

DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

From Calendar Year 2019
Brookfield Water Department
6 Central St.
Public Water Supply #2045000



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The Annual Water Quality Report provides information about the water supplied to our customers in 2019. This report is to inform you about the services we deliver to you every day. Our constant and continuous goal is to provide you with a safe quality drinking water. We want you to understand the commitment involved to continually maintain water quality and protect our water resources.

Water Commissioners

Donald Taft *Chairman*
Al Jones *Member*
Robert Barnes *Member*

Staff

Dennis Clarke *Superintendent/ Primary operator*
Holly Chisholm *Administrative Clerk*
Jeffrey Beauchamp *Secondary/ Back up operator*
Joseph Kenney *Secondary/ Back up operator*
Bruce Clarke *Secondary/ Back up operator*

Monthly meetings are held on the second Wednesday of the month at 11:00 a.m. in the Brookfield Town Hall unless posted otherwise. Your input and participation is always welcome and valued.

Source of Water Brookfield's water comes entirely from groundwater sources. The Water Department has four wells located off Quaboag Street, in East Brookfield. Brookfield's source protection is provided through zoning with a bylaw entitled Wellhead Protection Overlay District and by the Town of East Brookfield in the form of Ground Water Protection District Zoning.

We Operate Four Wells/Quaboag Street Wells

#0-4G and #0-5G produce 70 gallons per minute

#0-3G produces 150 gallons per minute

#0-2G produces 300 gallons per minute

Our water system is interconnected to the West Brookfield water system for an emergency backup source.

Water Storage Facility

We maintain a 500,000-gallon storage facility on Draper Street. This provides storage for our drinking water system and fire protection.

Water Treatment Facility

We operate a treatment facility approved by the MassDEP. The facility operates 24 hours a day with aid from automatic controls, alarms, and fail safe shutdowns. A back up power supply is maintained to provide uninterrupted water during power failures. This facility reduces iron and manganese in water by injecting oxygen-enriched water in well #0-2G. Iron and manganese are both considered secondary contaminants, which means their effects are aesthetic (taste, color, and odor) rather than health-based.

Manganese carries a health advisory at levels 0.3 mg/L (ppm) or greater.

Potassium hydroxide is used to adjust the acidity (pH) of the water for corrosion control. This minimizes the leaching of lead and copper from water pipes, joints, and fixtures into the water.

Sodium Hypochlorite (chlorine) is used as a disinfectant, reducing the risk for harmful organisms in the water.

The facility and water quality are monitored 7 days a week, 365 days a year by our employees.

By law, the water department has one licensed operator on call and responsible with a 1 hour maximum response time, 24 hours a day.

Distribution System

The water department maintains 9 miles of water main throughout the area of town north of the Quaboag River. We flush the entire system twice each year to clean the pipes and maintain water quality. Maintenance is performed each year on our 83 fire hydrants. We have 485 service connections, each consisting of a short service line, curbstop valve and water meter.

We do not maintain the portion of each service line from the curbstop to the water meter, this is the responsibility of the homeowner.

Water Department Information

We are a small, dedicated department that takes pride in customer service. We outsource as little as possible and perform most of our maintenance, repairs, fabrication and upgrades in house. Often you will see a joint effort between the highway and water departments during excavation projects. If you have any questions about the water department or this report, please contact the Water Department Office in the Town Hall. Office hours are Monday and Wednesday. 10:00 a.m. - 2:00 p.m. or call and leave a message. (508) 867-5722 ext. 17. Your call will be returned ASAP.

Definitions

These definitions will give you a better understanding of the data provided in the water testing results.

MCL = Maximum Contamination Level. The highest level of contaminant allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

MCLG = Maximum Contamination 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.

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

PPM = Parts Per Million, or Milligrams per liter (**mg/L**)

PPB = Parts Per Billion, or Micrograms per liter (**ug/L**)

pCi/l = Picocuries Per Liter (a measure of radiation)

Unregulated Contaminants = Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminate monitoring is to assist EPA in determining their occurrence in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted.

ORSG = Massachusetts 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.

SMCL = Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level. These standards are developed to protect the aesthetic qualities of drinking water and are not health base

Water Quality Data

Your water department follows a MassDEP sampling schedule that includes monthly testing for bacteria and scheduled testing for other substances. The tables below show the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 - December 31, 2019, unless otherwise noted. Only detected substances have been listed. Many other tests are performed.

Educational Statement 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. The Brookfield 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>.”

Lead and Copper

We test for lead and copper on a three-year schedule. The results reported are from our most recent testing. Tests are performed on selected homes due to the use of lead in solder at the time of plumbing installation.

Lead and Copper Compliance is based on the 90th percentile value, which is the highest level found in 9 out of 10 homes sampled. Nine out of ten homes sampled where below this level.

Lead and Copper	Collected Date	Percentile* 90th	Level (AL) Action	MCLG	sampled # of sites	above AL #of sites	AL Exceeded (Y/N)	Sources in Drinking Water
Lead	9/12/2017	.001mg/L	.015mg/L	0	10	0	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Copper	9/12/2017	.12mg/L	1.3mg/L	1.3	10	0	N	Corrosion of household plumbing

Unregulated and Secondary Contaminants	Date Collected	Results	SMCL	ORSG	Possible Sources
Iron (mg/L)	5/31/19	.119	.30	--	Erosion of natural deposits
Iron (mg/L)	6/6/19	.122	.30	--	Erosion of natural deposits
Iron (mg/L)	9/30/19	.082	.30	--	Erosion of natural deposits
Manganese (mg/L)	5/31/19	.383	.05	0.3	Erosion of natural deposits
Manganese (mg/L)	6/6/19	.161	.05	0.3	Erosion of natural deposits
Manganese (mg/L)	9/30/19	.0364	.05	0.3	Erosion of natural deposits
Manganese (mg/L)	12/20/19	.0411	.05	0.3	Erosion of natural deposits
Iron (mg/L)	12/20/19	.131	.30	--	Erosion of natural deposits
Nickel (mg/L)	5/10/11	1	--	100	Natural sources
Sodium (mg/L)	4/14/17	7.34	--	20	Natural sources; Road Salt

