

2023 Consumer Confidence Report

Cabot Preserve

PWS # 0192070

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).

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.

Now It Comes With A List Of Ingredients.



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?

Pennichuck Water Works purchased from Merrimack Village District which operates 6 wells located in Merrimack and Hollis. All water from Merrimack Village District is now treated with granular active carbon (GAC). All water sent to the distribution system is compliant with all the New Hampshire Environmental Services and EPA for Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) regulations.

Average water use for Cabot Preserve is 40,000 gallons per day. Additional information regarding your water can be obtained by calling our laboratory at 800-553-5191 or www.mvdwater.org.

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 12/3/2001 are noted below.

Source Name	Low	Med	High
GPW 3 Camp Sargent Rd.	9	2	1
GPW 4 MVD	5	4	3
GPW 5 MVD	5	3	4
GPW 7 Witches Brook Hollis	9	2	1
GPW 2A Berry Ln.	9	2	1
GPW 8 450' SE Well 7 Hollis	9	2	1

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](#).

Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)

Some people who drink water containing perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver, endocrine system, or immune system, may experience increased cholesterol levels, and may have an increased risk of getting certain types of cancer. It may also lower a woman's chance of getting pregnant.

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 being carefully controlled.

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

2022 Data

Year Collected	90th Percentile	Action Level	MCLG	# of Sites Sampled	# Sites Above Action Level	Violation Yes/No	Typical Source of Contaminant	
Lead (ppb)	7/16/2020	0	15	0	12	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	7/16/2020	0.227	1.3	1.3	12	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products		Level Detected	Range	MCL	MCLG	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chlorine (ppm)	Monthly 2022	Average 0.63	0.2 – 1.0	4-MRDL	4-MRDLG	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	7/14/2022	8.5	NA	80	0	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	7/14/2022	1.5	NA	60	0	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Organic chemical contaminants

Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)(ppt)	Monthly 2022	Average 1.10	ND – 6.09	12	0	No	Discharge from industrial processes, wastewater treatment, residuals from firefighting foam, runoff/leachate from landfills and septic systems
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Merrimack Village District Water Quality

Inorganic Contaminants	Year Collected	Highest Detect	Range Detected	MCL	MCLG	Violation Yes/No	Typical Source of Contaminant
Arsenic (ppb)	11/19/20 - 4/7/22	ND - 3	NA	5	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; run from glass and electronics production waste
Barium (ppm)	4/20/21 – 4/7/22	0.016 – 0.156	NA	2	2	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion or the natural deposits
Nitrate (ppm)	4/10/22 – 10/19/22	ND – 4.6	ND	10	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

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)	11/19/20- 4/7/22	66.4 - 542	NA	250	N/A	N/A	Wastewater, road salt, water softeners, corrosion
Iron (ppm)	11/19/20- 4/7/22	ND – 1.97	filtering	0.30	N/A	N/A	Geological
Manganese (ppm)	11/19/20- 4/7/22	0.002 - 0.21	filtering	0.05	0.15	0.3	Geological
Nickel (ppb)	11/19/20- 4/7/22	ND – 0.012	NA	Not established; reporting is required for detections	0.005	0.01	Geological; electroplating, battery production, ceramics
pH (SU)	11/19/20- 4/7/22	6.84 -7.40	NA	6.5-8.5	N/A	N/A	Precipitation and geology
Sodium (ppm)	11/19/20- 4/7/22	30 - 270	NA	100-250	N/A	N/A	Road salt, septic systems (salt from water softeners) We are required to regularly sample for sodium
Sulfate (ppm)	11/19/20- 4/7/22	11 – 23.9	NA	250	250	500	Naturally occurring
Zinc (ppm)	11/19/20- 4/7/22	ND - 0.024	NA	5	N/A	N/A	Galvanized pipes

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