

The Village of Hyde Park

Water Supply Department

2016 Water Quality Report

Source

The Village of Hyde Park operates and maintains a natural spring located on the Heath property on the North Hyde Park Road. This source of natural groundwater supplies water to approximately 225 households generally located, but not consolidated to, the Village of Hyde Park.

Goal

This report is a snapshot of the quality of the water that we provided in 2016. Included are the details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state standards. We are committed to providing you with the information because informed customers are our best allies. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you everyday. To learn more, please see the last page of this report for contact information.

Safe Drinking Water Hotline

1-800-426-4791

www.epa.gov/OGWDW

For information on water

conservation please visit:

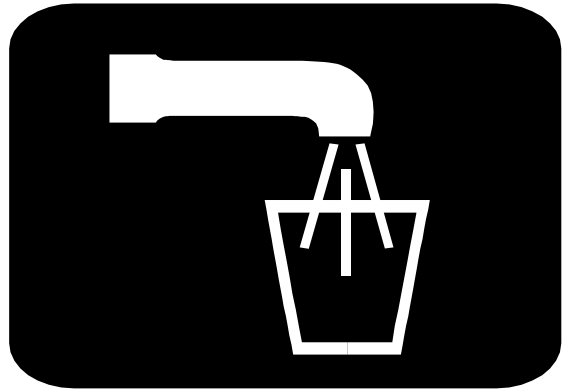
WWW.EPA.GOV/WATERSENSE/

Health Information

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 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 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. Hyde Park Water System is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety or 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>



The Village of Hyde Park has a **Source Protection Plan** which indicates sources of potential contamination. Currently, residences are the only development within the Wellhead Protection Area. Residents in this area have been notified in writing of their location to the WHPA. Their cooperation has been requested for managing potential contamination sources such as septic systems, lawn and garden chemicals, household chemicals, and/or auto fluids. The complete Source Protection Plan is available at the Village Office located at 344 VT 15W, Hyde Park, Vt.

The State of Vermont Water Supply Division approved our source protection plan on March 20, 1995. For more information about source protection plans, you may contact the Water Supply Division Source Water Protection Section at (802) 241-3400.

The Sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include surface water (streams, lakes) and ground water (springs and wells). As water travels over the surface of the land 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.

In order 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:

Contaminants that may be present in source water before we treat it 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 run-off, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- ◆ **Pesticides and Herbicides**, may come from a variety of sources such as storm water run-off, agriculture, and residential users.
- ◆ **Radioactive Contaminants**, which can be naturally-occurring or the result of mining activity.
- ◆ **Organic contaminants**, includes synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and also come from gas stations, urban storm water 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 & 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.

- * **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 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 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.
- * **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)**: The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. Addition of a disinfectant may help control microbial contaminants.
- * **Action Level (AL)**: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- * **90th Percentile**: Ninety percent of the samples are below the action level. (Nine of ten sites samples were at or below this level).
- * **Treatment Technique (TT)**: A process aimed to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water
- * **Parts Per Million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l)**: (one penny on ten thousand dollars)
- * **Parts Per Billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (µg/l)**: (one penny in ten million dollars)
- * **Picocuries per liter (pCi/L)**: a measure of radioactivity in water
- * **Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU)**: NTU is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.
- * **Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA)**: The average of sample analytical results for samples taken at a particular monitoring location during four consecutive calendar quarters.
- * **Running Annual Average (RAA)**: *The Average of 4 consecutive quarters (when on Quarterly monitoring); values in tables represent the highest RAA for the year*

Detected Contaminants HYDE PARK WATER SYSTEM

Disinfection Residual	RAA	Range	Unit	MRDL	MRDLG	Typical Source
Chlorine	0.967	0.800—1.300	mg/l	4.0	4.0	Water additive to control microbes

Microbiological	Result	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
No detected results were found in the calendar year 2016				

Chemical Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Iron	7/30/2013	0.03	0.03-0.03	ppm			
Nitrate	1/5/2016	0.37	0.37-37	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Radionuclides	No Detected Results were found						

Disinfection By Products	Monitoring Period	LRAA	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Total Trihalomethanes	2014	6	6.4—6.4	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Lead & Copper	Date	90th Percentile	Range	Unit	AL*	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
Copper	2016	0.31	0.077-0.59	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	2016	4	0—5	ppb	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

*The lead & copper AL(Action Level) exceedance is based on the 90th percentile concentrations, not the highest detected results

Violation(s) that occurred during the year

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. The below table lists any drinking water violations we incurred during 2016. A failure to perform required monitoring means we cannot be sure of the quality of our water during that

Type	Category	Analyze	Compliance Period
There were no violations that occurred in the calendar year of 2016			

Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR) TT Violation(s):

No RTCR TT Violations in 2016

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 Operation Permit.

Date Identified	Deficiency	Facility
3/13/2015	Test Equipment Unavailable/Inadequate or Inadequate Testing Reagent Action: Sample containers have been changed	
3/13/2015	Inadequate Water Pressure (Under Normal, Peak, or Maximum Flow Conditions) Action: The Water department is working directly with the	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

Should you have any questions regarding this report you may direct them to:

Karen Wescom - Office Administrator (802) 888-2310

Don Waterhouse - Water Supervisor (802) 888-2310

OR

The Board of Trustees , PO Box 400, Hyde Park, Vermont 05655

The Board of Trustees also meet the first Thursday of each Month @ 6:00PM at the Municipal Office Community Room in Hyde Park. All meetings are open to the public.

A Copy of this report is also published on the Town/Village website @ www.hydeparkvt.com

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.