



Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection  
Bureau of Resource Protection – Drinking Water Program

# Consumer Confidence Report Certification

For calendar year 2025

## A. PWS Information

**Important:** When filling out forms on the computer, use only the tab key to move your cursor - do not use the return key.



Lanesborough Village Fire & Water District

PWS Name

PWS ID

Lanesborough

1148000

City /Town

Max population

The community water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) was distributed to customers, appropriate agencies, and notices of availability have been given in compliance with 310 CMR 22.16A. Furthermore, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to MassDEP.

928

Name

Kevin Swail

Title

Superintendent

Phone

413-442-5916

E-Mail

lfwd@verizon.net

Date

Signature of Owner/Responsible Party or Certified Operator

*I certify under penalty of law that I am the person authorized to fill out this form and the information contained herein is true, accurate, and complete to the best of my knowledge and belief.*

## B. Public Notice Certification

VSS PWS note: if you deliver your CCR by newspaper or postings, that method will not meet PN requirements. You must directly deliver your PN by hand, land mail, or email.

Is this system using this CCR to provide **Tier 3** Public Notice to their customers? ☐ Yes ☒ No

The PN is for a: Violation ☐ UCMR ☐ Other ☐

List other

Did you have a consultation with MassDEP? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Consultation date

The PN can be found on page \_\_\_\_ of the CCR.

Date of PN Occurrence NON-Number

☐ I am reporting multiple Tier 3 PNs. I have listed the additional PN information at the end of this form.

The public water system indicated above hereby affirms that a Tier 3 public notice has been provided within this CCR to consumers in accordance with 310 CMR 22.16(4) including: delivery, content, format requirements, notification deadlines, and that the public water system will meet future requirements for notifying new billing units and new customers of the violation.

If you did not sell water to another community PWS skip Section C.

## C. For Systems Selling Water to Other Community Water Systems

☐ My system delivered the applicable information required at 310 CMR 22.16A(3), to the buying system(s) no later than April 1st of this year, or by the mutually agreed upon date specifically included in a written contract between the parties.

## D. Annual Cross Connection Education

Is this CCR being used for your system's annual cross-connection education? ☒ Yes ☐ No  
If no, what methods did you use to meet your annual CCCP requirements (citation)?

ALL distribution (posting, land mail, or e-delivery, publication, and good faith efforts) must be completed on or before July 1<sup>st</sup>.

Instructions for customers to request a hard copy must also be included in e-delivery.

When a URL is used it must be a *direct* link to the document; no other clicks allowed.

## E. Consumer Delivery Methods – Based on Population Served

### For systems serving fewer than 500 persons:

(Choose #1 or #2)

Date of delivery/publication: mm/dd/year

- ☐ 1. My system used one or more of the following methods to notify customers that their CCR would not be mailed directly to them but is available to them upon request. (the notice is attached)

☐ Land-mail ☐ Door-to-door ☐ Newspaper ☐ eMail ☐ Posted notices

Locations of posted notices

- ☐ 2. My system provided a CCR to each customer by the following method(s):

☐ Published the full CCR in a local newspaper (the published report from newspaper is attached).

☐ Land-mailed or hand-delivered the CCR to consumers.

☐ e-Mailed with the CCR either embedded in the email or attached as a PDF. (e-mail is attached)

☐ Posted the CCR on the web and sent the direct URL to customers by way of land-mail or email (notice/postcard is attached).

List URL

### For systems serving 500 to 9,999 persons:

(Choose either #1 or #2)

Date of delivery/publication: 06/10/2026

- ☐ 1. My system provided a copy of the CCR to each customer by:

☐ Land-mail ☒ e-Mail with PDF of CCR ☐ e-Mail with embedded CCR

☒ Sent a notice (by land or e-mail) containing a *direct* URL to customers (copy is attached)

lanesboroughmawater.com

List the URL if used.

- ☐ 2. My system provided the CCR to each customer by publishing the full report in a newspaper (a copy of the published CCR is attached) and provided notice to consumers of this action by either:

☐ Published a notice of this in a local newspaper

☐ Land mailed a notice of this to consumers.

