

2022 Consumer Confidence Report

Contoocook Village Precinct

PWS ID # 1191010

Introduction

Like any responsible public water system, our mission is to deliver the best-quality drinking water and reliable service at the lowest, appropriate cost. Aging infrastructure presents challenges to drinking water safety, and continuous improvement is needed to maintain the quality of life we desire for today and for the future. These investments along with on-going operation and maintenance costs are supported by our water rates of \$4.00 per one thousand gallons. When considering the high value we place on water, it is truly a bargain to have water service that protects public health, fights fires, supports businesses and the economy, and provides us with the high-quality of life we enjoy.

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).

NOW IT COMES WITH A
LIST OF INGREDIENTS.



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 stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

Organic chemical contaminants, including per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances, 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 prescribe 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?

Our source comes from Bear Pond located 6 miles from Contoocook village. Bear Pond is located in Warner NH. The land around the pond is owned by village precinct

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

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. The results of the assessment, prepared on 10/17/2002 are noted below.

Bear Pond. (0) susceptibility factors were rated high, (1) were rated medium, and (12) were rated low

Note: This information is over 19 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.

The complete Assessment Report is available for re-view at your request, by call the Contoocook village precinct Chairman at Chris Boudette or Superintendent Samuel Currier at 603-746-8261 or visit the DES Drinking Water Source Assessment website at

<http://des.NH.Gov/organization/Divisions/water/dwgb/dwspp/dwsap.htm>.

How can I get involved?

The precinct holds monthly meetings on the third Monday of each month. Please contact any one of the Precinct Commissioners below.

For more information about your drinking water, please call the commissioners,

Tom Yestramski @ (603) 746-5229

Chris Baudette@ (603) 491-5040

Mike Metcalf @ (603) 496-9850

Although we do not have specific dates for public participation events or meetings, feel free to contact us with any questions you may have.

Violations and Other information: The Contoocook village precinct had zero (0) violations. See violation list in 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

The following statement must be included.

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 can not 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: Contoocook Village Precinct PWS ID: 1191010

2023 Report (2022 data)

VIOLATIONS					
VIOLATIONS	Date of violation	Explain violation	Length of violation	Action taken to resolve	Health Effects (Env-Dw 804-810)
Public notice	No Violations				
Monitoring and Reporting	No Violations				
MCL	No Violations			. The CVP has returned to compliance as of 12/08/2021	<p>For HAA5 violations: <i>Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.</i></p> <p>It is not necessary to use alternate water; however, if you have specific health concerns, please contact your health care professional. General health related questions may be directed to the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.</p>
<u>E.coli</u> MCL	No Violations				<p><u>E.coli</u> are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal waste. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a greater risk for infants, young children, the elderly, and people with severely compromised immune systems. We violated the standard for E. coli, indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct a detailed assessment to identify problems and to correct any problems that are found.</p>
TT (Treatment Technique)	No Violations				Inadequately treated or inadequately protected water may contain disease-causing organisms. These organisms can cause symptoms such as diarrhea, nausea, cramps, and associated headaches.
Filtration/disinfection Processes	No Violations				Inadequately treated water may contain disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites which can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.

ASSESSMENTS					
During the past year we were required to conduct Assessment(s)	Number of assessments required in the reporting year	Number of assessments completed in the reporting year	Number of corrective actions required	Number of corrective actions completed	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 assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.
Level I	0				
Level II	0				
Level II We were required to complete a Level II assessment because we found <u>E. coli</u> in our water system.	0	0	0	0	<u>E.coli</u> are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal waste. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a greater risk for infants, young children, the elderly, and people with severely compromised immune systems. We found <u>E.coli</u> bacteria, indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

The Revised Total Coliform Rule requires an assessment or an investigation of the water system when certain conditions occur:

ASSESSMENTS NOT COMPLETED					
During the past year we were required to conduct Assessment(s)	Number of assessments required in the reporting year	Number of assessments completed in the reporting year	Number of corrective actions required	Number of corrective actions completed	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.
Level I	0				
Level II	0				
Level II Required because <u>E. coli</u> was found in our water system.	0	0	0	0	<u>E.coli</u> are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal waste. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a greater risk for infants, young children, the elderly, and people with severely compromised immune systems. We found <u>E.coli</u> bacteria, indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct and problems that were found during these assessments.

