage and use, railroad tracks, aquatic wildlife, landfills and dumps, power line rights of way, stormwater discharges, highways and roadways. Overall, Worcester's water supplies are considered highly susceptible to contamination.

Water treatment is necessary as the **second barrier** of protection. Treatment will reduce the levels of contaminants to a safe range and can effectively eliminate some substances but will not remove all traces of all possible contaminants. **Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contamination. 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 (1-800-426-4791).**

More information on watershed protection issues is available in the Source Water Assessment & Protection (SWAP) report prepared by DEP in 2002 and available from Worcester DPW&P Water Operations by calling 508-929-1300, or on page 1483 of "Central Region: Source Water Assessment & Protection (SWAP) Program Reports" at www.mass.gov/dep

Worcester Water

Your Supply

Worcester obtains its drinking water from 10 surface water sources, or reservoirs, located outside of the City. The watershed for these reservoirs covers 40 square miles. These reservoirs, totaling a combined storage capacity of 7,379.9 Million Gallons (MG) are:

Lynde Brook Reservoir (Leicester)	71.4 MG		
Kettle Brook Reservoir No.1 (Leicester)	19.3 MG	Holden Res. No. 2 (Holden)	257.4 MG
Kettle Brook Reservoir No.2 (Leicester)	127.3 MG	Holden Res. No. 1 (Holden)	729.3 MG
Kettle Brook Reservoir No.3 (Leicester/ Paxton)	152.3 MG	Kendall Res. (Holden)	792.2 MG
Kettle Brook Reservoir No.4 (Paxton)	513.7 MG	Pine Hill Res. (Paxton, Holden, Rutland)	2,971.0 MG

In addition to these 10 active reservoirs, other sources of water supply remain inactive but could be used in case of an emergency. These additional supplies include two wells and two reservoirs: the Coal Mine Brook Well on Lake Ave North in Worcester and the Shrewsbury Well off Holden Street in Shrewsbury, the Wachusett Reservoir and the Quabbin Aqueduct.

YOUR DRINKING WATER SOURCE (GRINDSTONE WELL)

Where Does My Drinking Water Come From?

Your water is supplied by one surface water source and one groundwater source.

SOURCE NAME	*MASSDEP SOURCE ID#*	*SOURCE TYPE*	*LOCATION OF SOURCE*
Grindstpne Well	*2151001-01G*	*Ground Water*	*148 Henshaw St. Leicester Ma.*

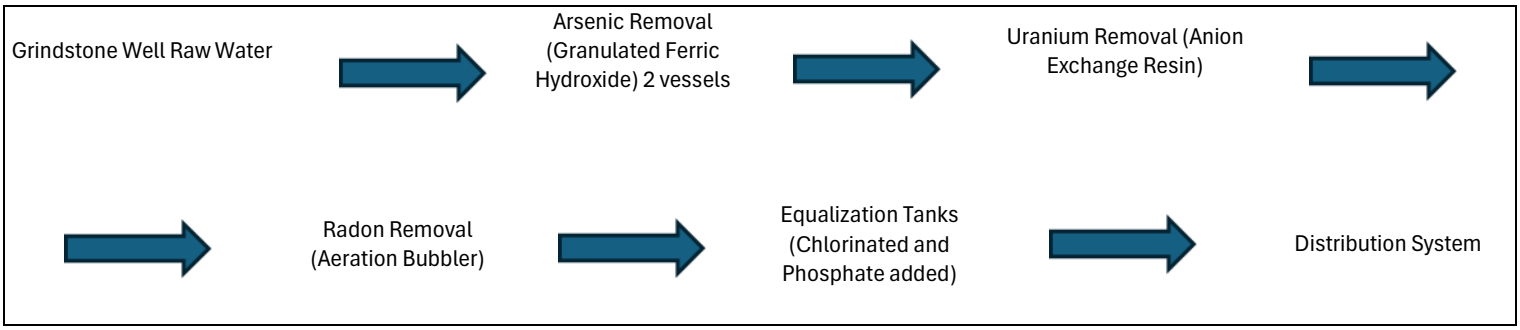
Is My Water Treated?

Our water system makes every effort to provide you with safe and pure drinking water. To improve the quality of the water delivered to you, we treat it to remove several contaminants.

