



**CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
CERTIFICATION FORM**
Drinking Water and Groundwater Bureau



RSA/Rule: RSA 485:3, XI, Env-Dw 303

Water System Name: Emerald Lake Village District

Town/City: Hillsboro

PWS ID:

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*The owner, operator, or designee of the water system indicated above hereby confirms that the **Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)** has been distributed to all water customers as required by Env-Dw 811. Further, the owner, operator, or designee certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services, Drinking Water and Groundwater Bureau.*

CCR was distributed by:

- check all that apply!
- Hand Delivery** (includes door-to-door)
 - Mail Delivery** (includes U.S. mailing of a paper copy)
 - Electronic Delivery** (includes bill notice with website URL or email of CCR)

Website URL (if applicable): WWW.ELVDNH.COM

If applicable, check any of the "Good faith" efforts used to reach all consumers who may not otherwise receive it.

- Delivery of multiple copies to apartments, businesses, schools, nursing homes and large private employers.
- Publication of CCR in local newspaper.
- Mail the CCR to postal patrons within the service area.
- Posting the CCR in public places.
- Advertising availability of the CCR in news media.
- Posting the CCR on the internet/ social media.
- Delivery to community organizations.

Date(s) CCR Distributed:

April 18, 2023

Certified by: Signature:

Brent Tyler Turner Date: 4-18-2023

Print Name:

BRENT TYLER TURNER

Note that each water system must complete the following:

- Mail or directly deliver copies of the current CCR to each customer **by July 1** (keep a copy for your records).
- Submit a copy of the CCR to NHDES **by July 1** (to the contact listed below).
- Submit this completed certification form to NHDES **within 10 days of distributing the CCR**, but in no event later than July 10 (to the contact listed below).
 - ▶ The "Certified by" signature needs to be dated **on or after** the Date(s) CCR Distributed.
- It is recommended that you send the CCR and Certification to NHDES at the same time to ensure that all actions are completed on time.
- **Submittals should be addressed to:**

Consumer Confidence Report
NHDES Drinking Water and Groundwater Bureau
29 Hazen Drive, PO Box 95, Concord, NH 03302-0095
dwmonitoring@des.nh.gov | Fax: (603) 271-5171

2023 Consumer Confidence Report

Introduction

Like any responsible public water system operator, **Aquamen Water Solutions, LLC's** mission is to help our NH communities maintain public health through drinking water supply. We do this by tailoring and carrying out preventive maintenance checks and services to the individual water system to ensure a strong and reliable water supply system. We adhere to the EPA and NH DES regulations and master sampling schedule to continuously monitor water quality and ensure the water being delivered to your home is safe for consumption. Aging infrastructure presents challenges to drinking water safety, and continuous improvement is needed to maintain the quality of life we desire for today and for the future.

In the past year, we have begun/completed projects that have improved the integrity and reliability of the water supply system including: Our regular weekly maintenance to the community system. We repaired multiple leaks in the community. Bulk Water deliveries from 2/2022 - 12/2022. Installed curb box, curb stops and check valves, Assisted in water main replacement project. Replaced faulty transducer for atmospheric storage tank. Excavated and installed meter pits,, Removed and replaced new transducers. **Sanitary survey completed on 1/16/2022**

These investments along with on-going operation and maintenance costs are vital to the system integrity and ability to deliver clean, safe, and reliable water to your home. When considering the high value we place on water, it is truly a bargain to have water service that protects public health, fights fires, supports businesses and the economy, and provides us with the high quality of life we enjoy.



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 all detected primary and secondary drinking water parameters and compares them to 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:

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 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.

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 US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

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What is the source of my drinking water?

Your community's water source comes from 8 Bedrock Wells, 1 water treatment plant, 1 water storage tank, 7 underground meter pits and 13 miles of water mains. The system supplies water to approximately 540 homes with an average population of 1,300.

BRW 1/Hummingbird Lane

BRW 6/7/8/9/11 Patten Hill

BRW 4/Meetinghouse- 50' S of PH

Mary Rowe Well – 220' NE of PH

In addition, due to high water use, drought, leaks(s), we had to purchase bulk water throughout the summer into the beginning of winter.

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 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.

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.

