

• How to Conserve Water

- Always turn taps off tightly so they do not drip.
- Promptly repair any leaks in and around your taps. (One leak can waste several thousand liters of water per year.)
- Use an aerator and/or a water flow-reducer attachment on your tap to reduce your water usage.
- When hand-washing dishes, never run water continuously. Wash dishes in a partially filled sink and then rinse them using the spray attachment on your tap.
- If you have an electric dishwasher, use it only to wash full loads, and use the shortest cycle possible. Many dishwashers have a conserver/water-miser cycle.
- When brushing your teeth, turn the water off while you are actually brushing. Use short bursts of water for cleaning your brush. (This saves about 80% of the water normally used.)
- When washing or shaving, partially fill the sink and use that water rather than running the tap continuously. (This saves about 60% of the water normally used.) Use short bursts of water to clean razors.
- Use either low-flow shower heads or adjustable flow-reducer devices on your shower heads. (They reduce flow by at least 25%.)
- You can reduce water usage by 40% to 50% by installing low-flush toilets.
- Wash only full loads in your washing machine.
- Use the shortest cycle possible for washing clothes, and use the "suds-saver" feature if your machine has one.
- Use only cleaning products that will not harm the environment when they are washed away after use. Look for "environmentally friendly" products when shopping.
- Lawns and gardens require only 5 millimeters of water per day during warm weather. Less is needed during spring, fall, or cool weather.
- Water lawns every three to five days, rather than for a short period every day. In warm weather, apply 5 millimeters of water for each day since the last watering.
- Water during the cool part of the day, in the morning or evening. Do not water on windy days.
- Do not over-water in anticipation of a shortage. Soil cannot store extra water.
- ◆ Use shut-off timers or on-off timers, if possible. Do not turn on sprinklers and leave for the day.

EASTHAMPTON WATER WORKS

Water Quality Report

2020

No. 23

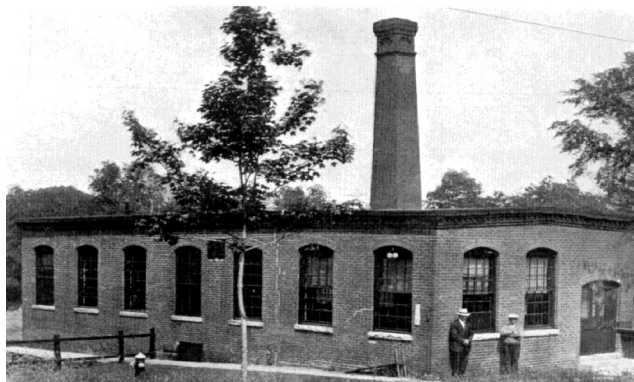
Spring 2021

“Water is the basis of life and the blue arteries of the earth! Everything in the non-marine environment depends on freshwater to survive.

Sandra Postel

Welcome to the Easthampton Water Works 2020 Water Quality Report. This is our 23rd annual report. Inside you will find important information regarding the water supplied to Easthampton homes and businesses. Over 100 years ago, Easthampton, a growing mill town realized the need for a high quality and plentiful source of drinking water. They found such a supply literally under their feet. Today this source is still supplying water of excellent quality.

The staff here at the Easthampton Water Works would like you to know we remain hard at work ensuring that the water you draw from your tap today is of the same high quality that was first pumped in 1908 and we strive to continue that legacy of pure, safe drinking into the next century. However we cannot do this alone, protecting this water supply begins with those that live and work on top of it. We encourage you, the customer, to learn about your water supply and the ways you can help preserve it and protect it. By becoming an active partner with the Easthampton Water Works you can help assure an abundant and safe water supply for many years to come. Please read this report and call, write, or email us with any questions or comments. We'd love to hear from you.



The Manhan Power Station housed the Water and Engineering Offices until the Water Treatment Plant opened in 1996.



Easthampton Waterworks
109 Hendrick Street
Easthampton, MA 01027

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EASTHAMPTON'S WATER QUALITY

Below is a summary of the contaminants detected in your drinking water during 2020. For contaminants marked with an asterisk sampling was not required or a monitoring waiver was granted for 2020, therefore the most recent detection of the contaminant was included in the chart.

