2023 Consumer Confidence Report

Hopkinton Village Water Precinct

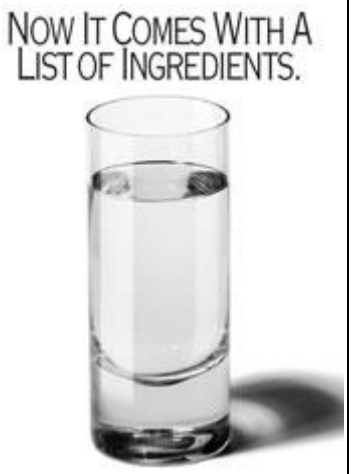
PWS ID# 1191020

Introduction

The Hopkinton Village Precinct water system is operated by local community members, the board officers listed below, and we want to thank you for your support over the last year. While we have challenges ahead, including finishing up the tank capacity project, we are focused on operating the system to maintain the high-quality water that we enjoy and with being fiscally responsible with the system's revenue.

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 storm water 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 storm-water 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 storm water 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.

What is the source of my drinking water?

The water supplied by the Precinct is from groundwater sources. The water system is comprised of two gravel packed wells, a water conditioning house, four concrete storage tanks, and a booster station. After the water is pumped from the wells, sodium hydroxide is added to adjust the pH. The pH is raised to reduce corrosion of the pipes in the system and your home. After treatment, the water is stored in four concrete storage tanks. The treated water enters the distribution system and is then available for your use.

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 New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services (NHDES) prepared drinking water source assessment reports for all public water systems between 2000 and 2003 in an effort to assess the vulnerability of each of the state's public water supply sources. Included in the report is a map of each source water protection area, a list of potential and known contamination sources, and a summary of available protection options. Source 001 was assessed during 2000, source 002 was assessed during 2005. The results of these assessments are noted below.

- Source 001, three susceptibility factors were rated high, four were rated medium, and five were rated low.
- Source 002, two susceptibility factors were rated high, four were rated medium, and six were rated low.

Note: Some of this information is over 10 years old and includes information that was current at the time the report was completed. Therefore, some of the ratings might be different if updated to reflect current information. At the present time, DES has no plans to update this data, but we are required to present it in this report.

The complete Assessment Report is available for review at WSO Plus, Inc. For more information, call Joe Damour at 603-428-3525 or visit the DES Drinking Water Source Assessment website at

https://www.des.nh.gov/sites/g/files/ehbemt341/files/documents/hopkinton.pdf.

How can I get involved?

The Village Precinct holds an Annual Meeting for the election of officers and voting on Precinct matters. The current Water Board Members are: Rick Desmarais 603-566-1544, Sandy Bender 207-451-7446, and Mike O'Connor 998-1599. The Water Board Bookkeeper is Suzi Calley 603-315-5350. The Water Board Members meet monthly at the Hopkinton Town Hall, generally the third Monday of each month at 7:00 PM. The Precinct has contracted WSO Plus, Inc. to provide trained and certified professional operators. WSO Plus, Inc. can be reached at 603-428-3525.

Violations and Other information:

There was One violation in 2022. See table below

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.

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: 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. This water system is responsible for high quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials used in your plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing cold water from your tap for at least 30 seconds before using water for drinking or cooking. Do not use hot water for drinking and cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your 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://water.epa.gov/drink/info/lead/index.cfm

System Name: Hopkinton Village Water Precinct PWS ID: 1191020

2023 Report (2022 data)

LEAD AND COPPER

Contaminant (Units)	Action Level	90th 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	2021	0	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	1	2021	0	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.

DETECTED WATER QUALITY RESULTS

Contaminant (Units)	Level Detected*	MCL	MCLG	Violation YES/NO	Likely Source of Contamination	Health Effects of Contaminant
Radioactive Contaminants						
Compliance Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	Result = 0.2 Sampled 2018	15	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits	Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation know as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Combined Radium 226 + 228 (pCi/L)	Result = 0.2 Sampled 2018	5	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits	Some people who drink water containing radium 226 or 228 in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Inorganic Contaminants						
Barium (ppm)	0.0047	2	2	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from	Some people who drink water containing barium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience an increase in their blood pressure.

	Sampled 2022				metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits	
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	Range: 0.83-1 Average: 0.92 Sampled 2022	10	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits	(5 ppm through 10ppm) Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask for advice from your health care provider. (Above 10 ppm) Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue baby syndrome.

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)	55	2022	N/A	250	N/A	N/A	Wastewater, road salt, water softeners, corrosion
PH (ppm)	7.24	2022	N/A	6.5-8.5	N/A	N/A	Precipitation and geology
Sodium (ppm)	42	2022	N/A	100-250	N/A	N/A	We are required to regularly sample for sodium
Sulfate (ppm)	5.8	2022	N/A	250	250	500	Naturally occurring
Zinc (ppm)	0.0067	2021	N/A	5	N/A	N/A	Galvanized pipes

VIOLATIONS

VIOLATIONS	**Date of violation**	**Explain violation**	**Length of violation**	**Action taken to resolve**	**Health Effects (Env-Dw 804-810)**
Failure to repair significant deficiencies	8/1/2018		4 Years, 19 Days	System upgrades have been installed and deficiencies resolved	N/A