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.

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.

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 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.

Please use water wisely!

Water Efficiency Tip	Estimated Savings
Adjust sprinklers to prevent overspray and runoff	15–25 gallons/day
Repair leaks and broken sprinkler nozzles	10 gallons/minute/leak
Add 2" to 3" of mulch around trees & plants to reduce evaporation	20–30 gallons/day/1,000 sq. ft.
Install drip irrigation system for trees, shrubs, and flowers to get water to the plant's roots more efficiently	20–25 gallons/day
Upgrade to a "smart irrigation controller" that automatically adjusts watering times based on weather conditions	40 gallons/day
Replace your lawn and upgrade to WaterSmart landscape	33–60 gallons/day/1,000 sq. ft.
Use a broom instead of a hose to clean driveways and sidewalks	8–18 gallons/minute
Adjust your pressure reducer (if you have one) to keep pressure between 40 and 60 p.s.i.	Varies
While washing your car, use a self-closing nozzle for your hose	8–18 gallons/minute
Repair any leaks around pool and spa pumps	20 gallons/day/leak
Repair leaking hose bibs	15–20 gal./day/leak
Install covers on pool and spas to reduce evaporation	30 gallons per day
Install pressure reducer if your pressure is greater than 80 p.s.i.	Varies

Source Water Assessment Summary:

Note: This information is over 12 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.

Source Information		Summary of Susceptibility Factors		
		Low	Med	High
Source Name and Description	BRW 1	9	0	3
Source Name and Description	BRW 2	9	0	3
Source Name and Description	BRW 3	8	2	2

Souce Water Assessments are prepared by the NH Department of Environmental Services and are conducted to identify potential contamination sources within the protection area of public water supply wells. This allows communities to develop and implement source water protection programs. The complete assessment report for the Rand Shepard Hill system is available at the Derry Department of Public Works, For more information you may contact the DPW at 603-432-6144 or visit the NHDES website at

http://des.nh.gov/organization/divisions/water/dwgb/dwspp/reports/documents/derry.pdf

Bulk Water Delivery Notification: On the following dates, bulk water from the Derry Core Water System was hauled to the Rand-Shepard Hill Water System to supplement the well supply. The water from the Rand System wells is not sufficient to meet the summer outdoor watering and irrigation demands. As a result, the water storage was depleted and additional water was needed to meet the sanitary and domestic demands until the wells could recover. The water from the Derry Core System is from Manchester Water Works which is supplied from Lake Massabesic.

6/17/20 10,800 gals; 6/20/20 6,000 gals; 6/21/20 6,000 gals; 6/23/20 6,000 gals; 7/18/20 6,000 gals; 7/30/20 6,000 gals

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.

How can I get involved? The Town of Derry invites its customers to become more involved with the Town's water quality efforts. The Derry Town Council, who act as the Water Commission, meet periodically to discuss issues that concern our customers. Council meetings are usually held on the first and third Tuesdays of each month at the Derry Municipal Center at 14 Manning Street. For more information you can call the Municipal Center or visit our website **www.derrynh.org.**

Town of Derry, New Hampshire

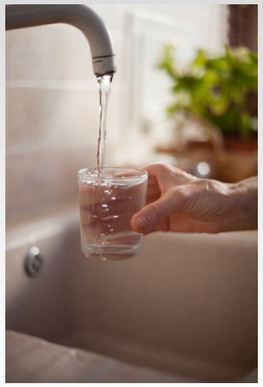
Rand-Shepard Hill Community Water System

ANNUAL CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Drinking water testing report

For testing done in 2020 PWS ID 0612230

Derry NEW HAMPSHIRE
Department of Public Works
14 Manning Street
Derry, NH 03038
Tel: 603-432-6147
www.derrynh.org



To Our Customers at Rand-Shepard Hill,

The Town of Derry continues its ongoing mission of providing safe and reliable drinking water to Derry's residents, institutions and businesses and complying with Federal and State Regulations. Aging infrastructure and watershed maintenance present challenges to drinking water safety. Education, diligence and continuous maintenance and improvements are needed to maintain the quality of life we desire for today and for the future. Each year the Town budgets for the replacements of older undersized water pipelines, and valves throughout our water system as well as repairs and upgrades to our pump stations and water supply wells.

These investments along with on-going operation and maintenance costs are supported by our water rates and fees. When considering the high value we place on water, it is truly a bargain to have water service that protects public health, 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 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.

What is the source of my drinking water?

