# 2025 Consumer Confidence Report

## Waterville Estates Village District

## PWS ID #: 0341030

**Introduction**

As a responsible public water system (PWS), our mission is to deliver the best-quality drinking water and reliable service at the lowest, appropriate cost.
Aging infrastructure presents challenges for maintaining safe quality drinking water and continuous improvements are necessary. In the past year, we have completed the replacement of the Pegwood water line, installed a generator at our main holding tank, and installed a backup pump and VFD at the Sunset Tank for system redundancy. In the coming year we intend to increase system metering (i.e. in and out of pump stations) and have our Water Master Plan completed. These investments along with on-going operation and maintenance costs are supported by water rates billed to all properties in the District in May and November. When considering the high value placed on quality drinking water, it is truly a bargain to have water service that protects public health, fights fires, supports businesses and the economy, and ensures high-quality drinking water is always available at your tap.

**What is a Consumer Confidence Report?**

The Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) details the quality of your drinking water, where it comes from, and how to get more information. This annual report documents all detected primary and secondary drinking water contaminants and their respective standards known as Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs).




**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:

- **Contaminant**, any physical, chemical, biological, or radiological substance or matter in water.
- **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**, generally, any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any pest.
- **Herbicides**, any chemical(s) used to control undesirable vegetation.
- **Organic chemical contaminants**, including per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances, 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 prescribe regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

**What is the source of my drinking water?**

Referred to as the Liberty Lane wells, our water is source from 2 gravel-packed 'T' wells, approximately 18-20 feet deep located beside the made river. Our water is treated with sodium hypochlorite (bleach) to help with bacteria and liquid caustic to help regulate pH.

**Why are contaminants in my 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 mean that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by contacting the Environmental Protection Agency by calling the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791) or visit the website *epa.gov/safewater*.

**Do I need to take special precautions?**

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 at 1-800-426-4791.

**Lead Service Line Inventory**

A service line inventory has been prepared and can be accessed by https://www.waterville-estatesnh.gov/water-roads/lead-free-wevd. WEVD currently uses sodium hydroxide to adjust the pH of the water as one of the most effective methods of corrosion control. Soda Ash treatment for corrosion control efforts is also being considered per recommendation from NHDES.

**Source Water Assessment Summary**

NHDES prepared drinking water source assessment reports for all public water systems from 2000 to 2003. The report includes a map of each source water protection area, list of potential and known contamination sources, and summary of available protection options. Results of the assessment, prepared on 12/13/2000, are noted below, if an assessment was completed**.** Some ratings may differ if updated to reflect current information.

| Source Name | Date | Low | Med | High |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 001 – GPW | 12/13/2000 | 0 | 2 | 10 |
| 002 – GPW | 12/13/2000 | 0 | 2 | 10 |

The complete Assessment Report is available for review at 562 Winterbrook Road, Campton, NH 03223. For more information, call Allison Smith or Steve Baert at 603-726-3082 or visit the NHDES website(https://www.des.nh.gov/sites/g/files/ehbemt341/files/documents/campton.pdf).

**How can I get involved?**

Attending WEVD Water and Road Committee meetings or WEVD Commission meetings is a great place to start. Notices for scheduled meetings can be found under "News and Announcements" at www.waterville-estatesnh.gov.

Although we do not have specific dates for public participation events at the time of this publication, feel free to contact us with your questions.

For more information about your drinking water or how to get involved please call the owner, Maureen Patti at 603-726-3082 or the primary operator, Steve Baert, at 603-728-9790.

**Violations and Other information:**

WEVD had 0 violations in 2024.

**Definitions**

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

**Maximum Contaminant Level** or **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.

**Maximum Contaminant Level Goal** or **MCLG:** 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.

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

**Drinking Water Contaminants:**

**Lead:** Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. Waterville Estates Village District (WEVD) is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact WEVD attn: Allison Smith at 603-726-3082, district@waterville-estates.com. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at *https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.*

**Health Effects of Lead** Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups. Infants and children can have decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can lead to new learning and behavior problems or exacerbate existing learning and behavior problems. The children of women who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy can have increased risk of these adverse health effects. Adults can have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney or nervous system problems.

