

The Derry Willow Bend Community Water System is serviced by a groundwater supply bedrock well located off Willow Street, a storage tank, a water booster station, and 1,800 feet of ductile iron water lines. Chlorine is injected prior to distribution in order to maintain adequate disinfection. The system provides drinking water to 23 single family residential homes on Willow Street and Lilac Court.

Please remember to restrict outdoor watering activities to the 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.

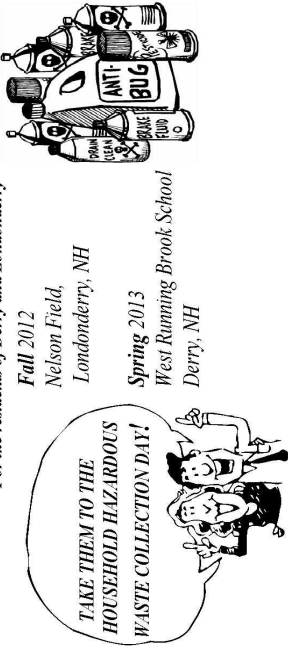
## PROTECT YOUR WATER SUPPLY

### PROPERLY DISPOSE OF HOUSEHOLD CHEMICALS

#### HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE

### What do I do with leftover paint and chemicals?

For the residents of Derry and Londonderry



#### **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 Yard	From the Garage	From the house	From the workbench
fertilizers with acids	antifreeze	bathroom Cleaner	brush Cleaner
pesticides	car waxes/polish	disinfectants	corrosives
fungicide	creosote	furniture polish	oil based paint/stain
insect spray	drieway sealer	metal polish	rust preventative
lighter fluid	floor powder	methballs	solvents
pest strips/traps	gasoline	oven cleaner	thinner/turpentine
pesticides	radiator flush	photo chemicals	wood preservatives
poisons		rag cleaner	wood stripper
pool chemicals		roofing tar	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 about hazardous waste in your home, visit:

<http://www.epa.gov/epaoswer/hazwaste/docs/0306.pdf>

## 2012 WATER QUALITY REPORT

*Town of Derry , NH*

## Willow Bend 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



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.

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.

2012 Maintenance will include annual main flushing.

You about your drinking water.

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

### 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** — 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 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)

**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.



# Willow Bend Water Quality Summary

**The Table** below lists the contaminants detected in Derry's Willow Bend 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)	2011	Action Level=15 <sup>1</sup>	0	ND	0 <sup>1</sup> (90th percentile)	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of Natural Deposits.	No
	Copper (ppm)	2011	Action Level=1.3 <sup>2</sup>	1.3	0.101 to 0.132	0.132 <sup>2</sup> = (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	0.04 to 0.45	0.045	Drinking water disinfection	No
	Fluoride (ppm)	2011	4	4	0.39	0.39	Erosion of natural deposits	No
	Arsenic	2011	0.01	0	0.003 <sup>5</sup>	0.003 <sup>5</sup>	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, runoff from glass & electronics production wastes	No
	Antimony (ppm)	2011	0.006	0.006	0.003	0.003	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder	No
	Volatile Organic Contaminants							
	TTHM's (Total Trihalomethanes) <sup>7</sup> (ppb)	2010 <sup>3</sup>	80	0	3.4 <sup>7</sup>	3.4 <sup>7</sup>	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection	No
	Radiological Contaminants							
	Radium 226 (pCi/l)	2007 <sup>3</sup>	5	0	<0.06+/-0.4 to +/- 0.4	1.1 +/- 0.4	Decomposition of Natural deposits	No
	Combined Radium <sup>6</sup> (pCi/l)	2007 <sup>3</sup>	5	0	<0.5 +/- 0.6 to +/- 0.7	1.1 +/- 0.7	Decomposition of Natural deposits	No
	Radon Gas (pCi/l)	2004 <sup>3</sup>	Not Regulated	Not Regulated	626 <sup>4</sup>	626 <sup>4</sup>	Decomposition of Natural deposits	No
	Inorganic Contaminants							
	Chloride (ppm)	2011	Not Regulated	Not Regulated	No Range	16	Road Salt. Seawater trapped in sediments at time of deposition	No
	Iron (ppm)	2011	Not Regulated	Not Regulated	No Range	0.013	Present in most soils and rocks.	No
	Sulfate (ppm)	2011	Not Regulated	Not Regulated	No Range	22	Naturally present in the environment	No
	Sodium (ppm)	2010 <sup>3</sup>	Not Regulated	Not Regulated	No Range	11.8 <sup>8</sup>	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
	Zinc (ppm)	2011	Not Regulated	Not Regulated	No Range	0.013	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

**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 125 ft SE of PUMPHOUSE	8	8	1
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 developmnt and implement source water protection programs. The complete assessment report for the Willow Bend 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>5</sup> **Arsenic:** While your drinking water meets EPA's standard or arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the cost of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research he health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral know to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

<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.

<sup>8</sup> **Sodium:** Sodium sensitive individuals such as those experiencing hypertension, kidney failure, or congestive heart failure, who drink water containing sodium should be aware of levels where exposures are carefully controlled.

### 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.