Wannacomet Water Company 2008

Annual Water Quality Report

We are pleased to present the 2008 edition of our Annual Water Quality Report. As your water provider, we're constantly monitoring your water to make sure that it's safe and available 24/7.

This report presents our 2008 Water Quality Data and summarizes the past year's activities at Wannacomet Water Company. The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires that utilities issue an annual "Consumer Confidence" report to customers. It is intended to inform the public about the quality of the water and the effort made by us to maintain it. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water.

This publication is mandated by the federal government to provide water quality information to consumers. Please take a moment to read this report as there is a great deal of information enclosed.

Special Town Meeting 12/08/08

At the request of the Nantucket and Siasconset Water Commissions and to address the additional funding requirements for the new water tanks both in Town and in Siasconset, the Nantucket Board of Selectmen scheduled a Special Town Meeting for December 8, 2008.

Despite the economic uncertainty we at Wannacomet believed that the town would see the need for the water tower projects and approve the request for additional funds. Wannacomet maintains a good track record of being fiscally responsible with ratepayer money.

We have practiced good financial planning, and are retiring debt. We are doing everything we can to minimize the rate impact and are hoping to have no rate increase in FY 2009.

903 registered voters attended the Special Town Meeting on 12/8/08 and supported the cost increases for the North Pasture and Siasconset water tanks. The rise in building costs forced the request by Wannacomet to spend $2,815,510 over the $5 million appropriation for the two-million gallon new town tank at North Pasture and $2,473,004 beyond the $3.9 million allocated for Siasconset's new 400,000 gallon tank, cost increases of 44.6 and 63 percent, respectively. The funding will come from the issuance of municipal bonds with the debt service to be paid by the respective enterprise funds of Wannacomet and Siasconset.

Chicago Bridge and Iron (CB&I, Inc.) will build both tanks for $9.8 million. The bid to construct both tanks exceeded the $8.9 million appropriation already approved by voters at the 2005 Annual Town Meeting. The additional funds are needed to cover the difference between the appropriation and the bid amount as well as the increased cost of steel, fuel and other construction expenses.

The new water storage tank in Siasconset will replace the existing tank that was purchased as a used tank and erected on New Street in 1925. This tank is showing significant and critical metal loss in the rivets, steel plates and severely weakened roof supports. A detailed tank interior and exterior inspection analysis was performed on October 8, 2008 and showed significant deterioration since the last inspection in 2004. The certified tank inspector predicted that within two years leaks can be expected in the joints of several of the steel plates due to rivet failure. Like the Wannacomet tank the new tank to be constructed on the old ball field adjacent to the Siasconset Water Department will also provide space for Town emergency communications equipment. The project also required the upgrade of the Sconset distribution system piping and this work was completed in 2007. The need for these water storage tanks was firmly established in 2005 and those needs have only increased.

As the design of the tanks progressed it became clear that there could be significant cost savings by bidding them as a package with a bid date in late 2006 or early 2007. However, the amount of time required to secure state and local permits took longer than anticipated which resulted in delays in the bidding until August 28, 2008. Discussion with the contractor

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REMINDER: Emergency on-call person - 7 days a week - 24 hours a day. We have an emergency on-call utility person available during non-business hours, weekends and holidays. In the event of an emergency during non-business hours please contact us through the Nantucket Police Department at 508-228-1212.

Our Mission Statement

The Wannacomet Water Company shall strive to provide high quality drinking water that exceeds all established Federal and Commonwealth drinking water standards, provide the highest level of customer and water related services achievable, educate and inform the public of the need to protect Nantucket's water resources, and to accomplish this mission using prudent utility practices and responsible fiscal management.

Where does Wannacomet's Water come from?

