# Water quality update for the Millville Elementary School

#### Presented to the Town of Millville Board of Selectmen

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#### Millville Water Treatment System



- Chlorine oxidizes most dissolved Fe + some Mn which is then captured by 18" of greensand filter (GSF) media
- The chlorine creates a manganese dioxide coating on the GSF media that adsorbs the remaining dissolved Fe/Mn and allows it to be oxidized by chlorine over time (especially important for Mn)
- Well pump runs based on storage tank levels (at ~6 gpm)

**Finished water** 

to building

- Chlorine in GSF effluent is monitored continuously. Normally desire a chlorine residual of 0.5 to 1.0 ppm, but lower levels are used at MES to minimize DBPs
- Want [Mn]  $\leq 0.015$  ppm

## Manganese and iron



13 of 14 samples for Mn since Mar. 2023 have been non-detect (< 0.02 mg/L), including all since June



All 14 iron samples since March 2023 have been below the SMCL of 0.3 mg/L

#### Iron in raw well water



Total iron (mg/L)				
Date	Raw well water	Greensand Filter Effluent		
8/24/23	18.7	0.26		
9/5/23	16.2	0.10		
10/16/23	11.7	0.11		
11/13/23	29.8*	0.10		
	* 2nd highest value in 10 years			

# **Total Organic Carbon (TOC)**



11/13/23 raw water TOC result was highest in years at 17.4 mg/L (maybe the highest ever?)

TOC is measure of natural organic matter, a precursor to DBPs

# Haloacetic acids (HAAs)

	HAA5 (ppb)		
2023	DBP-1	DBP-2	
Jan	23		
Feb	249		
Mar	110	115	
Apr	126		
May	46	44	
Jun	140		
Jul	22		
Aug	31	43	
Sep	18		
Oct	41		
Nov	42	42	

HAA5 violations in recent years resulted in Public Notices

- Compliance sample results in July November all good for HAA5
- MCL= 60 ppb, based on Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA)
- Site DBP-1 is the bathroom next to room 111, and DBP-2 is Room 322

Additional experimental data being collected, some with higher results; conclusions to be provided later

# Haloacetic acids (HAAs)

	HAA5 (ppb;	MCL = 60 p			
Site	8/24/23	9/5/23	10/25/23	11/1/23	11/13/23
GSF #1 effluent	49	123		79	67
GSF #2 effluent			38		64
storage tank effluent	49		30	29	30
DBP-1 (near Rm. 111)	31	18	41		42
DBP-2 (Rm. 322)	43				52

Storage tank effluent < GSF effluent</li>
Storage tank effluent ≅ DBP1 and DBP2

# **Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)**

	TTHM (ppb)		
2023	DBP-1	DBP-2	
Jan	14		
Feb	158		
Mar	115	113	
Apr	109		
Мау	95	93	
Jun	76		
Jul	161		
Aug	97	91	
Sep	113		
Oct	57		
Nov	56	60	

- Compliance sample results were better in October and November
- MCL= 80 ppb, based on Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA)
- Site DBP-1 is the bathroom next to Room 111, and DBP-2 is Room 322

# **Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)**

	TTHM (ppb; MCL = 80 ppb for LRAA)				
Site	8/24/23	9/5/23	10/25/23	11/1/23	11/13/23
GSF #1 effluent	35	55		48	31
GSF #2 effluent			27		40
storage tank effluent	84		49	56	57
DBP-1 (near Rm. 111)	97	113	57		56
DBP-2 (Rm. 322)	91				60

Storage tank effluent > GSF effluent

**\*** Storage tank effluent  $\cong$  DBP1 and DBP2

#### **Worst-case experimental data**

	10/16/23	10:33	10:48	12:38	12:59
HAA5 (ppb)	GSF #1 effluent			53	
	GSF #2 effluent	202	90		
	storage tank effluent				61
TTHM (ppb)	GSF #1 effluent			42	
	GSF #2 effluent	131	72		
	storage tank effluent				105

- When well pump shut off on 10/13/23 the filters had
  2.3 ppm chlorine residual; then no flow for 3 days.
- I<sup>st</sup> sample at 10:33 on 10/16/23 was taken 10 minutes after starting well pump/GSFs, so was water that had been sitting above the greensand media on the top of the GSF tank for previous 3 days.



#### **PFAS-6**



- PFAS = per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances
- 24 samples with no MCL exceedance
- Last 12 months averaged
   12.2 ppt with maximum
   15.0 ppt
- Most systems are not required to sample monthly
- PFAS-6 is by far the largest analytical expense for the water system
- Cost for PFAS-6 analysis is currently \$700/mth for one sample plus a field blank (\$8,400/yr)

## **Present status at Millville**

- Fe/Mn removal excellent
- HAA5 and TTHM levels good
- Water demand is very low
- Had one day of color in GSF effluent in Oct.; was promptly brought under control
- Changed greensand filter strategy in Oct. and stopped creating much demand; just let the system run as needed and not too much at once
- Considering alternatives for chlorine feed automation and/or remote control
- Thank you to Scott, Matt and Denise at MES for their help

- McClure Engineering expected to start soon for treatment plant assistance
- Millville missed the potential opportunity for USEPA Office of Research & Development to use MES water as a case study on PFAS treatment, which would have helped with DBP reduction also.



## MassDEP

- 2023 Quarter 3 had MCL violations and a Public Notice for excessive HAA5 + TTHM
- 2023 Quarter 4 results:
  - ✓ will have MCL violations and a Public
     Notice will be required for HAA5 + TTHM
  - ✓ will NOT exceed the OEL (Operational Evaluation Level) for either HAA5 or TTHM at site DBP2
  - ✓ will LIKELY NOT have an OEL exceedance for HAA5 at site DBP1
  - ✓ have a SMALL CHANCE to NOT have an OEL exceedance for TTHM at site DBP1 (need ≤ 47 ppb in December, while recent results were 56 ppb)

- MassDEP's + BMRSD's narratives about the water quality remain unfounded
  - Springfield's 7/7/23 Public Notice for a HAA5 violation: *"Customers may continue to use and consume the water as normal."*
  - EPA's Drinking Water Workshop: Small System Challenges and Solutions
- MassDEP informed me via phone that they won't allow Millville to use an operational approach for solving the DBP issue (*"already tried that and failed"*), and that a capital project would be required in an upcoming violation notice. They prefer a pipeline interconnection with a neighboring water system.

# That's All Folks!