☐ e-Mailed a notice of this to consumers.

### For systems serving 10,000 or more persons:

Date of delivery/publication: mm/dd/year

- ☐ My system provided a copy of the CCR to each customer by:

☐ Land mail ☐ e-Mail with PDF ☐ e-Mail with embedded CCR

☐ Sent a notice (by land or e-mail) containing a *direct* URL to customers

List the URL if used.

- ☐ For systems serving greater than 100,000 population: In addition to one of the delivery methods checked above, we have posted the CCR on a publicly accessible Internet site as required.

www.

List the URL used

## F. Good Faith Delivery Methods (minimum of 3 is required for any sized systems)

Good Faith efforts are *in addition* to your primary method of delivery.

To reach people who drink our water but are not billed customers the following were conducted in addition to the required delivery:

- ☐ Posted the CCR on a publicly accessible Internet site at the following address. (Only for systems under 100,000 population who did not use this method as their primary method)  
www.lanesboroughmawater.com

List the URL used.

- ☐ Mailed the CCR to all postal patrons within the service area (list of zip codes used is attached).

- ☐ Mailed a postcard listing the URL where the CCR can be found, to all postal patrons within the service area (list of zip codes used is attached).

www.

List the URL used.

- ☐ Advertised availability of the CCR in the following news media (the announcement is attach):

☐ Radio    ☐ Newspaper    ☐ Television / cable    ☐ Social media    ☐ Digital signboard

- ☐ Published the CCR in local newspaper (attach the published CCR).

- ☒ Posted the CCR in public places i.e., post office, town hall, library (list of locations is attached).

- ☒ Delivered multiple CCR copies to single-bill addresses serving several persons i.e., apartments, businesses, large private employers (list of locations is attached).

- ☐ Delivered multiple CCR copies to community organizations (list of organizations is attached.)

- ☐ Posted the CCR or a notice of availability at locations within the apartment/condo complex (list of the locations is attached).

- ☐ Deliver CCR to new residents when they move in.

☐

Other

## G. Mandatory Agency Delivery Requirements

All systems must submit CCR to these three agencies

- ☒ 1. **Local Board of Health**  
Deliver 1 copy of CCR and the Certification Form (Contact your board of health as to whether they would prefer hardcopy or e-delivery of CCR.)

06/10/2026

Date completed

Agencies and consumers must **receive** CCR on or before July 1.

- ☒ 2. **MA Dept. of Public Health**  
Deliver 1-copy of CCR and the Certification Form  
☒ PDF emailed to: [dph.ccr@massmail.state.ma.us](mailto:dph.ccr@massmail.state.ma.us)  
or  
☐ Hardcopy to: 250 Washington St.; Boston, MA 02108

06/10/2026

Date completed

For e-delivery, scan documents into one PDF file. Make sure Cert Form is first with CCR following it.

- ☒ 3. **MassDEP Boston Office\***  
Deliver 1 copy of CCR, the Certification Form, and all needed attachments  
☒ PDF emailed to: [Program.Director-DWP@Mass.gov](mailto:Program.Director-DWP@Mass.gov).  
Label it [PWSID-PWS Name-year-CCR]  
Or in case of hardship:  
☐ Hardcopy to: MassDEP-CCR Program, 100 Cambridge St. Ste 900; Boston, MA 02114

06/10/2026

Date completed

\*The preferred delivery method is email.

--Do not send to MassDEP regional offices--  
Only Boston is accepting CCRs

## LANESBOROUGH VILLAGE FIRE AND WATER DISTRICT

20 Bridge Street - P.O. Box 1504  
Lanesborough, Massachusetts 01237-1504  
Kevin Swail (413) 442-5916  
E-mail: [info@lvfwd.com](mailto:info@lvfwd.com)  
P.W.S. ID#1148000

### 2025 DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT PUBLISHED June 2026

The Lanesborough Village Fire and Water District is required by federal law to submit an Annual Consumer Confidence Report to its customers. We have provided this report every year since 2000. The data presented in this report is from required tests at our wells and at designated residences. In our opinion, the data indicates that our normal water quality is excellent. We are required; however, to provide you with this information so you can make your own personal health decision regarding water consumption. LVFD is an EOE.

