

Consumer Confidence Report

PWW/Farley Road Estates

EPA # 1622010

2020

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 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, the EPA prescribes 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?

The Farley Road Estates water system is supplied by two Bedrock Wells (BRW) and Pump House located on Pilgrim Road in Nashua, NH. BRW 1 is located 135 feet northeast of the pump house, is 1074 feet deep and yields 5 gallons per minute. BRW 2 is located 180 feet northeast of the pump house, is 330 feet deep and yields 13 gallons per minute. Treatment consists of particulate filters; chlorination for disinfection; arsenic and antimony removal filters; and aeration to remove radon.

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

DES 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. A source assessment has never been performed on the two sources of supply. At the present time, DES has no plans to update this data.

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 or meetings, feel free to contact us with any questions you may have.

Violations: We are pleased to announce there were no violations.

Health Effects

Arsenic: 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 cost 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.

Antimony: Some people who drink water containing antimony well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience increases in blood cholesterol and decreases in blood sugar.

Radon: Radon is a radioactive gas that you cannot 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.

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.

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 to 2 minutes 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 800-426-4791 or at <http://water.epa.gov/drink/info/lead>.

Definitions

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.

Abbreviations

NA: Not Applicable

ND: Not Detectable at testing limits

pCi/L: picoCurie per Liter

ppt: parts per trillion

ppb: parts per billion

ppm: parts per million

ppt: parts per trillion

RAA: Running Annual Average

2019 Results

Inorganic Contaminants	Year Collected	Highest Detect	Range Detected	MCL or MRDL	MCLG or MRDLG	Violation Yes/No	Typical Source of Contaminant	
Arsenic (ppb)	2019	RAA 2.36	ND – 2.36	10	0	No	Erosion of natural geological deposits; pesticide residue, industrial waste	
Fluoride (ppm)	2019	0.27	NA	4	4	No	Geological; additive to drinking water, toothpaste	
Sodium (ppm)	2019	12.8	NA	Not Regulated	100-250	NA	Road salts, septic systems (salt from water softeners)	
Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products								
Chlorine (ppm)	Monthly 2019	Average 0.27	0.1 – 0.45	4	4	No	Water additive used to control microbes	
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	2019	4.4	NA	80	NA	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination	
Radiological Contaminants								
Compliance Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	2014	0.7	NA	15	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits and radioactive materials	
Combined Radium 226 + 228 (pCi/L)	2014	0.3	0.1 – 0.3	5	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits	
Radon (pCi/L)	2019	ND	ND - ND	Not Regulated	Advisory Level 2000	NA	Erosion of natural deposits and radioactive materials	
Year Collected	90th Percentile	Action Level	MCLG	# of Sites Sampled	# Sites Above Action Level	Violation Yes/No	Typical Source of Contaminant	
Copper (ppm)	2018	0.035	1.3	1.3	7	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing system
Lead (ppb)	2018	ND	15	0	7	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing system

ADDITIONAL TESTING

Additional Tests	Detected	Date	Health Advisory	Reason of Monitoring
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) (ppt)	ND	2019	70	The state of NH Drinking Water and Groundwater Bureau requested that we voluntarily monitor these contaminants.
Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid (PFOS) (ppt)	ND	2019		

Health Advisory: An estimate of acceptable drinking water levels for a chemical substance based on health effects information; an HA is not a legally enforceable Federal standard, but serves as technical guidance to assist Federal, State, and local officials.