2022 Consumer Confidence Report
For
HUNTINGTON WATER DEPARTMENT
HUNTINGTON, MASSACHUSETTS 01050
MASSDEP PWSID # *1143000*

This report is a snapshot of the drinking water quality that we provided last year. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to state and federal standards. We are committed to providing you with this information because informed customers are our best allies.

PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM INFORMATION

Address**: 95 LAUREL ROAD, (ROUTE 20) HUNTINGTON**

Contact Person: James Gobeille, Operator Kathleen Engwer Administrative Assistant

Telephone #: 413-454-5372 413-512-5207 Email: waterandsewer@huntingtonma.us

Water System Improvements
Our water system is routinely inspected by the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (MassDEP). MassDEP inspects our system for its technical, financial, and managerial capacity to provide safe drinking water to you. To ensure that we provide the highest quality of water available, your water system is operated by a Massachusetts certified operator who oversees the routine operations of our system. As part of our ongoing commitment to you, in March of 2022, a bid was awarded to The Ardent Group for significant electrical and mechanical upgrades to the water plant.

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Opportunities for Public Participation
If you would like to participate in discussions regarding your water quality, you may attend the following meetings or educational events: Huntington Water & Sewer Department typically meet the first and third Wednesday of each month from 6-8 PM. Please check the town website for posted dates and times for meetings. Our summer schedule is the first Wednesday of every month.

YOUR DRINKING WATER SOURCE

Where Does My Drinking Water Come From?
Your water is provided by the following sources listed below:

Source Name	MassDEP Source ID#	Source Type	Location of Source
Well, #1	1143000-01G	Groundwater	Rte. 20 at Chester/Huntington town line
Well, #2	1143000-02G	Groundwater	Rte. 20 at Chester/Huntington town line

Is My Water Treated?
Our water system makes every effort to provide you with safe and pure drinking water. To improve the quality of the water delivered to you, we treat it to remove several contaminants.

- We add a disinfectant to protect you against microbial contaminants.
- We chemically treat the water to reduce lead and copper concentrations.
- We chemically treat the water to reduce levels of iron and manganese.

The water quality of our system is constantly monitored by us and MassDEP to determine the effectiveness of existing water treatment and to determine if any additional treatment is required. Our water system makes every effort to provide you with safe and pure drinking water.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT and PROTECTION (SWAP) REPORT

Our town's water comes from two drilled wells - Well 01G and Well 02G. These wells are only 50 feet apart and the
Wellhead Protection Area is a 400-foot radius around the wells, the majority of which is owned and managed by the Town of Huntington. The two exceptions are the raised railroad bed owned by CSX Transportation, located approximately 200 feet south of the wells and a small section of Route 20 which is managed by MASS DOT. Both wells are located within a 100-year floodplain.

Zone I
A mixed hardwood forest covers the outer edge of Zone I to the north and west, a cleared area to the east and the raised railroad bed and Route 20 form the southern edge of Zone I. The West Branch of the Westfield River is located approximately 100 feet from the northern edge of Zone I.

Zone II
Zone II consists of approximately .05 square miles and Chester, based on a hydrogeological study conducted by Tighe and Bond Engineering. Route 20 and CSX Transportation railroad parallel the river to the south within Zone II. Fiske Road. and Old Chester Road. parallel the river to the north while Cook Brook defines the eastern edge of Zone II as it drains into the West Branch of the Westfield River

How Are These Sources Protected?
The water department continues monitoring Zone 1 and remove any non-water supply activities. We will continue our current practice of reviewing the railroad's Right of Way yearly operating plan, to ensure best management practices are implemented regarding vegetation control in Zone 2.

What is My System's Ranking?
A susceptibility ranking of "**HIGH** "was assigned to this system using the information collected during the assessment by MassDEP.

Where Can I See the SWAP Report? MassDEP has prepared a Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) Report for the water supply source(s) serving this water system. The SWAP Report assesses the susceptibility of public water supplies.
The complete SWAP report is available at the Water and Sewer office at the Town Hall, 24 Russell Road, on the Town of Huntington *website, huntingtonma.us* and online at https://www.mass.gov/service-details/the-source-water-assessment-protection-swap-program . For more information, call our office at 413-512-5207

What Is The Key Issue for Our Water Supply?
The SWAP Report notes the key issues of light farming in the water supply protection area for source(s) *Well 1 & 2.* The report commends our water system on existing source protection measures.

What Can Be Done to Improve Protection?
The SWAP report recommends:

Zone 1.

- To the furthest extent possible, remove all non-water supply activities from the Zone 1 requirements and continue to monitor those that cannot be removed.
- Continue current use of best management practices (BMP'S) for the storage, use and disposal of hazardous materials such as water supply chemicals and maintenance chemicals.
- Do not store pesticides, fertilizers, or road salt within Zone 1.
- Keep any new non-water supply activities out of Zone 1.
- Investigate and enter into an agreement of right-of-first refusal for the potential future purchase of Zone 1 land or a conservation restriction to control any future activities within the Zone 1 land as feasible.

Our public water system plans to address the protection recommendations by:

- Adhering to SWAP report recommendations and monitoring Zone 1 & 2.

Residents can help protect sources by:

- Practicing good septic system maintenance
- Taking hazardous household chemicals to hazardous materials collection days
- Limiting pesticide and fertilizer use, etc.

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 material, 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 stormwater runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, and farming.
Pesticides and herbicides -which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
Organic chemical contaminants -including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Department of Environmental Protection (MassDEP) and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribe regulations that limit the number of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and Massachusetts Department of Public Health (DPH) 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 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 (800-426-4791).

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 some infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) guidelines on lowering the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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 Town of Huntington Water Department is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials used in homeowners 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.

IMPORTANT DEFINITIONS

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) – The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
Minimum Reporting Level (MRL) – Any contaminant observed at or above its minimum reporting level.
Maximum Contaminant Level(MCLG)
Maximum amount of a contaminant in drinking water at which no known or anticipated adverse effect on the health of persons would occur.
Minimum Laboratory Detection Level (MCL) – Any contaminant observed at or above its minimum laboratory.
detection limit
Action Level (AL) – The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
90th Percentile – Out of every 10 homes sampled, 9 were at or below this level. This
number is compared to the action level to determine lead and copper compliance.
Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL) – These standards are developed to protect the aesthetic qualities of drinking water and are not health based.
Unregulated Contaminants
Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated monitoring is to assist EPA in determining their occurrence in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted.
Massachusetts Office of Research and Standards Guideline (ORSG) – 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.
No Detection– Any contaminant that is tested and was not detected in the water.
Running Annual Average (RAA) – The average of four consecutive quarters of data.
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) -- The highest level of a disinfectant (chlorine, chloramines, chlorine dioxide) allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) -- The level of a drinking water disinfectant (chlorine, chloramines, chlorine dioxide) below which there is no known expected risk to health.
MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

ppm = parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l)
ppb = parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/l)
ppt = parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter
pCi/l = picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units
ND = Not Detected
N/A = Not Applicable

WATER QUALITY TESTING RESULTS

What Does This Data Represent?
The water quality information presented in the tables is from the most recent round of testing. done in accordance with the regulations. All results shown were from samples collected during the last calendar year unless otherwise noted in the tables. Only the detected contaminants are shown.

	Date(s) Collected	90TH percentile	Action Level	MCLG	# of sites sampled	# of sites above Action Level	Possible Source of Contamination
Lead (ppb)	12/27/2022	0.005	.015	0	10	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	12/27/2022	0.537	1.3	1.3	10	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives

COMPLIANCE WITH DRINKING WATER REGS

Does My Drinking Water Meet Current Health Standards?
We are committed to providing you with the best water quality available. We are proud to report that last year your drinking water met all applicable health standards regulated by the state and federal government.

The MASS DEP determined that the water department was in violation of the monitoring, testing, and reporting of the following contaminants:

Total Trihalomethanes Haloacetic Acids 5 Bromate/ Chlorite
Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS)
Lead and Copper Rule
Nitrate
Nitrite
Perchlorate
Volatile Organic Compound

Our water system violated several drinking water standards over the past year. Even though these were not emergencies, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we did to correct these situations.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether our drinking water meets health standards. During the year 2022, we did not monitor or complete all testing for contaminants (see list of violations below) and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time. Seven tests were not submitted by the dates required, six of which are a once-a-year test and the seventh was to be done quarterly and was only completed for two quarters. When sampling was performed, there were no violations exceeding the limits

What should I do?
There is nothing you need to do currently. The results, frequency, and dates that samples were taken are listed on the bottom of this page.

