

2025 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 7/2024 - 11/2024. We have completed valve isolation, curb stop repairs, leak detection, marked and recorded water lines and we have also worked with the board of commissioners to get Eastman well ready for the community. We installed sauna tubes for Eastman. Assisted with moving meters for wells 7,8,9 to the new building, and rebuilt LMI parts for the chemical feed pumps as well as regular maintenance to all the pump houses. We also chlorinated, flushed and replaced the gaskets and well cap on well 11 along with meter repair for well 11 line in the Patten Hill building. Replaced well 8 pump and control box. Replacement of the Patten Hill transducer. Replaced a 2" valve at Hemlock/Gould Pond. Throughout the winter we assisted with multiple frozen pipes at homes within the community.

Sanitary survey completed on May 14, 2024

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.



2025 Consumer Confidence Report

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, and small leaks(s), we had to purchase bulk water throughout the summer. With the leak repairs and new waterline projects, bulk water brought in for 2023 was half of what was brought in in 2022.

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.



Lead Service Line Inventory

A service line inventory has been prepared and can be accessed by emailing info@aquamenwatersolutions.com we will update on a link when the new template is available.. Meriatic acid is used for pH control at Emerald Lake Village District.

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 603-942-6138, email info@aquamenwatersolutions.com with any questions. You can view the report at <http://des.nh.gov/organization/divisions/water/dwgb/dwspp/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 603-942-6138](tel:603-942-6138). 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: 07/21/24 Arsenic MCL avg, 07/1/24 DBP monitoring/reporting TTHM/HAA5- returned to compliance on 12/23/2024, 10/1/24 Arsenic MCL avg, 11/12/24 Fluoride MCL avg

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.

2025 Consumer Confidence Report

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.

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

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



2025 Consumer Confidence Report

2025 Report (2024 Data)

BULK WATER DELIVERIES			
Bulk Water Source	Dates of Water Delivery	Gallons Delivered	Reason for Delivery
1471010, 1181020	07/30/2024	24,000	Low water level, found few small leaks, repaired
1471010, 1141010	08/02/2024	24,000	Low water level, found few small leaks, repaired
1471010, 1121010	08/05/2024	36,000	Minor leaks repaired
1181020	08/09/2024	18,000	Low water level, well 8 went down
1121010	08/12/2024	18,000	Working to get well 8 online
1471010, 1141010	08/13/2024	36,000	Community water line upgrades, leak repairs
1471010, 1141010	08/16/2024	30,000	Community upgrades and small leaks repairs
0809030,1121010	09/04/2024	22,500	High Demand
1471010, 1141010	09/12/2024	24,000	Low water level, found few small leaks, repaired
1471010, 1141010	09/26/2024	30,000	High Demand
1471010, 1121010	10/03/2024	30,000	Low water level, repaired smalls leaks
0809030, 1121010	10/07/2024	45,000	High Demand
1471010, 1121010	10/10/2024	24,000	Low water level, found few small leaks, repaired
0809030, 1121010	10/14/2024	37,500	High Demand
1471010, 1121010	10/17/2024	24,000	High Demand
1471010, 1121010	10/24/2024	24,000	Low water level, source demand high
0809030, 1121010	11/01/2024	30,000	Low water level, High usage

2025 Consumer Confidence Report

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	07/21/2024 10/23/2024	MCL Samples average violation/Arsenic		Rebed the treatment vessels 2025	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.
Public notice	11/12/2024	MCL Samples average violation/Fluoride	cont		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).
Monitoring and Reporting (M/R)	07/01/2024	DBP M/R	12/23/2024	Taken DBP Q4 2024	N/A

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 <i>If you completed all corrective actions, you can remove the italicized statements in this table.</i>	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	1	1	1	sample complete	<i>During the past year we failed to correct all identified defects that were found during the assessment.</i>

*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	0.251 ppm	09/30/2024	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	09/30/2024	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.

2025 Consumer Confidence Report

*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.	N/A	0	0	N	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.
Radioactive Contaminants							
Contaminant (Units)	Level Detected*	Date	MCL	MCLG	Violation YES/NO	Likely Source of Contamination	Health Effects of Contaminant
Compliance Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	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)	0.5 HB 0.7 PH	11/12/24 11/12/24	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)	<u>PATTEN HILL</u> 4.7 PPB 3.6 PPB 5.1 PPB 5.5 PPB <u>HUMMINGBIRD</u> 3.8 PPB 3.9 PPB 3.6 PPB 3.7 PPB <u>MEETING HOUSE</u> 18 12.7	02/07/24 04/15/24 08/15/24 11/12/24 02/07/24 04/15/24 08/15/24 11/12/24 04/15/24 11/12/24	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.
Barium (ppm)	HB 4 PPB	11/14/23	2	2		Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits	Some people who drink water containing barium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience an increase in their blood pressure.

