

2025 Consumer Confidence Report

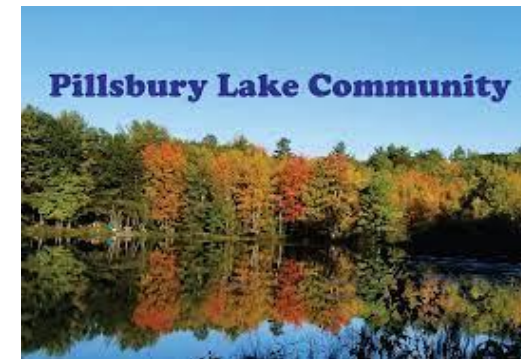
Introduction

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, rebled the arsenic treatment vessels, plumbing repairs in the pump house, distribution flushing, replaced components for the chlorine feed system including an LMI rebuild. We also installed a motorized ball valve on discharge to the storage tank. New filtration controls to PLC. Replaced a curb box for the hydrant, lowered curb box and installed gate top. Due to winter trees falling and system loss we had to address melted terminals and get the system back to operations. .

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.

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What is the source of my drinking water?

The Peninsula system draws from 2 bedrock wells (BRW).

BRW #5 is located on the left rear side of the pump house.
BRW #6 is furthest from the pump house, approximately 85 ft

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

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 **09/28/2001** assessment for each water supply source are as follows:

BRW - 001- Highs - 2, Mediums - 2, Lows - 8

BRW- 002 -Highs - 2, Mediums - 2, Lows - 8

You can view the report at <https://www.des.nh.gov/resource-center/publications?keys=swpassessments&purpose=Reports&subcategory=Drinking+water>

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. Although we do not have specific dates for public participation events or meetings, feel free to contact us with any questions you may have.

For more information you may contact Lisa Robinson at pillsburylakevillagedistrict@gmail.com or Aquamen Water Solutions LLC via phone at 603-397-7814, email info@aquamenwatersolutions.com with any questions.

Violations and Other information: 01/01/24 arsenic MCL average violation-Return to compliance 01/30/2025, 06/11/2024 Public notice for NPDVR-VIOS-return to compliance 06/14/24

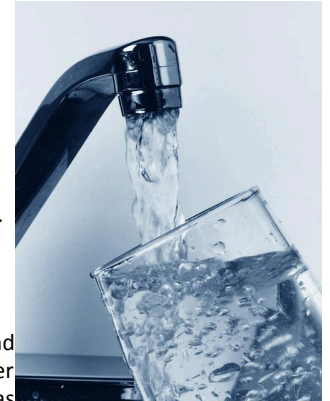
Definitions:

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.

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.



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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

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. Pillsbury 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 Pillsbury Lake Village pillsburylakevillagedistrict@gmail.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.



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VIOLATIONS					
VIOLATIONS	Date of violation	Explain violation	Length of violation	Action taken to resolve	Health Effects (Env-Dw 804-810)
Public notice	06/11/24	NPDWR-VIOS	06/14/24	Completed notice	N/A
MCL	01/01/24	Arsenic average	01/30/25	Rebed treatment vessels	<i>Insert health effects language for contaminant from Env-Dw 804-810</i>
<i>E. coli</i> MCL		Insert required language from Env-Dw 811.17(h)			<i>E. coli</i> are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal waste. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a greater risk for infants, young children, the elderly, and people with severely compromised immune systems. We violated the standard for <i>E. coli</i> , indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct a detailed assessment to identify problems and to correct any problems that are found.

*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	0.16	01/08/24		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	0.002	01/08/24		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.

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*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:

Inorganic Contaminants							
Contaminant (Units)	Level Detected*	Date	MCL	MCL G	Violation YES/NO	Likely Source of Contamination	Health Effects of Contaminant
Arsenic (ppb)	14.3 2.1 ND ND	03/29/24 04/25/24 09/19/24 10/31/24	5	0	Yes No No No	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)	0.002	09/19/24	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.
Chromium (ppb)	1.4	09/19/24	100	100		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.
Contaminant (Units)	Level Detected*	Date	MCL	MCL G	Violation YES/NO	Likely Source of Contamination	Health Effects of Contaminant
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (Bromodichloro-methane Bromoform Dibromochloro-methane Chloroform) (ppb)	7.3 ppb	09/28/22	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.

*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)	ND	2024	18	0		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 woman's chance of getting pregnant.

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Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA) (ppt)	ND	2024	11	0		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)	ND	2024	15	0		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 certain types of cancer. It may also lower a woman's chance of getting pregnant.
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) (ppt)	ND	2024	12	0		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
Chloride (ppm)	38	09/19/24	N/A	250	N/A	N/A	Wastewater, road salt, water softeners, corrosion
Fluoride (ppm)	0.45	09/19/24	N/A	2	2	4	Add Health effects language from Env-Dw 806.11 or attach public notice to CCR
Iron (ppm)	0.135	09/19/24	N/A	0.3	N/A	N/A	Geological
Manganese (ppm)	0.032	09/19/24	N/A	0.05	0.15	0.3	Geological
Nickel (ppm)	0.002	09/19/24	N/A	Not established; reporting is required for detections	0.05	0.1	Geological; electroplating, battery production, ceramics
PH (ppm)	7.11	09/19/24	N/A	6.5-8.5 (Normal Range)	N/A	N/A	Precipitation and geology
Sodium (ppm)	19.2	09/19/24	N/A	100-250	N/A	N/A	We are required to regularly sample for sodium
Sulfate (ppm)	6.1	09/19/24	N/A	250	250	500	Naturally occurring