#### **YOUR DRINKING WATER SOURCE**

The Water District receives its water from two gravel packed wells located in the valley west of Route 7 in Lanesborough. Both wells are at an elevation of approximately 1120 feet.

- Miner Road, the main water source, is an 18-inch diameter by 67 foot deep well, which has a pump yield of 10 gallons per second or 600 gallons per minute
- Bridge Street, the standby water source, is an 8-inch diameter by 54 foot deep well, which has a pump yield of 5 gallons per second or 300 gallons per minute. This source has been inactive as of March 2024 .

Lanesborough has one water storage facility, the 750,000-gallon above ground concrete tank located on Prospect Hill, which is in the northwest quadrant of the Town at an elevation of some 1420 feet. This storage facility is equipped with high and low water switches, which turn the pumps on and off to control the water level in the tank. This feature is particularly important in providing as high a volume as possible for fighting fires. As part of the planned upgrades to the system, the main distribution lines have been replaced with 12-inch diameter coated steel pipe. This work was completed in 2003 and has greatly reduced the frequency of water main breaks , and continues the replacement of inadequate water mains . September of 2024 The District began the Development of a new production Well located at BullHill Road stie .

#### **SUBSTANCES FOUND IN TAP 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 mineral, and in some cases, radioactive material. It may pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in the source water may include:

- Microbial contaminants – such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agriculture livestock operations or wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants – such as salts and metals, which may be naturally occurring or the result of urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides – which may result from a variety of sources such as agricultural or 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 may come from gas station spills, urban storm water runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants – which may be naturally occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to insure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) 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 the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects may be obtained by calling EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-compromised persons such as individuals with cancer who are undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV / AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly and some infants may be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care provider. EPA / Center for Disease Control guidelines are important to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium, and are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

#### **IMPORTANT DEFINITIONS**

**Well Head protection Area** – The primary protection area around a public water supply (pws) and is known as Zone 1. Zone 1 is the 400-foot radius around a well or well field, which must be owned or controlled by the water supplier using conservation restrictions.

**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 (see below) 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. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

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

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

## INFORMATION ON LEAD

Although lead is not present in any significant quantity in the water supplied to our customers, plumbing within the home may add lead to the water. Therefore, the following informative statement is included in this report for your information:

*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. Lanesboro Fire & 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 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 QUALITY TESTING RESULTS

KEY: AL = ACTION LEVEL

MCLG = MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL GOAL

PPM = PARTS PER MILLION (milligrams per liter)

MCL = MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL

PCi/l = PICOCURIES PER LITER (measure of radioactivity)

PPB = PARTS PER BILLION (micrograms per liter)

| CONTAMINANT (UNITS) | MCL  | MCLG | RANGE OF DETECTION | LEVEL FOUND | POSSIBLE SOURCES OF CONTAMINATION                       | NUMBER OF SAMPLES |
|---------------------|------|------|--------------------|-------------|---------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| NITRATE PPM         | 10   | 10   | 0.22-0.93          | 0.050       | Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks. | 2                 |
| SODIUM              | NONE | NONE | 15.5-44.8          | 29.3        | Natural Occurring                                       | 2                 |
| FLUORIDE            | 4    | 4    | 0.05-ND            | 0.05        | Erosion of natural Runoff                               | 2                 |
| CHROMIUM            | 0.1  | NONE | 0.0010             | 0.0010      | Trace Mineral Natural Occurring                         | 2                 |

## LEAD AND COPPER

There were no lead and copper sites that exceeded the action levels.

