



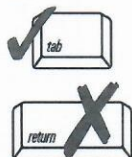
Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection
Bureau of Resource Protection – Drinking Water Program

Consumer Confidence Report Certification

For calendar year 2020

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.



Hinsdale Water Department

1132000

PWS Name

PWS ID

Hinsdale

1702

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.

Edward Hall

Name

Public Works Director

Title

(413) 655-2304

Phone

bhall@hinsdalema.gov

E-Mail

04/21/2021

Date

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.

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, or electronic.

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)?

Continued on next page

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:

mm/dd/yyyy

- ☒ 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)

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.

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.)

04/22/2021

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
or
☐ Hardcopy to: 250 Washington St.; Boston, MA 02108

04/22/2021

Date completed

For e-delivery, scan documents into 1 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@state.ma.us.
Label it [PWSID-PWS Name-year-CCR]
or
☐ Hardcopy to: MassDEP-CCR Program, 1 Winter St. -5th Fl.; Boston, MA 02108

04/22/2021

Date completed

*Because of COVID-19 restrictions, the preferred delivery method is email

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

Hinsdale Water Department

39 South St

Hinsdale MA 01235

PWS ID# 1132000

2020 Drinking Water Quality Report

The Town of Hinsdale's public drinking water source is the Belmont reservoir, a nine acre surface water source located on Tully Mountain in Hinsdale. The water is filtered using a slow sand filtration plant which was constructed in 1995. A three sand bed system was designed to alleviate any bacteriological concerns. After disinfection the water is stored in a 530,000 gallon tank, where it is distributed through the main lines.

The chemical addition process begins as the water is disinfected with a 12.5% sodium hypochlorite solution on the way to the storage tank. As the water leaves the storage tank sodium hydroxide is added to raise the pH of the water. Raising the pH level prevents corrosion to the copper pipes and fittings throughout your home. Bicarbonate of Soda is added at the same time to increase the alkalinity, which helps the efficiency of the sodium hydroxide.

The Hinsdale Select Board acts as the Water/Sewer Commissioners. The current commissioners are Vivian Mason, Ray Bolduc and Dick Scialabba. They can be reached at (413)655-2245. Bud Hall is the Water Superintendent and can be reached at (413)655-2307.

In the event of a water main break or a service problem please call (413)655-2307, or (413)655-2304. If it is an afterhours emergency please contact Dalton dispatch (413)684-2816.

SUBSTANCES FOUND IN TAP WATER

Sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials, 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 storm water run-off, industrial or domestic wastewater discharge, oil and gas production.

Pesticides and herbicides: these may come from a variety of sources such as agricultural or urban storm water runoff and residential lawn care 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.

Radioactive contaminants: these 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 United States 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 a small amount 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general public. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have had organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS, some elderly and some infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about

their drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the Safe Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.

IMPORTANT DEFINITIONS

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

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

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

PPM – Parts per million or milligrams per liter.

PPB – Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter.

pCi/L – Pico curies per liter (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)

Unregulated Contaminants (UR) : contaminants for which the EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining their occurrences in drinking water and whether future regulations are warranted.

Not Detected (ND): levels not detected in samples.

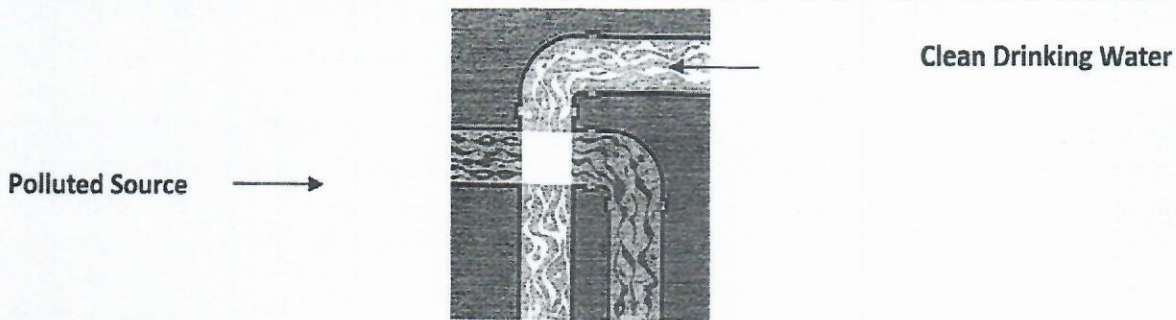
Turbidity: the measure of cloudiness of the water. Turbidity is monitored because it is a good indicator of water quality. Monthly turbidity compliance is related to a specific treatment technique (TT). Our system filters the water so at least 95% of our samples each month must be below the turbidity limits specified in the regulations.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT PROGRAM

The Massachusetts DEP completed Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) for the Belmont Reservoir in 2003. The SWAP, established under the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act, required every state to inventory land uses within all public water supply sources, assess the land uses and activities within its recharge area and publicize the results to provide support for improved protection. This report describes boundaries of the land known as Zones A, B and C that contributes water to our reservoir under the most severe drought conditions. A susceptibility ranking of moderate was assigned to this system using information collected during the assessment by DEP. This ranking was based on the following land uses and their potential sources of contamination. In addition to the Water Department posting a copy of the SWAP, this report will be distributed to the Hinsdale Planning Board and the Board of Health as well as being available online at www.state.ma.us/DEP/brp/dws. The Town of Hinsdale also completed a Source Water Protection Plan (SWPP) in March of 2008 with the help of Mass Rural Water Association. This report can be viewed at Town Hall or by calling the Hinsdale Water Department at (413) 655-2307.

EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION

Cross Connections are Hazardous to our Drinking Water . What is a Cross Connection and What Can I Do about it?



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 the 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 Hinsdale Water Department recommends 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.

WATER QUALITY TESTING RESULTS

Unregulated Contaminants	Highest Detect Value	MCL	MCLG	Range of Detection	Violation Y/N	Possible Contamination Source
Sodium (PPM)*	4.56	20	UR	N/A	N	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Regulated Contaminants	Highest Detect Value	MCL	MCLG	Range of Detection	Violation Y/N	Possible Contamination Source
Nitrate (PPM)*	.11	10	10	N/A	N	Fertilizer runoff, Erosion of Natural Deposits
Regulated Contaminants	Highest Annual Value	MCL	MCLG	Range of Detection	Violation Y/N	Possible Contamination Source
Haloacetic Acids	25.7	60	N/A	7.11-25.7	N	Byproduct of Drinking Water disinfection
Trihalomethanes	36.74	80	N/A	33.7-36.74	N	Byproduct of Drinking Water disinfection

Turbidity	TT	Lowest Monthly % of Samples	Highest Detected Daily Value	Violation Y/N	Possible Contamination Source
(NTU) Daily Comp	.21	-----	.21	N	Soil Runoff
Monthly Compliance	At least 95%	100%	-----	N	Soil Runoff

*Sodium, Nitrates, Nitrites and Turbidity are tested and monitored by B. St. Martin, Wtr. Operator

Regulated Contaminant	Dates Collected	90th Percentile	Action MCL	# of Sites Sampled	# of Sites Above AL	Range of Detection	Viol. Y/N
Copper** (PPM)	9/15/2020	.0216	1.3	10	0	.0022 – .917	N
Lead (PPM)**	9/15/2020	.0016	.015	10	0	.0011-.0399	N

**No annual sampling is required due to the town's compliance with LCR

Possible Sources of Contaminations:

Copper: Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives.

Lead: Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits.

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. Hinsdale Water Department 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>.