2020 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
For
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 Districts office.

PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM INFORMATION

Address:	148 Henshaw Street, Leicester, MA 01524		
Mailing Address:	P.O. Box 138, Rochdale, MA 01542		
Telephone #:	(508) 892-9616	Fax #: (508) 892-4371	
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Contact Person:	Benjamin J. Morris, Superintendent		
Board of Commissioners:	Kevin M. Bergin, Chairman Arthur E. J. Levesque Robert H. Lemieux Sr.	Treasurer: Clerk:	Jennifer M. Wood Cheryl Balkus

WATER SYSTEM UPDATE:

Hydrant Flushing
The Water District works to flush fire hydrants within the Distribution system based off a Mass DEP recommendation to conduct system flushing twice per year. The purpose of hydrant flushing is to clean the debris that builds up inside the water mains out and increase water quality. The District utilizes a hydrant-flushing program known as Uni-directional Flushing (UDF). Uni-directional Flushing is a hydrant flushing method that requires isolation of sections of the distribution system to increase pressure and volume, scouring the debris and build up inside the water mains out. This method enhances water quality, maintains chlorine residuals throughout the distribution system and verifies proper operation of hydrants and valves. In 2019, the District Staff worked with the District Engineer to update the UDF program to ensure that the flushing is conducted based off the direction of flow changing now that the water is supplied by the City of Worcester. Due to ongoing drought conditions during the summer of 2020, the District was only able to complete the spring portion of the flushing program. Unidirectional flushing is planned for spring of 2021.

Valve Exercising
In 2018, District staff began implementing a valve-exercising program. Valve exercising is a task that MassDEP recommends all water utilities complete on an annual basis. This task ensures that all control valves in the street are in functional working condition in case they are needed in an emergency. In order to conduct this program, the staff researched through old record drawings to find the locations of valves throughout the system. The system has been divided into 3 different sections, with one section being complete each year. Last year the District was able to complete the second section of the program bringing the total valves located and exercised to 155 out of the 233 existing valves. District staff plans to complete the remainder of the system this coming year.

Leak Detection

As a result of purchasing water from the City of Worcester and knowing that the District pays for every drop of water measured by the interconnection's master meter, the District's staff has increased the frequency of the District Leak Detection program. The District's staff continues to conduct monthly hydrant-to-hydrant surveys to avoid wasteful and costly system water leaks. In the last year, this program has helped staff locate 7 leaks. This allowed District Staff to address these leaks in a timely manner in order to minimize the effect on the ratepayers.

In addition to in house monthly leak detection, MassDEP requires the district to conduct a system wide leak survey every 3-5 years. March and April Prowler Water Conservation was hired to conduct a system leak survey

Annual Financial Audit

The firm of Spinnelli Accountant and Advisors CPA conducted the annual financial audit for years ending June 30, 2019 and 2020. The audit concluded that the District continues to demonstrate excellent financial accountability.

What we are doing to address the concerns of the District

Town of Leicester

In the past years, a great deal of information has come forth in regards to the Water and Sewer Districts present in the Town of Leicester. With the Cherry Valley Sewer District facing impending insolvency, conversations between all town Water and Sewer Districts began in 2019 to discuss potential resolutions for the Sewer District. We have since held meetings with State and Federal Lawmakers to discuss receiving potential assistance from them as well. The collective group is working to assess what avenues would best meet the needs for our community moving forward. In 2019, the working group met on several occasions in order to remain updated on the status of the Cherry Valley Sewer District and discuss conducting a feasibility study that would assess the best options for all town Water and Sewer Districts. It was determined that the working group needed $200,000 to fund the study. In late summer of 2019, Senator Moore's office was able to secure $100,000 grant funding on the state level to pay for a portion of the study. In order to obtain the remaining $100,000, the Town Administrator applied for a federal grant through the Economic Development Administration. In December of 2019, the working group was notified that the remaining portion of the money for the study had been obtained. In 2020, the working group awarded the contract to a Massachusetts based engineering firm, Weston & Sampson. Upon receiving the contract, Weston & Sampson requested the Districts to provide information regarding all aspects of the District's operations.