**Abbreviations**

NA: Not Applicable
ND: Not Detectable at testing limits
pCi/L: picoCurie per Liter
ppb: parts per billion OR ug/L: micrograms per Liter
ppm: parts per million OR mg/L: milligrams per Liter
RAA: Running Annual Average
TTHM: Total Trihalomethanes
ug/L: micrograms per Liter
mg/L: milligrams per Liter

# System Name: Waterville Estates Village District PWS ID: 0341030

# 2025 Report (2024 Data)

| LEAD AND COPPER | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Contaminant (Units)** | **Action Level (AL)** | **90th percentile sample value *** | **Date** | **# of sites above AL** | **Range of tap sampling results** | **Exceedance Yes/No** | **Likely Source of Contamination** | **Health Effects of Contaminant** |
| Copper (ppm) | 1.3 | 0.415 | 01/10/24 | 0 | 0.5015-ND | 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) | 15 | 37 | 01/10/24 | 1 | 37-ND | YES | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits | Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups. Infants and children can have decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can lead to new learning and behavior problems or exacerbate existing learning and behavior problems. The children of women who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy can have increased risk of these adverse health effects. Adults can have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney or nervous system problems.<br>Lead can enter your water from pipes that bring the water to your home and from your home internal plumbing. Always flush your tap by running cold water for one minute before using every morning and after you've been away from home for the day. Use only cold water for drinking and cooking. In addition, our GetTheLeadOutNH program ensures that all K-12 schools and child care facilities in the state test for lead at every outlet where children drink the water and remediate any fixture testing at 5 ppb lead or higher. |

# DETECTED WATER QUALITY RESULTS

## Radioactive Contaminants

| Contaminant (Units) | Level Detected* | Date | MCL | MCLG | Violation YES/NO | Likely Source of Contamination | Health Effects of Contaminant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Compliance Gross Alpha (pCi/L) | 0.9 | 04/21/22 | 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. |
| Uranium (ug/L) | 0.16 | 04/21/22 | 30 | 0 | NO | Erosion of natural deposits | Some people who drink water containing uranium in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer and kidney toxicity. |
| Combined Radium 226 + 228 (pCi/L) | 0.6 | 04/21/22 | 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. |

## Inorganic Contaminants

| Contaminant (Units) | Level Detected* | Date | MCL | MCLG | Violation YES/NO | Likely Source of Contamination | Health Effects of Contaminant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Barium (ppm) | 0.0057 | 03/22/23 | 2 | 2 | NO | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits | Some people who drink water containing barium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience an increase in their blood pressure. |
| Chlorine (ppm) | Range: 1.0-1.6 Avg.: 1.3 | 2024 | MRDL= 4 | MRDL G= 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. |
| Fluoride (ppm) | 0.33 | 03/22/23 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 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. |
| Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm) | 0.17 | 02/20/24 | 10 | 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. (Above 10 ppm) Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue baby syndrome. |

| Volatile Organic Contaminants | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Contaminant (Units)** | **Level Detected*** | **Date** | **MCL** | **MCLG** | **Violation YES/NO** | **Likely Source of Contamination** | **Health Effects of Contaminant** |
| Haloacetic Acids (HAA) (ppb) | Club house: 28 Base Lodge: 27 | 07/30/24 07/30/24 | 60 | N/A | NO | By-product of drinking water disinfection | Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer. |
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (Bromodichloro-methane Bromoform Dibromochloro-methane Chloroform) (ppb) | Club House: 15 Base Lodge: 10 | 07/30/24 07/30/24 | 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. |

| SECONDARY CONTAMINANTS | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Secondary MCLs (SMCL)** | **Level Detected** | **Date** | **Treatment technique (if any)** | **SMCL** | **50 % AGQS (Ambient groundwater quality standard)** | **AGQS (Ambient groundwater quality standard)** | **Specific contaminant criteria and reason for monitoring** |
| Chloride (ppm) | 30 | 03/22/23 | N/A | 250 | N/A | N/A | Wastewater, road salt, water softeners, corrosion |
| Fluoride (ppm) | 0.33 | 03/22/23 | N/A | 2 | 2 | 4 | *If SMCL exceeded, add Health effects language from Env-Dw 806.11 or attach Fluoride Secondary MCL public notice to CCR* |
| pH | 6.15 | 3/22/23 | N/A | 6.5-8.5 (Normal Range) | N/A | N/A | Precipitation and geology |
| Sodium (ppm) | 16.6 | 03/22/23 | N/A | 100-250 | N/A | N/A | We are required to regularly sample for sodium |
| Sulfate (ppm) | 3.3 | 03/22/23 | N/A | 250 | 250 | 500 | Naturally occurring |