We add a disinfectant to protect you against microbial contaminants.
We chemically treat the water to reduce lead and copper concentrations.
We aerate the water to reduce radon concentrations.
We filter the water to remove uranium and other naturally occurring radionuclides.
We filter the water to remove arsenic.

How Are These Sources Protected? MassDEP has prepared a Source Water Assessment and Protection (SWAP) report for the water supply sources serving this water system. The SWAP Report assesses the susceptibility of public water supplies.

How Grindstone Well water is treated



Grindstone Arsenic Removal Media Vessels

Grindstone Equalization Tanks (prior being pumped into system)

SUBSTANCES FOUND IN TAP WATER

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. 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 stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, and farming.

SUBSTANCES FOUND IN TAP WATER (Cont.)

Pesticides and herbicides - which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater 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 stormwater runoff and septic systems.

Radioactive contaminants - which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, MassDEP and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribe regulations that limit the number of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and Massachusetts Department of Public Health (DPH) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health. 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 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 at 800-426-4791.

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 some 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 lowering the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.

IMPORTANT DEFINITIONS

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.

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 Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) -- The highest level of a disinfectant (chlorine, chloramines, chlorine dioxide) allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) -- The level of a drinking water disinfectant (chlorine, chloramines, chlorine dioxide) below which there is no known of expected risk to health.

MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Treatment Technique (TT) – A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

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

Unregulated Contaminants: Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining their occurrence in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted.

90th Percentile – Out of every 10 homes sampled, 9 were at or below this level.

ppm = parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l)

NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units

ppb = parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/l)

ppt = parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

pCi/l = picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

ND – Not detected; the contaminant value measured was not above the detection level of the test method.

Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL) – These standards are developed to protect the aesthetic qualities of drinking water and are not health based.

Massachusetts Office of Research and Standards Guideline (ORSG) – 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.

Level 1 Assessment: A Level 1 Assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system

CVRWD WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS

The water quality information presented in the tables is from the most recent round of testing done in accordance with the regulations. All data shown was collected during the last calendar year unless otherwise noted in the tables.

Microbiological Contaminants: Bacteria in the Total Coliform group are naturally present in the environment and are not necessarily harmful. We test for this group of bacteria because their presence indicate that conditions are right for the presence of more harmful microorganisms. Throughout the course of 2025, the District collected 156 samples for Microbiological Contaminants. The District did not have any positive samples for Total Coliform throughout the entire year of 2025.

LEAD AND COPPER

	Date(s) Collected	90TH percentile	Action Level (AL)	MCLG	# of sites sampled	# of sites above Action Level	Exceeds Action Level (Y/N)	Possible Source of Contamination
Lead (ppb)	June 1 – Sept 30	0.0015	15	0	41	0	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Copper (ppm)	June 1 - Sept 30	0.205	1.3	1.3	41	0	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems

* 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 home plumbing. The CVRWD is responsible for providing high-quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing and plumbing components. When your water is unused for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by running 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 www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

DISINFECTANTS AND DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS

Regulated Contaminant	Date(s) Collected	Highest Running Annual Average	Range	MCL	MCLG	Violation (Y/N)	Possible Source(s) of Contamination
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (ppb)	Quarterly	50.0	35.0 - 59.5	80	-----	N	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	Quarterly	4.3*	0 – 8.61	60	-----	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Free Chlorine (ppm)	Monthly	0.65*	0.02- 0.67	4	4	N	Water additive used to control microbes

** Highest running annual average (RAA) is the highest average of four consecutive quarters. This value is used to determine

CVRWD WATER QUALITY RESULTS (Cont.)

RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS							
REGULATED CONTAMINANT	DATE COLLECTED	HIGHEST RESULT OR RUNNNING ANNUAL AVERAGE	RANGE	MCL	MCLG	VIOLATION	Possible Source(s) of Contamination
URANIUM (ug/L)	2025	6.69	<0.01	30		N	Erosion of Natural Deposits
RADON- 222 (pCi/L)	2025	6,967	143-20,603			N	

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS							
REGULATED CONTAMINANT	DATE COLLECTED	HIGHEST RESULT OR RUNNNING ANNUAL AVERAGE	RANGE	MCL	MCLG	VIOLATION	POSSIBLE SOURCE(S) OF CONTAMINATION
ARSENIC	2025	0.0044	0.0 - 0.0044	0.01		N	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards or electronics production wastes

** Radon testing is optional, unless specifically required by DEP. The MA guideline for Radon is 10,000 pCi/L. The EPA has proposed a Radon MCL of 300-4,000pCu/L

Regulated Contaminant	Highest Result or Running Annual Average (ppm)	Range	MCL	MCLG	Violation (Y/N)	Possible Source(s) of Contamination
Per and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances– PFAS6 (PPT)	0	n/a	20	0	N	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.