After reviewing the information, Weston & Sampson scheduled meetings between their project team and the Districts to review the information that had been requested. Currently, Weston and Sampson has provided a draft of the operational and financial status of the town Water and Sewer Districts. After final completion, they will present a report with recommendations and advisement for all districts. From there, the project team will take the information provided to determine what the best course of action for the Districts and the town is moving forward as it pertains to water and sewer operations.

RCAP Solutions

While meeting with the town working group, the District learned of an organization known as RCAP (Resources for Communities and People) Solutions. RCAP is a USDA and EPA funded organization that provides free consulting and overview to water and sewer utilities. Both Cherry Valley Districts opted to utilize this organization to help determine best next steps and provide further resource avenues for the Districts. In 2019, RCAP mentioned to the Superintendent that they may be able to assist the District in conducting GIS (Geographic Information System) mapping of the District. Upon signing an agreement with RCAP to conduct the GIS Mapping, RCAP provided the District with free training and 1 year free of the software license. A project of this magnitude would normally cost $10,000-$15,000 for the Districts size. With RCAP's assistance, the project was completed at minimal cost to the District, only requiring payment for the police details needed to maintain safety in the roadways. The project finished in the late spring/ early summer of 2020. The GIS map of the system includes all water gates, fire hydrants, and other assets of the system on one software based map and will be beneficial in assisting the District in building asset management programs and capital improvement programs.

In 2020, a federal mandate required water systems to conduct a System Risk and Resiliency Assessment. Due to the population size of the Cherry Valley & Rochdale Water District, the mandate required the District to complete this assessment prior to June 30, 2021. After researching the demands and requirements of a System Risk and Resiliency Assessment, the Superintendent requested a quote from the District engineer, Tata and Howard, to conduct such an assessment. Simultaneously, the Superintendent contacted RCAP Solutions to see if there were any available grants or if RCAP could provide assistance in conducting the survey. With some uncertainty on this matter, funds were appropriated at the June 2020 annual meeting to complete the study. Thankfully, RCAP was able to work with the Superintendent on conducting the assessment without cost to the District. The assessment was completed in late spring of 2021 in order to meet the federal requirement deadline of June 30, 2021.

Opportunities for Public Participation

If you would like to participate in discussions regarding your water quality, you may attend the Board of Water Commissioners' meetings on the 1st and 3rd Tuesday of every month. In accordance with the new Open Meeting Law, please refer to official postings of future meeting agendas at your local Town Hall.

YOUR DRINKING WATER SOURCE

Since October of 2016, the Cherry Valley and Rochdale Water District has been connected to and purchases water from the City of Worcester.

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 Res. (Leicester) 717.4 Million Gallons
- Kettle Brook Res. No. 1 (Leicester) 19.3 MG
- Kettle Brook Res. No. 2 (Leicester) 127.3 MG
- Kettle Brook Res. No. 3 (Leicester, Paxton) 152.3 MG
- Kettle Brook Res. No. 4 (Paxton) 513.7 MG
- Holden Res. No. 2 (Holden) 257.4 MG
- Holden Res. No. 1 (Holden) 729.3 MG
- Kendall Res. (Holden) 792.2 MG
- Pine Hill Res. (Paxton, Holden, Rutland) 2,971.0 MG
- Quinapoxet Res. (Holden, Princeton) 1,100.0 MG

In addition to these 10 active reservoirs, other sources of water supply remain inactive but could be used in the 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.

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, storm water discharges, highways and roadways. Over all, Worcester's water supplies are considered highly susceptible to contamination.

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 at www.mass.gov/dep/water/drinking/2348000.pdf.

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.

