

PRECINCT OF HAVERHILL CORNER EPA ID: 1101010

Water Quality Report – 2022 (2021) Data

What is the source of my drinking water? The Precinct of Haverhill Corner Water System’s water supply is considered to be a ground water source, consisting of a well field with 25 springs and a drilled well located on Court Street Extension near the Lewis Farm. The springs provide flow to a 6,000 gallon collection box that outlets to a 6-inch dia. transmission main which traverses approx. 8,550 feet to the monitoring building for disinfection and metering prior to storage in a 370,200 gallon tank which went on line in June 2012. The drilled well is connected directly to the transmission main near the collection box.

How can I get involved? If you have any questions about the Precinct of Haverhill Corner Water Department, you may call 603-989-5655, email office@haverhillcornernh.com or attend one of the Commissioners’ meetings (3rd Wednesday of each month at 7 pm at the Haverhill Corner Fire Station.) If you have any questions about the daily operation of the Water System, you may contact the System Operator, Boutin Plumbing, LLC (Dan Boutin), at 603-989-9880.

Why are contaminants in my 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 indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the US Environmental Protection Agency’s Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Violations and Other information: Reporting: “DBP M/R” 07012021 “Lead and Consumer Notice” 12302021

Do I need to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons, such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Definitions:

MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal, or the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

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

AL: Action Level, or the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

TT: Treatment Technique, or a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

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

MRDL: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level or the highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that the addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Abbreviations: **BDL:** Below Detection Limit **mg/L:** milligrams per Liter **NA:** Not Applicable **ND:** Not Detectable at testing limits **NTU:** Nephelometric Turbidity Unit

pCi/L: picoCurie per Liter **ppm:** parts per million **ppb:** parts per billion **RAA:** Running Annual Average **TTHM:** Total Trihalomethanes

UCMR: Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule **ug/L:** micrograms per Liter

Sample Dates: The results for detected contaminants listed below are from the most recent monitoring done in compliance with regulations ending with the year 2015. Results prior to 2015 will include the date the sample was taken. The State of New Hampshire allows water systems to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Thus some of the data present, though representative, may be more than one year old.

Turbidity: is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. It is monitored by surface water systems because it is a good indicator of water quality and thus helps measure the effectiveness of the

DETECTED WATER QUALITY RESULTS

| Contaminant (Units) | Level Detected | MCL | MCLG | Violation YES/NO | Likely Source of Contamination | Health Effects of Contaminant |
|---------------------------------|----------------|--------|------|------------------|--|--|
| Radioactive Contaminants | | | | | | |
| Uranium | 1.4 (2021) | 30 | 0 | No | Erosion of natural deposits | Some people who drink water containing uranium in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer and kidney toxicity. |
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | |
| Arsenic (ppb) | 0.0030 (2021) | 10 | 0 | No | Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes | (5 ppb through 10 ppb) While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA 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 such as skin damage and circulatory problems. (above 10 ppm) Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years could experience skin damage or problems with their circulatory system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. |
| Barium (ppm) | 0.0089 (2019) | 2 | 2 | No | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits | Some people who drink water containing barium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience an increase in their blood pressure. |
| Copper (ppm) | 0.16 (8/2021) | AL=1.3 | 1.3 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives | Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor. |

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|------------|---------------|-------|---|----|--|---|
| Lead (ppb) | .001 (8/2021) | AL=15 | 0 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits | (15 ppb in more than 5%) 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 at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated 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 (800-426-4791). (above 15 ppb) Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure. |
|------------|---------------|-------|---|----|--|---|

Volatile Organic Contaminants

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|-------------------------------|------------|----|----|----|---|--|
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) | 5.8 (2021) | 80 | NA | No | By-product of drinking water chlorination | Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. |
| Chloroform | 1.4 (2021) | | | | | |
| Bromodichloromethane | 1.5 (2021) | | | | | |
| Dibromochloromethane | .96 (2021) | | | | | |
| Bromoform (ppb) | ND (2020) | | | | | |
| Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb) | ND (2021) | 60 | NA | No | | |

SECONDARY CONTAMINANTS

| Secondary MCLs (SMCL) | Level Detected | Date | Treatment technique (if any) | SMCL | Specific contaminant criteria and reason for monitoring |
|-----------------------|----------------|----------|------------------------------|---------|---|
| Chloride (ppm) | 2.7 | 7.9.2019 | N/A | 250 | Wastewater, road salt, water softeners, corrosion |
| pH | 7.45 | 7.9.2019 | N/A | 6.5-8.5 | Precipitation and geology |
| Sodium (ppm) | 4.5 | 7.9.2019 | N/A | 250 | We are required to regularly sample for sodium |
| Sulfate (ppm) | 9 | 7.9.2019 | N/A | 250 | Naturally occurring |

Description of Drinking Water Contaminants:

The sources of drinking water (both tap water 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, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

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

Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, 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, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.

Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.

Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The United States Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Radon: Radon is a radioactive gas that you can't 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 known human carcinogen. Breathing radon can lead to lung cancer. Drinking water containing radon may cause an increased risk of stomach cancer.

Lead: If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. This water system is responsible for high quality drinking water, but cannot 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 cold water from your tap for at least 30 seconds before using water for drinking or cooking. Do not use hot water for drinking and cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://water.epa.gov/drink/info/lead/index.cfm>

Source Water Assessment Summary:

The NH Department of Environmental Services has prepared Source Water Assessment Reports for all public water systems between 2000 and 2003 in an effort to assess the vulnerability of each of the state's public water supply sources. Included in the report is a map of each source water protection area, a list of potential and known contamination sources, and a summary of available protection options. For the Precinct's springs and bedrock well (water sources), there were two High, two Medium and eight Low vulnerability rankings for each water source. For more information visit NH Department of Environmental Services Drinking Water & Groundwater Bureau web site at www.des.nh.gov/dwgb