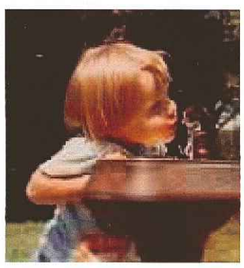
2011 WATER QUALITY REPORT

Town of Derry , NH

Willow Bend Community Water System

Is your water safe to drink? Absolutely!



Information about Our Drinking Water Testing in 2010

Prepared by:

The Derry Department of Public Works

Municipal Water Division

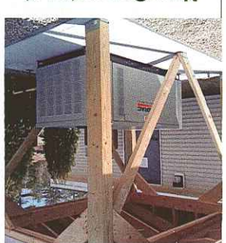
Dear Water Customer,

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 2010 water testing to inform you about your drinking water.

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 installation of an emergency standby generator which will maintain water service during power outages. 2011 Maintenance will include annual main flushing

New Generator at Willow Bend maintains your water service during power outages



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.**

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 con be particularly at risk for infections. These people should seeks 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.

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

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 Fields

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://des.nh.gov/organization/commissioner/p2au/pps/hhwp/index.htm

WHAT TO BRING:

From the Yard	From the Garage	From the house	From the Workbench
fertilizers with pesticides fungicide insect spray lighter fluid pest strips/traps pesticides poisons pool chemicals	acids antifreeze car waxes/polish concrete driveway sealer flea powder gasoline radiator flush Roofing tar	bathroom Cleaner disinfectants furniture polish metal polish moth balls oven cleaner photo chemicals rug cleaner thermometers	brush Cleaner corrosives oil based paint/stain rust preventative solvents thinner/turpentine wood preservatives wood stripper

DO NOT BRING:

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

Any questions call Doris Beatty at the Public Works Department 432-1100 ext. 137

Willow Bend Water Quality Summary

The Table below lists the contaminants detected in Derry's Willow Bend 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

2010 WATER QUALITY RESULTS

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)	2008	Action Level=15 [1]	0	<5	<5[1] (90th percentile)	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of Natural Deposits.	No
Copper (ppm)	2008	Action Level=1.3 [2]	1.3	0.040 to 0.057	.052 = (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	0.03 to 0.48	0.48	Drinking water disinfection	No
Fluoride (ppm)	2010	4	4	0.34	0.34	Erosion of natural deposits	No
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
TTHM's (Total Trihalomethanes)[7] (ppb)	2010	80	0	3.4	3.4	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection	No
Radiological Contaminants							
Radium 226 (pCi/l)	2007	5	0	<0.06+/-0.4 to 1.1 +/- 0.4	1.1 +/- 0.4	Decomposition of Natural deposits	No
Combined Radium [6] (pCi/l)	2007	5	0	<0.5 +/- 0.6 to 1.1 +/- 0.7	1.1 +/- 0.7	Decomposition of Natural deposits	No
Radon Gas (pCi/l)	2004	Not Regulated	Not Regulated	626	626 [4]	Decomposition of Natural deposits	No
Inorganic Contaminants							
Chloride (ppm)	2010	Not Regulated	Not Regulated	No Range	12	Road Salt. Seawater trapped in sediments at time of deposition	No
Calcium (ppm)	2010	Not Regulated	Not Regulated	No Range	28.1	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	11.8	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	0.024	Present in most soils and rocks.	No
Sulfate (ppm)	2010	Not Regulated	Not Regulated	No Range	22	Naturally present in the environment	No
Zinc (ppm)	2010	Not Regulated	Not Regulated	No Range	0.016	Naturally present in the environment	No
Hardness (ppm CaCO3/L)	2010	Not Regulated	Not Regulated	No Range	70.2	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 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 developemnt 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 h**ttp://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.

[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[tm]. 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.