2025 Consumer Confidence Report

Beryllium (ppb)	<u>HB</u> 1 PPB	11/14/23	4	4	No	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries	Some people who drink water containing beryllium well in excess of the MCL over many years could develop intestinal lesions.
Cadmium (ppb)	<u>HB</u> 1 PPB	11/14/23	5	5	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints	Some people who drink water containing cadmium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience kidney damage.
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	MRDL G= 4	N	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.
Chromium (ppb)	<u>HB</u> 1 PPB <u>MH</u> 1	11/14/23	100	100	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits	Some people who use water containing chromium well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience allergic dermatitis.
Fluoride (ppm)	<u>HUMMINGBIRD</u> 300 <u>MEETING HOUSE</u> 2.5 PPM 1.5 PPM 3.4 PPM 3.0 PPM	11/14/23 02/07/24 04/15/24 08/15/24 11/12/24	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.
Mercury (inorganic) (ppb)	<u>HUMMINGBIRD</u> 0.4 PPB	11/14/23	2	2	No	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland	Some people who drink water containing inorganic mercury well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience kidney damage.
Nitrite (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	<u>HB</u> 10	11/14/23	1	1	NO	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits	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 of breath and blue baby syndrome.
Selenium (ppb)	<u>HB</u> 10 PPB	11/14/23	50	50		Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines	Selenium is an essential nutrient. However, some people who drink water containing selenium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience hair or fingernail losses, numbness in fingers or toes, or problems with their circulation.
Thallium (ppb)	<u>HB</u> 1 PPB	11/14/23	2	0.5	NO	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass and drug factories	Some people who drink water containing thallium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience hair loss, changes in their blood, or problems with their kidneys, intestines, or liver.

2025 Consumer Confidence Report

Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides

Contaminant (Units)	Level Detected*	Date	MCL	MCLG	Violation YES/NO	Likely Source of Contamination	Health Effects of Contaminant
2,4-D (ppb)	PH <0.10	11/14/23	70	70	NO	Runoff from herbicides used on row crops	Some people who drink water containing the weed killer 2,4-D well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their kidneys, liver, or adrenal glands.
Alachlor (ppb)	PH <0.05	11/14/23	2	0	NO	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops	Some people who drink water containing alachlor in excess of the MCL over many years could have problems with their eyes, liver, kidneys, or spleen, or experience anemia, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Atrazine (ppb)	PH <0.5	11/14/23	3	3	NO	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops	Some people who drink water containing atrazine well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their cardiovascular system or reproductive difficulties.
Benzo(a)pyrene (PAH) (ppt)	PH <0.02	11/14/23	200	0	NO	Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines	Some people who drink water containing benzo(a)pyrene in excess of the MCL over many years may experience reproductive difficulties and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Carbofuran (ppb)	PH <0.90	11/14/23	40	40	NO	Leaching of soil fumigant used on rice and alfalfa	Some people who drink water containing carbofuran in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their blood, or nervous or productive systems.
Chlordane (ppb)	PH <0.19	11/14/23	2	0	NO	Residue of banned termiticide	Some people who drink water containing chlordane in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver or nervous system and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Dalapon (ppb)	PH <1.0	11/14/23	200	200	NO	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way	Some people who drink water containing dalapon well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience minor kidney changes.
Dibromo-3 Chloropropane (DBCP) (ppt)	1,2= PH <20	11/14/23	200	0	NO	Runoff/leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans, cotton, pineapples, and orchards	Some people who drink water containing DBCP in excess of the MCL over many years could experience reproductive difficulties and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Dinoseb (ppb)	PH 0.2	11/14/23	7	7	NO	Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans and vegetables	Some people who drink water containing dinoseb well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience reproductive difficulties.
Diquat (ppb)	PH <0.4	11/14/23	20	20	NO	Runoff from herbicide use	Some people who drink water containing diquat in excess of the MCL over many years could get cataracts.
Endrin (ppb)	PH <0.01	11/14/23	2	2	NO	Residue of banned insecticide	Some people who drink water containing endrin in excess of the MCL over many years could experience liver problems.
Glyphosate (ppb)	PH <5	11/14/23	700	700	NO	Runoff from herbicide use	Some people who drink water containing glyphosate in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their kidneys or reproductive difficulties.

Volatile Organic Contaminants

Contaminant (Units)	Level Detected*	Date	MCL	MCLG	Violation YES/NO	Likely Source of Contamination	Health Effects of Contaminant
Benzene (ppb)	HB 0.5 MH <0.5 PH <0.5	11/44/23 10/24/22 11/14/23	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.

