

About Drinking Water Contaminants

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:

- **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.

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 (1-800-426-4791).

Lead Information

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. Waterville Estates Village Water 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 cold water from your tap for at least 30 seconds before using water for drinking or cooking. Do not use hot water for drinking and 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 (1-800-426-4791). You may also visit the EPA website located at: <http://water.epa.gov/water/drinking-water/lead-drinking-water>.

Are all Contaminants Harmful?

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of 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 US Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

How do I get Involved?

For more information about your drinking water, please call the system's owner representative, Waterville Estates Village District Sampling agent Stephen Baert (603) 728-9790. Although we do not have specific dates for public participation events or meetings, feel free to contact us with any questions.

Source Assessment Information

Waterville Estates Village Water		Susceptibility Factor Ratings		
Source Name	Date	Low	Med	High
Bedrock Well #1	11/7/02	9	1	2
Spring Well #2	11/7/02	8	1	3
Bedrock Well #3	11/7/02	9	2	1
Spring Well #4	11/7/02	9	2	1
Bedrock Well #5	11/7/02	9	1	2

The DES prepared such reports for all public water systems from 2000-2003 in an effort to assess the vulnerability of the state's public water supply sources. The information above is 10+ years old and includes information that was current at the time the report was completed. Therefore, some of the ratings might be different if updated to reflect current information. At the present time, the DES has no plans to update this data. The complete report is available for review upon request. For more information, contact Justin Benes at 603-476-2348 or visit the NHDES' website: <http://des.nh.gov/organization/divisions/water/dwqb/dwspp/dwsap.htm>

2023 Consumer Confidence Report



*Waterville Estates Village Water
In Campton, NH
EPA ID# 0341030*

If you have questions about this report, please contact:
Waterville Estates Village District
562 Winterbrook Road
Campton, NH 03223
Mon – Fri, 8am – 4pm: 603-726-3082
steveb@waterville-estates.com

What is a Consumer Confidence Report?

The consumer confidence Report (CCR) details the quality of your drinking water, where it comes from, and where you can get more information. This annual report documents only detected primary and secondary drinking water parameters, and compares them to their respective standards known as Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs). The enclosed sampling results are from the most recent monitoring done in compliance with state/federal regulations through 2022. Results prior to 2022 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. Lab results may be viewed on the NHDES website located at: <http://www2.des.state.nh.us/DESOnestop/BasicSearch.aspx>. Enter the EPA ID listed on the front cover of this report, click Enter, and then click on the "Public Water System" link to get started.

Where Does My Water Come From?

The source of your drinking water is groundwater from 2 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 well control building with metering and, then 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 WEVD water system currently serves approximately 530 residential units, including condominiums and detached residences, plus recreational facilities such as the Community Center and Campton Mountain Ski Area. Population and water demand vary widely with the seasons and vacation schedules, with maximum population served by the drinking water system estimated to be 1325. It is estimated that about one-third of the remaining 200 unbuilt-upon lots are actually buildable and represent future water demand. The average daily demand has seen an increase from years past from 100,000 gallons per day (gpd) 7-8 years ago to approximately 160,000 gpd currently. Maximum day demand is approximately 330,000 gpd. In general, the water system is comprised of two gravel packed wells, one well station, one combined water treatment plant (WTP) and booster pump station (BPS), five atmospheric storage tanks with three in combination with integrated BPS's and pressure tanks, one additional stand-alone BPS, approximately 17 distribution pressure reducing valve (PRV) pits, and associated piping and appurtenances.

Water Sources

The water sources are summarized as follows:

Source	DES Database 0341030	Well Type	Well Depth (Feet)	Safe Yield (gpm/gpd)
GPW 1	001	Gravel Well	17	119/ 171,360
GPW 2	002	Gravel Well	19	119/ 171,360

The WEVD is served by two gravel packed 'T' wells located off Liberty Lane and about 150 feet from the bank of the Mad River. The well pumps are equipped with well level transducers and variable speed drives. They can pump singly at approximately 120 gpm, but at only approximately 190 gpm (273,600 gpd) in tandem. Based on numbers reported by WEVD, if the wells pumped continuously, they cannot meet peak day demand.

Definitions:

1. **MCLG** (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. (This allows 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): The concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Abbreviations:

ppm: parts per million

ppb: parts per billion (µg/L)

pCi/L: pico curies per liter

µg/L: micrograms per liter **ND**: not detectable at testing limits **N/A**: Not Applicable

DETECTED WATER QUALITY RESULTS

Contaminant (Units)	Level Detected	MCL	MCLG	Violation Yes/No	Likely Source of Contamination	Health Effects (Env-DW 811.21)
Inorganic Contaminants						
Chlorine (ppm)	Range: 0.73 – 1.34 Average: 1.07 2020	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.
Lead (ppb)	90 th Percentile calculated by NHDES: 0.006ppm on 1/1/2020 NO customer distribution sites exceeded the AL of 15.0.	AL=15	0	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits	Infants & children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span & learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure. 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 lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested & flush your tap for 30 seconds-2 minutes before using tap. More info is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).
Fluoride (ppm)	0.33 2020	4	4	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.
Copper (ppm)	90 th Percentile calculated by NHDES" 0.177ppm on 1/1/2020 No sites exceeded the AL of 1.3.	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.