| DATE | CONTAMINANT (UNITS) | ACTION LEVEL | MCLG | 90 <sup>TH</sup> percentile | NUMBER OF SITES SAMPLED | NUMBER OF SITES ABOVE ACTION LEVEL | POSSIBLE SOURCES OF CONTAMINATION | VIOLATION (YES-NO) |
|------|---------------------|--------------|------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|
| 2024 | LEAD                | 15           | 0    | 0.0029                      | 12                      | 0                                  | Corrosion of Household Plumbing   | NO                 |
| 2024 | COPPER PPM          | 1.3          | 1.3  | 0.078                       | 12                      | 0                                  | Corrosion of Household Plumbing   | NO                 |

**ADDITIONAL 2018 TEST RESULTS:** Coliform tests were performed on samples taken from 5 locations designated by the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (MassDEP), for a total of 60 tests per year. Third quarter samples from both wells were also tested for nitrite, volatile organic compounds and perchlorate, bridge st was tested for synthetic organic compounds and the Miner Road well was also tested for volatile petroleum hydrocarbons extractable petroleum hydrocarbons and asbestos and synthetic organic compounds. All results were either non-detect or well below the MCL.

## DRINKING WATER VIOLATIONS

*We are required to monitor our 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. Lanesboro drinking water met all health standards for year 2018The LFWD is required to report these violation to you.*

## NOTES

**Outside Watering Tips** – The best time to water is in the morning. Less water is lost through evaporation at that time. Avoid watering during mid-day; try not to water in the evening. A lawn remains damp during the night, which promotes disease. Water can be conserved by not watering unless your garden really needs it.

**Security Measures** – Security measures have been taken to protect the valuable drinking water resources. Additional measures have been taken to insure that the Lanesborough Water District wells and tanks are protected. These include the installation of alarms and the continual patrolling of protected areas.

**Cross Connection** – A cross connection is a connection between a drinking water pipe and a polluted source. The pollution can come from your own home (hooking up your hose to a sprayer that contains fertilizer). If the water pressure drops at the same time you turn on the hose, the fertilizer may be sucked back into the drinking water pipes through the hose. This problem can be prevented by using an attachment on your hose called a *backflow-prevention device*. The E.P.A. requires the installation of backflow prevention devices, such as a low cost hose bib vacuum breaker, for all inside and outside hose connections. You can purchase this 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 town! For additional information on cross connections, please contact Kevin Swail at the District office, 442-5916.

**Source Water Protection** – The Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection has completed a source water assessment for all Lanesborough Municipal drinking water sources. This report identifies land uses within water supply protection areas that may be potential sources of contamination. The overall ranking of susceptibility to contamination in Lanesborough Water District drinking water sources are high, due to land uses, underground storage tanks, agricultural activities and storm water drains. Copies of this report are available at the Water District office on 20 Bridge Street.

| Regulated Contaminant | Date(s) Collected | Detect Result or Range | Highest Quarterly Average | M C L | Violation | Possible Sources                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | Health Effects                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
|-----------------------|-------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|-------|-----------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| PFAS6 (ppt)           | 2025              | ND-317                 | 281                       | 20    | yes       | Discharges and emissions from industrial and manufacturing sources associated with the production or use of these PFAS, including production of moisture and oil resistant coatings on fabrics and other materials. Additional sources include the use and disposal of products containing these PFAS, such as fire-fighting foams. | Some people who drink water containing these PFAS in excess of the MCL may experience certain adverse effects. These could include effects on the liver, blood, immune system, thyroid, and fetal development. These PFAS may also elevate the risk of certain cancers. |

t = parts per trillion

The detect result or range values did not change in the unregulated contaminants, but the average values did.

| Unregulated Contaminant (CASRN)                 | Date Collected | Detect Result or Range | Average | ORSG | Possible Sources | Health Effects |
|-------------------------------------------------|----------------|------------------------|---------|------|------------------|----------------|
| Perfluorobutane sulfonic acid (PFBS) (375-73-5) | 2025           | ND-3.56                | 2.9     | t    | -                | -              |
| Perfluorohexanoic Acid (PFHxA) (307-24-4)       | 2025           | ND-2.58                | 0.2     | t    | -                | -              |

t There is no ORS Guideline for this compound.

