

The **Derry Autumn Woods Community Water System** is serviced by a groundwater supply bedrock well located off Applewood Drive, a water storage tank, a booster pump station and over 3,000 feet of ductile iron water lines. Chlorine is injected prior to distribution in order to maintain adequate disinfection. The system provides drinking water to 29 single family homes on Applewood Drive, Buttonwood Drive and English Range Road.

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

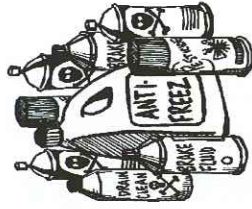
National Drinking Water Compliance

This report was prepared using technical guidance provided by the American Water Works Association and the NH Department of Environmental Services and in the strict compliance with consumer confidence reporting guidelines adopted by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

PROTECT YOUR WATER SUPPLY

PROPERLY DISPOSE OF HOUSEHOLD CHEMICALS

2011 HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE COLLECTION DAYS



Spring Collection: Derry, NH
West Running Brook Middle School
Saturday, May 14, 2011
9 a.m. – 12 p.m.

Fall Collection: Londonderry, NH
Nelson Fields (LAFA)
Saturday, TBA
9 a.m. – 12 p.m.

Directions: Take Mammoth Road to Sargent Road
to the Nelson Road Park.

According to the EPA, Americans generate 1.6 million tons of household hazardous waste per year. The average home can accumulate as much as 100 pounds of household hazardous waste in the basement or garage and in storage closets. Please ensure proper disposal of these items by attending the Household Hazardous Waste Collection Day.

For more information about Hazardous Waste in your home visit:

<http://hes.ny.gov/nydot/transportation/commissioner/2011/hhw/index.htm>

WHAT TO BRING:

| From the Yard | From the Garage | From the House | From the Workbench |
|--|--|---|--|
| antifreeze with pesticides oil insect spray lighter fluid pest strips/pots poisons pool chemicals | acids antifreeze car wax oil dishwasher floor powder grease insecticide motor oil radiator flush roofing tar | bathroom cleaner bleach car wax dishwasher floor polish metal polish motor oil oven cleaner pesticides radiator flush thermistors | brush cleaner car wax dishwasher floor polish metal polish motor oil oven cleaner pesticides radiator flush thermistors |

DONOT BRING:

Batteries, latex paints, explosives, radioactive, infectious wastes or asbestos.

Any questions call Davis Reamy at the Public Works Department 432-100 ext. 137

2011 WATER QUALITY REPORT

Town of Derry, NH

Autumn Woods Community Water System

*To your water safe to
drink? Absolutely!*



Information about Our Drinking Water Testing in 2010

Prepared by:

The Derry Department of
Public Works

Municipal Water Division

New Generator at
Autumn Woods
maintains your
water service
during power
outages



Manning Street, Derry, NH
in person or by calling **603-
432-6147**.

If you have any questions
regarding this report or your
drinking water in general,
please contact the Depart-
ment of Public Works at the
Derry Municipal Center, 14
Manning Street, Derry, NH

to allow us to read meters more accu-
rately and efficiently.

Each year we report information about
your drinking water quality specifically
noting any contaminants detected in the
water which exceeded state or federal
water quality standards, their probable
source, and their potential health effects.

In 2010 the Town completed the installa-
tion of an emergency standby generator
which will maintain water service during
power outages. 2011 Maintenance will
include annual main flushing and the in-
stallation of new meters with transponders
to allow us to read meters more accu-
rately and efficiently.

HEALTH EFFECTS INFORMATION

Health Information: To ensure tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes limits on the amount of cer-
tain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establishes limits for contami-
nants in bottled 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 mean that the water poses a health
risk. More information about contaminants and their potential health effects can be obtained by calling EPA's
safe drinking water hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

The sources of drinking water (both tap 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 radioactive material and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of ani-
mals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present include:

Biological Contaminants such as viruses and bacteria which may come from sewage treatment plants,
private septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.

Inorganic Contaminants such as salt and metals which can be naturally occurring or result from urban
run-off, 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, storm-water run-off,
and residential uses.

Organic chemicals including synthetic and volatile organics which are byproducts of industrial
processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban storm-water run-off and
septic systems.

Radioactive materials which may be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and
mining activities.

Lead—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 other homes in the community as a
result of materials used in your homes plumbing. If you are concerned about 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 wa-
ter. Additional information is available from the safe drinking water hotline (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. Immunocompromised persons such as persons undergoing che-
motherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, persons with HIV/AIDS or other immune disor-
ders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk for infections. These people should seek advice
about drinking water from their health provider. EPA/Center for Disease Control guidelines on appropriate
means to lessen risk of infection by cryptosporidium are available from the Safe Drinking Water hotline at
1800-426-4791.

