

Village District of Edelweiss

Water Quality Report - 2007

Is my drinking water safe?

The water quality provided by The Village District of Edelweiss exceeds the requirements set forth by the NH Department of Environmental Services, and US Environmental Protection Agency.

What is the source of my water?

Our drinking water supply at Edelweiss comes from two different well sites. The primary well is the DPW well, and is in the vicinity of the DPW Office. There are facilities for caustic soda and baking soda addition for corrosion control of home plumbing at the DPW Well. The secondary source is two wells located at Muddy Beach Station.

Why are there contaminants in my water?

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amount 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 (1-800-426-4791).

How can I get involved?

The best way to get involved is to attend VDOE's regularly scheduled weekly district meeting. This takes place each Monday, 7:00am at the DPW Office. If there are issues you wish to be considered at the meeting, please call ahead to be placed on the agenda. The Village District of Edelweiss phone number is 367-9022.

Do I need to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ trans-plants, 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 the health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Definitions:

MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal, or the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. They are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

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

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

MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or the level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

MRDL: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level or the highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that the addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Abbreviations:

ppm: parts per million

ppb: parts per billion

ppt: parts per trillion

ppq: parts per quadrillion

MFL: million fibers per liter

N/A: Not Applicable

nd: not detectable at testing limits

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Unit

pCi/L: pico curies per liter

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

DETECTED WATER QUALITY RESULTS

Contaminant (Units)	Level Detected Violation Yes or No	MCL	MCLG	Likely Source of Contamination	Health Effects
Radioactive Contaminants					
Radon (pCi/L)	1470 no 4/7/2003	None	0	Erosion of natural deposits	Presently the US Environmental Protection Agency is reviewing a standard for radon in drinking water. See radon note above.
Alpha- Emitters (pCi/L)	.9 no 2/11/2004	15	0	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 (pCi/L)	8.6 no	30	0	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.
Inorganic Contaminants					
Copper (ppm)	3 NO 90th th percentile	AL=1.3	1.3	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.

Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	47 no 1/3/06	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits	(5 ppm through 10 ppm) 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.
Fluoride (ppm)	1.01 no 1/3/06	4	4	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.

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.

HEALTH EFFECTS DOCUMENTATION

Radioactive Contaminants:

Radon- Presently the US Environmental Protection Agency is determining a standard for radon in drinking water. Radon gas which is inhaled has been linked to lung cancer however, it is not clear that at what level radon in your drinking water contributes to this health effect.

Gross Alpha - Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known 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 – 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.

Inorganic Contaminants:

Copper - 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.

Fluoride - 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. Children may get mottled teeth.

Nitrate - 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.

Source Water Assessment Summary:

The NH Department of Environmental Services has prepared a Source Water Assessment Report for the source(s) serving this community water system, assessing the sources' vulnerability to contamination. The results of the assessment, prepared on 8/31/2000, are as follows:

Muddy Beach bedrock well (BRW) 007, received 1 high susceptibility rating, 0 medium susceptibility ratings, and 11 low susceptibility ratings.

Muddy Beach bedrock well (BRW) 008, received 1 high susceptibility rating, 0 medium susceptibility ratings, and 11 low susceptibility ratings.

Department of Public Works (DPW) Gravel Packed Well (GPW) 010, received 2 high susceptibility ratings, 3 medium susceptibility ratings, and 7 low susceptibility ratings.

The complete Assessment Report is available for review at NH Department of Environmental Services Drinking Water Source Water Assessment Program web site at www.des.state.nh.us/dwspp