M.G.L. Chapter 111, Section 160D

REQUIRED DISCLOSURE OF WATER TEST RESULTS

In accordance with M.G.L. Chapter 111, Section 160D MassDEP provides this form for Reporting Test Results Related to The Sale of Home Water Treatment Devices[1] and specifies the following:

- **ANY PERSON WHO SELLS, LEASES, RENTS, OR PROMOTES HOME WATER TREATMENT DEVICES (THE SELLER) AND TESTS THE WATER, SHALL FULLY COMPLETE AND PROVIDE THIS FORM TO PROSPECTIVE PURCHASERS AT THE TIME OF REPORTING WATER QUALITY RESULTS.** "A civil penalty of not more than five thousand dollars shall be assessed for a failure by the seller to provide prospective purchasers with the required form".
- The seller is only allowed to test for the twelve (12) substances listed below.
- Tests for health-related substances (such as bacteria or lead) must be done by a certified independent laboratory. The seller may deliver a sample to a certified laboratory, but the results must be reported in writing by the certified laboratory and on a standard testing results form.
- For a list of certified laboratories, see the MassDEP website: https://www.mass.gov/certified-laboratories and for more information regarding contaminants in drinking water see: https://www.mass.gov/guides/drinking-water-standards-and-guidelines

Water Tester's Name (print) Company

Address Telephone Email Address

Prospective Purchaser's Name Sampling Address Sampling Point

Water Test Results			
Substance	**Concentration in Water Tested[a]**	**Aesthetic Level of Concern**	**Health Level of Concern**
Chlorine	mg/L	None	4 mg/L[b]
Chloride	mg/L	250 mg/L[c]	None
Color	C.U.	15 C.U[c]	None
Hardness	mg/L $CaCO_3$	None	None
Hydrogen Sulfide	mg/L	None	None
Iron	mg/L	3 mg/L[c]	None
Manganese	mg/L	0.05 mg/L[c]	0.3 mg/L[d]
Odor	T.O.N.	3 T.O.N[c]	None
pH	mg/L	6.5 - 8.5 mg/L[c]	None
Sulfate	mg/L	250 mg/L[c]	> 500 mg/L[e]
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	500 mg/L[c]	None
Zinc	mg/L	5 mg/L[c]	None

a - NT = Not Tested; b - US EPA Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL); c = US EPA Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL); d – US EPA Health Advisory (HA) Level (see next page) ; e – US EPA Advisory Level (see next page) T.O.N.=Threshold Odor Numbers; C.U.=Color Units; mg/L=milligrams per liter

I hereby certify that the water test results provided above are accurate and true to the best of my knowledge:

Signature of Water Tester Date

NOTICE TO PROSPECTIVE PURCHASERS RECEIVING WATER FROM PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS:

If you receive your water from a public system, your water is tested regularly for its bacterial, chemical, and radiochemical qualities by an independent laboratory certified by MassDEP. These tests are required by Massachusetts Drinking Water Regulations (310 CMR 22.00) and indicate whether or not the water meets all applicable state and federal drinking water standards which have been established at levels that avoid adverse health effects. For a list of tests required for public water systems see: "Testing Requirements for Public Water Systems", https://www.mass.gov/doc/testing-requirements-for-public-water-systems-summary-0/download. You may obtain a copy of your public water system's test results from your local water department or board of health. For a list of Massachusetts Public Water Systems see: https://www.mass.gov/media/831461/download.For information on private wells see: https://www.mass.gov/private-wells.