Wannacomet Water Company pumps groundwater from three different groundwater wells located in Nantucket's Sole Source Aquifer – the only source of drinking water on Nantucket. Our customers receive their drinking water from two different levels of the aquifer. The aquifer is a lens of fresh water, the contours of which roughly follow the shape of Nantucket Island. Wannacomet pumps water from two different levels of the aquifer. The Tubular Wellfield is located at Wyer's Valley off from Milestone Road and draws water from the upper level, 40' below the surface, of the aquifer. Well #12, also located at Wyer's Valley, and Well #13 located on Ticcoma Way surrounded by the Nantucket State Forest pump water an average of 180' below the surface. The wells pull water from a soup of sandy soils in the top layers of the aquifer. Between these two depths are scattered layers of impervious material that affect the amount of recharge to the lower depths and the water quality characteristics of the aquifer at these levels. We depend on rainfall to recharge our water supply, which we draw from the groundwater. The annual recharge to the aquifer from an average of 43 inches of precipitation more than makes up for the amount of water pumped from all sources. To lessen the impact on groundwater levels Wannacomet utilizes a computer controlled pump system, has water conservation bylaws in place and relies upon the cooperation of our customers and the community to ensure that adequate water supply is available especially during peak periods.

In The Community

The Wannacomet Water Company is committed to providing educational water-related programs and resources to the community.

During National Drinking Water Week May 7-11, 2008, Wannacomet's Mark Willett visited and spoke to the students at the Nantucket New School and discussed the history of Nantucket's drinking water, the aquifer and presented a groundwater model for student discussion.

Wannacomet donated to Small Friends of Nantucket, Inc. several large rocks that were dug up on Milk Street during water main work. The rocks are used at the entrance to the property and near the outdoor play and nature areas.

Water Supply Conservation

Record water use and a lack of rainfall in June forced the Wannacomet Water Company to declare a state of water conservation. The Declaration of State of Water Supply Conservation was ordered on July 3, 2008. As a result of this water conservation effort the popular Fourth of July water fight was shortened by 15 minutes.

The Water Supply Conservation will remain in effect until the new water tank in North Pasture is on-line (scheduled for June, 2010).

The public is invited to participate in and voice their concerns about our drinking water. Major water issues are usually presented at monthly commission meetings. The Water Commission meets on the second Wednesday of every month at 3:00 PM at our main office at 1 Milestone Road.

A state of water conservation restricts outdoor watering and irrigation to an alternating schedule based on residential addresses.

A water ban means property owners cannot use their automatic irrigation systems and must water by hand using the hose themselves or filling and using watering cans

Susceptibility and Water Quality

Susceptibility is a measure of a water supply's potential to become contaminated due to land uses and activities within its recharge area. A source's susceptibility to contamination does not imply poor water quality. Water suppliers protect drinking water by monitoring for more than 100 chemicals, disinfecting, filtering, or treating water supplies, and using source protection measures to ensure that safe water is delivered to the tap.

We are all concerned about the quality of the water we drink. Drinking water wells may be threatened by many potential contaminant sources, including storm runoff, road salting, and improper disposal of hazardous materials. Actual water quality is best reflected by the results of regular water tests.

Water Demand & Statistics

In 2008, the Wannacomet Water Company pumped 585 million gallons of drinking water from our wells. Our highest pumpage day in 2008 was 3,731,582 gallons on July 19, 2008. Total measured rainfall reported for the year 2008 was 41 inches (Nantucket's average rainfall is 43 inches per year). We installed over 113 new service connections, 10 new fire hydrants and 8,840 feet of new water mains were installed by private developers and individuals.

Neighborhood Improvement

Water service and fire protection was extended to New South Road, Milestone Road, Milk Street, a portion of Hummock Pond Road, Somerset Lane and Marble Way.

All of the obselete Ludlow fire hydrants throughout the distribution system were replaced during 2008.

Town Water in the Works for Madaket

The Water Commission discussed the feasibility of extending water to Madaket. We anticipate that in 2009 there may be a water main extension to the Tristram Landing portion of Madaket near Warren and Cambridge streets.

Customer Outreach

In 2008 we continued our on-going partnership with Plum TV. We have (2) thirty second ads running during local programming on Channel 22.