The Derry Rand-Shepherd Hill Community Water System is serviced by three groundwater supply bedrock wells located off Londonderry Road, a storage tank, a water booster station, and 5,800 feet of ductile iron water lines. Chlorine is injected prior to distribution in order to maintain adequate disinfection. The system provides drinking water to 63 single family residential homes on Faith Dr., Twilight Path and Heather Lane. Please remember to restrict outdoor watering activities to the early morning or evening hours on your even or odd scheduled day.

Please Help Protect Drinking Water

You are probably already aware that certain activities on your property can affect the quality of groundwater. Most people who have septic systems are aware that their septic system discharges to the ground and thus to groundwater. Similarly, any gasoline, motor oil, paint, garden chemicals, lawn chemicals, or other household chemicals that are spilled, sprayed, spread, or dumped onto the ground can make their way into groundwater. Because your property is within the source water protection area of the Rand-Shepard Hill wells, activities on your property that affect groundwater can also affect the drinking water supply. We ask that residents be diligent in this regard and properly dispose of any household chemicals at the Derry-Londonderry biannual Household Hazardous Waste Collections days held in May and October each year. Look for information on our website at www.derrynh.org.

Town of Derry, NH Rand-Shepard Hill Community Water System Sampling Results for 2020

The Table below lists the contaminants detected in Derry's **Rand-Shepard Hill Community Water System in 2020**. In addition to those detected, the Town tests your drinking water for over 100 additional contaminants such as pesticides, herbicides, radionuclides, MTBE etc. using both Town resources and local laboratories. **How to read this table**: This table shows the results of our water quality analyses. Every regulated contaminant that we detected in your water, even in the minutest traces, is listed here. The table contains the names of each contaminant, the highest level allowed by State and EPA regulations (MCL), the ideal goals for public health (MCLG), the amount detected, and the most common sources of the contaminant. Footnotes explaining our findings and a key to the units of measure are also included in this table. Definitions of MCL and MCLG are important.

DETECTED WATER QUALITY RESULTS

CONTAMINANT (Units)	YEAR SAMPLED[1]	HIGHEST LEVEL DETECTED	MCL	MCLG	VIOLATION YES/NO	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS						
Barium (ppm)	2019	0.112	2.0	N/A	NO	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	2018	90th percentile = 0.324 ---------- # of samples exceeding AL = 0	AL = 1.3	AL = 1.3	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	2018	90th percentile = 1 ---------- # of samples exceeding AL = 0	AL = 15	0	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits;
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	2019	0.46	10	10	NO	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	2019	3.1	0.1	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
PER- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) CONTAMINANTS						
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) (ppt)	2019	7.34	12	0	NO	Discharge from industrial processes; wastewater treatment, residuals from firefighting foam, runoff/leachate from landfills and septic systems.
DISINFECTANTS & DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS						
Chlorine (ppm)	2020	MONTHLY AVERAGE: 0.33 RANGE of DETECTED VALUES = 0.12 to 0.33	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	NO	Water additive used to control microbes.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	2019	RAA = 4.2	RAA = 80	N/A	NO	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA) (ppb)	2019	RAA = 1.4	RAA = 60	N/A	NO	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

SECONDARY CONTAMINANTS		RANGE OF DETECTED VALUES	Treatment Technique (if any)	AL (ACTION LEVEL), SMCL or AGQS (Ambient groundwater quality standard)	SPECIFIC CONTAMINANT CRITERIA AND REASON FOR MONITORING
Sodium (ppm)	2019	23	N/A	100 - 250	Road salt, septic systems (salt from water softeners)
Manganese (ppm)	2019	0.120	N/A	50	Geological
Iron (ppm)	2019	0.19	N/A	0.3	Geological
Zinc (ppm)	2019	0.0338	N/A	5	Galvanized pipes
Chloride (ppm)	2019	69	N/A	250	Wastewater, road salt, water softeners, corrosion
Sulfate (ppm)	2019	32	N/A	250	Naturally occurring

1. The State of NH and EPA allow for water systems to monitor for contaminants noted less than once per year because the concentrations for these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of this data, though representative, is more than one year old.

DEFINITIONS

Action Level or **AL:** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

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.

Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL) They identify acceptable concentrations of contaminants which cause unpleasant tasts, odors, or colors in the water.

Abbreviations

BDL: Below Detection Limit
NA: Not Applicable
pCi/L: picoCurie per Liter
ppb: parts per billion
ppm: parts per million
ppt: parts per trillion
mg/L: milligrams per Liter
ND: Not Detectable at testing limits
ug/L: micrograms per Liter
RAA: Running Annual Average
90th Percentile: Out of every 100 homes sampled, 9 were at or below this level.

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

Arsenic: (5 ppb through 10 ppb) While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.