

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.

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

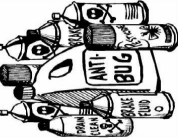
This report was prepared using technical guidance provided by the American Water Works Association and the NH Department of Environmental Services and in the strict compliance with consumer confidence reporting guidelines adopted by the US Environmental Protection Agency.

PROTECT YOUR WATER SUPPLY  
PROPERLY DISPOSE OF  
HOUSEHOLD CHEMICALS

HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE

What do I do with leftover paint and chemicals?

For the residents of Derry and Londonderry



**TAKE THEM TO THE  
HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS  
WASTE COLLECTION DAY!**

**Fall 2012**  
Nelson Field,  
Londonderry, NH

**Spring 2013**  
West Running Brook School  
Derry, NH

DO NOT THROW AWAY TOXIC PRODUCTS!

In the trash truck they cause fires. In the landfill they contaminate soil and groundwater.

DO BRING TOXICS SUCH AS:

From the Land	From the Garage	From the house	From the workbench
fertilizers with acids	antifreeze	bathroom Cleaner	brush Cleaner
pesticides	car wax/polish	disinfectants	corrosives
fungicide	car wax/polish	furniture polish	oil based paint/stain
insect spray	car wax/polish	metal polish	rust preventative
lighter fluid	car wax/polish	motor oil	solvents
pest strips/traps	car wax/polish	oven cleaner	thinner/turpentine
pesticides	car wax/polish	photo chemicals	wood preservatives
poisons	car wax/polish	rag cleaner	wood stripper
pool chemicals	car wax/polish	rolling tur	thermometers

DO NOT BRING

Batteries of any kind, latex paints, explosives, ammunition, used oil, fluorescent bulbs, or radioactive and infectious wastes

Helpful Tips on Dealing with Toxic Products:

- Follow and use the safety instructions on the label.
- Give leftovers to friends and neighbors.
- Keep the product in its original container and intact.
- Do not mix toxic products!
- Use in a well ventilated area
- Keep flammables away from heat, sparks and flames

For more information visit: <http://www.nh.gov/dep/ehp/home.htm>

2012 WATER  
QUALITY REPORT

Town of Derry , NH

Rand-Shepard  
Hill Community  
Water System

Is your water safe to  
drink? Absolutely!



Information about Our  
Drinking Water Testing  
in 2011

Prepared by:

The Derry Department of  
Public Works

Municipal Water Division



Rand Shepard Hill  
Community Well  
Pumphouse

please contact the Department of Public Works at the Derry Municipal Center, 14 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 Department of Public Works at the Derry Municipal Center, 14 Manning Street, Derry, NH in person or by calling **603-432-6147**.

The Town of Derry is committed to providing water customers with high quality drinking water that meets or exceeds state and federal standards for quality and safety. We are pleased to report the results of our 2011 water testing to inform you about your drinking water.

Dear Water Customers,

HEALTH EFFECTS INFORMATION

**Health Information:** To ensure tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes limits on the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establishes limits for contaminants 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 animals 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 water. 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 chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, persons with HIV/AIDS or other immune disorders, 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.



# Rand Shepard Hill Water Quality Summary

**The Table** below lists the contaminants detected in Derry's Rand Shepard Hill Community Water System in 2011. 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

