

2024 Consumer Confidence Report

Ashley Commons

PWS # 1562020

What is a Consumer Confidence Report?

The Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) details the Quality of your drinking water, where it comes from, and where you can get more information. This annual report documents all detected primary and secondary drinking water parameters and compares them to their respective standards known as Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs).

NOW IT COMES WITH A LIST OF INGREDIENTS.



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 stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

Organic chemical contaminants, including per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances, synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production.

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 prescribe regulations which limit the amounts of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

What is the source of my drinking water?

Ashley Commons water system obtains its water from Milford Water Utilities which consists of three gravel packed wells (GPW) known as the Curtis Wells, located in southwestern Amherst.

The water is adjusted with Sodium Hydroxide to maintain a neutral pH, Calcium Hypochlorite as a disinfectant, and Zinc Orthophosphate in order to control lead and copper for corrosion, and control of trace metals. As a supplementary source of water, Milford has an inter-municipal connection with the Pennichuck Water distribution system during peak demand periods. In 2023, 15.85% was purchased from Pennichuck.

The estimated average daily use is 3,500 gallon per day. Information regarding your water can be found by visiting Town of Milford's website:

<http://dpw.milfordnh.info/wastewater/pubwkwater.html>

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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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. 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 at 1-800-426-4791.

Source Water Assessment Summary

NHDES prepared drinking water source 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. The results of the assessment prepared on 1/31/01 are noted below.

| Source Name | Low | Med | High |
|--------------------|-----|-----|------|
| GPW Curtis Well 1 | 5 | 3 | 4 |
| GPW Curtis Well 2 | 5 | 3 | 4 |
| GPW Curtis Well 2A | NT | | |

Note: Due to the time when the assessments were completed, some of the ratings might be different if updated to reflect current information.

The complete Assessment Report is available for review. For more information, call Matt Day at 800-553-5191 or visit the [NHDES website](#).

How can I get involved?

For more information about your drinking water, please call our laboratory at 800-553-5191 or send an email to customer-service@pennichuck.com. Although we do not have specific dates for public participation events, feel free to contact us with any questions.

Violations and Other information: We are pleased to report that your drinking water meets or exceeds all federal and state requirements.

Drinking Water Contaminants:

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 at 1-800-426-4791 or at [US EPA Basic Information about Lead in Drinking Water](#).

Definitions

Ambient Groundwater Quality Standard or AGQS: The maximum concentration levels for contaminants in groundwater that are established under RSA 485-C, the Groundwater Protection Act.

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

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

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG: 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.

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

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal or MRDLG: The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

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

Abbreviations

NA: Not Applicable

ND: Not Detectable at testing limits

pCi/L: picoCurie per Liter

ppb: parts per billion

ppm: parts per million

ppt: parts per trillion

RAA: Running Annual Average

90th Percentile – Out of every 10 homes sampled, 9 were at or below this level

2023 Data

| | Year Collected | 90th Percentile | Action Level | MCLG | # of Sites Sampled | # Sites Above Action Level | Violation Yes/No | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|--------------|----------------|-----------------|--------------|------|--------------------|----------------------------|------------------|--|
| Lead (ppb) | 9/9/21 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 8 | 0 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper (ppm) | 9/9/21 | 0.216 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 8 | 0 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |

Site Location: 509 FINISH WATER TAP/RET LINE TO CHEM/004 009

Site Location: 504 CHEM RM FINISH LINE FAUCET/004 W1/005 W2

| Inorganic Contaminants | Year Collected | Highest Detect | Range Detected | MCL | MCLG | Violation Yes/No | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|----------------|-----|------|------------------|--|
| Barium (ppm) | 11/3/23 9/19/22 | 509: 0.018 504: 0.026 | NA | 2 | 2 | No | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion or the natural deposits |
| Selenium (ppb) | 8/19/20 9/19/22 | 509: ND 504: 4.0 | NA | 50 | 50 | No | Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines |
| Organic chemical contaminants | | | | | | | |
| Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)(ppt) | 9/28/21 | 509: 2.51 504: 2.93 | NA | 12 | 0 | No | Discharge from industrial processes, wastewater treatment, residuals from firefighting foam, runoff/leachate from landfills and septic systems |

| Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products | | | | | | | |
|--|--------------|--------------|-------------|--------|---------|----|---|
| Chlorine (ppm) | Monthly 2023 | Average 0.38 | 0.02 – 1.11 | 4-MRDL | 4-MRDLG | No | Water additive used to control microbes |
| Total Trihalomethanes (ppb) | 7/20/23 | 42 | NA | 80 | 0 | No | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Haloacetic Acids (ppb) | 7/20/23 | 22 | NA | 60 | 0 | No | By-product of drinking water disinfection |

| Secondary MCLs (SMCL) | Date | Level Detected | Treatment technique | SMCL | 50 % AGQS (Ambient groundwater quality standard) | AGQS (Ambient groundwater quality standard) | Specific contaminant criteria and reason for monitoring |
|-----------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|---------|--|---|--|
| Chloride (ppm) | 11/3/23 9/19/22 | 509: 43.0 504: 58.1 | NA | 250 | NA | NA | Wastewater, road salt, water softeners, corrosion |
| Iron (ppm) | 11/3/23 9/19/22 | 509: 0.074 504: 0.218 | Zinc Orthophosphate | 0.30 | NA | NA | Geological |
| Manganese (ppm) | 11/3/23 9/19/22 | 509: 0.098 504: 0.127 | Zinc Orthophosphate | 0.05 | 0.15 | 0.3 | Geological |
| pH (SU) | 11/3/23 9/19/22 | 509: 6.80 504: 7.29 | Neutralize pH | 6.5-8.5 | NA | NA | Precipitation and geology |
| Sodium (ppm) | 11/3/23 9/19/22 | 509: 45.0 504: 36.3 | NA | 100-250 | NA | NA | Road salt, septic systems (salt from water softeners) We are required to regularly sample for sodium |
| Sulfate (ppm) | 11/3/23 9/19/22 | 509: 6.60 504: 7.38 | NA | 250 | 250 | 500 | Naturally occurring |
| Zinc (ppm) | 11/3/23 9/19/22 | 509: 0.160 504: 0.123 | NA | 5 | NA | NA | Galvanized pipes |

Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level or SMCL: They identify acceptable concentrations of contaminants which cause unpleasant tastes, odors, or colors in the water.