



Consumer Confidence Report Certification

For calendar year 2022

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.

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Name

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.

Kevin Swail

Title

Superintendent

Phone

413-442-5916

E-Mail

lfwd@verizon.net

Date

Kevin Swail 5/19/2022

Signature of Owner/Responsible Party or Certified Operator

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 1st.

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:

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:

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:

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** 05/18/2023
 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.) Date completed

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

2. **MA Dept. of Public Health** 05/18/2-23
 Deliver 1-copy of CCR and the Certification Form Date completed
 PDF emailed to: dph.ccr@massmail.state.ma.us
 or
 Hardcopy to: 250 Washington St.; Boston, MA 02108

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

3. **MassDEP Boston Office*** 05/18/202
 Deliver 1 copy of CCR, the Certification Form, and all needed attachments Date completed
 PDF emailed to: Program.Director-DWP@Mass.gov.
 Label it [PWSID-PWS Name-year-CCR]
 or
 Hardcopy to: MassDEP-CCR Program, 1 Winter St. -5th Fl.; Boston, MA 02108

*Because of COVID-19 restrictions, 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:lfwd@verizon.net
P.W.S. ID#1148000

2022 DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT PUBLISHED May 2023

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. LFWD is an EOE.

YOUR DRINKING WATER SOURCE

The Water District receives its water from one gravel packed wells located in the valley west of Route 7 in Lanesborough. Well is 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, OFF LINE sense 2019 , 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.

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. The District installed a PAX water mixer in the tank . As part of the planned upgrades to the system, the main distribution lines have been replaced with 12-inch diameter coated steel pipe completed in 2003 . In 2021 and 2022 we helped with the upgrade of the failing water system in Old Berkshire that serviced forty residents and incorporated them to the Water District .

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	MCL = MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL
MCLG = MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL GOAL	PCi/l = PICO-CURIES PER LITER (measure of radioactivity)
PPM = PARTS PER MILLION (milligrams per liter)	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
Perchlorate	NONE	NONE		ND	Runoff	2
VOC	5	none	0.50	0.50	Leaching from gas storage Tanks	2
Asbestos	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 TH percentile	NUMBER OF SITES SAMPLED	NUMBER OF SITES ABOVE ACTION LEVEL	POSSIBLE SOURCES OF CONTAMINATION	VIOLATION (YES-NO)
2021	LEAD	15	0	0.00167	12	0	Corrosion of Household Plumbing	NO
2021	COPPER PPM	1.3	1.3	0.0980	12	0	Corrosion of Household Plumbing	NO

ADDITIONAL 2022 TEST RESULTS: Monthly Coliform tests were performed on samples taken from 5 locations, As of June 1st 2022 only 3 sites were required, designated by the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (MassDEP), for a total of 60 down to 36 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. 1 site sampled for Asbestos, 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 2022 The LFWD is required to report these violation to you. The District with a independent contractor performed a Level 2 Assessment of the water system and corrective action is in motion .

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	MCL	Violation	Possible Sources	Health Effects
PFAS6 (ppt)	2022	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)	2022	ND – 3.56	2.9	†	-	-
Perfluorohexanoic Acid (PFHxA) (307-24-4)	2022	ND – 2.58	0.2	†	-	-

† 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.

Series 8

Hose Connection Vacuum Breakers

Sizes: 3/8" - 3/4" (10 - 20mm)



8



8B



8FR

Series 8 is a line of unique vacuum breakers specially made to permit the attachment of portable hoses to hose thread faucets. Designed to prevent the flow of contaminated water back into the potable water supply, these devices require no plumbing changes, and screw directly onto a sill cock. Series 8 can be used in a wide variety of installations, such as service sinks, swimming pools, photo developing tanks, laundry tubs, wash racks, dairy barns, marinas and general outside gardening uses.

Materials

- Body: brass (all models except 8P)
- Stainless steel working parts for longevity
- Durable rubber diaphragm and disc for consistent positive seating

Models

8* - brass body, removable, non-draining

8A* - patented "non-removable" feature, drainable, interlocking spring prevents removal once installed

8B* - brass body, with breakaway set screw to prevent removal, drainable

8C, 8BC and 8AC - same as above in chrome finish

NF8C - specifically designed for wall and yard hydrants, permits manual draining for freezing conditions. Chrome finish

8P - thermoplastic body with patented "non-removable" feature and equipped to allow sill cock to be drained

S8C - designed for tub and shower hand spray sets. Chrome finish

S8 - same as above with plain brass finish

8FR - with freeze relief features. Protects the valve from freeze damage with or without the hose attached (Patent Pending)

Note: Models 8, 8A and 8B are not suitable for frost-free hydrants. See Model NF8.

Approvals



ASSE 1011

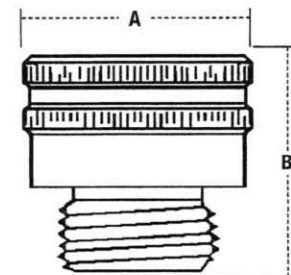
UPC

CSA B64.2

Series 8, 8A, 8B, 8P, 8FR and NF8 are listed by IAPMO

Dimensions - Weights

MODEL	SIZE (DN)		DIMENSIONS (APPROX.)				WEIGHT	
	in.	mm	A		B		oz.	gm.
8	3/4HT	20	1 3/8	35	1 1/2	38	4	113.4
8A	3/4HT	20	1 1/2	38	1 1/2	38	4	113.4
8AC	3/4HT	20	1 1/2	38	1 1/2	38	4	113.4
8B	3/4HT	20	1 1/2	38	1 3/8	35	4	113.4
8BC	3/4HT	20	1 3/8	35	1 1/2	38	4	113.4
8C	3/4HT	20	1 3/8	35	1 1/2	38	4	113.4
NF8	3/4HT	20	1 1/2	38	2	50	5.3	151.2
NF8C	3/4HT	20	1 1/2	38	2	50	5.3	151.2
8P	3/4HT	20	1 3/4	44	1 3/8	35	2	56.7
S8	1/2F**	15	1 1/4	32	1 1/2	38	1.5	42.5
S8C	1/2F**	15	1 1/4	32	1 1/2	38	4	113.4
S8C	3/8F**	10	1 1/4	32	1 1/2	38	4	113.4
8FR	3/4HT	20	1 3/4	44	1 3/4	44	7.0	200



HT = Hose threaded connections, female inlet x male outlet connection
 ** Female NPT threaded inlet x male NPT outlet connection

IMPORTANT: Inquire with governing authorities for local installation requirements.