



2025 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
Providence Water – Whipple Water System
Smithfield, RI- PWS ID# RI2980461

The Quality of Your Drinking Water

We are proud to present our Annual Water Quality Report, covering all testing performed between January 1 and December 31, 2025, within the Whipple Water System. Over the years, we at Providence Water have dedicated ourselves to producing world-class drinking water at a reasonable price. We continually strive to adopt new methods for delivering the best-quality drinking water to you. As new challenges to drinking water safety emerge, we pledge to remain vigilant in meeting the goals of source water protection and community education, while continuing to serve the needs of all our water users. After reviewing this report, if you would like to know more about your water system, or if you have questions, please call our Water Quality Hotline at (401) 521-6303.

Public Participation

Meetings of the Providence Water Supply Board of Directors are open to the public and normally scheduled on the third Wednesday of each month. Meetings begin at 5:15 p.m. and are held in the David F. Walsh Memorial Boardroom at our Central Operations Facility, located at 125 Dupont Drive.

The Source of Your Drinking Water

The water supply to the Whipple service area in the Town of Smithfield is supplied through the Smithfield Water District System, a wholesale customer to Providence Water. The Whipple service area was acquired by Providence Water from the East Smithfield Water District in January 2017. Providence Water owns, operates, and maintains the water mains, valves, and hydrants within this service area. It has approximately 2.8 miles of water mains, 17 public fire hydrants, and multiple line valves for controlling water flow. The water service connections into each building include a connection to the water main, a service connection valve, and water meter to measure usage.

Your drinking water comes entirely from surface water reservoirs within a 93-square-mile, mostly rural, forested watershed basin located primarily in Scituate. The main source of this water supply is the Scituate Reservoir, which is the terminal reservoir in a network of six interconnected reservoirs: the Scituate, Regulating, Barden, Ponaganset, Westconnaug, and Moswansicut Reservoirs.

In 2023, Providence Water evaluated potential risks to the Scituate Reservoir by examining land use, pollution sources, and overall conditions. The assessment confirmed the reservoir to be at medium risk of contamination, with the most common threats coming from agricultural activities and automotive-related pollution. The complete source water assessment report is available online at <http://www.provwater.com/swap>.

To ensure the continued protection of the Scituate Reservoir, Providence Water conducts an extensive water quality monitoring program and implements ongoing protection measures. These efforts include maintaining an active watershed management program focused on forest management, security, and overall watershed protection, all aimed at preserving high-water quality for its customers.

Substances That Could Be in Water

The 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, radio-active 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 occur naturally in the soil or groundwater or may result from urban stormwater 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 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 occur naturally or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 mean that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or visiting epa.gov/safewater.

Important Health Information

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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 infants, can be particularly at risk from infections.

These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health-care providers. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA)/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (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 at (800) 426-4791, or www.epa.gov/safewater.

Lead in Home Plumbing

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. The drinking water that leaves the treatment plant in Scituate and goes through Providence Water's distribution system has no detectable levels of lead. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. Providence Water is responsible for providing high quality drinking water to your service connection. Our goal is to replace all lead service lines by 2033 in accordance with state legislation, as funding allows, and as access to customers' properties is provided. However, we cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce lead at your tap. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time.

You can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your cold water tap to rid your home's plumbing of water that may have been in contact with lead-based pipes, solder, or brass in your home. If the water in the faucet has been sitting for more than 6 hours, flush your pipes for 3-5 minutes before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period.

If you are concerned about lead in your water, Providence Water customers, including schools and childcare facilities, can call our **Water Quality Hotline at (401) 521-6303** to have a free lead test kit mailed to their home or business. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at www.provwater.com/lead, and www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

In 2023 Providence Water initiated an accelerated lead service replacement program. This program uses federal and state funding to replace lead service lines for free. **Visit Providence Water’s Lead Service Line Location Map at www.provwater.com/leadmap to learn if you have a lead service line and sign up for replacement by completing a Right of Entry form (only property owners can sign up).** All customers in Providence Water’s distribution system are eligible for a free lead service replacement. Providence Water will replace as many lead service lines for free as funding allows.

For more information, please go to www.provwater.com/lead call our **Lead Service Line Replacement Hotline at (401) 575-0076**, or email PWLeadFree@cdmsmith.com .

