2022 Consumer Confidence Report

Village District of Eastman, NH PWS 0951010

Springfield, NH

Village District of Eastman Mission Statement

The Village District of Eastman is committed to providing the community with exceptional drinking water and wastewater services. To that end, the VDE will ensure that our drinking water customers are provided with quality drinking water that meets or exceeds state and federal water quality regulations; ensure that our wastewater customers have a reliable collection and disposal system; provided ongoing preventive maintenance and improvements to both drinking water and wastewater infrastructures to ensure continuous service; continue to ensure the long-term viability of VDE's water sources, including wellfield protections and well explorations; and work in continued outreach to educate the community on the challenges public water utilities face, in order to maintain a better understanding of our practices and goals.

Aging infrastructure presents challenges for maintaining safe quality drinking water and proper wastewater disposal, and as a result continuous improvements are necessary. We have completed Asset Management Plans over the last year for both the drinking water system and the wastewater system. These plans will guide future capital improvements. This year, one major project is to replace the water mains serving Hummingbird Hill and Barn Owl Overlook. The State Revolving Fund (SRF) loan approved at last year's Annual Meeting provided the funding for this project, and to further develop a potential well site off Glenwood Road.

Capital investments along with on-going operation and maintenance costs are supported by usage charges and precinct taxes for the water system. In the case of wastewater operation, capital investments and operations and maintenance are supported by a fixed operating fee and usage charges.

Is my water safe?

A Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) details the quality of your drinking water, where it comes from, and how to get more information on the public water system providing your water. We are pleased to present this year's CCR as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This annual report documents all detected primary and secondary drinking water contaminants and their respective standards, known as Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs), and is a snapshot of last year's water quality.

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/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

Where does my water come from?

The VDE blends raw water from four groundwater sources prior to treatment and distribution. Source 1 is made up of three shallow gravel-pack wells, source 5 is a deep bedrock (drilled) well, and sources 2 and 6 are deep gravel-pack wells.

Source water assessment and its availability

Additional information related to the testing and sampling procedures and results can be found on the New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services website - visit OneStop under the Drinking Water category. The most recent NHDES Source Water Assessment (2000) is available on our website, www.eastmanh2o.org.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking 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 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 (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (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:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that 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, 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 by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and
- 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 that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

How can I get involved?

For more information on water conservation and watershed protection, please visit our website, www.eastmanh2o.org, or New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services, www.des.state.nh.us. Additionally, the VDE Board of Commissioners meets monthly, normally on the third Wednesday of each month; please visit our website for meeting times and remote links.

Description of the Water Treatment Process

Your water is treated by filtration and disinfection. Filtration removes particles suspended in the source water. Particles typically include clays and silts, natural organic matter, iron and manganese, and microorganisms. Your water is also treated by disinfection. Disinfection involves the addition of chlorine or other disinfectants to kill bacteria and other microorganisms (viruses, cysts, etc.) that may be in the water. Disinfection is considered to be one of the major public health advances of the 20th century.

Water Conservation Tips

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference - try one today and soon it will become second nature.

- Take short showers - a 5-minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath.
- Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair, and shaving and save up to 500 gallons a month.
- Use a water-efficient showerhead. They're inexpensive, easy to install, and can save you up to 750 gallons a month.
- Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Water plants only when necessary.
- Fix leaky toilets and faucets. Faucet washers are inexpensive and take only a few minutes to replace. To check your toilet for a leak, place a few drops of food coloring in the tank and wait. If it seeps into the toilet bowl without flushing, you have a leak. Fixing it or replacing it with a new, more efficient model can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered. Apply water only as fast as the soil can absorb it and during the cooler parts of the day to reduce evaporation.
- Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water bill!
- Visit www.epa.gov/watersense for more information.
-

Cross Connection Control Survey

The purpose of this survey is to determine whether a cross-connection may exist at your home or business. A cross connection is an unprotected or improper connection to a public water distribution system that may cause contamination or pollution to enter the system. We are responsible for enforcing cross-connection control regulations and ensuring that no contaminants can, under any flow conditions, enter the distribution system. If you have any of the devices

listed below, please contact us so that we can discuss the issue, and if needed, survey your connection and assist you in isolating it if that is necessary.

