MOUNTAIN VIEW COURT -WSID #20722
Consumer Confidence Report – 2023

We are once again proud to present our annual water quality report covering all testing performed between January 1 and December 31, 2023. 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. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Please remember that we are always available to assist you should you ever have any questions or concerns about your water. To learn more, please call Patricia M. Beavers, Water System Operator and Consultant at 802.763.3937 or write 19 Johnson Circle, Tunbridge, Vermont 05077. There are no regularly scheduled meetings, however, you can call your Property Manager, Tom Young at Vermont Housing at 802.295.4182.

We take drinking water seriously and have qualified conscientious individuals on our staff who review the analysis and confirm the result if it is concerning around the maximum contaminant levels.
The water quality information presented in the tables is from the most recent round of testing done according to the regulations. All data shown were collected during the last calendar year unless otherwise noted in the tables.

The last several years have been challenging enough and drinking water is essential. Each year Mother Nature presents further challenges. We continue to ask you to help us help you by doing your part to keep the water safe when making its way to your tap. Each autumn check your service connection and get the heat tape ready and working properly for a cold winter. Make sure the connection through your skirting is easy to get into during deep freezes and piles of snow. Please report low pressure and wet spots you notice in your yard. Check your outside hose bib or spigot to make sure it isn't frozen, leaking or broken. We appreciate conservation during dry times as well. Check your home regularly for leaks. This includes all fixtures especially the toilet that will make a sound when the bowl is continuously filling. When we save a little, we save a lot. Also, please do not put fat, oil or grease and other material down your sinks or drains. Please reuse a can or glass jar for all cooking grease and dispose of it with the household trash.

Water Source Information: Our drinking water is supplied from another water system through a Consecutive Connection (CC). To find out more about our drinking water sources and additional chemical sampling results, please contact our office at the number provided above.

Your water comes from:

Source Name	Source Water Type
CONS. BENNINGTON WATER SYS. BASIN BROOK	**Surface Water**

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 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 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:

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, 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, including 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 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.
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 a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. Addition 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 in excess of 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 (ug/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 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): a group of over 4,000 human-made chemicals (they do not occur naturally) that have been used in industry and consumer products worldwide and includes:

(PFNA): Perfluorononanoic Acid
(PFOA): Perfluorooctanoic Acid

(PFOS): Perfluorooctane Sulfonic Acid
(PFHpA): Perfluoroheptanoic Acid
(PFHxS): Perfluorohexane Sulfonic Acid
(11Cl-PF3OUdS): 11-Chloroeicosafluoro-3-oxaundecane-1-sulfonic Acid
(9Cl-PF3ONS): 9-Chlorohexadecafluoro-3-oxanonane-1-sulfonic Acid
(DONA): 4,8-Dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic Acid
(HFPO-DA): Hexafluoropropylene Oxide Dimer Acid
(NEtFOSAA): N-ethyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic Acid
(NMeFOSAA): N-methyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic Acid
(PFBS): Perfluorobutane Sulfonic Acid
(PFDA): Perfluorodecanoic Acid
(PFDoA): Perfluorododecanoic Acid
(PFHxA): Perfluorohexanoic Acid
(PFTA): Perfluorotetradecanoic Acid
(PFTrDA): Perfluorotridecanoic Acid
(PFUnA): Perfluoroundecanoic Acid

Detected Contaminants MOUNTAIN VIEW COURT

	RAA	RANGE	Unit	MRDL	MRDLG	Typical Source
Chlorine	0.867	0.800 - 0.900	mg/l	4	4	Water additive to control microbes

Disinfection ByProducts	Collection Year	Highest LRAA	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Total Trihalomethanes	2023	66	66 - 66	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2023	30	30 - 30	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

	Collection Date	90th Percentile	Range	Unit	AL*	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
Lead	08/15/2023	0	0 - 0	ppb	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper	08/15/2023	0	0 - 0	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.

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 (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. MOUNTAIN VIEW COURT 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.

WE PURCHASE WATER FROM THE BENNINGTON WATER DEPARMENT

PLEASE SEE THE TOWN OF BENNINGTON'S CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT BELOW- You can also view their Corrective Actions on their Website

Detected Contaminants BENNINGTON WATER DEPT

Disinfection Residual	RAA	RANGE	Unit	MRDL	MRDLG	Typical Source
Chlorine	0.743	0.210 - 1.680	mg/l	4	4	Water additive to control microbes

Chemical Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Barium	05/08/2023	0.024	0 - 0.024	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Iron	05/08/2023	0.026	0 - 0.026	ppm	NA	NA	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate	02/06/2023	0.27	0.12 - 0.27	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

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)

10/16/2023	-	-	-	-	-	-
10/08/2020	-	-	-	-	-	-
10/16/2019	-	-	-	-	-	-

*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)	05/08/2023	0.6	0.6 - 0.6	pCi/L	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha Particle Activity*	05/08/2023	4.2	4.2 - 4.2	pCi/L	NA	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium-226	05/08/2023	0.6	0.6 - 0.6	pCi/L	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits

*Gross Alpha Particle Activity results are unadjusted for other radionuclide contribution, in particular Uranium. The Adjusted Gross Alpha (or AGA) result is then compared to the MCL of 15 pCi/L.

Disinfection ByProducts	Collection Year	Highest LRAA	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Total Trihalomethanes	2023	57	20 - 87	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2023	49	18 - 83	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	07/07/2023 - 08/07/2023	13.2	0 - 41.4	ppb	15	2	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper	07/07/2023 - 08/07/2023	0.037	0 - 0.1	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.

Level 1 Assessment(s)

During the past year we were required to conduct one Level 1 Assessment(s). One Level 1 Assessment(s) were completed. In addition, we were required to take [INSERT NUMBER OF CORRECTIVE ACTIONS] corrective actions and we completed [INSERT NUMBER OF CORRECTIVE ACTIONS] of these actions.

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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.

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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.

09/24/2020	Inadequate Water Pressure (Under Normal, Peak, or Maximum Flow Conditions)	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

To be Completed by the Water System. *Describe any interim measures taken or work completed for the deficiencies listed above:*

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 September 1, 2022, the Water System shall submit a detailed plan and schedule for the completion of the remaining upgrades required to provide adequate pressure to all points in the distribution system under all conditions of flow, which is to be completed no later than September 1, 2025. Additionally, on or before September 1, 2023, and no later than September 1 of each subsequent year, the Permittee shall submit to the Division an Annual Report detailing the progress towards completion of the work described in the plan and schedule.

To be completed by the Water System:

Describe any interim measures completed or progress to date for the compliance schedule(s) listed above.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Availability of Monitoring Data for samples collected under the fifth Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule (UCMR 5) for the Bennington Water Department

Our Water System has sampled for a series of unregulated contaminants. Unregulated contaminants are those that don't yet have a drinking water standard set by EPA. There may be Vermont-specific standards for some of these contaminants. The purpose of monitoring for these contaminants is to help the EPA decide whether the contaminants should have a standard. As our customers, you have a right to know that this data is available. We had no reported detections for samples collected under UCMR 5. f you are interested in examining the results, please contact Linda Bermudez at 802-442-1037 or lbermudez@benningtonvt.org.

This notice is being sent to you by the Bennington Water Department.
State Water System ID#: VT0005016