# Purpose and Scope

Public health officials have long been concerned about cross-connections and backflow connections in plumbing systems and in public drinking water supply distribution systems. Such cross-connections, which make possible the contamination of potable water, are ever-present dangers. One example of what can happen is an epidemic that occurred in Chicago in 1933. Old, defective, and improperly designed plumbing and fixtures permitted the contamination of drinking water. As a result, 1,409 persons contracted amebic dysentery; there were 98 deaths. This epidemic, and others resulting from contamination introduced into a water supply through improper plumbing, made clear the responsibility of public health officials and water purveyors for exercising control over public water distribution systems and all plumbing systems connected to them. This responsibility includes advising and instructing plumbing installers in the recognition and elimination of cross-connections.

Cross-connections are the links through which it is possible for contaminating materials to enter a potable water supply. The contaminant enters the potable water system when the pressure of the polluted source exceeds the pressure of the potable source. The action may be called backsiphonage or backflow. Essentially it is reversal of the hydraulic gradient that can be produced by a variety of circumstances.

It might be assumed that steps for detecting and eliminating cross-connections would be elementary and obvious. Actually, cross-connections may appear in many subtle forms and in unsuspected places. Reversal of pressure in the water may be freakish and unpredictable. The probability of contamination of drinking water through a cross-connection occurring within a single plumbing system may seem remote; but, considering the multitude of similar systems, the probability is great.

### Why do such cross-connections exist?

First, plumbing is frequently installed by persons who are unaware of the inherent dangers of cross-connections. Second, such connections are made as a simple matter of convenience without regard to the dangerous situation that might be created. And, third, they are made with reliance on inadequate protection such as a single valve or other mechanical device.

To combat the dangers of cross-connections and backflow connections, education in their recognition and prevention is needed. First, plumbing installers must know that hydraulic and pollutional factors may combine to produce a sanitary hazard if a cross-connection is present. Second, they must realize that there are available reliable and simple

standard backflow prevention devices and methods that may be substituted for the convenient but dangerous direct connection. And third, it should be made clear to all that the hazards resulting from direct connections greatly outweigh the convenience gained. This manual does not describe all the cross-connections possible in piping systems. It does attempt to reduce the subject to a statement of the principles involved and to make it clear to the reader that such installations are potentially dangerous. The primary purpose is to define, describe, and illustrate typical cross-connections and to suggest simple methods and devices by which they may be eliminated without interfering with the functions of plumbing or water supply distribution systems.

## Human Blood in the Water System

# Public Health Significance of Cross-Connections

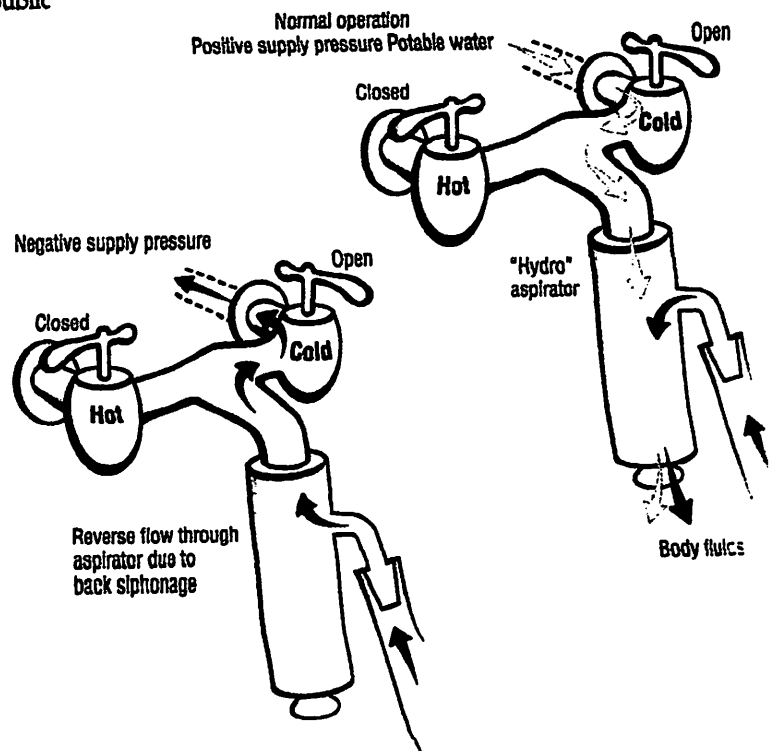
Public health officials have long been aware of the impact that cross-connections play as a threat to the public health. Because plumbing defects are so frequent and the opportunity for contaminants to invade the public drinking water through cross-connections are so general, enteric illnesses caused by drinking water may occur at most any location and at any time.

