

# NEW ENGLAND KURN HATTIN HOMES - VT0005452

## Consumer Confidence Report - 2023

This report is a snapshot of the quality of the water that we provided in 2023. Included are the details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state standards. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of water and services we deliver to you every day. We do not conduct regularly scheduled meetings but if you have any questions or concerns about your drinking water please contact Daniel Crosby, with AquaTech Compliance Services, at [dcrosby@aquatechcompliance.com](mailto:dcrosby@aquatechcompliance.com) or (603) 209 4875.

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 and distributing copies by hand or mail.

As required by the Lead and Copper Rule Revision, we have prepared a service line inventory. The purpose of the inventory was to determine if any of our service lines contain lead, galvanized pipe requiring removal, or unknown materials. Please contact us if you would like access to this inventory.

## Water Source Information

### Your water comes from:

Source Name	Source Water Type
NEW WELL (BEDROCK WELL)	Groundwater
OLD WELL - GRAVEL WELL	Groundwater

The State of Vermont Water Supply Rule requires Public Community Water Systems to develop a Source Protection Plan. This plan delineates a source protection area for our system and identifies potential and actual sources of contamination. Please contact us if you are interested in reviewing the plan.

## Drinking Water Contaminants

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include surface water (streams, lakes) and groundwater (wells, springs). As water travels over the land's surface or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals. It also picks up substances resulting from the presence of animals and human activity. Some "contaminants" may be harmful. Others, such as iron and sulfur, are not harmful. Public water systems treat water to remove contaminants if any are present.

To ensure that your water is safe to drink, we test it regularly according to regulations established by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the State of Vermont. These regulations limit the amount of various contaminants:

**Microbial contaminants**, such as viruses and bacteria, may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife

**Inorganic contaminants**, such as salts and metals, 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**, may come from a variety of sources such as stormwater run-off, agriculture, and residential users.

**Radioactive contaminants**, can be naturally occurring or the result of mining activity.

**Organic contaminants**, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production and also come from gas stations, urban stormwater run-off, and septic systems.

## Water Quality Data

The table below lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the past year. It also includes the date and results of any contaminants that we detected within the past five years if tested less than once a year. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily show that the water poses a health risk.

**Terms and abbreviations** - In this table you may find terms you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we have provided the following definitions:

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

**Corrosion Control Efforts:** Treatment (including pH adjustment, alkalinity adjustment, or corrosion inhibitor addition) or other efforts contributing to the control of the corrosivity of water, e.g., monitoring to assess the corrosivity of water.

**Level 1 Assessment:** A level 1 Assessment is 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 2 Assessment:** A Level 2 Assessment is 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.

**Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA):** The average of sample analytical results for samples taken at a particular monitoring location during four consecutive calendar quarters.

**Maximum Contamination Level (MCL):** The "Maximum Allowed" MCL is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

**Maximum Contamination Level Goal (MCLG):** The "Goal" is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to human health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL):** The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. The addition of a disinfectant may help control microbial contaminants.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (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 disinfectants in controlling microbial contaminants.

**Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU):** NTU is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity above 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

**Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l):** (one penny in ten thousand dollars)

**Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (µg/l):** (one penny in ten million dollars)

**Parts per trillion (ppt) or Nanograms per liter (ng/l):** (one penny in ten billion dollars)

**Picocuries per liter (pCi/L):** a measure of radioactivity in water

**Running Annual Average (RAA):** The average of 4 consecutive quarters (when on quarterly monitoring); values in the table represent the highest RAA for the year.

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

**90th Percentile:** Ninety percent of the samples are below the action level. (Nine of ten sites sampled were at or below this level).

**Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS):** PFAS are a group of human-made chemicals that have been in use since the 1940s. PFAS have been found in a wide variety of consumer products and as an ingredient in firefighting foam. PFAS manufacturing and processing facilities, airports, and military installations are some of the contributors of PFAS releases into the air, soil and water. Vermont currently regulates 5 PFAS and this list includes:

**(PFNA): Perfluorononanoic Acid**

**(PFOA): Perfluorooctanoic Acid**

**(PFOS): Perfluorooctane Sulfonic Acid**

**(PFHpA): Perfluoroheptanoic Acid**

**(PFHxS): Perfluorohexane Sulfonic Acid**

## Detected Contaminants NEW ENGLAND KURN HATTIN HOMES

Disinfection Residual	RAA	RANGE	Unit	MRDL	MRDLG	Typical Source
Chlorine	0.53	0.070 - 1.410	mg/l	4	4	Water additive to control microbes

Chemical Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Arsenic	11/15/2023	5	3.7 - 5	ppb	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	01/06/2022	0.027	0.027 - 0.027	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	01/06/2022	1.5	1.5 - 1.5	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

PFAS Contaminants	
Typical Source	A large group of human-made chemicals used widely in manufacturing and consumer products
MCL	20 (individual or sum of the 5 regulated PFAS compounds)
Units	All units in parts per trillion (ppt)

Collection Date	PFHpA	PFNA	PFHxS	PFOA	PFOS	Sum of 5 regulated PFAS compounds
11/15/2023	-	-	-	-	-	-
11/05/2020	-	-	-	-	-	-
09/09/2019	-	-	-	-	-	-

\*Additional PFAS, not regulated by the Vermont Water Supply Rule, may also have been detected in the past five years. Please contact us if you would like more information on other unregulated PFAS that may be in your drinking water.