Important Contacts

Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (DEP)
www.state.ma.us/dep (617) 292-5500

Massachusetts Department of Public Health (DPH)
www.state.ma.us/dph (617) 624-6000

Town of Nantucket
www.nantucket-ma.gov

US Centers for Disease Control & Prevention (CDC)
www.cdc.gov (800) 311-3435

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
www.epa.gov (800) 426-4791

List of Certified Water Quality Testing Labs
www.mwra.state.ma.us (617) 242-5323

Wannacomet Water Company
www.wannacomet.org for our staff directory

The U.S. EPA Office of Water (www.epa.gov/watrhome) and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (www.cdc.gov) websites provide a substantial amount of information on many issues relating to water resources, water conservation and public health. Also, the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection has a website (www.state.ma.us/dep) that provides complete and current information on water issues in our state.

Our Public Water Supply (PWS) ID # MA 4197000
Member: American Water Works Association (AWWA),
New England Water Works Association (NEWWA),
Barnstable County Water Utility Association (BCWUA),
Massachusetts Water Works Association (MWWA),
The Groundwater Foundation

Investing In Our Future

Upgrading and maintaining the water distribution system is a costly endeavor.

Probably the largest project in Wannacomet's history is the construction of a second water tank in North Pasture and the replacement of the Siasconset Water Tower.

The question we hear a lot is "Why do we need a new Water Tank in Town and in Sconset? The short answers are:

Relieve stress on the aquifer

We estimate Nantucket's aquifer at trillions and trillions of gallons of cool water resting beneath the island's glacial deposits in various layers separated by silt and clay, and acknowledge that the water pumped from the ground hardly puts a dent in our water supply. It is not the amount of water that makes us anxious, but the rate at which the water can be pumped out, the amount that can be stored on the surface, how quickly it is used and the concentration of contaminants. These factors force restrictions of its use even though at the water company's most heavily relied on well in the State Forest, there is more than enough water coming out of the ground.

Sufficient water pressure & fire protection

Both the town and Siasconset water companies rely on standpipe water towers built on the highest least controversial lots to create the greatest amount of water pressure and to provide a standard of fire-fighting water pressure at key locations. Only the top quarter to a third of each tank can be used. If a power outage were to knock out the pumps and a fire break out in either town or Sconset, once the water in either tank drops below a certain level, pressure is lost.

Wannacomet's sole-source aquifer has plenty of water; however, the vastly undersized tank (operational only 12 years ago in 1996) on Washing Pond Road has difficulty keeping up with the increased demand for water and frequently comes close to a level where homes at higher elevations lose water pressure, while leaving an inadequate supply to fight fires. The two-million gallon tank holds a vast amount of water, but because of its design only the top quarter to a third of the tank or 869,000 gallons are usable. When the water level within the tank falls below 60 feet, there is a lack of pressure and not enough water in reserve to fight fires around the island as proven during the dump fire, in 2007.

The new Wannacomet tank in North Pasture will have a capacity of 2 million gallons, with all of it considered "usable" while Siasconset's current 190,000-gallon tank will be upgraded to a 400,000-gallon tank.

Office Update

Our experienced staff of 11 professionals is trained and ready to help with any water related needs.

Water Rates, Connection Fees and Other Fees

There was no increase in the water rate or the basic water charge in 2008. The water connection fees increased from $2,000 to $3,000 due to infrastructure and capital improvements made to the system. The turn on/turn off fee increased from $30.00 to $50.00 effective July 1, 2008.

Sewer Rate Increase

The Board of Selectmen/Board of Sewer Commissioners held a public hearing on June 25, 2008, and voted to increase sewer user fees for fiscal year 2009 by adopting a seasonal demand model and increasing the quarterly non-metered user fee. New rates were effective July 1, 2008.

On-Line Bill Payment Option

Wannacomet accepts payments on-line using Unibank Financial Services. Customers can securely access and pay their bills using either their credit card (Mastercard and Discover) or checking account. Visit on the web at www.wannacomet.org.