Regulated Substances (units)	Date	MCL ¹ [MDR] ⁹	MCLG ² [MDRG] ₁₀	Highest Level	Range	Violation	Typical Sources
Perchlorate (ppb) ⁴	8/27/2020	2	N/A	0.33	0.182-0.330	No	Rocket propellants, fireworks, munitions, flares, blasting agents
Nitrates (ppm) ³	Quarterly 2020	10	10	3.2	1.7-3.2	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Barium (ppm)	5/28/2020	2	2	0.42	0.200-0.420	No	Discharge of drilling wastes. Discharge from metal refineries Erosion of Natural Deposits
Chromium (ppb)	5/28/2020	100	100	2.4	1.2-2.4	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills. Erosion of natural deposits.
Cyanide (ppb)	5/28/2020	200	200	24	ND-24	No	Discharge from metal factories; Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Trichloroethylene (TCE) (ppb)	8/27/2020	5	0	0.92	ND ⁶ -0.92	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories.
Gross Alpha* (pCi/L) ⁵	9/08/2015	15	0	2.4	0.72-2.4	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 & 228* (combined) (pCi/L)	9/08/2015	5	0	1.36	0.66-1.36	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine (ppm) {Monthly Average}	Monthly 2020	[4]	[0]	{0.05}	ND-0.25	No	Water additive used to control microbes

Lead & Copper (units)	Date	Action Level ⁷	MCLG	90th Percentile ⁸	# of Sites found above the action level / # Sites Sampled	Typical Sources
Lead (ppb) ⁴	September 2020	15	0	5.6	2 / 30	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)		1.3	1.3	0.100	0 / 30	

Secondary Contaminants and Unregulated Substances ¹³ (units)	Date	SMCL ¹¹ [ORSG] ¹²	Highest Level	Range	Typical Sources
Chloride (ppm)	8/27/2020	250	42	36-42	Runoff and leaching from natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	5/28/2020	1	0.031	0.003 - 0.031	Internal corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits
Sulfate (ppm)	8/27/2020	250	19	15-19	Naturally Occurring
Zinc (ppm)	8/27/2020	5	0.069	ND - 0.069	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	5/28/2020	[20]	19	15 - 19	Naturally Occurring

Total Coliform

Coliform are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliform indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessments to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during this assessment. *During the past year, we were required to conduct one Level 2 Assessment.. One Level 2 Assessment was completed. No sanitary defects were found.*

The Story of Easthampton Water

THE SOURCE

Easthampton is one of many communities across the state that relies on groundwater for its source of drinking water. Our drinking water comes from the Barnes Aquifer system, a complex of several productive aquifers extending about twelve miles beneath portions of four communities: Westfield, Holyoke, Southampton, and Easthampton. Over 60,000 area people depend on this aquifer for their drinking water. In acknowledgement of the importance of this source, the EPA designated the Barnes Aquifer in Easthampton, a sole source aquifer on May 12, 1995. To earn this designation, an aquifer must supply more than 50% of the drinking water for the service area, and the communities must have no viable economical source alternative. (To read more about the formation of the Barnes Aquifer please visit the Barnes Aquifer page at bapac.pvpc.org/html/more-aquifer.html)

WELLS

Currently, there are five active wells that draw water from the aquifer in Easthampton; these are: 1087000-08G (Nonotuck Park), 1087000-09G (Brook Street), 1087000-04G (Hendrick), 1087000-05G (Pines), and 1087000-07G (Maloney). The Nonotuck Park well and Brook Street wells, both located in Nonotuck Park, are high quality sources that are pure enough to enter the distribution system without any treatment or chemical additions. These sources account for about 50% of the total daily supply. In the early 1980's the Hendrick Street wellfield and the Pines well, located off Hendrick St. by the Water Treatment Plant, were found to contain the volatile organic compound, Trichloroethylene, or TCE, in amounts that exceeded the maximum contaminant level (MCL) set by the USEPA, therefore that water must undergo treatment. The Maloney well, located off Lovefield Street is used primarily as a back-up source during times of high demand.

TREATMENT

Easthampton treats its water using packed tower aeration technology. Water from the Pines well and the Hendrick wellfield is pumped to the top of an 11-foot diameter, 36-foot high tower, which is filled with a specially designed packing material. As the water drops down the tower, air is blown in from the bottom. This process breaks the water into tiny particles and allows the air to strip away the volatile contaminants. TCE, which is detected in amounts up to 6 parts per billion in the raw water, is not detected in the treated water.

