2025 Consumer Confidence Report

(2024 data)

Village District of Eidelweiss

PWS ID#1461010

Introduction

Like any responsible public water system, our mission is to deliver the best quality drinking water and reliable service at an appropriate cost.

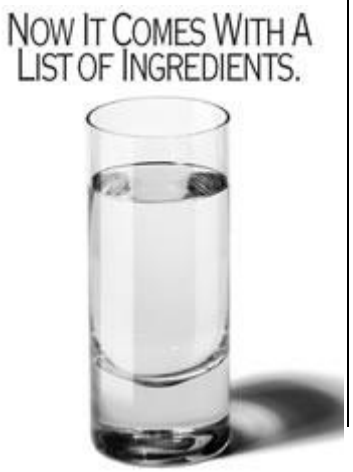
Aging infrastructure presents challenges to drinking water safety, and continuous improvement is needed to maintain the quality of life we desire for today and for the future.

In the past year VDOE has continued to work on going projects that have surfaced. We are working with engineering and in the preparation stage of adding treatment to the Muddy Beach well to remove uranium from the drinking water. We are also continuing work to loop the water mains on Bergdorf and add isolation valves to reduce the risk to the water system during severe storms. VDOE is continuously looking for ways to improve the reliability of the system and the quality of the water.

These investments along with on-going operation and maintenance costs are supported by water user fees. When considering the high value we place on water, it is truly a bargain to have water service that protects public health 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:

- **Contaminant**, any physical, chemical, biological, or radiological substance or matter in water.
- **Microbial contaminants**, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- **Inorganic contaminants**, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
- **Pesticides**, generally, any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any pest.
- **Herbicides**, any chemical(s) used to control undesirable vegetation.
- **Organic chemical contaminants**, including per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances, synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- **Radioactive contaminants**, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribe 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.

What is the source of my drinking water?

Our water comes from 2 Bedrock wells located at 134 Eidelweiss Drive, commonly referred to as Muddy Beach well field, and one Gravel packed well located at 1680 Conway Road, commonly referred to as the DPW well. The water is treated to raise pH with Sodium Bicarbonate and Sodium Hydroxide, commonly referred to as Caustic Soda.

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 mean that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by contacting the Environmental Protection Agency by calling the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791) or visit the website *epa.gov/safewater*.

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 online at: **https://vdoe-nh.org/lead-service-line-inventory/.**

Source Water Assessment Summary

DES prepared drinking water source assessment reports for all public water systems between 2000 and 2003 in an effort to assess the vulnerability of each of the state's public water supply sources. Included

in the report is a map of each source water protection area, a list of potential and known contamination sources, and a summary of available protection options. The results of the assessment prepared on 8/31/2000 is noted below:

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

Note: This information is over 20 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.

The complete Assessment Report is available for review at VDOE's office. For more information, call the office at 603-367-9022, or visit the NHDES website.

How can I get involved?

The best way to get involved is to attend VDOE's Commissioner's meetings, which are posted on the VDOE website and bulletin boards. If there are specific issues you wish to be considered at the meeting, please call ahead to be placed on the agenda. The VDOE phone number is 603-367-9022.

For more information about your drinking water, please call the VDOE office at 603-367-9022, or the primary operator, Simply Water at 603-730-5297. 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: See below

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

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

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.

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. The **Village District of Eidelweiss** 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 the **Village District of Eidelweiss at (603) 367-9022.** 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.

Abbreviations:

BDL: Below Detection Limit
NA: Not Applicable
ND: Not Detectable at testing limits
NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Unit
pCi/L: picoCurie per Liter
ppb: parts per billion OR ug/L: micrograms per Liter
ppm: parts per million OR mg/L: milligrams per Liter
ppq: parts per quadrillion
RAA: Running Annual Average
TTHM: Total Trihalomethanes
UCMR: Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule

System Name: Village District of Eidelweiss PWS ID: 1461010
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VIOLATIONS

