

Village District of Eastman

WATER QUALITY REPORT-2008

What is the water quality of my drinking water? We are pleased to report that the District's drinking water meets federal and state requirements. We will continue to work on your behalf in order to provide you with drinking water of the finest quality.

What is the source of my water? The source is ground water, not under the influence of surface water, from the District's well field located in the Springfield section of Eastman. A Dug Wellfield (Source#1), a new Bed Rock Well (Source#5) and a replacement Gravel Packed Well (Source#6) provides the water supply.

Why are contaminants 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 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 can I get involved? For more information, please contact the District Manager, James Donison, at 603-863-6512, or visit our website at www.eastmanh2o.org. You are invited to attend the regularly scheduled Commissioner's Meetings which are held at the District Office, 31 Draper Road, Grantham at 9:00 AM on the third Wednesday of the month.

Other information: The District uses a Greensand and anthracite filtration process to remove discoloring and distasteful iron and manganese oxides, and other materials, from the water supply. The finished water is treated to maintain pH in the range of 8.0 to minimize corrosion, and a free available chlorine level of about 1.0 ppm for disinfection control. At present, the water system serves 1318 customer residences and businesses.

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).

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.

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.

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.

Abbreviations: ppm: parts per million; ppb: parts per billion; pCi/L: pico curies per liter

Sample Dates: The results for detected contaminants listed below are from the most recent monitoring done in compliance with regulations ending with the year 2007. Results prior to 2006 will include the date the sample was taken.

DETECTED WATER QUALITY RESULTS						
Contaminant (Unit)	Level Detected	MCL	MCLG	Likely Source of Contamination		
Radon (pCi/L)	871 7/3/03 NO	None	0	Erosion of natural deposits		
Alpha-Emitters Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	1.6 NO	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits		
Uranium (ug/L)	2 NO	30	0	Erosion of natural deposits		
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	0.5 NO	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits		
Inorganic Contaminants						
Barium (ppm)	0.02 NO	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits		
Copper (ppm)	10 Samples Number of Samples Above AL Was 0 NO	AL=1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives		
Fluoride (ppm)	1.5 NO	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories		
Lead (ppb)	10 Samples taken, None Above AL NO	AL=15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits		
Volatile Organic Contaminants						
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	15 NO	60	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection		
TTHM (Total of Bromodichloromethane Bromoform Dibromomethane Chloroform) (ppb)	23 NO	80	N/A	By-product of drinking water chlorination		

Description of Drinking Water Contaminants:

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 EPA is reviewing a standard for radon in water.

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.

Source Water Assessment Summary:

The NH Department of Environmental Services has prepared a Source Water Assessment Report for the source serving this community water system, assessing the sources' vulnerability to contamination. The results of the assessment, prepared on 9/23/03, are as follows:

Source #1, Dug Wellfield, received **1** high susceptibility ratings, **1** medium susceptibility ratings, and **10** low susceptibility ratings in **12** Susceptibility Factors evaluated.

The **High** factor was the result of high density of septic systems (30 or more) within the Well Head Protection Area for this source.

The **Medium** factor was the result of ten, or fewer, man made contaminants within 1000 feet of this source.

Source assessments of the two new sources (Bed Rock Well; Source #5 and Gravel Packed Well; Source #6) are expected to be conducted in 2008 and reported in the next Source Water Assessment Summary.

The complete Assessment Report is available for review at the Village District of Eastman office. For more information call James Donison at 603-863-6512 or visit NH Department of Environmental Services Drinking Water Source Water Assessment Program web site at www.des.state.nh.us/dwspp.