

June 13, 2019

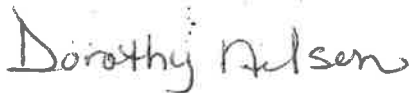
Dear Resident / Family Member / Resident Representative:

South Kingstown Nursing & Rehabilitation owns and maintains its own wells and water systems and does not receive its water from a city water system, we are considered to be a "public drinking water supplier." As a result of this, South Kingstown Nursing & Rehabilitation Center undergoes routine water testing through the Rhode Island Department of Health, results of all sampling and testing for the year 2018 are included in our Consumer Confidence Report.

Our Consumer Confidence Report explains the quality of the water here at South Kingstown Nursing & Rehab. Should you have any questions regarding the results or information contained, please don't hesitate to call me.

The Rhode Island Department of Health mandates that we send a copy of this report upon receipt of the findings. If you have any questions regarding this report, you may call me at (401) 783-8568.

Sincerely

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Dorothy Nelson".

Dorothy Nelson

Director of Environmental Services

SOUTH KINGSTOWN NURSING AND REHABILITATION

Consumer Confidence Report – 2019

Covering Calendar Year – 2018



This brochure is a snapshot of the quality of the water that we provided last year. Included are the details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state standards. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies. If you would like to learn more about our decision-making processes that affect drinking water quality, please call DOROTHY NELSON at 401-783-8568.

Your water comes from:

Source Name	Source Water Type
DRILLED WELL #2	Ground Water
DRILLED WELL #3A	Ground Water

TO BE FILLED OUT BY PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM (PWS).

INSTRUCTIONS: If a source water assessment has been completed, the PWS must tell customers one is available and where to obtain a copy. If an assessment was provided or approved by the state, the CCR must also include a brief summary of the system's susceptibility to potential sources of contamination using language provided by the state or written by the operator.

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. 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 1 sample per quarter 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)

Parts per Billion (ppb) or micrograms per liter (µg/l)

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

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

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.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU): a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person. Turbidity is not regulated for groundwater systems.

Running Annual Average (RAA): an average of sample results obtained over the most current 12 months and used to determine compliance with MCLs.

Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA): Average of sample analytical

results for samples taken at a particular monitoring location during the previous four calendar quarters.

Testing Results for: SOUTH KINGSTOWN NURSING AND REHABILITATI

Microbiological	Result	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
No Detected Results were Found in the Calendar Year of 2018				

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range (low/high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
BARIUM	3/26/2018	0.002	0.002	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
FLUORIDE	3/26/2018	1.36	1.36	ppm	4	4	Natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth
NITRATE-NITRITE	3/26/2018	1.2	1.2	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Lead and Copper	Monitoring Period	90 th Percentile	Range (low/high)	Unit	AL	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
COPPER, FREE	2019	0.341	0.012 - 0.361	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
LEAD	2019	144	2 - 3	ppb	15	10	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 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>.

Radiological Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range (low/high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
COMBINED RADIUM (-226 & -228)	8/17/2015	1	1	pCi/l	5		Erosion of natural deposits
COMBINED URANIUM	12/12/2017	97	97	µg/l	30		Erosion of natural deposits
GROSS ALPHA, EXCL. RADON & U	11/30/2015	6	6	pCi/l	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits

Secondary Contaminants-Non Health Based Contaminants-No Federal Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) Established.	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range (low/high)	Unit	SMCL
ALKALINITY, TOTAL	9/23/2014	12	12	MG/L	1000
CALCIUM	12/15/2014	10.3	10.3	MG/L	1000
CHLORIDE	9/23/2014	120	120	MG/L	250
CONDUCTIVITY @ 25 C UMHOS/CM	9/23/2014	470	470	MG/L	1000
HARDNESS, TOTAL (AS CaCO3)	12/15/2014	33.6	33.6	MG/L	
IRON	9/23/2014	0.094	0.094	MG/L	0.3
MANGANESE	9/23/2014	0.12	0.077 - 0.12	MG/L	0.05
NICKEL	3/26/2018	0.008	0.008	MG/L	0.1
PH	9/23/2014	6.3	6.3	PH	8.5
POTASSIUM	12/15/2014	1.59	1.59	MG/L	
RESIDUE, TOTAL-VOLATILE	12/15/2014	31	31	MG/L	
SODIUM	3/26/2018	56.6	40 - 56.6	MG/L	1000
TDS	9/23/2014	270	270	MG/L	500
ZINC	12/15/2014	0.02	0.02	MG/L	5

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

Additional Required Health Effects Language:

Some people who drink water containing uranium in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer and kidney toxicity.

Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit forms of radiation known as photons and beta radiation. Some people who drink water containing beta particle and photon radioactivity in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Infants and children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4761).

There are no additional required health effects violation notices.



PROTECT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Safe and healthy lives in safe and healthy communities

South Kingstown Nursing and Rehabilitation Center Pollution Risk Assessment Results

South Kingstown Nursing and Rehabilitation Center (PWSID 2882117), formerly Allen's Nursing Home, is a community water system in South Kingstown that serves an estimated 175 patients and staff daily. The water system consists of one drilled well. Water flows through a treatment system and into three storage tanks before distribution. An unused gravel developed well is also on the premises. The last sanitary survey was July 10, 2001. For further information contact Saza Lee Ahmad at 2115 South County Trail, West Kingstown, RI 02892.

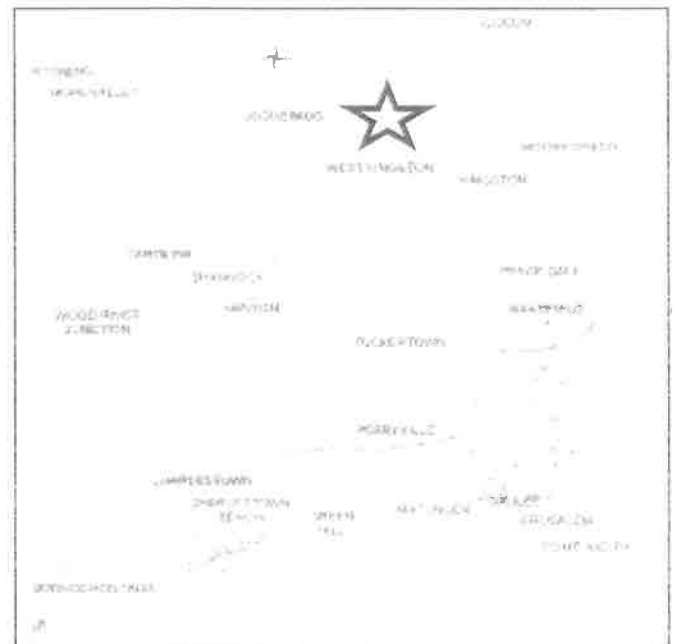
Treatment: An ion exchange unit is used to remove uranium from the water. An aeration system is used to remove dissolved radon.

The Source Protection Area consists of two overlapping circles with a radius of about 1,965 feet, or about 275 acres (see Figure 2 on back). It is mostly wooded with moderate density residential development. The area also contains some institutional development and cropland. Yawgoo Pond is located west of the well (see Table 1 on back).

Sample Summary (for the previous five years)

- ▲ Bacteria have not been detected.
- ▲ Nitrate levels in groundwater are somewhat higher than background levels, which may indicate contribution from human activity.
- ▲ No violations of the standards for other regulated contaminants have been identified. However, there have been detections below levels considered acceptable by US EPA. This indicates the need for continued monitoring.

This report summarizes assessment results for this water system. The assessment identifies both known and potential sources of pollution occurring in the source protection area, and ranks the water source based on the likelihood of future contamination. The goal of this study is to help water suppliers, local officials, residents and consumers to learn more about source water



Susceptibility To Contamination		
√ Low	Moderate	High
<p>Note: A low rating does NOT mean that the source is free from contamination risk. Without sufficient protection, ANY water supply can become contaminated.</p>		

protection. Because water quality is directly related to land use activities, everyone living or working in the source protection area has a role to play in keeping local water supplies safe.

POLLUTION RISKS:

- ▲ Institutional and moderate density residential development are near the well.
- ▲ Roads are located near the well, increasing the risk of hazardous material spills and road salt contamination.

PROTECTION OPPORTUNITIES:

- ▲ The majority of the source protection area

Source Water

This form of license is non-transferable to any other person.

Table 1. High-intensity land uses identified within the source water protection area that have the potential to contaminate drinking water

Land Use Category	Associated Contaminants ¹	% of Protection Area
% Residential	Nutrients, Pathogens, VOCs, SOCs	16.0%
% Commercial, Industrial, Institutional	VOCs, SOCs, Solvents, Inorganics	3.6%
% Intensive Agriculture	Nutrients, Pathogens, VOCs, SOCs	2.1%

¹Potential contaminants include nutrients (nitrate and phosphorus from fertilizers and human and animal waste), pathogens (bacteria, viruses and other microorganisms that can cause disease), volatile organic compounds (VOCs) found in fuels and solvents; synthetic organic compounds (SOCs), such as pesticides and plastics; and inorganics, including metals and other substances that can harm human health in high concentrations.

