

Substances found in Tap Water

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 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 be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, and 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 be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Health Notes

In order to ensure that **tap water is safe to drink**, the Department of Environmental Protection (MassDEP) and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and Massachusetts Department of Public Health (DPH) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health. All 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).

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 some infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) guidelines on lowering the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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. Meadowbrook Acres Mobile Home Park 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>.

Cross-connections are potentially hazardous situations for public or private potable water supply and a source of potable water contamination. A cross-connection is any potential or actual physical connection between a potable water supply and any source through which it is possible to introduce any substance other than potable water into the water supply. A common cross-connection scenario could include a garden hose whose spout is submerged in a bucket of soapy water or connected to a spray bottle of weed killer.

Cross-connections between a potable water line and a non-potable water system or equipment have long been a concern of the Department of Environmental Protection (MassDEP). MassDEP established regulations to protect the public health of water consumers from contaminants due to back-flow events. The installation of back-flow prevention devices, such as low cost hose bib vacuum breakers, for all inside and outside hose connections is recommended. You can purchase these at a hardware store or plumbing supply store. This is a great way for you to help protect the water in your home as well as the drinking water system in your community. For additional information on cross connections and on the status of your water system's cross-connection program, please contact us.

Contact Us

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"Water is essential for all dimensions of life."

World Bank Institute
WATER POLICY REFORM PROGRAM - Nov. 1999

MEADOWBROOK ACRES MOBILE HOME PARK

C/O 7D TAGGART DRIVE
NASHUA, NH 03060

PLACE
STAMP
HERE



Meadowbrook Acres Mobile Home Park

ROUTE 20, BRIMFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS
MA DEPT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY ID# 1043001

2017

Consumer Confidence Report

Your Annual Drinking Water Quality Information

This report provides a snapshot of the drinking water quality that was achieved last year. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how its quality compares to state and federal standards. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

Your Drinking Water Source

The drinking water for Meadowbrook Acres Mobile Home Park comes from two deep wells. These wells feed pressure storage tanks and a large vented reservoir tank, which then feeds the park. The groundwater sources are designated by MassDEP Source Name and ID Source Number as: Upper Well [1043001-01G] and Lower Well [1043001-02G]. The Lower well is used primarily when demand is high and/or in the event of an emergency.

Public Water System Information

Meadowbrook Acres makes every effort to provide you with safe and uncontaminated drinking water. We are pleased to report that Meadowbrook Acres' water does not require treatment at this time to meet these goals. The water quality achieved with our system is monitored by us and MassDEP to determine if any future treatment may be required.

Our Licensed Water Operators and maintenance staff routinely inspect the system. In addition, MassDEP inspects the system every few years to evaluate compliance with current State and Federal regulations. Water leaks on private connections have historically caused low water pressure throughout the water system. We established protocol that identify distribution piping issues within hours of occurrence so that swift action is taken. All outstanding deficiencies identified during our last DEP Sanitary Survey conducted on May 31, 2015 have been addressed. System upgrades include revised timing on pump controls, a tank water level indicator located in the reservoir tank and daily meter readings to ascertain proper function. Our new protocols have uncovered several residual lateral leaks in timely fashion so that our patrons do not experience service disruptions. We continue to monitor our water usage and maintain system components in proper working order.

Prepared by *Housatonic Basin Sampling and Testing* on behalf of your water supplier. This report is a compilation of best available data sources including: licensed operators' reports; water supply owner's coordination; MA DEP public records; and EPA online records. The report represents an accurate account of your water quality to the best of our knowledge.

Meadowbrook Acres Mobile Home Park

How are these Sources Protected?

MassDEP prepared a Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) Report that was published in October 2003 to assist in the identification of potential sources of contamination. A susceptibility ranking of high was assigned using the information collected. Potential contamination sources include high residential land use, above ground fuel storage, septic systems, lawn care/gardening, and transportation corridors. The complete SWAP report is available by calling any of the contact numbers listed or contact the Western Regional Office of Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection at (413)755-2215. You may also view this report online at: <http://www.mass.gov/eea/docs/dep/water/drinking/swap/wero/1043001.pdf>

Residents can help protect our water

resources by:

- Practicing good septic system maintenance
- Supporting water supply protection initiatives and conservation measures
- Taking hazardous household chemicals to hazardous materials collection days
- Limiting pesticide and fertilizer use, etc.
- Check your piping and make sure that no broken pipes or leakage occurs.

Does My Drinking Water Meet Current Health Standards?

We are committed to providing you with the best water quality available. We are proud to report that last year your drinking water met all applicable health standards regulated by the state and federal government.

Drinking Water Violations

MassDEP and the EPA report no Health based violations since September 2005 have occurred. For more information regarding our system you may also visit the EPA website at: <http://www.epa.gov/enviro/facts/sdwis/search.html>

In October 2017 we failed to report a tally of results for the Lead and Copper Sampling on the DEP designated Form LCR E in a timely manner. The report is required to be filed within 10 days of the close of the compliance period. We will file the report within the designated timeline in the future.