Source Water Assessment Summary

The DES Drinking Water Source Assessment Program (DWSAP) oversees the protection of the groundwater and sources of public drinking water. Between 2000 and 2003 DES prepared source assessment reports for all public water systems. The reports identify vulnerabilities and potential contamination threats to drinking water supplies. All readily identifiable land uses within the area that contribute water to your wells were taken into account and assigned a rating (or susceptibility factor) as a high (H), medium (M) or low (L) risk to your water supply. The results of your UNKN assessment for each water supply source are as follows:

Note: This information is over UNKN 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, DES has no plans to update this data.

For more information you may contact the community Commissioners at 603-464-3128 or info@elvdnh.com, or Aquamen Water Solutions LLC via phone at 603-397-7814, email info@aquamenwatersolutions.com with any questions. You can view the report at <http://des.nh.gov/organization/divisions/water/dwgb/dwssp/dwsap.htm>

How can I get involved? The most effective way to help with safe water for all is by taking care to properly store and dispose of chemical and petroleum products. For example, proper storage of Gas, fuels and oils to protect from leaks and spills that contaminate groundwater is very important. Using storage containers that are approved for the product you are storing. Proper disposal of used motor oils. You can also help through water conservation. Use a bucket to wash the car instead of leaving the hose running, sweep or blow off driveways and walkways instead of hosing them off. Simple steps like these have the largest positive impact on water quality and the water system operation. For more information about your drinking water, please call [Aquamen Water Solutions LLC at 603-397-7814](tel:603-397-7814). Although we do not have specific dates for public participation events or meetings, feel free to contact us with any questions you may have.

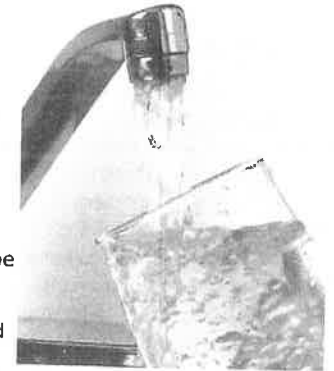
Violations and Other information: 07/11/22 Arsenic Monitoring, 10/24/22 Fluoride Monitoring exceeds SMCL at 512 - MEETING HSE DEP TAP/AF TRT/BLD 004 111

Definitions:

Ambient Groundwater Quality Standard or AGQS: The maximum concentration levels for contaminants in groundwater that are established under RSA 485-C, the Groundwater Protection Act.

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

Level I Assessment: A study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine, if possible, why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.



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Level II Assessment: A very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine, if possible, why an E.coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level or MRDL: 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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal or MRDLG: 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.

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

Abbreviations

BDL: Below Detection Limit

mg/L: milligrams per Liter

NA: Not Applicable

ND: Not Detectable at testing limits

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Unit

pCi/L: picoCurie per Liter

ppb: parts per billion

ppm: parts per million

RAA: Running Annual Average

TTHM: Total Trihalomethanes

UCMR: Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule

ug/L: micrograms per Liter

If Lead is present the following statement must be included.

Drinking Water Contaminants:

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. This water system is responsible for high quality drinking water, but can not control the variety of materials used in your 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 or at <http://water.epa.gov/drink/info/lead/index.cfm>



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BULK WATER DELIVERIES			
Bulk Water Source	Dates of Water Delivery	Gallons Delivered	Reason for Delivery
1141010	01/20/2020	12,000	Low water level
1471010, 1141010	02/09/2022	30,000	Low water level
1471010, 1141010	03/10/2022	24,000	Low water level
1471010, 1141010	06/30/2022	30,000	Low water level
1471010, 1121010	07/05/2022	36,000	Low water level
1471010, 1141010	07/07/2022	48,000	Low water level
1471010, 1141010	07/12/2022	36,000	Low water level
1471010, 1121010	07/14/2022	60,000	Leaks, water main repairs
1471010, 1121010	07/22/2022	30,000	Leaks found and repaired through the community
1471010, 1141010	07/28/2022	36,000	Leaks found and repaired through the community
1471010, 1141010	08/04/2022	60,000	Leaks found and repaired through the community
1471010, 1121010	08/10/2022	90,000	Leaks found and repaired through the community
1471010, 1121010	08/19/2022	42,000	Leaks found and repaired through the community
1171010, 1121010	08/24/2022	78,000	Leaks found and repaired through the community
1471010, 1121010	08/29/2022	72,000	Leaks found and repaired through the community
1141010	09/01/2022	42,000	Low water level
1471010, 1141010	09/09/2022	36,000	Low water level
1471010, 1141010	09/15/2022	42,000	Low water level
1471010, 1141010	09/22/2022	36,000	Low water level
1471010, 1121010	09/29/2022	36,000	Low water level
1471010, 1141010	10/06/2022	60,000	Low water level
1121010	10/14/2022	48,000	Low water level