- Boiler/ Radiant heater (water heaters not included)
- Underground lawn sprinkler system
- Pool or hot tub (whirlpool tubs not included)
- Additional source(s) of water on the property
- Decorative pond (s)
- Watering trough

Source Water Protection Tips

Protection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility. You can help protect your community's drinking water source in several ways:

- Eliminate excess use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides - they contain hazardous chemicals that can reach your drinking water source.
- Pick up after your pets.
- If you have your own septic system, properly maintain your system to reduce leaching to water sources or consider connecting to a public water system.
- Dispose of chemicals properly; take used motor oil to a recycling center.
- Volunteer in your community. Find a watershed or wellhead protection organization in your community and volunteer to help. If there are no active groups, consider starting one. Use EPA's Adopt Your Watershed to locate groups in your community or visit the Watershed Information Network's How to Start a Watershed Team.
- Organize a storm drain stenciling project with your local government or water supplier. Stencil a message next to the street drain reminding people "Dump No Waste - Drains to River" or "Protect Your Water." Produce and distribute a flyer for households to remind residents that storm drains dump directly into your local water body.

Record keeping violations

Quarterly water use reporting: Raw water pumped from our wells is reported quarterly to NHDES. Total gallons pumped to the system for quarter 1 was submitted late to NHDES.

Additional Information for Lead

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. VDE 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 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.

Lead and copper sampling results (90th percentile) for 2022 were .008mg/L and .69mg/L respectively. Additional information on the Lead & Copper Rule, and how the results are calculated, are found after this report.

For more information on Eastman's water supply, please visit www.eastmanh2o.org, or contact the VDE office at 603-863-6512, 53 Wellfield Road, Springfield NH.

Water Quality Data Table

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water.

All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels.

Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions after the table.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect In Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	27.5	27.5	27.5	2022	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	64.6	62.6	64.6	2022	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection

---

System Name: Village District of Eastman PWS ID: 0951010

2023 Report (2022 Data)

BULK WATER DELIVERIES			
Bulk Water Source	**Dates of Water Delivery**	**Gallons Delivered**	**Reason for Delivery**
N/A			

If a drinking water public notice, MCL, Monitoring/Reporting, or treatment technique violation has occurred, the following table should be used to explain the violation and health effects:

VIOLATIONS					
VIOLATIONS	**Date of violation**	**Explain violation**	**Length of violation**	**Action taken to resolve**	**Health Effects (Env-Dw 804-810)**
Public notice					N/A
Monitoring and Reporting (M/R)	5/1/22	Reporting		Reports submitted	N/A
MCL					
E. coli MCL					***E. coli*** are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal waste. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a greater risk for infants, young children, the elderly, and people with severely compromised immune systems. We violated the standard for E. coli, indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct a detailed assessment to identify problems and to correct any problems that are found.
TT (Treatment Technique)					Inadequately treated or inadequately protected water may contain disease-causing organisms. These organisms can cause symptoms such as diarrhea, nausea, cramps, and associated headaches.
Filtration/disinfection Processes					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.

The Revised Total Coliform Rule requires an assessment or an investigation of the water system when certain conditions occur:

ASSESSMENTS					
During the past year we were required to conduct Assessment(s)	**Number of assessments required in the reporting year**	**Number of assessments completed in the reporting year**	**Number of corrective actions required**	**Number of corrective actions completed**	Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.
Level I	N/A				
Level II	N/A				
Level II We were required to complete a Level II assessment because we found ***E. coli*** in our water system.	N/A				***E. coli*** are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal waste. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a greater risk for infants, young children, the elderly, and people with severely compromised immune systems. We found ***E. coli*** bacteria, indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

ASSESSMENTS NOT COMPLETED					
During the past year we were required to conduct Assessment(s)	**Number of assessments required in the reporting year**	**Number of assessments completed in the reporting year**	**Number of corrective actions required**	**Number of corrective actions completed**	Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution.
Level I	N/A				
Level II	N/A				
Level II Required because ***E. coli*** was found in our water system.	N/A				***E. coli*** are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal waste. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a greater risk for infants, young children, the elderly, and people with severely compromised

					immune systems. We found ***E. coli*** bacteria, indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct and problems that were found during these assessments.

SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCY

Significant deficiency description and date of sanitary survey	Source of *E. coli*	Date deficiency was addressed or corrected	Approved plan and timeframe for correction	Health Effects (Env-Dw 804)
N/A				

*The value must be reported as whole number, see Env-Dw 811, Appendix B for conversions:

LEAD AND COPPER

Contaminant (Units)	Action Level (AL)	90th percentile sample value *	Date	# of sites above AL	Violation Yes/No	Likely Source of Contamination	Health Effects of Contaminant
Copper (ppm)	1.3mg/L	.69	2022	0	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)	15ppb	**8ppb**	**2022**	**1**	**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). (Above 15 ppb) Infants and 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 and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

*If applicable report average, range, and date sampled if prior to the reporting year. Level detected must be reported as whole number, see Env-Dw 811, Appendix B for conversions:

DETECTED WATER QUALITY RESULTS

Microbiological Contaminants							
Contaminant (Units)	**Level Detected***	**Date**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Violation YES/NO**	**Likely Source of Contamination**	**Health Effects of Contaminant**
E. coli Bacteria	0		0	0		Human and animal fecal waste	***E. coli*** are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a greater health risk for infants, young children, the elderly, and people with severely compromised immune systems.
Total Organic Carbon (ppm)	N/A		TT	N/A		Naturally present in the environment	Total organic carbon (TOC) has no health effects. However, total organic carbon provides a medium for the formation of disinfection byproducts. These byproducts include trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs). Drinking water containing these byproducts in excess of the MCL may lead to adverse health effects, liver or kidney problems, or nervous system effects, and may lead to an increased risk of getting cancer.
Turbidity (NTU)	N/A		TT	N/A		Soil runoff	Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.
Fluoride (ppm)	.33	2021	4.0	4.0		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.

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)	28	2022	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)	65	2022	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)	14	2021	N/A	250	N/A	N/A	Wastewater, road salt, water softeners, corrosion
Fluoride (ppm)	.33	2021	N/A	2	2	4	**Please see Note at the end of this report for more information on fluoride.*
Iron (ppm)	.022	2021	N/A	0.3	N/A	N/A	Geological
Manganese (ppm)	.016	2021	N/A	0.05	0.15	0.3	Geological
PH (ppm)	7.4	2021	N/A	6.5-8.5 (Normal Range)	N/A	N/A	Precipitation and geology
Sodium (ppm)	23	2021	N/A	100-250	N/A	N/A	We are required to regularly sample for sodium
Sulfate (ppm)	6.3	2021	N/A	250	250	500	Naturally occurring

ADDITIONAL TESTING					
Additional Tests	**Description of data requested**	**Date**	**Treatment technique (if any)**	**Results (with units)**	**Specific contaminant criteria and reason for monitoring**
UCMR detects	N/A				
AGQS detects	N/A				

*Fluoride: Dental fluorosis, in its moderate or severe forms, may result in brown staining and or pitting of the permanent teeth. This problem occurs only in developing teeth before they erupt from the gums. Children under nine should be provided with alternative sources of drinking water or water that has been treated to remove the fluoride to avoid the possibility of staining and pitting of their permanent teeth. You may also want to contact your dentist about proper use by young children of fluoride-containing products. Older children and adults may safely drink the water. Drinking water containing more than 4 mg/l of fluoride (the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's drinking water standard) can increase your risk of developing bone disease. Your drinking water does not contain more than 4 mg/l of fluoride, but we are required to notify you when we discover that fluoride levels in your drinking water exceed 2 mg/l because of this cosmetic dental problem. For more information, please call the Village District of Eastman at 603-863-6512. Some home water treatment units are also available to remove fluoride from drinking water. To learn more about available home water treatment units, you may call NSF International at 1-877-8-NSF-HELP. Please share this information with all the other people who have children who drink this water,

Unit Descriptions	
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
ppt	ppt: parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter
MFL	MFL: million fibers per liter, used to measure asbestos concentration
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.

Important Drinking Water Definitions	
Term	Definition
MCLG	MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: 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	MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: 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.
TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Variances and Exemptions	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
MRDL	MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

For more information please contact:

Contact Name: Amy Lewis, General Manager
Address: 53 Wellfield Road
Springfield , NH 03284
Phone: 603-863-6512