Opportunities for Public Participation

Please contact us if you would like to publicly discuss your drinking water system.

UNITS OF MEASURE

- ppm = parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l)
- ppb = parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/l)
- ND = Not Detected
- N/A = Not Applicable
- NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Unit
- pCi/L = Unit measure of radioactivity

IMPORTANT DEFINITIONS

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) – 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 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.

Action Level (AL) – The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

90th Percentile – Out of every 10 homes sampled, 9 were at or below this level. This number is compared to the action level to determine lead and copper compliance.

Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL) – These standards are developed to protect aesthetic qualities of drinking water and are not health based.

Unregulated Contaminants – those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose is to assist EPA in determining their occurrence in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted.

Office of Research and Standards Guideline (ORSG) – concentration of a chemical in drinking water at or below which adverse health effects are unlikely to occur after chronic exposure. If exceeded, it serves as an indicator of the potential need for further action.

Treatment Technique (TT) – A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

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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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant 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.

Turbidity – A measure of the cloudiness of water. Turbidity is monitored because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of the filtration system.

Level I Assessment – is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in a water system.

Level II Assessment – is a detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. Coli MCL violation and/or why multiple occasions of total coliform bacteria has been reported.

Water Quality Testing Results

The water quality tables shown below contain the most recent water quality testing results where levels of contaminants were detected and compares those levels to standards set by the Environmental Protection Agency and Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection.

MassDEP may reduce the monitoring requirements for *volatile organic contaminants (VOC's)*, *inorganic contaminant (IOC's)*, *synthetic organic contaminants (SOC's)* because the source is not at risk of contamination. Meadow Brook Acres currently holds a waiver allowing reduced SOC (02G), Arsenic (01G and 02G), Perchlorate (01G and 02G) and IOC (01G and 02G) monitoring.

The latest samples for VOC testing were collected on July 25, 2017 (01G) and August 22, 2017 (02G). The latest full samples for IOC testing were collected on May 17, 2011 (02G) and April 19, 2011 (01G). Arsenic sampling was conducted on May 3, 2011. The latest full samples for SOC testing were collected on April 28, 2015 (01G and 02G). Perchlorate samples were collected on July 25, 2017 (01G) and August 22, 2017 (02G). With the exception of those compounds noted on the tables below, all other compounds in the panels reported undetectable.

	Date(s) Collected	90th (%)	Action Level	MCLG	Sites Sampled	Highest # of Positive (month)	MCL	MCLG	Violation
Lead (ppb)	3rd Quarter 2017	4.4	15	0	5	0	1	0	No
*Possible LEAD Contamination sources include Corrosion of household plumbing and erosion of natural deposits.						*Possible sources of contamination, naturally present in the environment			
Copper (ppm)	3rd Quarter 2017	0.9	1.3	1.3	5	0	*	0	No
*Possible COPPER Contamination sources include Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits and leaching from wood preservatives.						*Possible sources of contamination, human and fecal waste *MCL compliance is determined upon additional repeat testing			

Inorganic Contaminants						
Regulated Contaminant	Date(s) Collected	Highest Result	Range Detected	MCL or MCDL	MCLG OR MRDLG	Violation
Barium (ppm)	19 April 2011 (02G)	0.012	0.012	2	2	No
*Possible BARIUM Contamination sources include discharge of drilling wastes, metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits						
Flouride (ppm)	19 April 2011 (02G) 17 May 2011 (01G)	0.14	0.13-0.14	4	4	No
*Possible FLOURIDE Contamination sources include erosion of natural deposits, water additives which promotes strong teeth, discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. Fluoride also has a secondary contaminant level (SMCL) of 2 ppm.						
Nitrate (ppm)	25 April 2017 (02G) 25 April 2017 (01G)	0.067 0.6	—	10	10	No
*Possible NITRATE Contamination sources include runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits						
Unregulated and Secondary Contaminants	Date(s) Collected	Result or Range Detected	Average Detected	SMCL	ORSG	
Iron (ppb)	25 April 2017 (02G)	2290	—	300		
*Possible IRON Contamination sources include naturally occurring, corrosion of cast iron pipes. This well is not regularly used.						
Manganese (ppb)	26 Sept 2017 (02G)	145	—	50	H.A. – 300 ppb*	
*EPA has established a lifetime Health Advisory for manganese at 300 ppb, sources include erosion of natural deposits. This well is not regularly used						
Sodium (ppm)	25 April 2017 (02G) 25 April 2017 (01G)	8.64 5.51	—	—	20	
*Possible SODIUM Contamination sources include natural sources, runoff from use as salt on roadways, by-products of treatment process						

Radioactive Contaminants					
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	28 July 2015	-0.62	—	15	Sources include erosion of natural soil deposits
Radium 226 (pCi/L)	28 July 2015	0.728	—	5	
Radium 228 (pCi/L)	28 July 2015	0.467	—	5	