

# 2020 Consumer Confidence Report

Freedom Pond Cooperative, Inc.

PWS ID# 171-3010

## Introduction

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

The VFD well-pump controllers, which were installed during FYE 2019, successfully addressed the periodic reports of inadequate water pressure. During the past year we successfully located four buried water shut-offs beneath Vaillancourt Drive, three of which were in continued working order. These were made permanently accessible through installation of surface access ports and perimeter paving. We are happy to report that our November 7, 2019 C.W.S. Sanitary Survey by NHDES found no deficiencies. In the coming year we plan to continue our efforts on the water distribution system, investigating 4-6 possible shut-off locations. A water distribution location survey will be conducted on Tote Drive this Summer. These investments along with on-going operation and maintenance costs are supported by a portion of your lot rent.

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.

NOW IT COMES WITH A  
LIST OF INGREDIENTS.



## 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 re-

port 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 storm water 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 storm-water 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 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 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.

**What is the source of my drinking water?**

Our water comes from two gravel packed wells located in the center of the park by the pond. The water is treated by two ion exchange units (water softeners) and a chemical feed injector (soda ash) to remove Manganese from the water and adjust its pH. The water is treated for Manganese

**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

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 assessments, prepared on August 10, 2000 and September 26, 2007 (for the newest well), are noted below.

- GPW (003), 2 susceptibility factors were rated high, 1 was rated medium, and 9 were rated low.
- GPW (004), 2 susceptibility factors were rated high, 1 was rated medium, and 9 were rated low.

Note: This information is over 13 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 32 Vaillancourt Drive. For more information, call Mike Veprauskas at 878-3764 or visit the DES Drinking Water Source Assessment website at <http://des.nh.gov/organization/divisions/water/dwgb/dwspp/dwsap.htm>.

### How can I get involved?

For more information about your drinking water, please call the primary operator, Mike Veprauskas, at 878-3764, or visit the Co-op website at: [www.freedompond.org](http://www.freedompond.org)

Questions or concerns about our Community Water System may also be raised at any of the monthly Board of Directors Meetings. Please check the communication board located at the main park entrance or the Co-op website for details.

You may also express your concerns in writing to the Freedom Pond Cooperative Board of Directors, by depositing your letter in the Cooperative drop box located at the main park entrance. You may also mail or emailing concerns to:

Freedom Pond Cooperative  
45 Vaillancourt Drive  
New Ipswich, NH 03071  
[bod@freedompond.org](mailto:bod@freedompond.org)

### Violations and Other information:

See violation list in table 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 Act.

**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.

**Lifetime Health Advisory Level**: The concentration of a chemical in drinking water that is not expected to cause any adverse non-carcinogenic effects for a lifetime of exposure.

**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.

**Turbidity**: A measure of the cloudiness of the water. It is monitored by surface water systems because it is a good indicator of water quality and thus helps measure the effectiveness of the treatment process. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants.

### 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

*THE FOLLOWING APPLIES if these contaminants are present - see table for detected levels.*

### 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>

**Radon**: Radon is a radioactive gas that you can't see, taste or smell. It can move up through the ground and into a home through cracks and holes in the foundation. Radon can also get into indoor air when released from tap water from showering, washing dishes, and other household activities. It is a known human carcinogen. Breathing radon can lead to lung cancer. Drinking water containing radon may cause an increased risk of stomach cancer.

**2020 Report**  
(for FY April 2019 - March 2020 data)

<b>VIOLATIONS</b>					
<b>VIOLATIONS</b>	<b>Date of violation</b>	<b>Explain violation</b>	<b>Length of violation</b>	<b>Action taken to resolve</b>	<b>Health Effects (Env-Dw 811.21)</b>
Significant deficiency (found during sanitary survey)	8/3/16	Individual Source Water Meters	5 months	Installed two Source Water Meters	

<b>LEAD AND COPPER</b>							
<b>Contaminant (Units)</b>	<b>Action Level</b>	<b>90<sup>th</sup> percentile sample value</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b># of sites above AL</b>	<b>Violation Yes/No</b>	<b>Likely Source of Contamination</b>	<b>Health Effects of Contaminant</b>
Copper (ppm)	1.3	0	6/15/17	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	0.339	6/15/17	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.

