

2025 Consumer Confidence Report

Your Annual Drinking Water Quality Information



Meadowbrook Acres Mobile Home Park

Route 20, Brimfield, MA 01010

Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection Public Water Supply ID #1043001

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.

PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM INFORMATION

Meadowbrook Acres Mobile Home Park is a community located on Route 20 in Brimfield, with 96 mobile home sites, an office building, and a recreation hall for general activities for the residents. The population fluctuates based upon the number of units that may be for sale, or residents that may reside in other locations during winter months. The maximum population is 137 people. The water system includes two wells, a 20,000-gallon storage tank, and approximately 5,000 feet of 2-inch plastic piping around the perimeter of the park.

Meadowbrook Acres makes every effort to provide you with safe and uncontaminated drinking water. Our water system is routinely inspected by the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (MassDEP). MassDEP inspects our system for its technical, financial, and managerial capacity to provide safe drinking water to you. To ensure that we provide the highest quality of water available, your water system is also operated by a Massachusetts certified operator who oversees the routine operations of our system. The water quality achieved with our system is monitored by us, the certified operator, and MassDEP to determine if any future treatment may be required. Our Licensed Contract Water Operator and maintenance staff routinely inspect the system. In addition, MassDEP inspects the system approximately every 3 years to evaluate compliance with current state and federal regulations. Our last Sanitary Survey inspection was conducted by MassDEP on May 10, 2024. We currently have no outstanding deficiencies with our water system.

Contact Person: Harry Dumont (Property Manager) | Phone: (603) 888-8950

OPPORTUNITIES FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

While we do not have regularly scheduled meetings regarding our water system, we welcome any opportunity to discuss concerns or issues. Please contact your water operators, Housatonic Basin Sampling & Testing, if you wish to discuss anything regarding your drinking water. *(413)248-4622 HOUSATONIC BASIN SAMPLING & TESTING*

YOUR DRINKING WATER SOURCE

Where Does My Drinking Water Come From?

The drinking water for Meadowbrook Acres comes from two deep wells. These groundwater sources are designated by MassDEP Source Name and ID Source Number as the Upper Well [1043001-01G] and Lower Well [1043001-02G]. The primary source of water for Meadowbrook Acres, the Upper Well, is located near the corner of Willow Circle and Foxrun Lane. The Lower Well, which is used primarily when demand is high and/or in the event of a water emergency, is located on Cypress Court.

How are These Sources Protected?

MassDEP has prepared a Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) Report for the water supply sources serving this water system. The SWAP Report assesses the susceptibility of public water supplies. A susceptibility ranking of “moderate” was assigned to this system using the information collected during the assessment by MassDEP. The complete SWAP report is available online at <https://www.mass.gov/service-details/the-source-water-assessment-protection-swap-program> . For more information, call Harry Dumont at (603) 888-8950.

Residents can help protect sources by:

- *practicing good septic system maintenance,*
- *supporting water supply protection initiatives at the next town meeting*
- *taking hazardous household chemicals to hazardous materials collection days,*
- *contacting the water department or Board of Health to volunteer for monitoring or education outreach to schools,*
- *Limiting pesticide and fertilizer use, etc.*

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.

COMPLIANCE WITH REGULATIONS

Does Drinking Water Meet Current Health Standards?

We are committed to providing you with the best water quality available. Manganese was detected at elevated levels in Well 2, which serves as a backup source for the system. No water from Well 2 was introduced into the distribution system during 2025.

IMPORTANT DEFINITIONS

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's 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 expected risk to health. MCLG's 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.

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

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

Unregulated Contaminants – Contaminants 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.

Method of Detection Limit (MDL) - The minimum concentration of a substance that can be measured and reported with 99% confidence the analyte concentration is greater than zero and determined from analysis of a sample in a given matrix containing the analyte

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

Massachusetts Office of Research and Standards Guidelines (ORSG) - 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.

Level 1 Assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

Level 2 Assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E.Coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

WATER QUALITY TESTING RESULTS

The water quality tables show the most recent water quality testing results where levels were detected and compare those levels to standards set by the Environmental Protection Agency and Massachusetts Environmental Protection Agency.

MassDEP has reduced monitoring requirements for inorganic contaminants, synthetic organic contaminants, and perchlorate, as the source has been determined to have a low susceptibility to contamination. The last sample was collected on 4/5/2023 & 5/3/2023 for Perchlorate, 4/23/2024 for Synthetic Organic Contaminants, 7/23/2024 for Radioactive Contaminants, 7/1/2025 for Volatile Organic Contaminants, 4/5/2023 & 5/3/2023 for Inorganic Contaminants, and 4/23/2024 for PFAS, with all found to meet all applicable US EPA and MassDEP standards.

With the exception of the compounds noted on the tables below, all other compounds in the panels reported undetectable levels.

The lower well (02G) samples for iron and manganese were collected on 1/6/2025, 4/2/2025, 7/1/2025 & 10/9/2025. All of these samples collected in 2025 returned from laboratory analysis with iron and manganese levels in exceedance of the established MCL. While consumption of manganese is dangerous to children and those with liver issues, this exceedance was isolated to the lower well (02G), which has not been supplying drinking water to the park.

Regulated Contaminant	Date(s) Collected	Highest Result	Range Detected	MCL	MCLG	Violation (Yes/No)	Possible Source(s) of Contamination
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS							
Nitrate (ppm)	04/02/2025	0.343 (Upper)	N/A	10	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	04/05/2023 05/03/2023	0.0104 (Upper) 0.0092 (Lower)	N/A	2	2	No	Discharge of drilling waste, or from metal refineries. Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)*	05/03/2023	0.404 (Lower)	N/A	4 ppm	4 ppm	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits, discharge from fertilizer
Perchlorate (ppb)	04/05/2023 05/03/2023	0.042 (Upper)	N/A	2 ppb	N/A	No	Rocket propellants, fireworks, munitions, flares, blasting agents
*Fluoride has a secondary contaminant level (SMCL) of 2 ppm to better protect human health.							