Radioactive Contaminants	Date Collected	Highest Detected	Average Detected	MCL	MCLG	Sources in Drinking Water
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Radium 226	5/8/2012	.0900	--	5 pCi/l	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228	5/8/2012	.990	--	5 pCi/l	0	Erosion of natural deposits

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)

	Date Collected	Total Detected	MCL	Sources in Drinking Water
TTHM	8/26/2019	.0168 mg/L	.08 mg/L	Bi-product from disinfection

Sodium-sensitive individuals, such as those experiencing hypertension, kidney failure, or congestive heart failure, should be aware of sodium levels in their drinking water where exposures are carefully controlled.

Manganese

Manganese is a naturally occurring mineral found in rocks, soil and groundwater, and surface water. Manganese is necessary for proper nutrition and is part of a healthy diet, but can have undesirable effects on certain sensitive populations at elevated concentrations. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and MassDEP have set an aesthetics-based Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL) for manganese of .05 mg/L (milligrams per liter), or 50 parts per billion. In addition, MassDEP’s Office of Research and Standards (ORS) has set a drinking water guideline for manganese (ORSG), which closely follows the EPA public health advisory for manganese. **Drinking water may naturally have manganese and, when concentrations are greater than .05mg/L, the water may be discolored and taste bad. Over a lifetime, the EPA recommends that people drink water with manganese levels less than 0.3mg/L and over the short term, EPA recommends that people limit their consumption of water with levels over 1.0 mg/L, primarily due to concerns about possible neurological effects. Children up to 1 year of age should not be given water with manganese concentrations over 0.3 mg/L, nor should formula for infants be made with that water for longer than 10 days.** The ORSG differs from the EPA’s health advisory because it expands the age group to which a lower manganese concentration applies from children less than 6 months of age to children up to 1 year of age to address concerns about children’s susceptibility to manganese toxicity. See: EPA Drinking Water Health Advisory for Manganese https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2014-09/documents/support_cc1_magnese_dwreport_0.pdf and MassDEP Office of Research and Standards Guideline (ORSG) for Manganese <https://www.mass.gov/files/documents/2016/08/nr/mangorsg.pdf>.

Waivers

The MassDEP has reduced the Brookfield Water Department’s monitoring requirements for inorganic compounds, volatile organic contaminants, and arsenic due to the location of the wells and prior sample results. These samples were found to meet all applicable EPA and DEP standards.

Source Water Assessment Program (S.W.A.P.)

The MassDEP has reviewed the area that could affect the quality of our water. This area known as zone II is protected by a Brookfield bylaw titled, “Wellhead Protection Overlay District” and protected by East Brookfield bylaws. The S.W.A.P. report noted that Brookfield is at high threat for possible contamination because our wells are close to a river. This river passes close to roads and the railroad, which in the event of a spill could carry contaminants. We are working very closely with our emergency services to provide protection in the occurrence of a spill. This report is available at the Brookfield Water Department by request.

Source Water Protection Committee

The Town of Brookfield has adopted a committee to review source water protection strategies. This committee has developed a protection plan to guide the town towards keeping our water supply safe.

Substances Found In Tap 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 EPA’S Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Educational Information

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 (800-426-4791).

Testing For Contaminants

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. Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses. 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, or farming. Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can, 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.

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 materials, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

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.

Compliance

The Brookfield Water Department continues to remain in compliance with all state and federal requirements.

On August 5, 2019, a routine sample taken tested positive for total coliform bacteria. Three repeat samples were taken within 24 hours following the event, all were absent of any bacteria.

Cross Connection Control

The Brookfield 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. Swimming pools must have a backflow prevention device in place. This is a great way for you to protect the water in your home as well and the water drinking system in town. For additional information, please refer to water department rules and regulations.

Chlorination

Why do I smell chlorine in my water?

With coordination from MassDEP, Brookfield installed new equipment and controls, and began adding sodium hypochlorite (chlorine) to the water at its treatment facility. Chlorine is used as a disinfectant, reducing the risk for harmful organisms in the water.

Our water system storage and piping must be kept safe from microbial contamination. Often, bacteria can develop on the interior of storage tanks and water pipes. Maintaining a chlorine residual in the water system is a measure of protection against harmful organisms the water may encounter after leaving the treatment facility. Flooding, broken water mains and even fire fighting present risks to our water system, the chlorine residual present ensures safe drinking water at all times.

How do I remove the chlorine from my drinking water?

Simply fill a pitcher and put it in the refrigerator. After just a few hours, pour yourself a cold refreshing glass. The chlorine will have “gassed off.”

A slice of lemon or a few drops of lemon juice. The ascorbic acid in the lemon juice neutralizes the chlorine and leaves behind a pleasant taste.

Activated charcoal filters are available in many forms to remove chlorine. Some go under your kitchen sink, some thread on the faucet. They are also available within pitchers, and even for shower heads. Charcoal is very effective at removing chlorine.

Remember, chlorine is added to keep our water safe and free from harmful organisms.

The Brookfield Water Department is responsible for delivering a safe, clean and reliable source of drinking water to our community 24 hours a day 7 days a week. We appreciate the smell of chlorine in our water, a reminder of our efforts to put the safety and health of our residents first.

Rules and Regulations

For up to date water department rules and regulations, please visit our website at <https://www.brookfieldma.us/water-department>

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