<b>DETECTED WATER QUALITY RESULTS</b>						
<b>Contaminant (Units)</b>	<b>Level Detected</b>	<b>MCL</b>	<b>MCLG</b>	<b>Violation YES/NO</b>	<b>Likely Source of Contamination</b>	<b>Health Effects of Contaminant</b>
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>						
Selenium (ppb)	8	50	50	NO	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.

Contaminant (Units)	Level Detected	MCL	MCLG	Violation YES/NO	Likely Source of Contamination	Health Effects of Contaminant
<b>Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides:</b> There were no detectable levels of Synthetic Organic Contaminants in our drinking water.						
<b>Volatile Organic Contaminants:</b> There were no detectable levels of Volatile Organic Contaminants in our drinking water.						
<b>Radioactive Contaminants</b>						
Uranium (µg/L)	0.210	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.

<b>Perfluoroalkyl Substances</b>						
Additional Tests (units)	Results	Date	Treatment technique	AGQS (Ambient groundwater quality standard)	Health Effects of Contaminant	
Perfluorooctanoic Acid PFOA (ng/L)	5.12	11/19/2019		70 (ng/L)	PFOA and PFOS are fluorinated organic chemicals that are part of a larger group of chemicals referred to as perfluoroalkyl substances. They were used to make carpets, clothing, fabrics for furniture, paper packaging for food and other materials (e.g., cookware) that are resistant to water, grease or stains. They are also used for firefighting at airfields and in a number of industrial processes. Both PFOA and PFOS are persistent in the environment and in the human body. Over time both chemicals have become widely distributed in the environment and have accumulated in the blood of humans, wildlife, and fish. Studies indicate that exposure to PFOA and PFOS over certain levels may result in adverse health effects, including developmental effects to fetuses during pregnancy or to breast-fed infants (e.g., low birth weight, accelerated puberty, skeletal variations), cancer (e.g., testicular, kidney), liver effects (e.g., tissue damage), immune effects (e.g., antibody production and immunity), and other effects (e.g., cholesterol changes).	
Perfluorooctane Sulfonate PFOS (ng/L)	5.24	11/19/2019		70 (ng/L)		
Combined total: (ng/L) Perfluorooctanoic Acid - PFOA Perfluorooctane Sulfonate - PFOS	10.36			70 (ng/L)		
Perfluorohexanoic Acid PFHXA (ng/L)	5.24	11/19/2019		None		
Perfluorobutanesulfoni C Acid PFBS (ng/L)	6.28	11/19/2019		None		
Perfluoropentanoic Acid PFPEA (ng/L)	2.28	11/19/2019		None		
6:2 Fluorotelomer Sulfonic Acid 6:2 FTSA (ng/L)	2.53	11/19/2019		None		

<b>Additional Testing</b>					
Additional Tests & Secondary MCLs (SMCL)	Results	Date	Treatment technique (if any)	AL (Action Level), SMCL or AGQS (Ambient groundwater quality standard)	Specific contaminant criteria (These contaminants are not threatening at the SMCL. Secondary standards are set as guidelines for aesthetic reasons. Levels in excess of the SMCL can affect the taste, color and odor of drinking water.)
Chloride (mg/L)	125	2/12/18		250 mg/L	Salty taste.
Hydrogen Ion (pH)	6.64	2/12/18	Soda Ash	6.5 - 8.5	Corrosion control. Acidic water may be corrosive to pipes, tanks & home plumbing.
Sodium (mg/L)	97.4	2/12/18		None	Salty taste. Ion exchange treatment contributes to elevated Sodium levels.
Sulfate (mg/L)	13.2	2/12/18		250 mg/L	Salty taste.