The following documented cases of cross-connection problems illustrate and emphasize how actual cross-connections have compromised the water quality and the public health.

Health Department officials cut off the water supply to a funeral home located in a large southern city, after it was determined that human blood had contaminated the fresh water supply. City water and plumbing officials said that they did not think that the blood contamination had spread beyond the building, however, inspectors were sent into the neighborhood to check for possible contamination. The chief plumbing inspector had received a telephone call advising that blood was coming from drinking fountains within the building. Plumbing and county health department inspectors went to the scene and found evidence that the blood had been circulating in the water system within the building. They immediately ordered the building cut off from the water system at the meter.

Investigation revealed that the funeral home had been using a hydraulic aspirator to drain fluids from the bodies of human "remains" as part of the embalming process. The aspirator directly connected to the water supply system at a faucet outlet located on a sink in the "preparation" (embalming) room. Water flow through the aspirator created suction that was utilized to draw body fluids through a hose and needle attached to the suction side of the aspirator.

The contamination of the funeral home potable water supply was caused by a combination of low water pressure in conjunction with the simultaneous use of the aspirator. Instead of the body fluids flowing into the sanitary drain, they were drawn in the opposite direction—into the potable water supply of the funeral home!



## Burned in the Shower

A resident of a small town in Alabama, jumped in the shower at 5 a.m. one morning in October, 1986, and when he got out his body was covered with tiny blisters. "The more I rubbed it, the worse it got," the 60 year old resident said. "It looked like someone took a blow torch and singed me."

He and several other residents received medical treatment at the emergency room of the local hospital after the water system was contaminated with sodium hydroxide, a strong caustic solution.

Other residents claimed that, "It (the water) bubbled up and looked like Alka Seltzer. I stuck my hand under the faucet and some blisters came up."

One neighbor's head was covered with blisters after she washed her hair and others complained of burned throats or mouths after drinking the water.

The incident began after an 8-inch water main, that fed the town, broke and was repaired. While repairing the water main, one workman suffered leg burns from a chemical in the water and required medical treatment. Measurements of the pH of the water were as high as 13 in some sections of the pipe.

Investigation into the cause of the problem led to a possible source of the contamination from a nearby chemical company that distributes chemicals such as sodium hydroxide. The sodium hydroxide is brought to the plant in liquid form in bulk tanker trucks and is transferred to a holding tank and then pumped into 55 gallon drums. When the water main broke, a truck driver was adding the water from the bottom of the tank truck instead of the top, and sodium hydroxide back-siphoned into the water main.

## Heating System Anti-Freeze into Potable Water

Bangor Maine Water Department employees discovered poisonous antifreeze in a homeowner's heating system and water supply in November, 1981. The incident occurred when they shut off 'the service line to the home to make repairs. With the flow of water to the house cut off, pressure in the lines in the house dropped and the anti-freeze, placed in the heating system to prevent freeze-up of an unused hot water heating system, drained out of the heating system into house water lines, and flowed out to the street. If it had not been noticed, it would have entered the homeowner's drinking water when the water pressure was restored.

Chemical bulk storage and holding tanks

