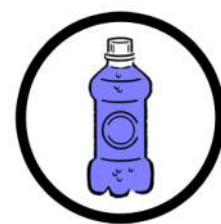


DRINKING WATER WARNING
BOIL WATER OR USE BOTTLED WATER
To All Users of DCR Purgatory Chasm State
Reservation
Located in Sutton, Massachusetts



This is an important notice. Please translate it for anyone who does not understand English.

On 10/05/22, our water system was notified that a water sample collected on 10/04/22 from Well 02G tested positive for E.coli, which is a fecal indicator. Fecal indicators are used to detect ground water sources that may be susceptible to fecal contamination which may contain harmful viruses or bacteria.

What should I do?

- **DO NOT DRINK THE WATER WITHOUT BOILING IT FIRST or USE BOTTLED WATER**

Bring all water to a rolling boil and let it **boil for at least one (1) minute** or **use bottled water**. You may cool the boiled water before using. Boiled or bottled water should be used for drinking, making ice, food preparation, brushing teeth and washing dishes **until further notice**. Boiling kills bacteria and other organisms in the water.

- Refer to the attached fact sheet for additional precautions you may take. This information is also located on the MassDEP website:
Consumer Information on Boil Orders <http://www.mass.gov/dep/water/drinking/boilordr.htm>
Boil Order Frequently Asked Questions <http://www.mass.gov/dep/water/drinking/boilfaq.htm>
- **Discard** all ice, beverages, uncooked foods, and formula made with tap water collected on or before 10/04/22.
- **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.

What Does this Mean?

E. coli is a fecal indicator and it was detected in the well water for your system. Because a fecal indicator was detected in your well water, the USEPA requires us to provide you with this Notice and the following information on fecal indicators. “*Fecal indicators are microbes whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Microbes in these wastes can cause diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children, some of the elderly, and people with severely compromised immune systems.*” Because these symptoms are not only caused by organisms in drinking water, if you experience any of these symptoms and they persist, or, if you have specific health concerns, consult your doctor. General guidelines on ways to lessen the risk of infection by microbes are available from the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

What is being done?

While we continue to evaluate the situation and wait for the results of additional sampling to determine if the risk of contamination has been removed, we are doing the following:

- We are working with MassDEP officials to perform additional sampling and implement corrective actions to ensure water supplies are protected against contamination.
- We are performing temporary disinfection and flushing of the well and water system piping while we investigate other options to eliminate contamination from this source. Chlorine and a slight discoloration may be detected in the water.

We are in contact with MassDEP who is evaluating the actions we are taking to ensure safe water is being delivered to you. We anticipate resolving the problem as soon as possible and will inform you when you no longer need to boil your water.

For more information

Contact: Jared Whitney at 508-922-2364 or JWhitney@rhwhite.com

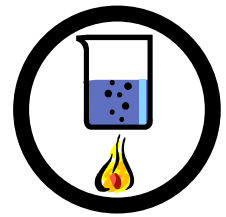
PWS Name: DCR Purgatory Chasm SR PWS ID: 2290021

Date Distributed: 10/05/22



Drinking Water Contaminated with Bacteria

Recent tests have indicated the presence of bacteria in your drinking water. The following are precautions you can take:



Drinking the Water

There are two simple and effective methods you can use to treat drinking water for microbiological contaminants (bacteria):

1. Boiling: Bring the water to a rolling boil for at least 1 minute. Laboratory data show this is adequate to make the water safe for drinking. You may cool the water before using it.

or

2. Disinfecting: Disinfectant tablets obtained from a wilderness store or pharmacy may be used. In an emergency, liquid chlorine bleach such as Clorox[®] or Purex[®] can be used at a dose of 8 drops (or 1 teaspoon) of bleach to each gallon of water. (*Careful measurement with a clean dropper or other accurate measuring device is required when using liquid chlorine bleach.*) Let stand for at least 30 minutes before use. Read the label to see that the bleach has 5-6% available chlorine.

Washing Dishes

It is best to use disposable tableware during the time the water needs disinfection. If that is not possible, the following steps should be taken:

1. Wash dishes normally but be sure to rinse them in a solution of 1 teaspoon of bleach, as mentioned above, in a gallon of warm water (submersion in a dishpan for a minimum of 5 minutes is advised). The dishes should be allowed to air dry. Gloves should be worn when handling bleach to minimize any skin irritation.
2. Because of the many variables involved with dishes washed in a dishwasher, it is recommended that you use the additional rinse step, as described above, after washing.

Bathing: Young children should be given sponge baths rather than put in a bathtub where they might

ingest the tap water. Adults or children should take care not to swallow water when showering.

Brushing your teeth: Only disinfected *or* boiled water should be used for brushing your teeth.

Ice: Ice cubes are not safe unless made with disinfected *or* boiled water. The freezing process does not kill the bacteria or other microorganisms.

Washing fruit and vegetables: Use only disinfected *or* boiled water to wash fruits or vegetables that are to be eaten raw.

Hand washing: Only boiled *or* disinfected water should be used for hand washing.

Cooking: Bring water to a rolling boil for 1 minute before adding food.

Infants: For infants use only prepared canned baby formula that is not condensed and does not require added water. *Do not* use powdered formulas prepared with contaminated water.

Houseplants and garden: Water can be used without treatment for watering household plants and garden plants. The exception would be things like strawberries or tomatoes where the water would contact the edible fruit.

House pets: The same precautions that are taken to protect humans should be applied to pets. Aquatic organisms (e.g. fish) should not be exposed to water containing elevated levels of bacteria. If the organism's water needs to be refreshed use appropriately boiled or bottled water.