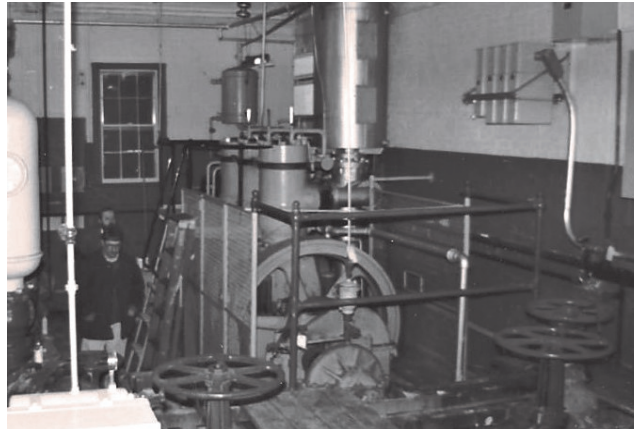
After aeration the treated water collects in a clearwell. This water requires disinfecting prior to entering the distribution system. This is done by the addition of chlorine gas as the water is being pumped into the system. Enough chlorine is added to maintain a residual of 100 ppb as the finished water enters the distribution system. The Easthampton Water Works does not add fluoride or any other chemicals, besides chlorine, to the finished water.

DISTRIBUTION

From the well or the treatment plant, depending on the source, the water enters the distribution system to be delivered to the customers tap. This system consists of three 75 horsepower high head pumps at the Hendrick Street plant, the Brook Street, Nonotuck Park, and Maloney wells each have a 125 horsepower pumps. Depending on demand one or more of these pumps will be drawing water from the ground and into the mains. These pumps also provide system pressure. Approximately 130 miles of underground water main delivers water to all points around town. Over 700 hydrants provide fire protection and access for maintenance activities such as flushing. Service connections, to over 5,400 homes and businesses, bring the water to the tap.

STORAGE

Two storage tanks hold a combined 6 million gallons. These help maintain an adequate supply and system pressure when the pumps are off, demand exceeds pumping capacity, or in an emergency such as a large fire. A 4-million-gallon tank, built in 1989, is located in the Loudville section of Easthampton off Drury Lane. Our newest tank, built in 2000 is located off Burt Street on land donated by the Kuzreja family. This tank has a capacity of 2.0 million gallons



IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON: Cross Connection Control and Backflow Prevention

The Massachusetts Drinking Water Regulations, 310 CMR 22.00, requires all public water systems to have an approved and fully implemented Cross-Connection Control Program (CCCP) The Easthampton Water Works is working diligently to protect the public health of its drinking water customers from the hazards caused by unprotected cross-connection through the implementation of its cross-connection survey program, elimination or proper protection of all identified cross-connections, the registration of all cross-connections protected by a reduced pressure backflow preventer (RPBPs) or a double check valve assemblies (DCVAs), and the implementation of a testing program for all RPBPs and DCVAs.

If you are the owner or manager of a property that is being used as a commercial, industrial or institutional facility you must have your property's plumbing system surveyed for cross-connections by your water purveyor. If your property has **NOT** been surveyed for cross-connections contact the water department to schedule a cross-connection survey. If you have any questions, please contact: Michael Czerwiec at 529-1422

The Easthampton Water Works makes every effort to ensure that the water delivered to your tap is clean, safe and free of contamination. When the water reaches your home or business there is still the need to protect it from contamination caused by a cross-connection.

What is a cross-connection?

A cross-connection is any actual or potential connection between the drinking water lines and a potential source of pollution or contamination such as a piping arrangement or equipment that allows the drinking water to come in contact with non-potable liquids, solids, or gases, hazardous to humans in the event of a backflow.

What is a backflow?

Backflow is the undesired reverse of the water flow in the drinking water distribution lines. This backwards flow can occur when the pressure created by an equipment or system such as a boiler or air-conditioning is higher than the water pressure inside the water distribution line (backpressure), or when the pressure in the distribution line drops due to routine occurrences such as water main breaks or heavy demand causing the water to flow backward inside the water distribution system (backsiphonage). 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 line 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 attach a hose to a garden sprayer without the proper backflow preventer.
- Buy and install a hose bib vacuum breaker in any threaded water fixture. The installation can be as easy as attaching a garden hose to 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 a backflow preventer
- Buy and install backflow prevention devices or assemblies for all high and moderate hazard connections.

Easthampton Water Works

109 Hendrick Street
Easthampton, MA 01027
Phone (413) 529-1422

PWS ID # MA1087000

Primary Water Source
Barnes Aquifer
100% Groundwater

Approved Daily Pumping Volume
6.295 Million Gallons

Gallons Pumped 2019
513 Million Gallons

Daily Average Pumped
1.4 Million Gallons

Population Served
16,053

Number of Services
5882

Supervisor
Clayton Weglarz

CWeglarz@easthamptonma.gov

Craftsmen

Dan Raymond

Matt Wintle

Mike O'Connor

Jeff Dion

Water Quality Programs

Mike Czerwiec

MCzerwiec@easthamptonma.gov

Customer Billing

Lori Reynolds

LReynolds@easthamptonma.gov



DEFINITIONS:

