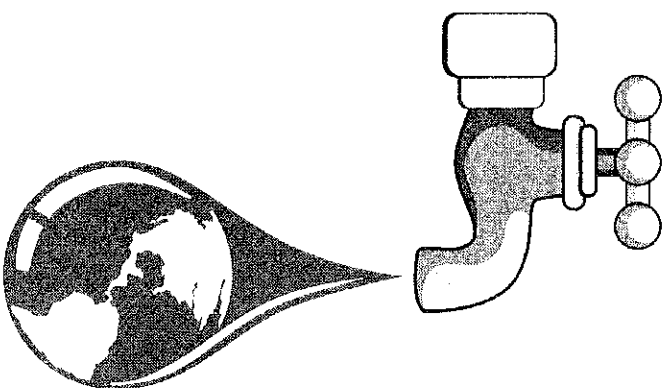


Consumer Confidence Report 2025

This report is a snapshot of the quality of the water that we provided in 2025. 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 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. Please share this information with others, especially those who may not receive this report—people in apartments and business employees.



The person who can answer questions about this report is:

Jenness Ide, Operator

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Our Source is a deep (298 feet) high yielding (average rate of 200 gal./min) bedrock well, located in a mostly undeveloped forested area off the Kittredge Road. 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 viewing the plan.

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.

Drinking Water Contaminants

The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled water) include surface water (streams, lakes) and ground water (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 animal 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 for over 80 contaminants according to regulations established by the US Environmental Protection Agency and the State of Vermont. These regulations limit the amount of various contaminants.

Microbial, such as viruses & bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plans, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.

Inorganic, such as salts & 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, may come from a variety of sources such as storm water runoff, agriculture and residential users.

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

Organic, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and also from gas stations, urban storm water runoff and septic systems.



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 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. www.epa.gov/safewaterhotline

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 contacting the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or visiting the website at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

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. DANVILLE FIRE DISTRICT 1 is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and you wish to have your water tested, contact DANVILLE FIRE DISTRICT 1. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

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 mean that the water poses a health risk.

Chemical Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Fluoride	02/15/2023	0.2	0.2 - 0.2	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

PFAS Contaminants

Typical Source: Discharge from manufacturing and industrial chemical facilities, use of certain consumer products, occupational exposures, and certain firefighting activities

MCL: 20 (individual or sum of the 5 regulated PFAS compounds)
Units: All units in parts per trillion (ppt)

ND: This means the contaminant was not detected at the laboratory Method Reporting Limit.

Collection Date	PFH ₂ A	PFNA	PFHxS	PFOA	PFOs	Sum of 5 regulated PFAS compounds
10/18/2023	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND

*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.

**Changes to the regulation of PFAS have been implemented beginning in 2026. You will be notified directly if any exceedance of the new standards has occurred.

Lead and Copper	Collection Date	90th Percentile	Range	Unit	AL*	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
Lead	07/24/2024	1.3	0 - 1.3	ppb	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper	07/24/2024	0.11	0.057 - 0.14	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

**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.

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 which a water system must follow.

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.

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

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

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

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