Per and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS 6): 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. **Recently regulated by the EPA, Cherry Valley & Rochdale Water District tested for these substances and has not exceeded the MCL.**

Other Analysis (CVRWD)

The compounds in this table are general measures of water chemistry. There are no established limits for these compounds since they are not recognized as having significant health effects at levels found in drinking water. These compounds are sometimes referred to as secondary contaminants. At certain levels some of these may discolor the water or create a bad taste. Some of these compounds are tested directly in the Districts Treatment facility and at sampling locations throughout the Distribution System, others are tested annually and analyzed by a state approved lab.

SUBSTANCE	AVERAGE	RANGE DETECTED	TYPICAL SOURCE
Alkalinity	11.5 ppm	11.5 - 54.5 ppm	Naturally occurring. Buffering capacity of water.
Aluminum	0.0382 ppm	tested annually	Natural sources and water treatment processes.
Calcium	8.89 ppm	tested annually	Natural Sources and water treatment processes.
Chloride	44.6 ppm	tested annually	Natural and manmade sources..
Hardness	27.2 ppm	tested annually	Naturally occurring. An indirect measure of Calcium and
Iron	Non Detected	tested annually	Natural sources and old water mains.
Orthophosphate	1.45 ppm	0.2-4.3 ppm	Added to water during treatment as corrosion inhibitor.
pH	7.20units	6.1-9.0 units	Measure of the acidity or basicity of water.
Sulfate	6.81ppm	tested annually	Natural sources and water treatment processes.
Temperature	58 ◦Fahrenheit	41-73 ◦Fahrenheit	Natural processes.
Total Dissolved Solids	115 ppm	tested annually	Natural sources.
Zinc	Non Detected	tested annually	Natural sources and some galvanized plumbing material.
Magnesium	1.22 ppm	tested annually	
Manganese	0.00968 ppm	tested annually	
Potassium	2.23 ppm	tested annually	

Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule (UCMR 5):

Federal law required the CVRWD to collect samples under the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 5. The EPA uses data from this monitoring to determine whether additional contaminants should be regulated in the future. Samples were collected from the source water and entry point to the distribution system after treatment. Samples are to be collected in four consecutive quarters and started in quarter 1 of 2024. Results are posted below. Full UCMR results can be obtained by contacting CVRWD at 5008-892-9616. CVRWD is conducting additional sampling at the recommendation of MassDEP.

Sample Point Name	UCMR5 Sampling Date	Contaminant	Detection (ug/L)
FINISHED: GRINDSTONE WTP	3/4/2024	Lithium	10.9
FINISHED: GRINDSTONE WTP	9/9/2024	Lithium	11.1
FINISHED: GRINDSTONE WTP	12/3/2024	Lithium	11.0
109 Sargent St. Apricot St Interconnection	9/9/2024	PFHxA	.0043
109 Sargent St. Apricot St Interconnection	12/3/2024	PFHxA	.0056
109 Sargent St. Apricot St Interconnection	9/9/2024	PFPeA	.0056
109 Sargent St. Apricot St Interconnection	12/3/2024	PFPeA	.0068

In calendar year 2024, PFAS and lithium were detected during one or more sampling events, which was required as part of the Fifth Unregulated Monitoring Rule (UCMR5). UCMR detections must be reported in the Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) as a public health protection measure. Since our 2024 CCR didn't include these detections, MassDEP issued a violation for failure to comply with this requirement, reported the violation to USEPA and required us to include the detections in this CCR.
Unregulated contaminants are those for which there are no established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist regulatory agencies in determining their occurrence in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted.