VIOLATIONS	Date of violation	Explain violation	Length of violation	Action taken to resolve	Health Effects (Env-Dw 804-810)
MCL / SAMPLE AVERAGE VIOLATION	10/1/2024	URANIUM /(MASS units in ug/L)	ON GOING	CONTINUED MONITORING	SEE BELOW
MCL / SAMPLE AVERAGE VIOLATION	04/01/2024	URANIUM /(MASS units in ug/L)	ON GOING	CONTINUED MONITORING	
LEAD CONSUMER NOTICE	1/1/2024	LEAD AND COPPER RULE	RESOLVED 02/08/2024	FILED REPORT	N/A
MCL / SAMPLE AVERAGE VIOLATION	4/1/2023	URANIUM /(MASS units in ug/L)	RESOLVED 2/22/2024	CONTINUED MONITIORING	SEE BELOW
MCL / SAMPLE AVERAGE VIOLATION	1/1/2023	URANIUM /(MASS units in ug/L)	RESOLVED 2/22/2024	CONTINUED MONITIORING	SEE BELOW

LEAD AND COPPER

Contaminant (Units)	Action Level (AL)	90th percentile sample value *	Date	# of sites above AL	Range of tap sampling results	Exceedance Yes/No	Likely Source of Contamination	Health Effects of Contaminant
Copper (ppm)	1.3	0.532	10/05/23	10	0.0064 to 0.834	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	0.003	10/05/23	10	ND To 0.0035	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits	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. Lead can enter your water from pipes that bring the water to your home and from your home internal plumbing. Always flush your tap by running cold water for one minute before using every morning and after you've been away from home for the day. Use only cold water for drinking and cooking. In addition, our GetTheLeadOutNH program ensures that all K-12 schools and child care facilities in the state test for lead at every outlet where children drink the water and remediate any fixture testing at 5 ppb lead or higher.

DETECTED WATER QUALITY RESULTS

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)	6.9	3/18/20	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)	Running Annual AVG: 41.33 Range: 12.6-86.8	1/16/24 to 10-28/24	30	0	YES	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

Contaminant (Units)	Level Detected*	Date	MCL	MCLG	Violation YES/NO	Likely Source of Contamination	Health Effects of Contaminant
Barium (ppm)	0.0070 MG/L	1/16/24	2	2	NO	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.
Chromium (ppb)	0.0020	1/16/24	100	100	NO	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)	1.00 MG/L	1/16/24	4.0	4.0	NO	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)	0.89 MG/L	1/16/24	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.

PER- AND POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES (PFAS) CONTAMINANTS							
Contaminant (Units)	**Level Detected***	**Date**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Violation YES/NO**	**Likely Source of Contamination**	**Health Effects of Contaminant**
Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS) (ppt)	1.8 NG/L	9/12/2024	15	0	NO	Discharge from industrial processes, wastewater treatment, residuals from firefighting foam, run-off/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)	1.61	9/12/2024	12	0	NO	Discharge from industrial processes, wastewater treatment, residuals from firefighting foam, run-off/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.

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)	56	1/16/24	N/A	250	N/A	N/A	Wastewater, road salt, water softeners, corrosion
Fluoride (ppm)	1.0 MG/L	1/16/24	N/A	2	2	4	*If SMCL exceeded, add Health effects language from Env-Dw 806.11 or attach Fluoride Secondary MCL public notice to CCR*
Iron (ppm)	0.011 MG/L	1/16/24	N/A	0.3	N/A	N/A	Geological
Manganese (ppm)	0.0075 MG/L	1/16/24	N/A	0.05	0.15	0.3	Geological
pH	6.61 SU	1/16/24	N/A	6.5-8.5 (Normal Range)	N/A	N/A	Precipitation and geology
Sodium (ppm)	31.6 MG/L	1/16/24	N/A	100-250	N/A	N/A	We are required to regularly sample for sodium
Zinc (ppm)	0.0267MG/L	1/16/24	N/A	5	N/A	N/A	Galvanized pipes

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	Lithium	3/15/2023	N/A	13.9 ug/L	Our system is participating in EPA's Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR) program to increase understanding of these unregulated contaminants and their distribution in drinking water throughout the United States
UCMR detects	Lithium	8/22/2023	N/A	12.8 ug/L	Our system is participating in EPA's Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR) program to increase understanding of these unregulated contaminants and their distribution in drinking water throughout the United States