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1121010	10/20/2022	36,000	Low water level
1471010, 1121010	10/28/2022	42,000	Low water level
1181020, 1141010	11/03/2022	42,000	Low water level
1471010, 1141010	11/10/2022	36,000	Low water level
1471010	11/15/2022	12,000	Low water level
1471010	11/16/2022	18,000	Low water level
1471010, 1121010	11/17/2022	66,000	Low water level
1471010, 1121010	11/18/2022	18,000	Low water level
1471010, 1141010	11/22/2022	24,000	Low water level
1471010, 1141010	11/29/2022	42,000	Low water level
1471010, 1121010	12/05/2022	54,000	Low water level
1471010, 1141010	12/14/2022	24,000	Low water level
1471010, 1121010	12/28/2022	24,000	Low water level

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	01/01/2022	MCL Samples average violation/Arsenic	Cont		
Public notice	04/01/2022	MCL Samples average violation/Arsenic	Cont		
Public notice	07/01/2022	MCL Samples average violation/Arsenic	Cont		
Public notice	10/01/2022	MCL Samples average violation/Arsenic	Cont		
Public notice	03/07/2023	Exceeds the SMCL for running annual average Fluoride	Cont	Results 3Mg/l 10/24/2022	N/A
Monitoring and Reporting (M/R)					N/A
MCL					<i>Insert health effects language for contaminant from Env-Dw 804-810</i>

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

LEAD AND COPPER							
Contaminant (Units)	Action Level (AL)	90 th percentile sample value *	Date	# of sites above AL	Violation Yes/No	Likely Source of Contamination	Health Effects of Contaminant
Copper (ppm)	1.3	0.135 ppm	08/31/2022	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)	15	0.001 ppm	08/31/2022	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). (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
<i>E. coli</i> Bacteria	Identify total # of positive samples.		0	0		Human and animal fecal waste	<i>E. coli</i> 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)			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)	Identify the highest average monthly value, the highest monthly value, and explain why you are measuring for turbidity.		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.
Radioactive Contaminants							

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Contaminant (Units)	Level Detected*	Date	MCL	MCLG	Violation YES/NO	Likely Source of Contamination	Health Effects of Contaminant
Compliance Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	1.8	2019	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)	4.5	2019	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)	0.3	2019	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
Arsenic (ppb)	PATTEN HILL 6.9 PPB 6.3 PPB 5.3 PPB 7.4 PPB HUMMINGBIRD 4.3 PPB 5.8 PPB 4.5 PPB 4.6 PPB	01/26/22 04/07/22 07/25/22 10/26/22 01/26/22 04/07/22 07/13/22 10/26/22	5	0	YES	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes	(2.5 ppb through 5 ppb) While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems. (Above 5 ppb) Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years could experience skin damage or problems with their circulatory system and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Contaminant (Units)	Level Detected*	Date	MCL	MCLG	Violation YES/NO	Likely Source of Contamination	Health Effects of Contaminant
Chlorine (ppm)	0.35-1.24 PPM	AVERAGE	MRDL= 4	MRDLG = 4		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)	MEETING HOUSE 2.8 PPM 3.1 PPM 3.0 PPM 3.0 PPM	01/25/22 04/06/22 07/13/22 10/26/22	4.0	4.0	YES Running annual average	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)	HB-<1.0 PPM PH-<1.0PPM	10/26/22 10/26/22	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.
Nitrite (as Nitrogen)	PH-<0.01 PPM	10/26/22	1	1	NO	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks,	Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrite in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill, and if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness

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(ppm)						sewage; erosion of natural deposits	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
Benzene (ppb)	MH-<0.5 PPB	10/24/22	5	0	NO	Discharge from factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills	Some people who drink water containing benzene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience anemia or a decrease in blood platelets and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Carbon tetrachloride (ppb)	MH-<0.5 PPB	10/24/22	5	0	NO	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities	Some people who drink water containing carbon tetrachloride in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA) (ppb)	2.7 PPB	07/25/22	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.
Methyl tertiary-butyl ether (MtBE) (ppb)	MH-<0.5 PPB	10/24/22	13	13		A gasoline additive	The New Hampshire Bureau of Health Risk Assessment considers MtBE a possible human carcinogen. Some people who drink water containing MtBE in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their kidneys and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (Bromodichloro-methane Bromoform Dibromochloro-methane Chloroform) (ppb)	3.3 PPB	07/16/22	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.