CITY OF WORCESTER WATER QUALITY RESULTS

Substance (Contaminant)	Maximum Level Detected	Range Detected	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source Of Contaminant	Violation
Inorganic Contaminants (IOCs)						
Barium	0.01 ppm	n/a	2 ppm	2 ppm	Erosion of natural deposits	No
Fluoride	0.100 ppm	n/a	4 ppm	4 ppm	Erosion of natural deposits	No
Nitrate Nitrogen	0.291 ppm	n/a	10 ppm	10 ppm	Erosion of natural deposits, fertilizer, wastewater	No
Sodium	18 ppm	n/a	Unregulated [1] ORSG: 20 ppm	Unregulated [1]	Naturally present in the environment; road salt	No
Per and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS)						
PFAS 6	3.3 ppt	n/a	20 ppt	none	Discharges and emissions from industrial and manufacturing sources in association with the production or use of these PFAS.	No
Perflourohexanoic acid (PFHxA)	4.0	n/a	Unregulated [1]	none		No
Volatile Organic Contaminants (VOCs)						
None detected other than disinfection byproducts (See pg. 4)						
Synthetic Organic Contaminants (SOCs)						
None detected in the samples collected						
Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule (UCMR 5)						
Unregulated Contaminant	Date Collected	Detect Range	Average Detected	MRL	Source	Violation
Perfluoropentanoic Acid	2023	0.0014-0.0032 ppb	0.0023 ppb	0.0030[1]	Manmade chemical; used in products to make them stain, grease, heat, and water resistant	No

Other Analysis

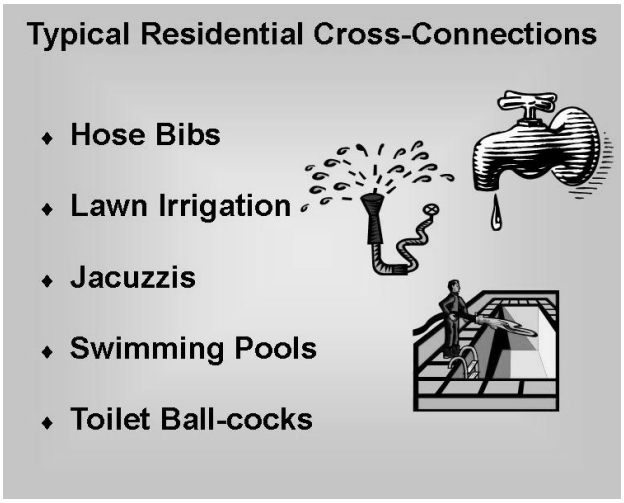
The compounds in this table are general measures of water chemistry. **There are no established limits** for these compounds since they are not recognized as having significant health effects at levels found in drinking water. These compounds are sometimes referred to as "secondary contaminants," which signifies that are certain levels some of these may discolor the water or create undesirable taste. Many of these measurements are collected as another way of tracking the effectiveness of Worcester's treatment processes.

SUBSTANCE	AVERAGE	RANGE DETECTED	TYPICAL SOURCE
Alkalinity	13.1 ppm	8.3-18.4 ppm	Naturally occurring. Buffering capacity of water.
Aluminum	0.049 ppm	0.029-2.05 ppm	Natural sources and water treatment processes.
Calcium	10.0 ppm	7.71-19.5 ppm	Natural Sources and water treatment processes.
Chloride	35.29 ppm	24.7-44.30 ppm	Natural and manmade sources.
Conductivity	170 umhos/cm	132-211 umhos/cm	An indirect measure of dissolved solids.
Hardness	29.8 ppm	21.9-55.2 ppm	Naturally occurring. An indirect measure of Calcium and Magnesium.
Iron	0.089 ppm	0.007-.707 ppm	Natural sources and old water mains.
Orthophosphate	0.555 ppm	0.297-0.815 ppm	Added to water during treatment as corrosion inhibitor.
pH	7.44 units	6.990-8.590 units	Measure of the acidity or basicity of water.
Sulfate	11.4 ppm	8.2-20.2 ppm	Natural sources and water treatment processes.
Temperature	13.64° C	1.00°C– 26.1°C	Natural processes.
Total Organic Carbon	2.7 ppm	2.09-4.37 ppm	Natural sources.
Total Phosphate	0.907 ppm	0.69-1.2 ppm	Added to water during treatment as corrosion inhibitor.
Zinc	0.005 ppm	0.001-0.028 ppm	Natural sources and some galvanized plumbing material.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