Autumn Woods Water Quality Summary

The Table below lists the contaminants detected in Derry's Autumn Woods Community Water System in 2010. 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 most minute 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

| | Contaminant | Sample Year ³ | Range of | | Highest Detected Level | Major Sources of Contamination | Violation Yes or No | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|--------------------|
| | | | MCL | MCLG | | | | Detected Levels |
| 2010 | Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | |
| | Lead (ppb) | 2009 | Action Level=15 ¹ | 0 | No Detection to 5 | 5 ¹ (90th percentile) | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of Natural Deposits. | No |
| | Copper (ppm) | 2009 | Action Level=1.3 ² | 1.3 | 0.356 to 0.655 | .626 = (90th percentile) | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of Natural Deposits; leaching from wood preservatives | No |
| | Chlorine (ppm) | 2010 | 4.0- MRDL | 4.0- MRDL | 0.10 to 0.76 | 0.76 | Drinking water disinfection | No |
| WATER QUALITY RESULTS | Arsenic (ppb) | 2010 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.003 to 0.007 | 0.007 ⁵ | Erosion of natural deposits. Stormwater runoff from orchards, glass and electronics wastes. | No |
| | Volatile Organic Contaminants | | | | | | | |
| | TTHM's (Total Trihalomethanes) (ppb) | 2010 | 80 | 0 | 7 | 7 | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection | No |
| | Radiological Contaminants | | | | | | | |
| Q | Radium 226 (pCi/l) | 2006 | 5 | 0 | <0.07+/-0.3 to 0.2 +/- 0.3 | 0.2 +/- 0.3 | Decomposition of Natural deposits | No |
| | Uranium -mass (ppb) | 2006 | 30 Not Regulated | 0 Not Regulated | <0.8 +/- 0.5 to 0.9 +/- 0.6 | 0.9 +/- 0.6 | Decomposition of Natural deposits | No |
| | Radon Gas (pCi/l) | 2004 | Regulated | Regulated | 1950 | 1950 ⁴ | Decomposition of Natural deposits | No |
| R | Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | |
| | Chloride (ppm) | 2010 | Not Regulated | Not Regulated | No Range | 51 | Road Salt. Seawater trapped in sediments at time of deposition | No |
| | Calcium (ppm) | 2010 | Not Regulated | Not Regulated | No Range | 49.7 | Soils and Rocks containing limestones, dolomite and gypsom. Small amounts from igneous and metamorphic rocks. | No |
| | Sodium (ppm) | 2010 | Not Regulated | Not Regulated | No Range | 6.8 | Road Salt. Seawater trapped in sediments at time of deposition. Also may occur in freshwater as a result of exchange of dissolved calcium and magnesium for sodium in aquifer materials. | No |
| | Iron (ppm) | 2010 | Not Regulated | Not Regulated | No Range | 0.031 | Present in most soils and rocks. | No |
| | Sulfate (ppm) | 2010 | Not Regulated | Not Regulated | No Range | 24 | Naturally present in the environment | No |
| | Zinc (ppm) | 2010 | Not Regulated | Not Regulated | No Range | 0.05 | Naturally present in the environment | No |
| | Manganese (ppm) | 2010 | Not Regulated | Not Regulated | No Range | 0.012 | Naturally present in the environment | No |
| | Magnesium (ppm) | 2010 | Not Regulated | Not Regulated | No Range | 3.5 | Naturally present in the environment | No |
| | Hardness (ppm CaCO3/L) | 2010 | Not Regulated | Not Regulated | No Range | 139 | Naturally present in the environment | No |

GENERAL NOTES

1 The maximum allowable limit for lead by EPA as measured in stagnant water is 15 ppb. Results represent 90th percentile.

2 The maximum allowable limit for copper by EPA standards in stagnant water is 1.3 ppm. Results represent 90th percentile.

3 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.

KEY TO TABLE

Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to MCLG's as feasible using the best available technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG: The highest level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow a margin of safety.

MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal: The level of drinking water disinfection below which there is no known or expected risk to health. The MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level: The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that the addition of a disinfectant is necessary to control microbial contaminants.

AL: Action level above which a treatment technique must be implemented.

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units

pCi/l: Picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/l)

ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter (ug/l)

NR: Not regulated

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT SUMMARY

| Source Information | | Summary of Susceptibility Factors | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----|------|
| | | Low | Med | High |
| Source Name and Description | BRW 1 Located 265 ft SE of PUMPHOUSE | 10 | 1 | 1 |
| Source Name and Description | BRW 2 Located 270 ft SE 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 Autumn Woods 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 | | | | |

HEALTH EFFECTS INFORMATION

No Contaminants exceeded the Maximum contaminant level (MCL).

For general health information refer to the back page of this report.

⁴**Radon Gas:** Presently the US Environmental Protection Agency is determining a standard for radon gas which is inhaled and has been linked to cancer. However, it is not clear at what level in your drinking water contributes to this health effect.

⁵**Arsenic:** The US Environmental Protection Agency has set an MCL of 10 ppb effective January of 2006. While your drinking water does contain arsenic it currently does not exceed this standard. USEPA's current standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the cost of removing arsenic from drinking water. USEPA 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

⁶**Combined Radium (pCi/L):** 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.

⁷**Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) and Haloacetic Acids** are byproducts of disinfection process. They are created when chlorine and naturally occurring organic compounds come together. Some of these compounds are known or suspected carcinogens.

Tips to Conserve Water:

- Water in the early morning or evening on your scheduled day. If you sprinkle your lawn under the hot midday sun, you'll lose as much as 30% of your water to evaporation.
- Several short watering sessions are better than a single long one. Lawns can only absorb water so fast. Its better to water your lawn for three ten minute sessions-with each session an hour and a half apart-than it is to water steadily for 30 minutes and cause run-off.
- Better yet...Xeriscape®. Xeriscaping is water wise landscaping that stresses proper soil preparation, efficient irrigation, and the use of water stingy plants. For homeowners, it means less maintenance, lower water bills and a colorful decorative look. Contact your local greenhouse for more information.