What’s In My Water?

The following tables list the drinking water contaminants that were detected through our water quality monitoring and testing. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The data presented in these tables is from the January – December 2025 monitoring period.

| 2025 TEST RESULTS FROM PROVIDENCE WATER | | | | | | |
|---|--------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|---|
| Regulated Substances | | | | | | |
| Substance (Unit of measure) | Violation Y/N | Amount Detected | Range Low- High | MCLG (MRDL) | MCL (MRD) | Typical Source |
| Total Organic Carbon ¹ (Removal ratio) | N | 1.81 | 1.67 – 1.94 | NA | TT | Naturally present in the environment |
| Turbidity ² (NTU) | N | 0.24 | 0.02 – 0.24 | NA | TT | Soil runoff |
| Turbidity ² (Lowest monthly percent of samples meeting limit) | N | 100% of samples met the limit | NA | NA | TT = 95% samples meet the limit | Soil runoff |
| Barium (ppm) | N | 0.006 | NA | 2 | 2 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Fluoride (ppm) | N | 0.77 | 0.58 - 0.77 | 4 | 4 | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth |

¹ In order to comply with the EPA standard, the removal ratio must be greater than 1.0. Detected level is the lowest removal ratio per quarter. Range is the lowest and highest removal ratios per month.
² 0.24 NTU was the highest single turbidity measurement recorded. The lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the turbidity limit was 100%. The average turbidity value for 2025 was <0.1 NTU.

| Unregulated Substances | | | | |
|--|-------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|--|
| Substance (Unit of measure) | Year Sampled | Amount Detected | Range Low-High | Typical Source |
| Sodium (ppm) | 2025 | 11.6 | 11.2 - 11.8 | Runoff from road de-icing operations; erosion of natural deposits |

| 2025 TEST RESULTS FROM PROVIDENCE WATER – WHIPPLE WATER SYSTEM | | | | | | |
|---|--------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|---|
| Substance (Unit of measure) | Violation Y/N | Amount Detected | Range Low-high | MCLG [MRDLG] | MCL [MRDL] | Typical Source |
| Microbiological Contaminants - No detected results were found in the calendar year of 2025. | | | | | | |
| Volatile Organic Contaminants | | | | | | |
| Chlorine ¹ (ppm) | N | 0.27 | 0.13 – 0.40 | [4] | [4] | Water additive used to control microbes |
| Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) ² (ppb) | N | 17.8 | 5.2 – 20.0 | NA | 60 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) ² (ppb) | N | 69.0 | 52.8 - 77.0 | NA | 80 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| ¹ Compliance is based upon the highest quarterly running annual average (RAA), and the range is based upon the lowest and highest individual measurements. ² Compliance is based upon the highest quarterly locational running annual average (LRAA) and range is based upon lowest and highest individual measurements. | | | | | | |

| Tap Water Samples Collected in 2025 for Lead and Copper Analysis from Sample Sites Throughout the Community | | | | | | | |
|--|-----------|-------------|--|----------------------------|--|-------------------|--|
| Substance (Unit of measure) | AL | MCLG | Amount Detected (90th percentile) | Range Low- High | Sites above AL/ Total Sites | Exceedance | Typical Source |
| Copper (ppm) | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.015 | 0.007 – 0.021 | 0/10 | N | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits |
| Lead (ppb) | 15 | 0 | 1 | <1 - 1 | 0/10 | N | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits |

Definitions

- **90th Percentile** – The levels reported for lead and copper represent the 90th percentile of the total number of sites tested. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of our lead and copper detections.
- **Action Level (AL)** – The concentration of a contaminant which if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- **Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/L)** – One part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.
- **Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (ug/L)** – One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.
- **Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)** – The 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.
- **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)** – The MCLG is 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 Disinfection Level Goal (MRDLG)** – The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
- **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.
- **NA** – Not Applicable.
- **Treatment Technique (TT)** – A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- **Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU)** – Nephelometric Turbidity Unit is a measure of the clarity of the water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable by the average person.
- **Removal Ratio** – A ratio between the percentage of a substance actually removed to the percentage of the substance required to be removed.
- **Running Annual Average (RAA)** – 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.



Main Office:

Providence Water

125 Dupont Drive Providence, RI 02907

Phone: 401-521-6300

www.provwater.com