BONDSVILLE FIRE & WATER DISTRICT
WATER QUALITY REPORT 2022
Spring 2023

♦ PWS#1227002

MY WATER

Is my water safe? Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all U. S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking water health standards. Local Water vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and once again we are proud to report that our system has not violated a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard.

Do I need to take special precautions? 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/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

Where does my water come from? Currently, four gravel packed wells located at the intersection of Bardwell and River Streets in Belchertown provides Bondsville and Thorndike with cold, clean water.

Source water assessment and its availability The Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has completed a Source Water Assessment and Protection Report (SWAP) for our wells which supply water to the Bondsville/Thorndike Water Districts. The purpose of the SWAP Program is to identify potential threats to our water supply sources so we can take appropriate action to improve source protection. For a complete copy of this report, please contact: Robert Flagg, Superintendent at 413-283-9922, please leave your name, address, and telephone number.

Additional Information for Lead 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. Bondsville Fire and Water District 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 two 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 and 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 Program A cross connection is a connection between a drinking water pipe and a polluted source. The pollution can come from your own home. For instance, you're going to spray fertilizer on your lawn. You hook up your hose to the sprayer that contains the fertilizer. If the water pressure drops (say because of fire hydrant use in town) when the hose is connected to the fertilizer, the fertilizer may be sucked back into the drinking water pipes through the hose. Using an attachment on your hose called a backflow prevention device can prevent this problem. The Bondsville Water District promotes a cross connection program for its customers, and surveys, tests and recommends where backflow devices should be installed when violations are detected.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water? 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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). 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: microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that 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 storm water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water 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 storm water runoff, and septic systems; and 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, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food & Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Range Low High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Disinfectants & Disinfectant By-Products (There is convincing evidence that addition of disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.)							
Chlorine Residual (ppm)	4	4	0.75	0.19 -0.75	2022	No	Water additive used to control microbes
TTHMS (Total Trihalomethans) (ppb)	NA	80	17	2.4 - 17	2022	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	NA	60	19.7	ND - 19.7	2022	No	Disinfection byproduct from chlorination of water
Inorganic Contaminants							
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen) (ppm)	10	10	2.3	.64 - 2.3	12/6/22	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (optional) (ppm)		MPL	9.8	7.3 - 9.8	10/26/20	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.17	0.15 - 0.17	10/26/20	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching
Chromium (ppm)	1.0	100	.0029	.0026 - .0029	10/26/20	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching

Water Quality Data Table

The tables in this report list all the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

Contaminants	AL	90th Percentile	Sample Date	Sites Sampled	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
Copper (PPM)	1.3	.240 .191	12/16/22 6/28/22	10	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	15	.0051 .0015	6/28/22 12/16/22	10	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Additional Contaminants					
In an effort to ensure the safest water possible, the State has required us to monitor some contaminants not required by Federal regulations.					
Contaminants	**State MCL**	**Your Water**	**Sample Date**	**Violation**	**Explanation of Comment**
PFAs 6 (ppt)	20	ND	4/2021	No	Discharges from industrial manufacturing, including coating on fabrics and fire-fighting foams
Perchlorate	.14ug/l	Low 0.141µg/l High 0.147µg/l	8/24/2021	No	*Perchlorate is both a naturally occurring and man-made chemical that is used to produce rocket fuel, fireworks, flares, and explosives. Perchlorate can also be present in bleach and in some fertilizers.

*Definition taken from EPA website

Important Drinking Water Definitions

MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: 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.

MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: 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.

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

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

Variances and Exemptions: State of EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.

MRDLG: Maximum Residual Disinfection Level Goal: The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known of expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

(Definitions Continued)

MRDL: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level: 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.

MNR: Monitored Not Regulated

MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

Unit Descriptions	
Term	Definition
ppm	parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
ppt	parts per trillion
pCi/L	picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
positive samples/month	number of samples taken monthly that were found to be positive
positive samples	number of positive samples taken that year
NA	not applicable
ND	not detected
NR	monitoring not required, but recommended

How can I get involved?

Board of Commissioner meetings are held on the first or second Tuesday of the month at the Bondsville Safety Complex at 3174 Main Street, Bondsville at 6:00pm.

Important: 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, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this report in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

For more information about this report: please contact Robert Flagg, 283-9922, eastnationalwater@comcast.net

Water Conservation Tips

EPA.gov

- Repair leaky faucets, indoors and out
- Consider replacing old equipment (like toilets, dishwashers, and laundry machines)
- Only run the dishwasher when it's full
- When buying a dishwasher, select one with a "light-wash" option
- Only use the garbage disposal when necessary (composting is a great alternative)
- Turn off the water to brush teeth, shave, and soap up in the shower. Fill the sink to shave.
- Repair leaky toilets. Add 12 drops of food coloring into the tank, and if color appears in the bowl one hour later, your toilet is leaking
- Add compost or an organic matter to soil as necessary, to improve soil conditions and water retention
- When washing a car, wet it quickly, then use a bucket of water to wash the car. Turn on the hose to final rinse (or let mother nature wash your car when it rains)
- Always use a broom to clean walkways, driveways, decks, and porches, rather than hosing off these areas