- 1. 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.
- 2. 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.
- 3. PARTS PER MILLION (PPM):** ONE PART PER MILLION (OR MILLIGRAMS PER LITER) CORRESPONDS TO ONE PENNY IN \$10,000.
- 4. PARTS PER BILLION (PPB):** ONE PART PER BILLION (OR MICROGRAMS PER LITER) CORRESPONDS TO ONE PENNY IN \$10,000,000.
- 5. pCi/L=PICOCURIES PER LITER (A MEASURE OF RADIOACTIVITY)**
- 6. ND:** NOT DETECTED.
- 7. ACTION LEVEL (AL):** THE CONCENTRATION OF A CONTAMINANT WHICH, IF EXCEEDED, TRIGGERS TREATMENT OR OTHER REQUIREMENTS WHICH A WATER SYSTEM MUST FOLLOW.
- 8. 90TH PERCENTILE:** A STATISTICAL MEASURE USED IN THE LEAD AND COPPER RULE. A TEST RESULT AT THE 90TH PERCENTILE LEVEL MEANS THAT 90 PERCENT OF ALL THE TEST RESULTS FALL BELOW THAT LEVEL.
- 9. 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.
- 10. 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 CONTAMINATION.
- 11. SMCL - SECONDARY MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL:** THESE STANDARDS ARE DEVELOPED TO PROTECT AESTHETIC QUALITIES OF DRINKING WATER AND ARE NOT HEALTH BASED.
- 12. ORSG - 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.
- 13. UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS:** UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS ARE THOSE FOR WHICH EPA HAS NOT ESTABLISHED DRINKING WATER STANDARDS. THE PURPOSE OF UNREGULATED MONITORING IS TO ASSIST EPA IN DETERMINING THEIR OCCURRENCE IN DRINKING WATER AND WHETHER FUTURE REGULATION IS WARRANTED.

A 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.

A 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.

Vulnerability

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)

Substances Expected to Be In Drinking Water

The 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.

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

About Lead in Drinking Water

“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. The Easthampton Water Works 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>.”

WATER RESOURCES

CONTACTS

Easthampton Water Works 1(413) 529-1422
 Easthampton City Planner 1(413) 529-1406
 Mass DEP Western Office 1(413) 784-1100

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Easthampton Aquifer Protection Committee:
 Call the City Clerk @ 529-1460 for meeting times
 Easthampton Board of Public Works:
 Call the DPW office @ 529-1410 for meeting times.

WEBSITES

American Water Works Association - www.awwa.org
 Barnes Aquifer - www.pvpc.org/bapac/index.html
 Mass DEP - www.mass.gov/dep/
 Groundwater Foundation - www.groundwater.org
 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency - www.epa.gov/dwreginfo
 National Environmental Services Center - www.nesc.wvu.edu/home

Want More Information? Call U.S.EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at
1-800-426-4791

OR VISIT THEM ON THE WORLD WIDE WEB @ www.epa.gov

Did you know...

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).

SWAP REPORT AVAILABLE

A source water assessment was conducted of the Easthampton water supply. A susceptibility ranking of HIGH was assigned to this system using the information collected during the assessment by the Mass DEP. The complete SWAP report is available at the water department or DPW office and online at <http://www.mass.gov/dep/water/>

A Little Bit of History...

RULES AND WATER RATES

OF THE

TOWN OF EASTHAMPTON.

Revised 1890.

- Persons wishing water shall make application at the office of the Commissioners or Superintendent, and shall state the several uses for which water is required, and when the main pipe is to be tapped, shall pay the usual fee. The Superintendent or Agent will, in all cases, put on the Corporation cock and locate the service box; but the entire expense must be paid by the applicant. Every water taker must keep his connections and fixtures in good repair, and protected from frost—at all times prevent unnecessary waste of water, and not supply water to any other person or families, and not allow water to be left running to prevent freezing, or for other purposes, nor shall any addition to, or alteration of any pipe or faucet be made without first obtaining permission.
- Water rents must be paid on the first days of July and January, at the office of the Commissioners, and if not paid in twenty days from notice, the water will be shut off.
- Any person taking water, shall, at all reasonable hours, permit the Superintendent or Agent to enter his premises and examine the manner in which water is used.
- No abatement of water rents will be made by reason of disuse, or diminished use, for less time than one month, nor until the Treasurer is notified of such disuse or diminished use.

5. Owners of premises will be held responsible for the water rents of their tenants.

6. No person shall take or carry water from any hydrant or watering tank, nor use hose for sprinkling lawns, gardens or streets, without the consent of the Water Commissioners.

