

Consumer Confidence Report

WESCO

EPA # 1182050

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 natural - 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 Environmental Protection Agency (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?

WESCO Utilities obtains its water from an interconnection with Hooksett Village Precinct, which has 4 Gravel Packed Wells near Pinnacle Pond. The water is treated by addition of sodium hypochlorite for disinfection; sodium carbonate for pH control; and phosphate for corrosion control and iron/manganese sequestration. Water from the interconnection is injected with chlorine before being transferred to distribution. (In an emergency, water is interconnected with Central Hooksett Water Precinct on Route 3.)

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

The New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services (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. 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.

Source Name	Date	Low	Med	High
Gravel Pack Well # 1	10/14/02	7	0	5
Gravel Pack Well # 2	10/14/02	7	2	3
Gravel Pack Well # 3	11/12/04	7	2	3
Gravel Pack Well # 4	No assessment conducted			

Note: This information is over 15 years old and includes information that was current at the time the report was completed. Therefore, some of the ratings might be different if updated to reflect current information. At the present time, DES has no plans to update this data.

The complete Assessment Report is available for review. For more information, call *Matt Day* at 800-553-5191 or visit the DES Drinking Water Source Assessment website at <http://des.nh.gov/organization/divisions/water/dwgb/dwssp/dwsap.htm>.

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

Health Effects

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>

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: pCi/L per Liter

ppt: parts per trillion

ppb: parts per billion

ppm: parts per million

2020 Report (Data 2019)

Inorganic Contaminants	Year(s) Collected	Highest Detect	Range Detected	MCL	MCLG	Violation Yes/No	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic (ppb)	2018	1.9	ND – 1.9	10	0	No	Erosion of natural geological deposits; pesticide residue, industrial waste
Barium (ppm)	2018	0.0055	0.0028 - 0.0055	2	2	No	Geological; oil/gas drilling, painting, industrial waste
Fluoride (ppm)	2018	0.14	ND – 0.14	4	4	No	Geological; additive to drinking water, toothpaste
Radioactive Contaminants							
Compliance Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	2014	0.6	ND – 0.6	15	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits and radioactive materials
Radium 226 & 228 (pCi/L)	2014	0.4	ND – 0.4	5	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (ppb)	2014	0.2	ND – 0.2	30	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Disinfectant and Disinfectant Byproducts							
Chlorine (ppm)	2019	Average 0.46	0.25 – 0655	4-MRDL	4-MRDLG	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	2019	8.6	NA	80	0	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Lead and Copper							
Year Collected	90th Percentile	Action Level	MCLG	Number of Sites Sampled	# sites above Action Level	Violation Yes/No	Typical Source of Contaminant
2018	ND	15	0	6	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing system; erosion of natural deposits
2018	0.1	1.3	1.3	6	0	No	

The state of NH Drinking Water and Groundwater Bureau requested that we voluntarily monitor these contaminants.

Unregulated Tests	Range Detected	Date	Health Advisory NH	Likely Source of Contamination
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) (ppt)	ND	2019	12	Industrial processes, firefighting foam, landfills, wastewater treatments and septic systems

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.

SECONDARY CONTAMINANTS				
Tests	Date	Range Detected	MCLG	Likely Source of Contamination
Chloride (ppm)	2018	12 - 42	250	Wastewater, road salt, water softeners, corrosion
Copper (ppm)	2018	0.002 - 0.28	1.0	Corrosion of household plumbing system; erosion of natural deposits
Iron (ppm)	2018	ND – 0.42	0.3	Geological
Manganese (ppb)	2018	15 – 79	50	Geological
Nickel (ppm)	2018	ND – 0.0012	0.1	Geological; electroplating, battery production, ceramics
Sodium (ppm)	2018	10 - 37	250	Road salts, septic systems (salt from water softeners)
Sulfate (ppm)	2018	6.7 - 11	250	Naturally occurring
Zinc (ppm)	2018	ND – 0.042	5	Galvanized pipes