*The value must be reported as whole number, see Env-Dw 811, Appendix B for conversions:

LEAD AND COPPER							
Contaminant (Units)	Action Level	90 th percentile sample	Date	# of sites above AL	Violation Yes/No	Likely Source of Contamination	Health Effects of Contaminant
Copper (ppm)	1.3	.16	9/14/2022	12	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	.008	9/14/2022	12	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.

Contaminant (Units)	Level Detected*	MCL	MCLG	Violation YES/NO	Likely Source of Contamination	Health Effects of Contaminant
<u>E. coli</u> Bacteria	Not Present	>0	0	No	Human and animal fecal waste is the most common source	<u>E. coli</u> are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a greater health risk for infants, young children, the elderly, and people with severely compromised immune systems.
Turbidity (NTU)	100% Compliant Average .54 Max .99	TT (1.0)	N/A	No	Soil runoff	Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.

DETECTED WATER QUALITY RESULTS

Inorganic Contaminants						
Chlorine (ppm)	Average 1.31 Target Range 1.2-2.0 ppm	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4		Water additive used to control microbes	Some people who use water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort.
Volatile Organic Contaminants						
Haloacetic Acids (HAA) (ppb)	Local Running Average: .43.3	60	NA	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection	Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (Bromodichloromethane Bromoform Dibromochloromethane Chloroform) (ppb)	Local Running Average: 47.7	80	N/A	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination	Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

SECONDARY CONTAMINANTS

Secondary MCLs (SMCL)	Level Detected	Date	Treatment technique (if any)	SMCL	Specific contaminant criteria and reason for monitoring
Chloride (ppm)	3.4	8/29/2022	N/A	250	Wastewater, road salt, water softeners, corrosion
Iron (ppm) Total	Non-Detect	8/29/2022	N/A	0.3	Geological
Manganese (ppm)	.010	8/29/2022	N/A	0.05	Geological
pH	6.64	8/29/2022	N/A	6.5-8.5	Precipitation and geology
Sodium (ppm)	4.7	8/29/2022	N/A	250	We are required to regularly sample for sodium
Sulfate (ppm)	2.6	8/29/2022	N/A	250	Naturally occurring
Zinc (ppm)	< 0.005	8/29/2022	N/A	5	Galvanized pipes

ADDITIONAL TESTING

Additional Tests	Results	Date	Treatment technique (if any)	AGQS (Ambient groundwater quality standard)	Specific contaminant criteria and reason for monitoring
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) (ppt)	Non-Detect	3/03/2020	N/A	70	Some people who drink water containing perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) in excess of the AGQS over many years could experience problems with their liver, endocrine system, or immune system, may experience increased cholesterol levels, and may have an increased risk of getting certain types of cancer. It may also lower a women's chance of getting pregnant.
Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS) (ppt)	Non-Detect	03/03/2020	N/A	70	Some people who drink water containing perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS) in excess of the AGQS over many years could experience problems with their liver, endocrine system, or immune system, may experience increased cholesterol levels, and may have an increased risk of getting certain types of cancer. It may also lower a women's chance of getting pregnant.
PFOA & PFOS Combined (ppt)	Non-Detect	03/03/2020	N/A	70	Some people who drink water containing PFOA & PFOS combined in excess of the AGQS over many years could experience problems with their liver, endocrine system, or immune system, may experience increased cholesterol levels, and may have an increased risk of getting certain types of cancer. It may also lower a women's chance of getting pregnant.
Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (PFHxS) (ppt)	Non-Detect	03/03/2020	N/A	N/A	Discharge from industrial processes, wastewater treatment, residuals from firefighting foam, runoff/leachate from landfills and septic systems
Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA) (ppt)	Non-Detect	03/03/2020	N/A	N/A	Discharge from industrial processes, wastewater treatment, residuals from firefighting foam, runoff/leachate from landfills and septic systems