

2014 Consumer Confidence Report

Town of Derry, NH

Woodlands Community

Water System

To Our Customers at Woodlands,

Like any responsible public water system, our mission is to provide safe and reliable drinking water to Derry’s residents, institutions and businesses complying with Federal and State Regulations. 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.

Infrastructure 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, 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 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 Woodlands Community Water System is serviced by two groundwater supply bedrock wells located off Lester Lane, a storage tank, a water booster station, and 5,500 feet of plastic water lines. Chlorine is injected prior to distribution in order to maintain adequate disinfection. The system provides drinking water to 60 single family residential homes on Gervaise Dr., Lester Ln., Modean Dr., Long Ave., and Kelley Dr.

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.



PWS ID# 0612230

NOW IT COMES WITH A LIST OF INGREDIENTS.



NEW WATER TREATMENT SYSTEM FOR THE WOODLANDS

In 2013 the Town of Derry completed a major improvement to the Woodlands Community Water System. The pump station was physically expanded and a new water treatment system installed to reduce concentrations of arsenic in your drinking water. This new filtration system also reduces the concentration of iron and manganese going into the water distribution system. These improvements ensure that the Woodlands will meet NHDES and EPA drinking water standards and provide to you a safe reliable drinking water supply.

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.

Town of Derry, NH

Derry Municipal Water Division

Department of Public Works Derry Municipal Center

14 Manning Street

Derry, NH 03038

Phone: 603-432-6147

Fax: 603-432-6130

Visit us on the web:

www.derry.nh.us

Woodlands CWS Source Water Assessment Summary:

| Source Information | | Summary of Susceptibility Factors | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----|------|
| | | Low | Med | High |
| Source Name and Description | BRW 1 Located 110 ft SW of PUMPHOUSE | 10 | 0 | 2 |
| Source Name and Description | BRW 2 Located 150 ft W of PUMPHOUSE | 10 | 1 | 1 |
| Source 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 developemnt and implement source water protection programs. The complete assessment report for the Woodlands 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 | | | | |

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.

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.

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.

Abbreviations
BDL: Below Detection Limit **mg/L:** milligrams per Liter
NA: Not Applicable **ND:** Not Detectable at testing limits
pCi/L: picoCurie per Liter **ug/L:** micrograms per Liter
ppb: parts per billion **ppm:** parts per million
RAA: Running Annual Average

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>

Town of Derry, NH Woodlands Community Water System Sampling Results for 2013

The Table below lists the contaminants detected in Derry's Woodlands Community Water System in 2013. 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.

| VIOLATIONS | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|---|--|--|------------------|---|
| VIOLATION | DATE OF VIOLATION | EXPLANATION OF VIOLATION | LENGTH OF VIOLATION | ACTIONS TAKEN TO RESOLVE VIOLATION | | HEALTH EFFECTS OF CONTAMINANT |
| Arsenic MCL | 2/27/2013 | For the first quarter of 2013 the annual average arsenic concentration in the Woodlands water system was calculated at 0.311 mg/l which exceeded the MCL of 0.010 mg/l. | The violation continued until May 15, 2013 | The contaminated well was taken of-line. The Town has installed a new arsenic removal treatment system which has successfully reduced arsenic levels to below MCL. | | Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years could experience skin damage or problems with their circulatory system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. |
| DETECTED WATER QUALITY RESULTS | | | | | | |
| CONTAMINANT (Units) | YEAR SAMPLED ¹ | HIGHEST LEVEL DETECTED | MCL | MCLG | Violation YES/NO | LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT |
| Total Coliform Bacteria (%positive) | 2013 | 0 % of monthly samples positive | 5 % of monthly samples positive | 0 | NO | Naturally present in the environment |
| Chlorine (ppm) | 2013 | 0.39 | MRDL = 4 | MRDLG = 4 | NO | Water additive used to control microbes |
| Copper (ppm) | 2012 ¹ | 90 th percentile = 0.657 ----- # 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 |
| Barium (ppm) | 2013 | 0.0023 | 2 | 2 | NO | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |
| Fluoride (ppm) | 2013 | 0.50 | 4 | 4 | NO | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| Chromium (ppb) | 2013 | 1.6 | 100 | 100 | NO | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits |
| Lead (ppb) | 2012 ¹ | 90 th percentile = 13 ----- # of samples exceeding AL = 0 | AL=15 | 0 | NO | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits |
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) ppb | 2011 ¹ | 1.7 | 80 | 0 | NO | By-product of drinking water chlorination |

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.