2011 WATER QUALITY RESULTS	Contaminant	Sample Year <sup>3</sup>	MCL or MRDL	MCLG or MRDLG	Range of Detected Levels	Highest Detected Level	Major Sources of Contamination	Violation Yes or No
	Inorganic Contaminants							
	Lead (ppb)	2009 <sup>3</sup>	Action Lev-el=15 <sup>1</sup>	0	No Detection to 5	5 <sup>1</sup> (90th percentile)	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of Natural Deposits.	No
	Copper (ppm)	2009 <sup>3</sup>	Action Lev-el=1.3 <sup>2</sup>	1.3	0.196 to 0.275	0.275 = (90th percentile)	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of Natural Deposits; leaching from wood preservatives	No
	Chlorine (ppm)	2011	4.0- MRDL	4.0- MRDL	0.02 to 0.29	0.29	Drinking water disinfection	No
	Nickel (ppb)	2011	100	100	11	11	Discharge from metal refining and chemical production	No
	Fluoride (ppm)	2011	4	4	0.25	0.25	Erosion of natural depostis; Drining water additive to promote	No
	Volatile Organic Contaminants							
	TTHM's (Total Trihalomethanes) <sup>7</sup>	2011	80	0	3.7	3.7	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection	No
	Radiological Contaminants							
Compliance Gross Alpha (pCi/l)	2006 <sup>3</sup>	5	0	<2.4 +/- 1.0 to 0.0+/-0.4	0.0 +/- 0.4	Decomposition of Natural deposits	No	
Radium 226 (pCi/l)	2006 <sup>3</sup>	5	0	<0.05 +/- 0.2 to 0.5 +/- 0.1 <sup>6</sup>	0.5 +/- 0.1 <sup>6</sup>	Decomposition of Natural deposits	No	
Radium 228 (pCi/l)	2006 <sup>3</sup>	5	0	<0.5+/-0.3 to 1.1 +/- 0.2 <sup>6</sup>	1.1 +/- 0.2 <sup>6</sup>	Decomposition of Natural deposits	No	
Uranium -mass (ppb)	2006 <sup>3</sup>	30	0	<0.9 +/- 0.6 to 0.9 +/- 0.6	0.9 +/- 0.6	Decomposition of Natural deposits	No	
Radon Gas (pCi/l)	2006 <sup>3</sup>	Not Regu-lated	Not Regu-lated	2000 to 3290 <sup>4</sup>	3290 <sup>4</sup>	Decomposition of Natural deposits	No	
Inorganic Contaminants								
Chloride (ppm)	2011	Not Regu-lated	Not Regu-lated	No Range	44	Road Salt. Seawater trapped in sediments at time of deposi-tion	No	
Iron (ppm)	2011	Not Regu-lated	Not Regu-lated	No Range	0.021	Present in most soils and rocks.	No	
Mangenese (ppm)	2011	Not Regu-lated	Not Regu-lated	No Range	0.119	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 technolo-gy.
- 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 safe-ty.
- 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 drink-ing 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
- TT:** Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

## SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT SUMMARY

Source Information		Summary of Susceptibility Factors		
		Low	Med	High
Source Name and Description	BRW 1 Located 170 ft S of PUMPHOUSE	9	0	3
Source Name and Description	BRW 2 Located 180 ft SE of PUMPHOUSE	9	0	3
Source Name and Description	BRW 2 Located 250 ft SE of PUMPHOUSE	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 developemnt 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 <a href="http://des.nh.gov/organization/divisions/water/dwgb/dwspp/reports/documents/derry.pdf">http://des.nh.gov/organization/divisions/water/dwgb/dwspp/reports/documents/derry.pdf</a>				

## HEALTH EFFECTS INFORMATION

No Contaminants exceeded the Maximum contaminant level (MCL).

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

<sup>1</sup> **Lead:** If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is from primarily materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The Derry 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 your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead levels in your home's water you may wish to have your water tested. Additional information on lead in drinking water, testing methods and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the USEPA Safe Drinking Water hotline (1-800-426-4791)

<sup>4</sup> **Radon:** A radioactive gas that you can not see, taste or smell. It can move up through the ground and into a home through cracks and holes in the foundation. Radon can also get into indoor air when released from tap water from showering, washing dishes, and other household activities. It is a know human carcinogen. Breathing radon can lead to lung cancer. Drinking water containing radon may cause an increased risk of stomach cancer.

<sup>6</sup> **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.

<sup>7</sup> **Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) and Haloacetic Acids (HAA0** 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.