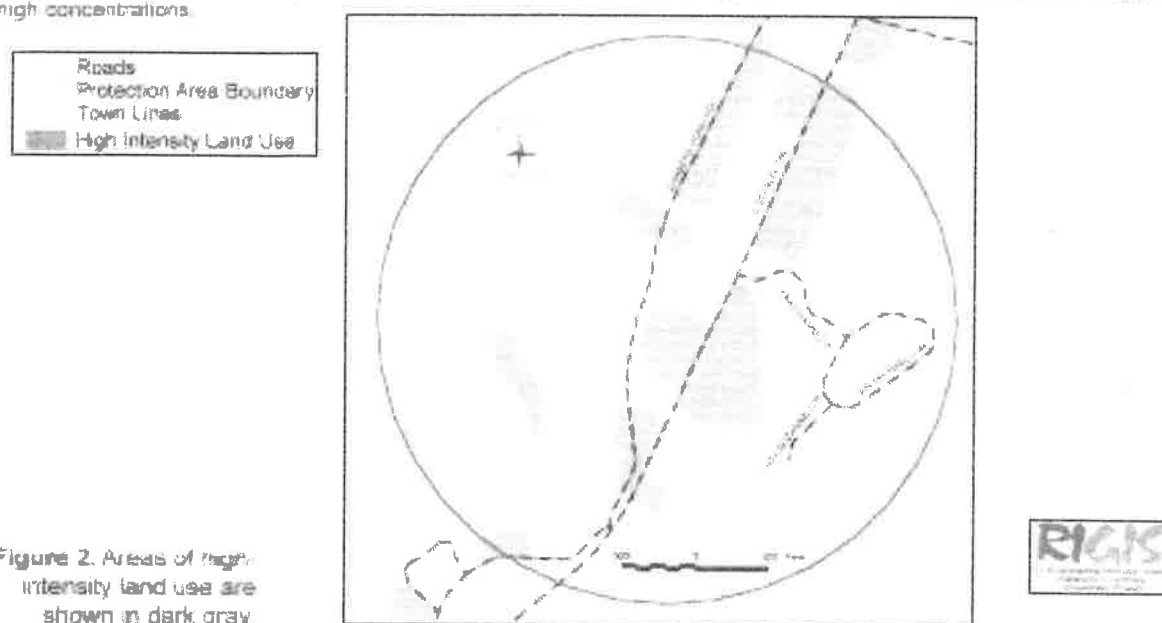


Figure 2. Areas of high-intensity land use are shown in dark gray

What You Can Do To Protect Water Quality

Public Water Suppliers:

- ▲ Implement all recommendations in the latest Sanitary Survey.
- ▲ Protect undeveloped land within the wellhead or watershed protection area. Work with municipal boards and government as needed to implement land use protection measures and education programs.
- ▲ Post signs alerting public to Wellhead or Watershed Protection Area.
- ▲ Inspect water supply and protection area regularly for potential pollution sources.

Municipal Boards and Government:

- ▲ Develop a groundwater protection plan and ordinance and supporting protective zoning regulations, such as limits of paved surface areas within new developments.
- ▲ Incorporate groundwater and source water protection goals into the Comprehensive Plan.
- ▲ Implement on-site wastewater management or sewer maintenance plans and ordinances.
- ▲ Develop programs for land acquisition, conservation easements, or other critical lands protection.
- ▲ Adopt a stormwater management plan and ordinance.
- ▲ Establish a community education and outreach program that promotes residential pollution prevention and best management practices for the Public Works Department.

Residents:

- ▲ Inspect septic systems annually and pump as needed.
- ▲ Replace/repair cesspools and failing septic systems.
- ▲ Reduce fertilizer and pesticide use.
- ▲ Reduce stormwater runoff by limiting paved surface areas and maintaining good vegetative cover.
- ▲ Pick up after your pets.
- ▲ Properly use, store, and dispose of hazardous products.
- ▲ Properly maintain motor vehicles and fuel storage tanks. Consider replacing underground storage tanks with properly contained above-ground tanks.
- ▲ Check all municipal laws that may apply.

Farmers and Landowners: Develop conservation plans on agricultural and forest lands that:

- ▲ Reduce soil erosion, sediment, and stormwater runoff.
- ▲ Address proper nutrient, manure, pest, and irrigation water management.
- ▲ Address proper fuel storage and equipment maintenance.
- ▲ Conserve water, improve soil health, and protect surrounding natural resources.
- ▲ Check all federal and state laws that apply.

Commercial and Industrial Businesses:

Adhere to all laws, regulations, and recommended practices for:

