

Water Quality Report – 2016

Waterville Estates Village District

This Water Quality Report has been developed in compliance with the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services to keep you informed about the quality of your drinking water. The Water Quality Report includes details about where your water comes from, how it is treated to make it safe to drink, what it has for contaminants, and how it compares with federal drinking water standards.

What is the source of my drinking water? Waterville Estates Village District obtains water from two gravel packed wells, located off the end of Liberty Lane. The wells are in a protected area, and in an aquifer that is adjacent to the Mad River. The wells pump through a metering and, and thence to an atmospheric storage tank located at the Ski Bowl. Chemical treatment is completed at the Ski Bowl Pump House. From the Ski Bowl Pump House, water is boosted to the Sunset and Pegwood atmospheric storage tanks. The new Pegwood tank was completed in 2009.

We are pleased to report that the Waterville Estates Water District did not have any Water Quality Violations in 2015 or exceeded Federal Standards.

How can I get involved?

1) If you have questions concerning your community water system please contact the company below between the hours of 9am and 5 pm:

Mr. Corey Smith – Waterville Estates Village District (EPA ID #: 0341030)
562 Winterbrook Road, P.O. Box 19
Campton, NH 03223
Tel. – (603) 726-3082 fax – (603) 726-8611

2) Also, if you have questions and/ or concerns about your community water system and would like to attend a Waterville Estates District Commissioners Meeting they are generally held monthly. Dates, times, and Locations of Commissioner Meetings, as well as, **Waterville Estates Association Board of Directors** meetings, can be obtained from waterville-estates.com or call (603) 726-3082

Why are contaminants in my water? The sources of 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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791

Violations and Other information:

We are pleased to report that the Waterville Estates Village District did not have any water quality violations in 2015 or exceeded federal standards.

Special Health Information:

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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 at 1-800-426-4791.

Contaminants Aren't All Bad:

The sources of 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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and in some cases, radioactive material, and it can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water before we treat it 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 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 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 can, also, come from gas stations, urban storm water 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 prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The United States Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Radon: Radon is a radioactive gas that you can't see, taste or smell. It can move up through the ground and into a home through cracks and holes in the foundation. Radon can also get into indoor air when released from tap water from showering, washing dishes, and other household activities. It is a known human carcinogen. Breathing radon can lead to lung cancer. Drinking water containing radon may cause an increased risk of stomach cancer. Presently the EPA is reviewing a standard for radon in water.

DETECTED WATER QUALITY RESULTS

Contaminant (Units)	Level Detected	MCL	MCLG	Violation YES/NO	Likely Source of Contamination	Health Effects of Contaminant
Inorganic Contaminants						
Copper (ppm)	0.071 90 th Percentile Value	AL=1.3	1.3	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives	Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.
Lead (ppb)	12 90 th Percentile Value	AL=15	0	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits	(15 ppb in more than 5%) Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).
Fluoride (ppm)	0.38 (2014)	4	2	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories	Some people who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the MCL over many years could get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. Fluoride in drinking water at half the MCL or more may cause mottling of children's teeth, usually in children less than nine years old. Mottling also known as dental fluorosis, may include brown staining and/or pitting of the teeth, and occurs only in developing teeth before they erupt from the gums.
Chlorine (ppm)	0.80	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	NO	Water additive used to control microbes	Some people who use water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort.
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	0.37	10		NO	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits	(5 ppm through 10ppm) Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask for advice from your health care provider.
Sodium (ppm)	9.44	250	100	NO		We are required to regularly sample for sodium
Volatile Organic Contaminants						
TTHM (Bromodichloromethane Bromoform Dibromomethane Chloroform) ppb	27 @ Rec Center	80	N/A	NO	By-product of drinking water chlorination	Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Radioactive Contaminants						
Compliance Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	1.0	15	0	NO	Erosion of natural deposits	Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation know as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Combined Radium 226 + 228 (pCi/L)	0.9	5	0	NO	Erosion of natural deposits	Some people who drink water containing radium 226 or 228 in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Source Water Assessment Summary:

The NH Department of Environmental Services has prepared a Source Water Assessment Report for the source(s) serving this community water system, assessing the sources' vulnerability to contamination. The results of the assessment, prepared on December 13th, 2000, are as follows: **Gravel Packed Well 1, received 0 high susceptibility ratings, 2 medium susceptibility ratings, and 10 low susceptibility ratings. Gravel Packed Well 2, received 0 high susceptibility ratings, 2 medium susceptibility ratings, and 10 low susceptibility ratings.**

The complete Assessment Report is available for review at Waterville Estates Village District Office. For more information call Mr. Corey Smith at (603) 726-3082 or visit NH Department of Environmental Services Drinking Water & Groundwater Bureau web site at <http://des.nh.gov/organization/divisions/water/dwgb/dwspp/dwsap.htm>.

Sample Dates: The results for detected contaminants listed below are from the most recent monitoring done in compliance with regulations ending with the year 2015. Results prior to 2015 will include the date the sample was taken. The State of New Hampshire allows water systems to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Thus some of the data present, though representative, may be more than one year old.

Definitions:

MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal, or 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.

MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. They are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

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

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

MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or the level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants (for water systems that use chlorine).

MRDL: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level or the highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that the addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants (for water systems that use chlorine).

Abbreviations:

ppm: parts per million **ppb:** parts per billion **ppt:** parts per trillion **ppq:** parts per quadrillion **pCi/L:** pico curies per liter **NTU:** Nephelometric Turbidity Unit

NA – Not applicable **nd:** not detectable at testing limits **AL:** Action Level **TT:** Treatment Technique