What is being done?
The water department sampling schedule is issued bi-annually, by MASS DEP, to the Town of Huntington. This schedule will be followed, all samples will be collected, submitted to the lab and results provided to MASS DEP by the required deadlines. A full copy of the completed sampling schedule will be provided to the Town of Huntington Water & Sewer commissioners.
Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.
This notice is being sent to you by Huntington Water Department PWS ID#: 114300
Date distributed: September 29, 2023

Health Effects Statements
Infants and children who drink water containing lead exceeding the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

Drinking Water Violations
We failed to complete the required sampling in a timely manner, which is a monitoring and reporting violation. Because we did not take the required number of samples, we did not know whether the contaminants were present in your drinking water, and we are unable to tell you whether your health was at risk during that time. The contaminants for which monitoring was not done are listed in the table below, with the period during which samples should have been taken, the number of samples each contaminant required, the number of samples that were taken, and when the required sampling was conducted. In addition to sampling for these contaminants, our system notified the consumer of this violation, using this CCR report as notification. A notice was sent via USPS containing a direct URL, providing access to the full CCR report on the Town of Huntington website.

HERE IS THE URL DIRECT LINK TO THE CCR REPORT ON THE TOWN WEBSITE
https://www.huntingtonma.us/media/3121

Monitoring and Reporting Violation 2022

	Required sampling frequency	# of samples taken	Scheduled sample dates	Date samples taken	Detection	Well 1	Well 2	Violations	
Total Trihalomethanes	Once a year	0	August 2022	11/14/2022	Y	1.37	1.29	N	
Bromodichloromethane	Part of Total Trihalomethanes	0	August 2022	11/14/2022	ND				
Bromoform	Part of Total Trihalomethanes	0	August 2022	11/14/2022	Y	0.700	0.650	N	
Chloroform	Part of Total Trihalomethanes	0	August 2022	11/14/2022	ND			N	
Chlorodibromomethane	Part of Total Trihalomethanes	0	August 2022	11/14/2022	Y	0.670	0.640	N	
Haloacetic Acids	Once a year	0	August 2022	11/14/2022	ND			N	
Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS)	Quarterly	2 Jan. & April	July and October	11/2/2022	ND	ND	ND	N	
Lead and Copper Rule	Once a year	0	June	12/27/2022	Y	NA	NA	N	See page 6
Nitrate	Once a year	0	Q3 2022	11/15/2022	ND	ND	ND	N	See page 6
Nitrite	Once a year	0	Q3 2022	11/15/2022	ND	ND	ND	N	See page 6
Perchlorate	Once a year	0	Q3 2022	11/15/2022	ND	ND	ND	N	
Volatile Organic Compound	Once a year	0	Q3 2022	11/15/2022	ND	ND	ND	N	

Inadequately treated water may contain disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites, which can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.

EDUCATIONAL INFORMATON

Do I Need to Be Concerned about Certain Contaminants Detected in My Water?

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicates 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 (1-800-426-4791).

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.
Contaminants that may be present in source water include:
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• 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.
• Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
• Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum
production, and can also 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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA and MassDEP issue regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water, provided by public water systems. FDA and Massachusetts Department of Public Health regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

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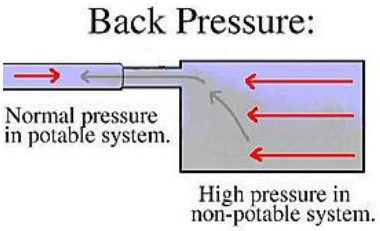
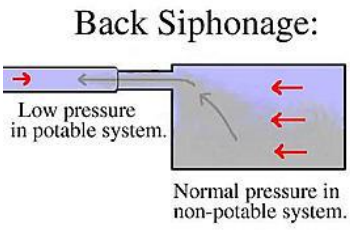
Cross-Connection Control and Backflow Prevention

The Town of Huntington Water Department makes every effort to ensure that the water delivered to your home and business is clean, safe, and free of contamination. Our staff works very hard to protect the quality of the water delivered to our customers from the time the water is extracted via deep wells from underground aquifers or withdrawal point from a surface water source, throughout the entire treatment and distribution system. But what happens when the water reaches your home or business? Is there still a need to protect the water quality from contamination caused by cross-connection? If so, how?