Water Use Calculator

We have changed the look of our on-line Water Calculator and made some additions to it. We feel that the look is not only more attractive, but is also helpful in making the Calculator more user friendly. We've also added kidney shaped pools to the Swimming Pool page, and added a new page that addresses drip irrigation. The calculator is effective in determining your water use patterns. We encourage you to check it out and see how much water you use on a daily basis. Water used for irrigation and landscaping should be used in accordance with the recommendations of professional landscapers and irrigation specialists.

Computer and Information Technology

During 2008 we upgraded our existing computer network servers and technology environment. We have joined the Town of Nantucket's Information Technology Department for increased efficiency and improved systems reliability and security.

Special Town Meeting *(continued from page 1)*

and the engineer clearly indicated that waiting until the 2009 Annual Town Meeting could add as much as $800,000 to the project

The North Pasture tank will hold two million gallons, standing 94 feet in diameter and 124 feet high at an elevation of 70 feet. The second water tank is an elevated storage tank, meaning that its entire contents can be used rather than just the top portion of the water column, like the Washing Pond Road tank. It will help bring Nantucket up to standards on fire-flow. Fire-flow represents a minimum gallon amount necessary to combat fires that are long in duration. The proposed design of the new tank would have a fire-flow of 3,500 gallons per minute for six hours.

Sconset's new tank will be 170 feet tall and will replace the existing and rapidly deteriorating 192,000 gallon standpipe water tower on New Street built in 1925. It provides ratepayers with just 57,000 usable gallons of water. The new tank will be a 400,000 – gallon elevated storage tank with all of its capacity usable.

The construction of these two tanks will provide a significant boost for the Nantucket economy. The project manager for Chicago Bridge & Iron has stated that they expect to inject $1,600,000 into the local economy by utilizing local contractors and purchasing goods and services whenever possible.

What is SWAP?

The Source Water Assessment and Protection (SWAP) program, established under the federal Safe Drinking Water Act, requires every state to:

- inventory land uses within the recharge areas of all public water supply sources:
- assess the susceptibility of drinking water sources to contamination from these land uses; and
- publicize the results to provide support for improved protection

Source Water Assessment (SWAP) Report

The SWAP report was compiled by the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection with assistance from the Wannacomet Water Company staff to inventory land uses within the Wellhead Protection District (WPD) and assess their potential to negatively impact the aquifer.

Wannacomet Water Company's
complete SWAP report can be viewed at:
http://www.mass.gov/dep/water/drinking/4197000.pdf

Interesting Fact - After the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks, the water company was required by law to conduct a threat vulnerability assessment of their system. Through that assessment, the company found that the only part of the water system's infrastructure that lacked redundancy was the Washing Pond water tank.

Water Conservation

Just a few reminders….wasting water can add up quickly. On average, each person uses about 65 gallons of water each day.

- Fix Leaks. Dripping, trickling, or leaking faucets, showerheads and toilets can waste up to several hundred gallons of water a week depending on the size of the leaks. That trickling sound you hear in the bathroom could be a leaky toilet, but some times toilets leak silently. One way to test your toilet is to drop a dye tablet in the toilet tank and allow it to dissolve. After about 20 minutes inspect the toilet bowl for signs of dye indicating a leak, if the dye has appeared in the bowl, your flapper or flush valve may need to be replaced. Parts are inexpensive and fairly easy to replace.
- Take shorter showers.
- Install a Low-Flow Showerhead and Faucet Aerator. Some showerheads may still use over 5 gallons per minute. A low-flow showerhead uses 2.5 gallons or less and can save you over 200 gallons per 10-minute shower. A low flow-aerator can reduce the flow by about 25%.
- Turn the faucet off while brushing teeth, washing your face, and/or shaving.
- Run dishwashers and washing machines only when full.
- Water your lawn (and other landscaping) in the early morning or evening to avoid evaporation.
- Visually inspect your sprinkler system once a month during daylight hours. Check and fix any tilted, clogged or broken heads.

Did you know...