I am certifying receipt of the testing results:

Signature of prospective purchaser/agent Date

MassDEP has developed this form for the testing of drinking waters as specified in M.G.L. Chapter 111, Section 160D. The fully completed form must be given to the prospective purchaser of a home treatment device by the seller at the time of water testing. Below is a brief description of each substance to help consumers understand their significance. (Please note that mg/L is milligrams per liter.)	
Chlorine	*Water additive used as a disinfectant in drinking water to prevent or control bacteriological contamination.* The use of chlorine sometimes causes objectionable tastes and odors. Some people who use water containing chlorine well in excess of the maximum residual disinfectant level (MRDL) could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort.
Chloride	*A chemical constituent of salt found in runoff and leaching of natural deposits.* Most waters contain some chloride but it is particularly prevalent in drinking waters influenced by seawater in coastal areas. A chloride level above its US EPA secondary maximum contaminant level (MCL) may produce a salty taste in the water.
Color	*An aesthetic property of water that may be manifested as a visible tint.* Besides being aesthetically objectionable, increased color may indicate the presence of dissolved organic material, metals and/or other inorganic contaminants in the water. The presence of these substances in a water supply could be associated with inadequate treatment, high disinfectant demand and the potential for the production of excess amounts of disinfectant by-products.
Hardness	*A property of water that is related to the presence of naturally occurring minerals in the water, mainly calcium and magnesium.* While hard water is generally not harmful to health, it causes scaling of plumbing fixtures and reduces the cleaning action of soaps and detergents. Water softeners remove calcium and magnesium and replace them with sodium or potassium.
Hydrogen Sulfide	*A gas or vapor with the characteristic odor of rotten eggs that is often produced by the breakdown of organic material by bacteria in the absence of oxygen.* Most people can detect hydrogen sulfide (H_2S) in water at concentrations of 0.05 mg/L and above. Long-term inhalation of low detectable concentrations of H_2S in air may produce effects on the nervous system with symptoms such as fatigue, loss of appetite, headaches and lightheadedness.
Iron	*An element that enters water supplies from natural and industrial sources as well as aging and corroding distribution systems and household pipes.* The presence of iron in water is indicated by rusty color, sediment, metallic taste, and reddish or orange staining of laundry and plumbing fixtures. While iron is an essential element in the diet, levels that are very high could produce gastrointestinal effects.
Manganese	*An element that enters water from natural sources as well as from industrial discharges.* The presence of manganese in water may be indicated by black to brown color, black staining and bitter metallic taste. Manganese is an essential element in the diet though it could be toxic at higher doses. At manganese concentrations that exceed the U.S. EPA Health Advisory level (listed on the previous page of this form), MassDEP recommends that infants under one year of age not consume water for more than ten days and that adults not consume the water for a long-term (lifetime) period of time. For additional information, see https://www.mass.gov/info-details/manganese-in-drinking-water
Odor	*An aesthetic property of water that may be manifested as a "rotten egg", musty or chemical smell.* Odor may be indicative of naturally occurring organic materials or materials introduced from seawater in coastal areas.
pH	*A property of water that describes how acidic or alkaline it is*. The pH of water may affect its taste, feel and characteristics and often varies from 4 to 9. pH may be influenced by runoff and leaching of natural deposits and, in coastal areas, seawater influence. Low pH may produce bitter metallic taste and corrosion of metals. High pH may produce a slippery feel, soda taste and leave deposits.
Sulfate	*A naturally-occurring substance found in runoff and leaching from natural deposits and industrial wastes.* Sulfate is widely distributed in nature and may be present in natural waters at concentrations ranging from a few to several thousand milligrams per liter. Very high sulfate levels, above the US EPA health-based Advisory Level https://www.epa.gov/sdwa/epa-non-regulatory-health-based-drinking-water-levels may have a laxative effect and a salty taste.
TDS (Total Dissolved Solids)	*A measure of all the organic and inorganic chemical compounds suspended in water.* TDS in water comes from runoff and leaching of natural deposits. With increasing concentrations, TDS in water may produce increasing hardness, deposits, colored water, staining and salty taste.
Zinc	*An element that enters water from corrosion of household plumbing systems as well as erosion of natural deposits.* At higher concentrations, zinc may produce a metallic taste in the water.

[1] To view MA General Laws Chapter 111 section 160D go to:
https://malegislature.gov/Laws/GeneralLaws/PartI/TitleXVI/Chapter111/Section160D