What is a cross-connection?
A cross-connection occurs whenever the drinking water supply is or could be in contact with potential sources of pollution or contamination. Cross-connections exist in piping arrangements or equipment that allows the drinking water to come in contact with non-potable liquids, solids, or gases (hazardous to humans) in event of a backflow.

What is a backflow?
Backflow is the undesired reverse of the water flow in the drinking water distribution lines. This backward flow of water can occur when the pressure created by equipment or a system such as a boiler or air-conditioning is higher than the water pressure inside the water distribution line (back pressure), or when the pressure in the distribution line drops due to routine occurrences such as water main breaks or heavy water demand causing the water to flow backward inside the water distribution system (back siphonage). Backflow is a problem that many water consumers are unaware of, ands it is a problem that every water customer has a responsibility to help prevent.



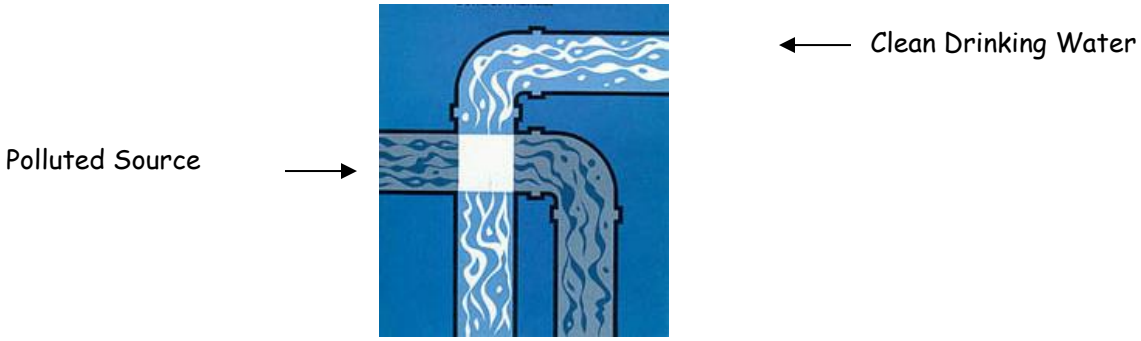


What can I do to help prevent a cross-connection?
Without the proper protection something as simple as a garden hose has the potential to contaminate or pollute the drinking water lines in your house. In fact, over half of the country's cross-connection incidents involve unprotected garden hoses. There are very simple steps that you as a drinking water user can take to prevent such hazards, they are:

- NEVER submerge a hose in soapy water buckets, pet watering containers, pool, tubs, sinks, drains, or chemicals.
- NEVER attach a hose to a garden sprayer without the proper backflow preventer.
- Buy and install a hose bibb vacuum breaker in any threaded water fixture. The installation can be as easy as attaching a garden hose to a spigot. This inexpensive device is available at most hardware stores and home-improvement centers.
- Identify and be aware of potential cross-connections to your water line.
- Buy appliances and equipment with backflow preventers.
- Buy and install backflow prevention devices or assemblies for all high and moderate hazard connections.

If you are the owner or manager of a property that is being used as a commercial, industrial, or institutional facility you must have your property's plumbing system surveyed for cross-connection by your water purveyor. If your property has NOT been surveyed for cross-connection, contact your water department to schedule a cross-connection survey.

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 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 Town of Huntington 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! For additional information on cross connections and on the status of your water systems cross connection program, please contact Jim Gobeille at 413-512-5207.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Town of Huntington
Water & Sewer Department
413-512-5207
waterandsewer@huntingtonma.us

Sewer Operator John Berry 413-685-5060 Water Operator Jim Gobeille 413-454-5372

Commissioners
Chairperson Dan Oliveira
Sue Fopiano
Karon Hathaway

Administrative Assistant
Kathleen Engwer 413-374-3578

To report an emergency please call:
Sewer John Berry 413-685-5060
Water Jim Gobeille 413-454-5372

Should there be no response within 15 minutes please call Kathy Engwer 413-374-3578 or Dan Oliveira 413-575-4362