*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 811.25 for conversion chart:

PER- AND POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES (PFAS) CONTAMINANTS							
Contaminant (Units)	Level Detected*	Date	MCL	MCLG	Violation YES/NO	Likely Source of Contamination	Health Effects of Contaminant
Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (PFHxS) (ppt)	ND	03/27/20	18	0	NO	Discharge from industrial processes, wastewater treatment, residuals from firefighting foam, runoff/leachate from landfills and septic systems	Some people who drink water containing perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (PFHxS) in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver, endocrine system, or immune system, or may experience increased cholesterol levels. It may also lower a women's chance of getting pregnant.
Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA) (ppt)	ND	03/27/22	11	0	NO	Discharge from industrial processes, wastewater treatment, residuals from firefighting foam, runoff/leachate from landfills and septic systems	Some people who drink water containing perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA) in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver, endocrine system, or immune system, or may experience increased cholesterol levels.
Contaminant (Units)	Level Detected*	Date	MCL	MCLG	Violation YES/NO	Likely Source of Contamination	Health Effects of Contaminant

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Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS) (ppt)	ND	03/27/20	15	0	NO	Discharge from industrial processes, wastewater treatment, residuals from firefighting foam, runoff/leachate from landfills and septic systems	Some people who drink water containing perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS) in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver, endocrine system, or immune system, may experience increased cholesterol levels, and may have an increased risk of getting certain types of cancer. It may also lower a women's chance of getting pregnant.
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) (ppt)	ND	03/27/20	12	0	NO	Discharge from industrial processes, wastewater treatment, residuals from firefighting foam, runoff/leachate from landfills and septic systems	Some people who drink water containing perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver, endocrine system, or immune system, may experience increased cholesterol levels, and may have an increased risk of getting certain types of cancer. It may also lower a women's chance of getting pregnant.

PH= PATTEN HILL				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)	PH-10 PPM	07/25/22	N/A	250	N/A	N/A	Wastewater, road salt, water softeners, corrosion
Fluoride (ppm)	PH-5.8 PPM	07/25/22	N/A	2	2	4	Add Health effects language from Env-Dw 806.11 or attach public notice to CCR
Iron (ppm)	PH-0.7 PPM	07/25/22	N/A	0.3	N/A	N/A	Geological
Manganese (ppm)	PH-0.01 PPM	07/25/22	N/A	0.05	0.15	0.3	Geological
Nickel (ppm)	PH-0.001	07/25/22	N/A	Not established ; reporting is required for detections	0.05	0.1	Geological; electroplating, battery production, ceramics
PH (ppm)	PH-7.3	07/25/22	N/A	6.5-8.5 (Normal Range)	N/A	N/A	Precipitation and geology
Sodium (ppm)	PH-8.3 PPM	07/25/22	N/A	100-250	N/A	N/A	We are required to regularly sample for sodium
Sulfate (ppm)	PH-10 PPM	07/25/22	N/A	250	250	500	Naturally occurring
Zinc (ppm)	PH-.019PPM	07/25/22	N/A	5	N/A	N/A	Galvanized pipes

NOTICE ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Fluoride Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL) Exceedance

Public Water System Name: EMERALD LAKE PWS ID: 1141020

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards. Your drinking water test result is above the Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL) for the following:

Contaminant and SMCL	Detected Level/Triennial and Annual IOC Schedule	Date Sampled	Running Annual Average/Quarterly Schedule	Compliance Period/Reporting Year
Fluoride 2.0 mg/L	3 mg/L	10/24/2022	3 mg/L	2022

This is not an emergency. If it had been you would have been notified immediately. This is an alert about your drinking water and a cosmetic dental problem that might affect children under 9 years of age. At low levels, fluoride can help prevent cavities, but children drinking water containing more than 2.0 milligrams per liter (mg/L) of fluoride may develop cosmetic discoloration of their permanent teeth (dental fluorosis).