Cross Connections

A cross connection is a connection between a drinking water pipe and a polluted or non-potable source. Fluctuation in water pressure can cause water to be siphoned or sucked backwards through pipes and hoses. Hoses are the most common extension of a plumbing system and the item most likely to cause an accidental poisoning of your water. Hoses are often connected to swimming pools, laundry sinks and lawn chemical sprayers. Water flowing backwards into your home will bring contaminants or poisons with it. To prevent this from happening, every hose faucet connection should have a device called a **Hose Bibb Vacuum Breaker**. These are inexpensive and are available from your local plumbing contractor or supplier. As required by Massachusetts Drinking Water Regulations, 310 CMR 22.22 (3) (b), the District has an approved Cross Connection Program Plan. This means that all cross connections in Cherry Valley and Rochdale Water District's businesses that are supplied by public water are surveyed by a certified backflow tester on an annual basis. For additional information on cross connections and the status of CVRWD's cross connection program, please contact us at (508) 892-9616.
EXAMPLES:



Mandatory Water Ban - May 1 until September 30

The Board of Water Commissioners voted on April 18, 2025, to adopt the Outdoor Water Use Regulation, which mandates water use restrictions effective **May 1 until September 30 annually.** The Regulation is in response to the annual conservation conditions set forth in the District's Water Management Act Permit issued by MassDEP. The purpose of the Regulation is to protect, preserve and maintain public health, safety, welfare and the environment by ensuring an adequate supply of water for drinking and fire protection and to protect the quality and quantity of water in local aquatic habitants such as ponds, rivers and wetlands.
A copy of this notice was distributed to all building occupants, tenants and water users.
Furthermore the ban is approved and enacted on an annual basis and is in effect for the same period in 2024.

Water Use Restrictions

Mandatory conservation prohibits the following non-essential outdoor activities from occurring between the hours of 9:00 AM and 5:00 PM.
a). irrigation of lawns via automatic lawn sprinkler systems; **b).** washing of vehicles except in a commercial car wash; and **c).** washing of exterior building surfaces, parking lots, driveways, or sidewalks, except as necessary to apply paint, preservatives, stucco, pavement or cement.
Automatic sprinkler system shall mean any system for watering vegetation other than a hand-held hose or bucket.
Any person violating this by-law shall be liable to the District in the amounts listed below:

1). First violation: Written warning, 2). Second violation: $200.00
3). Third violation: $300.00, 4). Fourth and subsequent violations: $500.00

Each day of violation shall constitute a separate offense. Fines shall be recovered by complaint before the District Court, or by non-criminal disposition in accordance with section 21D of chapter 40 of the general laws. For purposes of non-criminal disposition, the enforcing person shall be any police officer of the town or the water superintendent or the superintendent's designee. If a State of Water Supply Emergency has been declared the water Commissioners may, in accordance with G.L. c 40, s. 41A, shut off water at the meter or the curb stop.
A complete copy of Article VIII- Water Use Restriction of the CVRWD Rules and Regulations can be viewed at the district's web site www.cvrwd.com.

WATER CONSERVATION TIPS FOR RESIDENTS

Water Conservation Public Outreach Information Tips and Useful Links:

Water conservation is an important way to protect our drinking water by ensuring that we do not diminish

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT LEAKS

Hole Diameter	Inches	Water wasted per month (gallons)	Water wasted per month (cubic feet)	Added cost to homeowner per month *
O	1/4	393,833	52,651	$9,801.05
O	1/8	98,666	13,190	$2,366.60
o	1/16	24,666	3,297	$502.75
∘	1/32	6,166	824	$87.67

Having difficulty paying your bills?
We understand that due to the high-water rates and current economic status, many people are facing difficult decisions and are struggling to make ends meet. We want to inform the CVRWD customers that if you are having difficulty paying your monthly water bill, we ask that you contact the District office at 508-892-9616 to communicate your situation. We are more than happy to help you to establish a payment plan or provide you with conservation suggestions that could reduce your future water bills. Again, we understand that everyone is experiencing hardships and we want to express our willingness to assist you.

Payment Options! ***Save time, Pay online!*** At **www.cvrwd.com.** ***Electronic-Bills also available for all customers. Please contact the District office for more information.***