

# Consumer Confidence Report

## Woodstock Water Department

EPA # 2571020

2017

### 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**, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount 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 Woodstock Water Department obtains its water from two gravel packed wells (GPW). GPW # 1 is located 1,000 feet west of route 175 and GPW # 2 is located 200 feet south east of GPW # 1. Potassium Hydroxide is added to the water for corrosion control.

### 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. 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 # 2 | 8/17/00 | 8   | 2   | 2    |
| Gravel Pack Well # 3 | 8/17/00 | 8   | 2   | 2    |

Note: This information is over 16 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 at the Town Office, 165 Lost River Road. For more information call the Board of Selectmen at (603) 745-8752 or visit the DES Drinking Water Source Assessment website at <http://des.nh.gov/organization/divisions/water/dwgb/dwspp/dwsap.htm>.

### How can I get involved?

For more information about your drinking water, please contact the Board of Selectmen at (603) 745-8752. The Board Meeting Schedule is posted at the Town Office, 165 Lost River Road. Feel free to contact us with any questions you may have.

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

### 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 (1-800-426-4791) or at <http://water.epa.gov/drink/info/lead/index.cfm>

### Definitions

**Action Level:** 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.

## Abbreviations

**ND:** Not Detectable at testing limits

**pCi/L:** picoCurie per Liter

**ppb:** parts per billion

**ppm:** parts per million

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.

| Annual Status of the State's Groundwater Protection Program, July 1 to June 30, 2015 |      |                 |                |                 |                    |                            |                  |  |
|--|------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|--------------------|----------------------------|------------------|--|
| Inorganic Contaminants   |      | Year Collected  | Highest Detect | Range Detected  | MCL                | MCLG                       | Violation Yes/No | Typical Source of Contaminant  |
| Barium (ppm)   |      | 2015            | 0.0163         | 0.0103 – 0.0163 | 2                  | 2                          | No               | Erosion of natural deposits  |
| Chromium (ppb)   |      | 2015            | 1.7            | ND – 1.7        | 100                | 100                        | No               | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits                             |
| Nitrate as Nitrogen (ppm)  |      | 2016            | 0.63           | ND – 0.63       | 10                 | 10                         | No               | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits. |
| Radiological Contaminants  |      |                 |                |                 |                    |                            |                  |  |
| Compliance Gross Alpha (pCi/L)   |      | 2014            | 1              | ND - 1          | 15                 | 0                          | No               | Erosion of natural deposits  |
| Radium 226 & 228 (pCi/L)   |      | 2014            | 1.7            | 1.5 – 1.7       | 5                  | 0                          | No               | Erosion of natural deposits  |
| Uranium (ppb)  |      | 2014            | 0.5            | 0.3 – 0.5       | 30                 | 0                          | No               | Erosion of natural deposits  |
| Year Collected   |      | 90th Percentile | Action Level   | MCLG            | # of Sites Sampled | # Sites Above Action Level | Violation Yes/No | Typical Source of Contaminant  |
| Lead (ppb)   | 2015 | 2               | 15             | 0               | 10                 | 1                          | No               | Corrosion of household plumbing system   |
| Copper (ppm)   | 2015 | 0.059           | 1.3            | 1.3             | 10                 | 0                          | No               | Corrosion of household plumbing system   |

## ASSESSMENTS

| During the past year we were required to conduct Assessment | Number of assessments required in the reporting year | Number of assessments completed in the reporting year | Number of corrective actions required | Number of corrective actions completed | Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments. |
|---|--|---|---------------------------------------|--|---|
| Level I   | 1  | 1   | 1                                     | 1                                      |   |