The Nantucket aquifer, according to Dr. Mark Person's model, is closest to the island's surface at its shores and deepest in its interior and that various layers of clays may segment the aquifer into layers of clay and water all resting on volcanic rock. According to the U.S. Geological Survey, which last produced a map of Nantucket in 1979, it found fresh water at 528 feet, while drilling a test well down to 1,600 feet off Russell's Way in 1975. At the bottom of this test well, said Dr. Person, 495 feet below sea level at 1,600 feet, the U.S.G.S. found Triassic basalt, volcanic rock created late during the Mesozoic Era around 248 million years ago.

What the EPA Says About Drinking Water Contaminants

Contaminants in Bottled Water and Tap Water

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 the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained from the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, Massachusetts DEP and the EPA prescribe regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and the Massachusetts Department of Public Health regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

Contaminants

General 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 animal or 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 storm run off, industrial or domestic waste water discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming;
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water run off, 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 storm water run off and septic systems;
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Special Health Information

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons such as persons 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 of infection. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and 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 (800-426-4791).

What you need to know about Lead in Your Tap Water

The last time lead samples were collected from our system was in September, 2008. The results are below:

Lead & Copper (samples taken second quarter 2008

	Range of Detection (mg/l)	MCLG (mg/l)	Action Level (mg/l)	# of Samples	90% Percentile Value	# of sites Exceeding Action Level	Possible Source of Contamination
Lead	0.0 - 0.003	0	0.015	30	0.002	0	Corrosion of Plumbing
Copper	0 - 0.66	1.3	1.3	30	0.12	0	Corrosion of Plumbing

Lead can get into tap water through pipes in your home, your lead service line, lead solder used in plumbing, and some brass fixtures. Corrosion or wearing away of lead-based materials can add lead to tap water, especially if water sits for a long time in the pipes before it is used.

Under EPA rules, each year Wannacomet must test tap water in a sample of homes that are likely to have high lead levels. These are usually homes with lead service lines or lead solder. The EPA rule requires that 9 out of 10, or 90%, or the sampled homes must have lead levels below the Action Level of 15 parts per billion (ppb).

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. Wannacomet Water Company 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.

Call the Department of Public Health at 1-800-532-9571 or EPA at 1-800-424-LEAD for health information.

Water Quality Testing Results 2008

	Level Detected	Unit of Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Possible Source of Contamination
Volatile Organic Compounds					
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE)	0	ppb	0	5	Leaching from vinyl lined pipes, dry-cleaning operations & some degreasing agents.
Benzene	0	ppb	0	5	Leaching from gas storage tanks & landfills
Inorganic Contaminants					
Nitrate	0.58	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic systems & erosion of natural deposits
Mercury	0	ppb	2	2	Leaching from municiple landfills and sewage, and metal refining
Synthetic Organic Contaminants					
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	0	ppb	50	50	Runoff/leaching from herbicide and pesticide use
Atrazine	0	ppb	3	3	Runoff/leaching from herbicide and pesticide use
Simazine	0	ppb	4	4	Runoff/leaching from herbicide and pesticide use
Microbiological Contaiminates					
Total Coliform Bacteria	0	presence or absence	0	presence of coliform in 5% of monthly samples	Naturally present in environment Coliform bacteria are used as an indicator to the presence of other potentially harmful bacteria.

Unregulated and Secondary Contaminants with State Standards (ORSGs and/or SMCLs)

MTBE (ppb)	Date Collected	Range Detected	Average	SMCL	ORSG	Possible Sources
Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether	10/30/08	ND	0	20-40	70	Fuel Additive

SMCL = secondary maximum contaminant level. These standards are developed to protect the aesthetic qualities of drinking water and are not health based.

ORSG = Massachusetts Office of Research and Standards guideline. 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.

Public Notice for Coliform Violation - *During the March 2008 round of routine sampling coliform bacteria was detected at three locations and follow-up sampling was conducted to ensure that a problem did not exist. The public was notified by direct mailing and local news media.*

What is a Protection Area?

