

DEEPWOOD PARK - VT0020455

Consumer Confidence Report - 2025

We are once again proud to present our annual water quality report covering all testing performed between January 1 and December 31, 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. 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 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.

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.

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.

We again wish to thank the customers who allow us to sample at their home every month to ensure water quality. We appreciate your assistance in allowing us to do our job well. The last several years have been extremely 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

Your water comes from:

Source Name	Source Water Type
BRATTLEBORO PLEASANT VALLEY RESERVOIR	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.

Contaminant: Any physical, chemical, biological, or radiological substance or matter in water.

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.

Herbicide: Any chemical(s) used to control undesirable vegetation.

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.

Method Reporting Limit: The lowest concentration of a chemical in a sample that a laboratory can reliably detect.

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 (µg/l): (one penny in ten million dollars)

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

Pesticide: Generally, any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any pest.

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): 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:

Perfluorononanoic Acid (PFNA)

Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA)

Perfluorooctane Sulfonic Acid (PFOS)

Perfluoroheptanoic Acid (PFHpA)

Perfluorohexane Sulfonic Acid (PFHxS)

Detected Contaminants DEEPWOOD PARK

Disinfection Residual	RAA	RANGE	Unit	MRDL	MRDLG	Typical Source
Chlorine	0.633	0.500 - 0.700	mg/l	4	4	Water additive to control microbes

Disinfection ByProducts	Collection Year	Sample Location	Highest LRAA	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2025	28 DEEPWOOD DR	58	58 - 58	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2025	28 DEEPWOOD DR	26	26 - 26	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	07/30/2024 - 07/31/2024	0	0 - 0	ppb	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper	07/30/2024 - 07/31/2024	0.026	0 - 0.03	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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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. DEEPWOOD PARK 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 DEEPWOOD PARK. 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>.

We purchase water from the Brattleboro Water Department.

Below is their list of water detections in 2025

BRATTLEBORO WATER DEPT - VT0005290

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 water and services we deliver to you every day. To learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings which are held:

The first and third Tuesday of each month. Check the town website at www.brattleboro.gov

The person who can answer questions about this report is: Dan Tyler, Director of Public Works

Telephone: 802-254-4255 and/ or Email dtyler@brattleboro.gov

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
LANGLIE BROOK DIVERSION	Surface Water
KELLY BROOK DIVERSION	Surface Water
STICKNEY BROOK DIVERSION	Surface Water
PLEASANT VALLEY RESERVOIR	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.

Contaminant: Any physical, chemical, biological, or radiological substance or matter in water.

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.

Herbicide: Any chemical(s) used to control undesirable vegetation.

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.

Method Reporting Limit: The lowest concentration of a chemical in a sample that a laboratory can reliably detect.

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 (µg/l): (one penny in ten million dollars)

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

Pesticide: Generally, any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any pest.

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): 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:

Perfluorononanoic Acid (PFNA)

Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA)

Perfluorooctane Sulfonic Acid (PFOS)

Perfluoroheptanoic Acid (PFHpA)

Perfluorohexane Sulfonic Acid (PFHxS)

Detected Contaminants BRATTLEBORO WATER DEPT

Disinfection Residual	RAA	RANGE	Unit	MRDL	MRDLG	Typical Source
Chlorine	0.699	0.070 - 1.240	mg/l	4	4	Water additive to control microbes

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	PFHpA	PFNA	PFHxS	PFOA	PFOS	Sum of 5 regulated PFAS compounds
11/07/2023	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.

Disinfection ByProducts	Collection Year	Sample Location	Highest LRAA	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2025	SVWC3 - 1235 BROAD BROOK RD	47	25 - 64	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2025	DPW7 - 211 FAIRGROUND RD	37	19 - 51	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2025	220 CANAL ST	32	16 - 31	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2025	C&S GROCERS	38	21 - 46	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2025	SVWC3 - 1235 BROAD BROOK RD	27	23 - 33	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2025	DPW7 - 211 FAIRGROUND RD	26	20 - 27	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2025	220 CANAL ST	23	14 - 29	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2025	C&S GROCERS	25	20 - 27	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	08/08/2023 - 08/15/2023	1.3	0 - 6.6	ppb	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper	08/08/2023 - 08/15/2023	0.34	0.02 - 0.45	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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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. BRATTLEBORO WATER DEPT 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 BRATTLEBORO WATER DEPT. 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>.

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 or an RTCR that have not yet been corrected. For more information, please refer to the Assessment form or Sanitary Survey letter.

Date Identified	Significant Deficiencies	Facility	Visit Reason
04/22/2021	Building Layout/Operator Safety Inadequate	SIGNAL HILL PUMP STATION	Sanitary Survey
04/22/2021	No Standby Power	SIGNAL HILL PUMP STATION	Sanitary Survey

Engineering for the new pump station has been finalized, with bidding anticipated in April 2026

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:

1. On or before November 30, 2025, the Permittee shall submit an application to renew Public Water System Construction Permit (PTC) #C-3963-23.1, which was issued to the Water System on November 14, 2023, to address the deficiencies identified at the Signal Hill Booster Pump Station.
2. The Permittee shall complete modifications to the Signal Hill Booster Pump Station as authorized in the PTC renewal obtained per item II.B.1, above, on or before the expiration date contained within the PTC renewal.
3. Within 60 days from the Signal Hill Pump Station modifications being completed, the Permittee shall submit a closeout package to the Division as required by the conditions of the PTC renewal, including an electronic copy of an Operation and Maintenance Manual update.

1. Permit renewal was submitted in November of 2025
2. The signal hill pump station project is scheduled to go out to bid in April 2026
3. Project closeout documentation will be provided upon completion.