In calendar 2020, the Worcester Water Filtration Plant treated 7,181,279,698 gallons of water using the following processes:

- **Ozonation—**Generated on-site, ozone disinfects and breaks down organic matter making the water more efficiently filtered. This is the most effective disinfectant for the parasites giardia and cryptosporidium.
- **Coagulation & Flocculation using cationic polymer and alum** to make tiny particles in the water stick together to form larger particles, which can be better trapped in filters.
- **Direct Filtration—**This removes particles from the water using a coal and sand filter.
- **pH Adjustment**—Lime (calcium oxide) is added to make the water less acidic and less corrosive.
- **Disinfection with Chlorine** to kill bacteria and other microorganisms.
- **Corrosion Control—**A blended phosphate corrosion inhibitor is added to make the water less corrosive.

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.

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 amount 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.

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) 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.

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.

CVRWD WATER QUALITY TESTING 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 2020, the District collected 123 samples for Microbiological Contaminants. The District did have Positive results during the Monthly Total Coliform testing in August. There was no indication of a potential cause, and there was no threat to public health.

	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)	July 1-Sept 30	0.0031	15	0	42	3	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Copper (ppm)	July 1-Sept 30	0.181	1.3	1.3	42	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.

Regulated Contaminant	Date(s) Collected	Highest Result or Running Annual Average	Range	MCL	MCLG	Violation (Y/N)	Possible Source(s) of Contamination
Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products							
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (ppb)	Quarterly	68*	35-58	80	-----	N	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	Quarterly	1.4*	0 – 1.4	60	-----	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Free Chlorine (ppm)	Monthly	0.48*	0.18 - 0.77	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 compliance. TTHM and HAA5 compliance now uses the highest locational RAA.

CITY OF WORCESTER WATER QUALITY TESTING RESULTS

Bacteria	Total # Positive	MCL	MCLG	Violation (Y/N)	Possible Source
E. coli	0 positive	Determined upon additional repeat testing	0 positive	N	Human and animal fecal waste

Turbidity	Maximum Turbidity Measured	Lowest Monthly % of Measurements Below Turbidity Limits	Number of Measurements > 1.0 NTU	Turbidity Limits (Combined For All Filters)
Turbidity (Combined for all filters)	0.208 NTU	100%	0	Less than or equal to 0.3 NTU in 95% of monthly measurements; No measurement can exceed 1 NTU.
Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality.				
*Monthly turbidity compliance is related to a specific treatment technique (TT). Our system filters the water so at least 95% of our samples each month must be below the turbidity limits specified in the regulations.				

Regulated Contaminant	Highest Result or Running Annual Average	Range	MCL	MCLG	Violation (Y/N)	Possible Source(s) of Contamination
Inorganic contaminants (IOC's)						
Barium (ppm)	0.01	----	2	2	N	Erosion of natural deposits;
Fluoride	0.044	----	4	4	N	Erosion of natural deposits;
Nitrate Nitrogen	0.0.02	----	10	10		Erosion of natural deposits; fertilizer, wastewater
Volatile Organic Contaminants (VOC's)						
None detected other than disinfection byproducts						
Synthetic Organic Contaminants (SOC's) – 2016 Data – No Samples required in 2019						
None detected in the samples collected						
Radioactive Contaminants– 2016 Data – No Samples required in 2019						
No Samples required						

Unregulated and Secondary Contaminants	Result or Range Detected	Average Detected	SMCL	ORSG or Health Advisory	Possible Source
Sodium (ppm)	15.0	----	----	20	Natural sources; runoff from road salt; by-product of treatment process

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. At certain levels some of these may discolor the water or create a bad taste. Many of these measurements are made as another way of tracking the effectiveness of Worcester's treatment processes.