A well's water supply protection area is the land around the well where protection activities are focused. Each well has a Zone I protective radius and a Zone II protection area.

The Zone I for each of the wells is a 400 foot radius around the wellhead and the Zone I for the wellfield is 250 feet around the individual well points. Massachusetts drinking water regulations (310 CMR 22.0 Drinking Water) requires public water suppliers to own the Zone I, or control the Zone I through a conservation restriction. Only water supply activities are allowed in the Zone I. However, many public water supplies were developed prior to the Department's regulations and contain non water supply activities such as homes and public roads.

Based upon the inventory of land uses within the Zone I shows the presence of at least one high threat (petroleum storage) within the Wellhead Protection District.

The Zone II for Wannacomet Water Company is dominated by open space, forest and residential land uses with smaller areas of commercial and light industrial land uses. Residential land use is common throughout the Zone II. Approximately eighty–five percent of the areas have public sewers, therefore, fifteen percent use septic systems. If managed improperly, activities associated with residential areas can contribute to drinking water contamination. Common potential sources of contamination include:

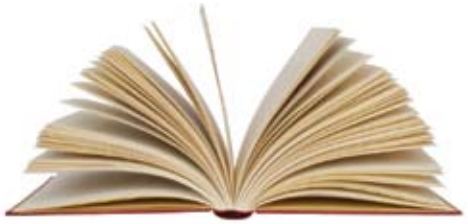
- Septic Systems – Improper disposal of household hazardous chemical to septic systems is a potential source of contamination to the groundwater because septic systems lead to the ground. If septic systems fail or are not properly maintained they can be a potential source of microbial contamination.
- Household Hazardous Materials – Hazardous materials may include automotive wastes, paints solvents, pesticides, fertilizers, and other substances. Improper use, storage, and disposal of chemical products used in homes are potential sources of contamination.
- Heating Oil Storage – If managed improperly, Underground and Above ground Storage Tanks (UST and AST) can be potential sources of contamination due to leaks for spills of the fuel oil they store.
- Stormwater – Catch basins transport stormwater from roadways and adjacent properties to the ground. As flowing stormwater travels, it picks up debris and contaminants from streets and lawn. Common potential contaminants include lawn chemicals, pet waste, and substances from automotive leaks, maintenance, washing, or accidents.

Glossary

Aquifer: An underground water bearing layer of permeable material that will yield water in a usable quantity to a well.

Zone I: The area closest to a well; a 100 to 400 foot radius proportional to the well's pumping rate. This area should be owned or controlled by the water supplier and limited to water supply activities.

Zone II: The primary recharge area for the aquifer. This area is defined by hydrogeologic studies that must be approved by DEP.



Our Annual Water Quality Report

Wannacomet Water Company has prepared this annual drinking water Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to provide you with information regarding your drinking water. This report includes detected contaminants found in your drinking water, compliance issues related to the water quality, operational matters, and general education information regarding the condition of your drinking water.

We maintain an underground network of mains and pipes to get the water safely to you. Our job is to ensure that your water keeps flowing not only today, but well into the future. It's our commitment to serve you our customer and everyone in our community.

Share this report: Landlords, businesses, schools, hospitals, and other groups are encouraged to share this important water quality information with water users at their location.

For water or meter problems, leaks, fire hydrants, water billing, and miscellaneous questions – call Wannacomet Water at 508-228-0022. For comments and suggestions, please email us at info@wannacomet.org.

Water Commissioners:
Nelson Eldridge, Nonie Slavitz and David Worth

Nantucket Water Commission
Nelson K. Elridge, Chairman
Noreen "Nonie" Slavitz, Commissioner
David D. Worth, Commissioner

General Manager, Robert L. Gardner
Operations Manager, Christopher R. Pykosz
Business Manager, Heidi Holdgate

Robert L. Gardner
General Manager

Nelson K. Eldridge
Commissioner

Noreen Slavitz
Commissioner

David D. Worth
Commissioner

If you need a large print version of this
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