7. Any person using water in violation of the foregoing rules will have their water supply shut off.

8. No person shall open or interfere with any hydrant of this town, without the permission of a Commissioner, Superintendent, an Engineer or other officer of the fire department.

9. When water is shut off, it shall not be let on again until all water bills and labor bills for shutting off and letting on, shall be paid.



Annual Rates.

Each family of not more than six persons,	\$7.00
Each additional person,	.50
Each Bath Tub,	2.00
One Water Closet of approved kind,	2.00
Each additional Closet,	1.00
Each Urinal,	2.00
Bath Tubs or Water Closets used by more than one family, each family two thirds above rates, Hotels & Boarding Houses, Special Rates.	
Stables for each horse, including water for carriage washing,	2.00
Cattle, each,	1.00
Steam Engines for each horse power not exceeding ten,	5.00
Each additional horse power,	3.00
Steam Heaters,	2.00
Grocery Stores,	6.00
Dry Goods Stores,	4.00
Drug Stores,	6 to 10.00
Printing Offices,	5 to 8.00
Meat and Provision Markets,	6 to 8.00
Saloon or Bar with faucet,	8.00
Each Water Closet or Urinal of approved kind for use in Depot, Saloon, or other public place,	8.00
For Building purposes, each 1,000 brick hundred yds.	.08
plastering,	.20
Barbers' Shop (2 chairs or less),	6.00
Each additional chair,	2.00

For any of the purposes before named the right is reserved to apply extra rates for more than the average use of water.

“Rules and Water Rates” 1890

Information on UCMR4

Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted. In 2019 the Easthampton Water Department participated in the fourth round of the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 4). For a full copy of the results please call or email Mike Czerwiec at (413) 529-1422 or mczerwiec@easthamptonma.gov

UCMR4 (units)	Year	Highest Level	Range
Manganese (ppb)	2019	0.47	<0.40-0.47



The Pump at Hendrick Street Wellfield circa 1990

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKINGWATER

Our water system violated two (2) drinking water standards over the past year. Even though neither were an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we did to correct this situation.

Violation #1

What happened?

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During the second quarter, 2020 (the period between April 1st and June 30th) we did not complete all monitoring for Iron and Manganese and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time. as required by the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection resulting in the following violation:

Monitoring and Reporting Violations	Monitoring Period	Regulatory Citation
Iron and Manganese, Point-of-entry & Post treatment	Second Quarter 2020	310 CMR 22.15

“Failure of your public water system to report analytical results to MassDEP for the contaminants and monitoring period specified, as required by 310 CMR 22.15, and 310 CMR 22.15(1) and (2)”

What should I do?

There is nothing you need to do at this time.

What did the Water Department do to correct this situation?

The Water Department was required to complete and submit a Monitoring-and-Reporting (M & R) Violation Response and Compliance- Schedule approval (CSA) form. The water system submitted the results of Iron and Manganese sampling conducted but not reported during the second quarter. Samples that were not collected during that monitoring period were collected, analyzed and submitted to MassDEP the following quarter to address compliance with 310 CMR 22.15. We are publishing this public notification within of 2020 Consumer Confidence Report to maintain compliance with 310 CMR 22.16(a).

Violation #2:

During August of 2020 the Water Department had a Coliform positive sample during routine monitoring. As required by the Ground Water Rule (GWR) each source that had been running in the 24 hours prior to the sample being taken should have been sampled and analyzed for Enterococci. The Water Department neglected to collect a sample from one of the sources resulting in the following violation:

Violation Date	Source	Violation Type	Violation Comment	Fecal Indicator
August 2020	Well 08G	Monitoring	Initial triggered source water sample	E. Coli

“Your system failed to collect an initial triggered source water sample at required sources (individual or representative) as required by 310 CMR 22.26(3)(a)”

What should I do?

There is nothing you need to do at this time.

What did the Water Department do to correct this situation?

Since the monitoring omission was not discovered until well after the occurrence, the water department did not collect any samples at that time. Repeat samples taken at the location within 24 hours of the initial positive result showed no contamination. The Water Department was required to complete and submit a Monitoring-and-Reporting (M & R) Violation Response and Compliance Schedule approval (CSA) form. We are publishing this public notification within of 2020 Consumer Confidence Report to maintain compliance with 310 CMR 22.16(a).

For further information on this matter please contact Michael Czerwiec at the Easthampton Water Works at (413) 529-1422 or by email at mczerwiec@easthamptonwater.com.

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, school, and businesses.) You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

This notices is being sent to you by the Easthampton Water Department PWS ID# 1087000 Distributed with 2020 CCR June 2021