Contaminant (units)	Dates Collected	Result or Range Detected	Average Detected	SMCL	ORSG	Possible Source(s) of Contamination
UNREGULATED AND SECONDARY CONTAMINANTS						
Sodium (ppm)*	05/03/2023 04/05/2023	9.83 (Lower) 5.41 (Upper)	N/A	N/A	20	Natural Sources, runoff from use of salt on roadways, byproduct of water treatment process.
UNREGULATED AND SECONDARY CONTAMINANTS, Continued						
Iron (ppb)	1/6/2025	940 (Lower)	N/A	300 ppb	N/A	Natural and industrial sources as well as aging and corroding distribution systems and household pipes
	4/2/2025	1000 (Lower)				
	7/1/2025	840 (Lower)				
	10/9/2025	750 (Lower)				
Manganese (ppb)**	1/6/2025 & 7/1/2025	130 (Lower)	N/A	50 ppb	300 ppb	Erosion of natural deposits as well as discharges from industrial uses
	4/2/2025 & 10/9/2025	140 (Lower)				

*Some people who drink water containing sodium at high concentrations for many years could experience an increase in blood pressure.
 **EPA has established a lifetime Health Advisory (HA) of 0.3 mg/L and an acute HA at 1.0 mg/L

**US EPA and MassDEP have established public health advisory levels for manganese to protect against concerns of potential neurological effects and a one-day and 10-day Health Advisory (HA) of 1000 ppb for acute exposure.

LEAD AND COPPER – 8/09/2023

Contaminant (units)	Action Level	90 th Percentile	Number of Sites Sampled	Number of sites above the Action Level	Possible Sources of Contamination	Violation (Yes/No)
Lead (ppb)	15	0.6	5	0	Corrosion of household plumbing	No
Copper (ppm)	1.3	0.057	5	0	Corrosion of household plumbing	No

BACTERIAL DETECTIONS

BACTERIA	MCL/TT	MCLG	VALUE	DATE	VIOLATION	POSSIBLE SOURCE
Total Coliform	MCL	0	Present	9/15/2025	Yes	Naturally Present in the Environment

*Meadowbrook Acres Mobile Home Park had a bacterial detection on 09/15/2025, indicating that Total Coliform was in the drinking water supply. Confirmation samples were taken the following day, with the results indicating no detectable levels of bacteria in the water. See more info below:

What Happened?

As part of our routine water quality monitoring, we collect two bacteria samples per month from Meadowbrook Acres Mobile Home Park. On 9/15/2025, one of the two routine samples tested positive for Total Coliform (TC). Repeat sampling was conducted on 9/16/2025, and of the four confirmation samples that were collected, no bacteria were detected.

What We Found and How We Responded?

The most likely cause of contamination was some sort of anomaly during the routine sampling events, which in turn resulted in a false positive.

Is the Water Safe?

Total coliform bacteria are generally not harmful themselves but serve as an indicator that conditions could allow for the presence of other potentially harmful microorganisms. Samples have remained without issue since the detection in September.

ppm = parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l)

ppb = parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/l)

ppt = parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/l)

ND = Not Detected

N/A = Not Applicable

HEALTH NOTES

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Department of Environmental Protection (MA DEP) 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. 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 (1-800-426-4791).

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised 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. EPA/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 (1-800-426-4791).

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 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. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove Lead from water. If you are concerned about Lead in your water, and wish to have your water tested, contact Meadowbrook Acres at (603) 888-8950. 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 Connection Control and Backflow Prevention

A cross-connection occurs whenever the drinking water supply is or could be in contact with potential sources of pollution or contamination. Cross-connections exist in piping arrangements or equipment that allows the drinking water to come in contact with non-potable liquids, solids, or gases (hazardous to humans) in event of a backflow.

Backflow is the undesired reverse of the water flow in the drinking water distribution lines. This backward flow of water can occur when the pressure created by equipment or a system such as a boiler or air-conditioning is higher than the water pressure inside the water distribution line (back pressure), or when the pressure in the distribution line drops due to routine occurrences such as water main breaks or heavy water demand causing the water to flow backward inside the water distribution system (back siphonage). Backflow is a problem that many water consumers are unaware of, a problem that each and every water customer has a responsibility to help prevent.

What can I do to help prevent a cross-connection?

Without the proper protection something as simple as a garden hose has the potential to contaminate or pollute the drinking water lines in your house. In fact, over half of the country's cross-connection incidents involve unprotected garden hoses. There are very simple steps that you as a drinking water user can take to prevent such hazards, they are:

- NEVER submerge a hose in soapy water buckets, pet watering containers, pool, tubs, sinks, drains, or chemicals.
- NEVER attached a hose to a garden sprayer without the proper backflow preventer.
- Buy and install a hose bibb vacuum breaker in any threaded water fixture. The installation can be as easy as attaching a garden hose to a spigot. This inexpensive device is available at most hardware stores and home-improvement centers.
- Identify and be aware of potential cross-connections to your water line.
- Buy appliances and equipment with backflow preventers.
- Buy and install backflow prevention devices or assemblies for all high and moderate hazard connections.

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. For additional information on cross connections and on the status of your water system's cross connection program, please contact:

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For more information regarding our system, you may also visit the EPA website at:

<http://www.epa.gov/enviro/facts/sdwis/search.htm>

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. Prepared by Housatonic Basin Sampling & Testing on behalf of your water supplier.