Radionuclides	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Combined Radium (-226 & -228)	04/07/2022	0.8	0.8 - 0.8	pCi/L	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium-226	04/07/2022	0.4	0.4 - 0.4	pCi/L	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium-228	04/07/2022	0.4	0.4 - 0.4	pCi/L	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection ByProducts	Collection Year	Highest LRAA	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Total Trihalomethanes	2023	13	12 - 13	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2023	2	2 - 2	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Lead and Copper	Collection Date	90th Percentile	Range	Unit	AL*	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
Lead	06/02/2022	12	0 - 22	ppb	15	1	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper	06/02/2022	0.7	0.13 - 0.8	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

\*The lead and copper AL (Action Level) exceedance is based on the 90th percentile concentration, not the highest detected result.

\*\*Complete lead tap sampling data (i.e. each individual sample result) are available for review. Please contact us if you would like to receive this data.

## Violation(s) that occurred during the year

*We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants regularly. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. The below table lists any drinking water violations we incurred during 2023. A failure to perform required monitoring means we cannot be sure of the quality of our water during that time.*

Type	Category	Analyte	Compliance Period
MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	Failure to Monitor	ARSENIC	07/01/2023 - 09/30/2023
CCR REPORT	Failure to Report	CONSUMER CONFIDENCE RULE	07/01/2023 - 11/28/2023

Our routine quarterly arsenic sample from the third quarter of 2023 was not collected or tested. We have and will continue to adhere to our monitoring schedule and have not had any arsenic results that exceed the health standard.

The annual Consumer Confidence Report was not distributed by the June 30, 2023, deadline. The system distributed the report and returned to compliance in November of 2023.

## Level 1 Assessment(s)

During the past year, we were required to conduct one Level 1 Assessment. The Level 1 Assessment was performed, and we took corrective action by repairing and optimizing our chlorine injection system which was completed and all subsequent monthly total coliform samples have been absent.

## Health Information Regarding Drinking Water

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 healthcare providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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 the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Safe Drinking Water Hotline.

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. NEW ENGLAND KURN HATTIN HOMES is responsible for providing high-quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your drinking 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://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

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 assessments to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

## Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies

The system is required to inform the public of any significant deficiencies identified during a sanitary survey conducted by the Drinking Water and Groundwater Protection Division that have not yet been corrected. For more information please refer to the schedule for compliance in the system's Operating Permit.

Date Identified	Significant Deficiencies	Facility
03/08/2022	Treatment Technology Needs Optimization	TREATMENT PLANT 1

The water system is working with the VT DW&GPD and our engineers on performing the study to validate the efficacy of our arsenic removal water treatment system. We anticipate completing the study this spring.

**Public Notice - Permit to Operate Issued:** The Water System is required to notify all users of the following compliance schedule contained in the Permit to Operate issued by the State of Vermont Agency of Natural Resources:

**On or before October 1, 2022**, the Permittee shall either complete the pilot testing procedure outlined in PTC #C-38949-20.0 to increase the approved filtration rate to 12 gpm per filter unit or submit a technically complete PTC application to the Division that proposes the installation of additional filter unit(s) to increase the filter system treatment capacity.

**On or before October 1, 2022**, the Permittee shall complete a comprehensive O&M Manual update and submit an electronic copy of the updated O&M Manual to the Division for review and approval.

The water system is working with the VT DW&GPD and our engineers on performing the study to validate the efficacy of our arsenic removal water treatment system. We anticipate completing the study this spring.

Upon completion of the performance study and state approval of the filtration system, the water system can update its operation manual and submit it to the VT DW&GPD for approval.

**PUBLIC NOTICE**  
**IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER**  
**Monitoring Requirements Not Met for**  
**New England Kurn Hattin Homes, VT0005452**

Our water system recently violated a drinking water standard. Even though this was not an emergency, customers have a right to know what happened.

*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 our drinking water meets health standards. During **Third Quarter 2023** we **did not monitor or test** for **Manganese and Arsenic** and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time.*

**What should I do?**

There is nothing you need to do at this time.

The table below summarizes our monitoring violation(s):

Contaminant	Required sampling frequency	Number of samples taken during required monitoring period	Monitoring period when samples were required to be collected	When samples were or will be collected
Manganese	1 per quarter	0	Third Quarter 2023	November 15, 2023
Arsenic	1 per quarter	0	Third Quarter 2023	November 15, 2023

**What happened? What is being done?**

Routine quarterly tests for arsenic and manganese were not performed during the third quarter of 2023. They were tested in November of 2023 and the results met health standards. We will continue to operate and monitor our water in accordance with our operating permit.

For more information, contact New England Kurn Hattin Homes at PO Box 127 Westminster, VT 05158 or Daniel Crosby, AquaTech Compliance Services, at 27 Brook St., Keene, NH 03431

Email: [dcrosby@aquatechcompliance.com](mailto:dcrosby@aquatechcompliance.com) Phone; 603-209-4875

*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).*

<b>Certification</b>	
Method(s) of Distribution: Hand Delivery (e.g. hand or direct delivery <u>posting</u> <sup>1</sup> , television, radio)	Date Distributed: <u>5-21-24</u>
<p><b>I, Daniel Crosby (print name) Certify, as the Responsible Person (or authorized representative) of the water system indicated above, that the public notice has been provided to customers in accordance with the delivery, content, and format requirements and deadlines in the Vermont Water Supply Rule (Chapter 21, Subchapter 21-10).</b></p>	
Signature: _____	Date: _____
<p><i>Within 10 days of issuance of public notice, send a copy of the notice to:</i>  <b>VT-DEC, Drinking Water and Groundwater Protection Division, 1 National Life Drive – Davis 4, Montpelier, VT 05620-3521</b></p>	
<p><small>1 - Community Water Systems may use posting as a second method, but must also use radio, television, or hand or direct delivery.</small></p>	