

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

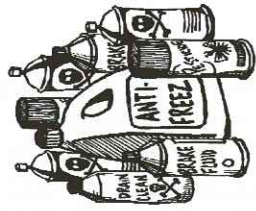
Fax: 603-432-6130

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

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 Mannedell Road to Sargent Road
to the Nelson Road Fields

According to the EPA Americans generate 16 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://www.nh.gov/departmentofpublicworks/>

WHAT TO BRING

From the Yard	From the Garage	From the house	From the Workbench
fertilizers with pesticides antifreeze household paint oil based paint lighter fluid pest sprays pest traps pesticides poisons pool chemicals	acids antifreeze car vacuums disinfectants drainage cleaner floor powder grease radiant floor heat rodenticides	bathroom cleaner disinfectants household paint oil based paint metal polish oven cleaner pesticides photochemicals rodenticides thermometers	brush cleaner corrosives oil based paint oil based paint solvents thinners thinners wood preservatives wood stripper

DON'T BRING

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

Any questions about Derry call Dave Reamy at the Public Works Department 432-1000 ext. 137

2011 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 2010

Prepared by:

The Derry Department of
Public Works

Municipal Water Division



Rand Shepard Hill
Community Well
Pumphouse

603-432-6147.

please contact the
Department of Pub-
lic Works at the
Derry Municipal
Center, 14 Manning
Street, Derry, NH in
person or by calling

If you have any questions regarding this
report or your drinking water in general,
report or your drinking water in general,

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 2011 Maintenance will include annual
main flushing and the installation of new
meters with transponders to allow us to
read meters more accurately and effi-
ciently.

The Town of Derry is committed to provid-
ing 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 re-
sults of our 2010 water testing to inform
you about your drinking water.

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.

Rand Shepard Hill Water Quality Summary

The Table below lists the contaminants detected in Derry's Rand Shepard Hill 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

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Contaminant	Sample Year ³	MCL	MCLG	Range of Detected Levels	Highest Detected Level	Major Sources of Contamination	Violation Yes or No
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	0.196 to 0.275	0.275 = (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	0.07 to 0.56	0.56	Drinking water disinfection	No
Thallium (ppb)	2010	2	2	1	1	Leaching from ore processing sites; discharge from electronics; glass and drug factories	No
Nickel (ppb)	2010	100	100	20.1	20.1	Discharge from metal refining and chemical production	No
Barium (ppm)	2010	2	2	0.011	0.011	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion from natural deposits	No
Fluoride (ppm)	2010	4	4	0.23	0.23	Erosion of natural depostis; Drining water additive to promote strong teeth.	No
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
TTHM's (Total Trihalomethanes) ⁷ (ppb)	2010	80	0	4.1	4.1	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection	No
Radiological Contaminants							
Compliance Gross Alpha (pCi/l)	2006	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	5	0	<0.05 +/- 0.2 to 0.5 +/- 0.1	0.5 +/- 0.1	Decomposition of Natural deposits	No
Radium 228 (pCi/l)	2006	5	0	<0.5+/-0.3 to 1.1 +/- 0.2	1.1 +/- 0.2	Decomposition of Natural deposits	No
Uranium -mass (ppb)	2006	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	Not Regulated	Not Regulated	2000 to 3290	3290 ⁴	Decomposition of Natural deposits	No
Inorganic Contaminants							
Chloride (ppm)	2010	Not Regulated	Not Regulated	No Range	37	Road Salt. Seawater trapped in sediments at time of deposition	No
Iron (ppm)	2010	Not Regulated	Not Regulated	No Range	0.026	Present in most soils and rocks.	No
Sulfate (ppm)	2010	Not Regulated	Not Regulated	No Range	26	Naturally present in the environment	No
Zinc (ppm)	2010	Not Regulated	Not Regulated	No Range	0.295	Naturally present in the environment	No
Mangnese (ppm)	2010	Not Regulated	Not Regulated	No Range	0.122	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 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
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 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				

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.

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.

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.