Dental fluorosis, in its moderate or severe forms, may result in a 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 4.0 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 4.0 mg/L of fluoride, but we are required to notify you when we discover that fluoride levels in your drinking water exceed 2.0 mg/L because of this cosmetic dental problem.

What should I do? Children under the age of nine (9) should use an alternative source of water that is low in fluoride. In addition, you may want to consult your dentist about whether to avoid dental products containing fluoride. Adults and children over age nine should consult their dentist or doctor and show him/her this notice to determine if an alternate source of water low in fluoride should be used. General health related questions may be directed to the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791. *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*

Steps being taken to correct the situation:

We are continuing to monitor fluoride levels. We will inform you if levels exceed 4.0 mg/L.

Contact Name: BRETT TASEL Company: ELVD

Address: 147 W. MAIN ST. Hillsboro, NH Telephone Number: (603) 464-3128

Please share this information with all the other people who have children that drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example; people in apartments, nursing homes, schools and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

NOTICE ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Arsenic Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) Exceedance

Public Water System Name: Emerald Lake Village District PWS ID: 1141020

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards.

The Running Annual Average (RAA) calculation represents the average of all sample results collected within a one-year period. Your drinking water RAA calculation is above the enforceable MCL for the following:

Contaminant and MCL	Detected Level	Date Sampled	Running Annual Average	Compliance Period
Arsenic 0.0050 mg/L	.0050 mg/l	Jan. 23, 2023	.0059 mg/l	2022
Arsenic 0.0050 mg/L	.0038 mg/l	Q1 - 2023		Q1 - 2023
Arsenic 0.0050 mg/L	.0074 mg/l	Q4 - 2022		Q4 - 2022
Arsenic 0.0050 mg/L	.0053 mg/l	Q3 - 2022		Q3 - 2022
Arsenic 0.0050 mg/L	.0063 mg/l	Q2 - 2022		Q2 - 2022
Arsenic 0.0050 mg/L	.0069 mg/l	Q1 - 2022		Q1 - 2022

This is not an emergency. If it had been you would have been notified immediately. *Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years could experience skin damage or problems with their circulatory system and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.*

What should I do? It is not necessary to use alternate water; however, if you have specific health concerns, please contact your health care professional. General health-related questions may be directed to the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Steps being taken to correct the situation: Funding was approved during the 2022 Annual meeting for the development and installation of a treatment system for the Patten hill location. This effort is staged to begin over the summer period of 2023. We will continue to monitor and work to get this system installed as quickly as possible.

Expected Resolution Date: End of CY 2023

Contact Name: Brett Taber Company: Emerald Lake Village District Commissioner

Address: 147 W. Main St. suite 103 PO Box 1753 Hillsborough, NH 03244

Telephone Number: 603-464-3128

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example; people in apartments, nursing homes, schools and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.



Emerald Lake Village District (ELVD)

Office: 147 West Main Street, Hillsborough, NH 03244

Mail: P.O. Box 1753, Hillsborough, NH 03244

Tel: 603-464-3128

Upcoming activities for remaining portion of 2023:

- Continuation and/or completion of 2022 warrant articles
 - Water distribution line replacement:
 - Winter Road, Moccasin Trail, Turtle bridge crossing
 - Depending on remaining available funds, we will seek to replace additional water infrastructure covering up to 1-6 roads
 - Meeting house treatment
 - Patten Hill Treatment
 - Asset management Grant
 - CWSW Asset Management grant
 - Strategic planning grant for Eastman well

Communication and information methods:

The District has a website that can be located at: www.elvdnh.com

- On the website all commissioners contact information is available
 - info@elvdnh.com
- The District has an “official “ Facebook page – ELVD Official-Hillsborough Group
- Various public documents are available
- Rules and regulations are available
- The Commissioners hold public meetings a minimum of 2 times per month- information is shared on the website

Outside water use restrictions remain in Place at this time.

- Fines can be imposed for violation of water rules
- **Filling of pools of any size, Hot tubs, etc. shall result in a fine**
- **Water may be shut off until fines are paid.**