SUBSTANCE	AVERAGE	RANGE DETECTED	TYPICAL SOURCE
Alkalinity	12.0 ppm	7.6-14.4 ppm	Naturally occurring. Buffering capacity of water.
Aluminum	0.041 ppm	0.027-0.109 ppm	Natural sources and water treatment processes.
Calcium	9.1 ppm	6.3-10.4 ppm	Natural Sources and water treatment processes.
Chloride	38 ppm	25-37 ppm	Natural and manmade sources.
Conductivity	175 umhos/cm	120-182 umhos/cm	An indirect measure of dissolved solids.
Hardness	27 ppm	18-31 ppm	Naturally occurring. An indirect measure of Calcium and
Iron	0.087 ppm	0.057-0.254 ppm	Natural sources and old water mains.
Orthophosphate	0.517 ppm	0.473-0.693 ppm	Added to water during treatment as corrosion inhibitor.
pH	7.48units	7.36-7.78 units	Measure of the acidity or basicity of water.
Sulfate	10.0 ppm	7.7-16.2 ppm	Natural sources and water treatment processes.
Temperature	15 °Celsius	4-25 °Celsius	Natural processes.
Total Organic Carbon	2.2 ppm	1.31-2.44 ppm	Natural sources.
Total Phosphate	1.00 ppm	0.80-1.20 ppm	Added to water during treatment as corrosion inhibitor.
Zinc	0.015 ppm	<0.004-0.006 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.

Please see an example of a cross connection below:

Mandatory Water Ban - May 1, 2021 until September 30, 2021

The Board of Water Commissioners voted on April 20, 2021 to instate the Outdoor Water Use Regulation which mandates water use restrictions effective **May 1, 2021 until September 30, 2021.** The new 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.

Water Use Restrictions

Mandatory conservation which 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 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 Public Outreach Information Tips and Useful Links:

Water conservation is an important way to protect our drinking water by ensuring that we don't diminish our resource. As much as 97% of the world's water is salt water, leaving 3% freshwater, two-thirds of which is stored as icecaps or glaciers. This leaves 1% of the world's water for drinking. Needless to say, water conservation will help all us sustain the precious 1%.
CVRWD water conservation public outreach information, tips and useful links to other water conservation web sites will be published and updated on www.cvrwd.com

Other Conservation Links:

http://www.wateruseitwisely.com/100-ways-to-conserve/index.php
http://eartheasy.com/live_water_saving.htm
http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/wr/ws/wtrcnsv.html

Water Conservation Tips for Residents

Outdoors

- When mowing your lawn, set the mower blades to 2-3 inches high. Longer grass shades the soil improving moisture retention, has more leaf surface to take in sunlight, allowing it to grow thicker and develop a deeper root system. This helps grass survive drought, tolerate insect damage and fend off disease.
- Apply mulch around shrubs & flower beds to reduce evaporation, promote plant growth and control weeds.
- Collect rainfall for irrigation in a screened container (to prevent mosquito larvae growth).
- Use a commercial car wash that recycles water - Let Mother Nature wash your car when it rains.

- Always use a broom to clean walkways, driveways, decks and porches, rather than hosing off these areas.
- Install covers on pools and spas and check for leaks around your pumps.
- Winterize outdoor spigots when temperatures dip below freezing to prevent pipes from leaking or bursting.

In the Kitchen

- When cooking, peel and clean vegetables in a large bowl of water instead of under running water.
- Collect the water you use for rinsing fruits and vegetables, then reuse it to water houseplants.
- Fill your sink or basin when washing and rinsing dishes.
- Soak pots and pans instead of letting the water run while you scrape them clean.
- Only run the dishwasher when it's full - When buying a dishwasher, select one with a "light-wash" option.
- Only use the garbage disposal when necessary (composting is a great alternative).

In the Bathroom

- Shorten your shower by a minute or two and you'll save up to 150 gallons per month.
- Turn off the water to brush teeth, shave and soap up in the shower. Fill the sink to shave.
- Repair leaky toilets. Add 12 drops of food coloring into the tank, and if color appears in the bowl one hour later, your toilet is leaking.
- Upgrade older toilets with water efficient models.
- Install a toilet dam, faucet aerators and low-flow showerheads.
- Run full loads of laundry - When doing laundry, match the water level to the size of the load.
- When purchasing a new washing machine, buy a water saving model that can be adjusted to the load size.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Important Information about Leaks

Hole Diameter in 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	$10,327.56
O	1/8	98,666	13,190	$2,498.50
o	1/16	24,666	3,297	$535.72
o	1/32	6,166	824	$95.91

*Based on CVRWD current rates

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.***