Volatile Organic Contaminants

Radioactive Contaminants						
Compliance Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	0.9 4/21/2022	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.
Total Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	1 4/21/2022	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 (pCi/L)	0.6 4/21/2022	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.
Uranium (ug/L)	16 4/21/2022	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.

Contaminant (Units)	Level Detected	MCL	MCLG	Violation Yes/No	Likely Source of Contamination	Health Effects (Env-DW 811.21)
Haloacetic Acids (HAA) (ppb)	15 Ug/L 2020	60	NA	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.

TTHM Total Trihalo-methanes (ppb)	10 Ug/L 7/29/2022 13 Ug/L 7/25/2022	100/80	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	Specific contaminant criteria and reason for monitoring	
Chloroform	9.3, 12	7/29/2022, 7/25/2022	NA	0.07	We are required to regularly sample for Chloroform	
Bromodichloromethane	1, 1.3	7/29/2022, 7/25/2022	NA	0	We are required to regularly sample for Bromodichloromethane	
Bromofluorobenzene	82%, 97%	6/24/2021, 7/27/2021	N/A	0	We are required to regularly sample for Bromofluorobenzene	
2,3-Dibromopropionic Acid	100%	7/27/2021	N/A	0	We are required to regularly sample for 2,3 Dibromopropionic Acid	
Dibromoacetic Acid	2.0	7/27/2021	N/A	1	We are required to regularly sample for Dibromoacetic Acid	
Dichloroacetic Acid	5.4, 6.9	7/29/2022, 7/25/2022	N/A	1	We are required to regularly sample for Dichloroacetic Acid	
Trichloroacetic Acid	3.7, 5.2	7/29/2022, 7/25/2022	N/A	0.02	We are required to regularly sample for Trichloroacetic Acid	
Total Haloacetic Acid	9, 5.2	7/29/2022, 7/25/2022	N/A	1	We are required to regularly sample for Total Haloacetic Acid	
Dibromochloromethane	88%	6/24/2021	N/A	0.06	We are required to regularly sample for Dibromochloromethane	
1,2-Dichlorobenzene-D4	96%	7/27/2021	N/A	1	We are required to regularly sample for 1,2-Dichlorobenzene-D4	
1,3-Dimethyl-2-Nitrobenzene	88%	6/24/2021	N/A	0	We are required to regularly sample for 1,3-Dimethyl-2-Nitrobenzene	
BDMC	100%	6/24/2021	N/A	Unknown	We are required to regularly sample for BDMC	
Perylene-D12	78%	6/24/2021	N/A	Unknown	We are required to regularly sample for Perylene-D12	
Pyrene-D10	90%	6/24/2021	N/A	Unknown	We are required to regularly sample for Pyrene-D10	
Triphenyl Phosphate	110%	6/24/2021	N/A	Unknown	We are required to regularly sample for Triphenyl Phosphate	
Chloride (ppm)	19	2020	N/A	250	Wastewater, road salt, water softeners, corrosion	
Nitrate	0.22	6/24/2021	N/A	10	We are required to regularly sample for Nitrate	
Total Nitrate + Nitrite	0.22	6/24/2021	N/A	10	We are required to regularly sample for Total Nitrate + Nitrite	

VIOLATIONS, Treatment & Other info

There were four Violations in 2022 for Waterville Village District Water. 1 Violation was on 1/01/2022 this violation was a Monitoring/Reporting Violation for Combined Radium. 1 Violation was on 1/1/2022 this violation was Violation of Monitoring/ Reporting Compliance Gross Alpha. 1 Violation was on 1/1/2022 this violation was Violation of Monitoring/ Reporting Nitrate. 1 Violation was on 1/1/2022 this violation was Violation of Monitoring/ Reporting Uranium. All violations returned to compliance 5/13/2022.

Treatment

Water from the Liberty Lane wells is pumped to the Ski Bowl pumping station via a dedicated 4-inch line. Treatment at Ski Bowl includes aeration and injection of sodium hydroxide (NaOH) for pH elevation, and injection of sodium hypochlorite (NaOCl) for disinfection after a 5,000-gallon steel transfer tank. The WEVD is required to demonstrate a minimum of 4-log (99.99%) disinfection of viruses prior to the first customer through monthly reporting. A 0.9 mg/L chlorine residual is required to maintain this 4- log disinfection level. The data is collected by SCADA and an online analyzer. The station also has an online pH analyzer connected to SCADA. The operator takes daily readings for backup to the SCADA system, which has failed in the past.

Sanitary Survey

Sanitary Survey as conducted 6/16/2022. There was 1 significant deficiency found. This significant deficiency was failure to clean and inspect the Pegwood tank and the Snow Bowl Tank. There were 8 issues that were recommended to be taken care of to maintain compliance. 1 was to continue finding and developing an additional source of drinking water, 1 was provide better protection around existing wells & secure loose well cap, 1 was to complete and maintenance the asset management program, 1 was to prepare for station upgrades or replacement at the Reservoir Rd Booster pump station, 1 was to Investigate & plan for system update to reduce excessive pressure, 1 was to consider installation of dehumidifiers at the stations to control equipment degradation, 1 was to clear brush & Trees on top of the Pegwood Tank , 1 was to preform flushing and valve exercising on a regular basis throughout the system.