2025 Consumer Confidence Report

Carbon tetrachloride (ppb)	HB 0.5 MH-<0.5 PPB PH <0.5	11/14/23 10/24/22 11/14/23	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.
1, 2--Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	HB 0.5 PH <0.5	11/14/23	600	600	NO	Discharge from industrial chemical factories	Some people who drink water containing o-dichlorobenzene well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or circulatory systems.
1,3--Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	HB 0.5	11/14/23	600	600	NO	Discharge from industrial chemical factories	Some people who drink water containing o-dichlorobenzene well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or circulatory systems.
1,4--Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	HB 0.5	11/14/23	600	600	NO	Discharge from industrial chemical factories	Some people who drink water containing o-dichlorobenzene well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or circulatory systems.
1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb)	HB 0.5 PH <0.5	11/14/23	5	0	NO	Discharge from industrial chemical factories	Some people who drink water containing 1,2-dichloroethane in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
1,1-Dichloro-ethylene (ppb)	HB 0.5 PH <0.5	11/14/23	7	7	NO	Discharge from industrial chemical factories	Some people who drink water containing 1,1-dichloroethylene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver.
cis-1,2-Dichloro-Ethylene (ppb)	PH <0.5 HB 0.5	11/14/23	70	70	NO	Discharge from industrial chemical factories	Some people who drink water containing cis-1,2-dichloroethylene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver.
Trans-1,2-Dichloro-ethylene (ppb)	HB 0.5 PH <0.5	11/14/23	100	100	NO	Discharge from industrial chemical factories	Some people who drink water containing trans-1,2-dichloroethylene well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver.
1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)	HB 0.5 PH 0.5	11/14/23	5	0	NO	Discharge from industrial chemical factories	Some people who drink water containing 1,2-dichloropropane in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	HB 0.5 PH <0.5	11/14/23	700	700	NO	Discharge from petroleum factories	Some people who drink water containing ethylbenzene well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver or kidneys.
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)	HB 0.5	11/14/23	13	13	NO	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.
Styrene (ppb)	HB 0.8 PH <0.8	11/14/23	100	100	NO	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; leaching from landfills	Some people who drink water containing styrene well in excess of the MCL over many years could have problems with their liver, kidneys, or circulatory system.
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	HB 0.5	11/14/23	5	0	NO	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners	Some people who drink water containing tetrachloroethylene in excess of the MCL over many years could have problems with their liver and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)	HB 0.5	11/14/23	200	200	NO	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories	Some people who drink water containing 1,1,1-trichloroethane in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver, nervous system, or circulatory system.

2025 Consumer Confidence Report

1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb)	HB 0.5 PH <0.5	11/14/23	5	3	NO	Discharge from industrial chemical factories	Some people who drink water containing 1,1,2-trichloroethane well in excess of the MCL over many years could have problems with their liver, kidneys, or immune systems.
Trichloro-ethylene (ppb)	HB 0.5	11/14/23	5	0	NO	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories	Some people who drink water containing trichloroethylene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Toluene (ppm)	HB 0.5 PH <0.5	11/14/23	1	1	NO	Discharge from petroleum factories	Some people who drink water containing toluene well in excess of the MCL over many years could have problems with their nervous system, kidneys, or liver.
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	HB 0.9 PH <0.9	11/14/23	2	0	NO	Leaching from PVC piping; discharge from plastic factories	Some people who drink water containing vinyl chloride 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)	HB 2.9 PH <2.9	11/14/23	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.
Xylenes (total contaminants listed below) M/P-Xylenes O-Xylene (ppm)	HB 1.5 PH <1.5	11/14/23	10	10	NO	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories	Some people who drink water containing xylenes in excess of the MCL over many years could experience damage to their nervous system.

*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)	HB <2 PH <2 MH <2	11/14/23 01/23/23	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)	HB <2 PH <2 MH <2	11/14/23 01/23/23	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
Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS) (ppt)	HB <2 PH <2 MH <2	11/14/23 01/23/23	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

2025 Consumer Confidence Report

							certain types of cancer. It may also lower a woman's chance of getting pregnant.
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) (ppt)	HB <2 PH <2 MH <2	11/14/23 01/23/23	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 woman's chance of getting pregnant.

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
Iron (ppm)	HB 0.056 PH-0.7 PPM MH 0.038	06/10/24 07/25/22 11/14/23	N/A	0.3	N/A	N/A	Geological
Chloride (ppm)	HB 8PPM PH-10 PPM MH 24	11/14/23 07/25/22 11/14/23	N/A	250	N/A	N/A	Wastewater, road salt, water softeners, corrosion
Fluoride (ppm)	HB 0.30 PH-5.8 PPM	11/14/23 07/25/22	N/A	2	2	4	<i>Add Health effects language from Env-Dw 806.11 or attach public notice to CCR</i>
Manganese (ppm)	HB <0.010 PH-0.01	11/14/23 07/25/22	N/A	0.05	0.15	0.3	Geological
Nickel (ppm)	HB 0.002 PH-0.001	11/14/23 07/25/22	N/A	Not established ; reporting is required for detections	0.05	0.1	Geological; electroplating, battery production, ceramics
Zinc (ppm)	HB 0.020 PH-.019PPM MH 0.017	11/14/23 07/25/22	N/A	5	N/A	N/A	Galvanized pipes
PH (ppm)	HB 7.80 PH-7.3 MH 7.07	06/10/24 07/25/22	N/A	6.5-8.5 (Normal Range)	N/A	N/A	Precipitation and geology
Sodium (ppm)	HB 9.7 PH-8.3 PPM MH 20.1	11/14/23 07/25/22	N/A	100-250	N/A	N/A	We are required to regularly sample for sodium
Sulfate (ppm)	HB 5.4 PH-10 PPM MH 11.7	11/14/23 07/25/22	N/A	250	250	500	Naturally occurring

PH= PATTEN HILL, HB= HUMMINGBIRD, MH= MEETING HOUSE