

# 2021 Consumer Confidence Report

## Grasmere Village Water Precinct

PWS ID: 0911030 & 0911020

### Introduction

Like any responsible public water system, our mission is to deliver the best-quality drinking water and reliable service at the lowest appropriate cost. Aging infrastructure presents challenges to drinking water safety, and continuous improvement is needed to maintain the quality of life we desire for today and for the future.

In the past year, we have replaced roughly 1500 feet of aging pipe along Mast Road.

These investments along with on-going operation and maintenance costs are supported by water fees we collect four times a year. When considering the high value we place on water, it is truly a bargain to have water service that protects public health, fights fires, supports businesses and the economy, and provides us with the high-quality of life we enjoy.

### What is a Consumer Confidence Report?

NOW IT COMES WITH A  
LIST OF INGREDIENTS.



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.

**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?**

*We distribute water from Manchester Water Works and that water comes from Lake Massabesic.*

**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. The results of the assessment, prepared on *(fill in the date(s))*, are noted below.

Lake Massabesic, received 0 high susceptibility ratings.

Note: This information is over ten 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 *Manchester Water Works*. For more information, call 603-624-6494 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?**

*GVWP generally meets the third Tuesday of the month at 7 pm at the Grasmere Grange.*

Although we do not have specific dates for public participation events or meetings, feel free to contact us with any questions you may have at 497-8346.

**Violations and Other information:** *Grasmere Village Water Precinct has not received any violations during this reporting period. Grasmere's drinking water meets all federal and state regulations. To ensure safety and meet the State and Federal requirements, Grasmere's drinking water undergoes*

*extensive testing. Our current testing schedule is as follows: Total Coliform Bacteria-testing monthly. Inorganic contaminates-Every 3 years.*

## **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.

**Level I Assessment:** A study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine, if possible, why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

**Level II Assessment:** A very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine, if possible, why an E.coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

**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**

BDL: Below Detection Limit

mg/L: milligrams per Liter

NA: Not Applicable

ND: Not Detectable at testing limits

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Unit

pCi/L: picoCurie per Liter

ppb: parts per billion

ppm: parts per million

RAA: Running Annual Average

TTHM: Total Trihalomethanes

UCMR: Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule

ug/L: micrograms per Liter

*If Lead is present the following statement must be included.*

**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 can not 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>

**System Name: Grasmere Village Water Precinct PWS  
ID: 0911020 & 0911030  
2022 Report  
(2021 data)**

If a drinking water public notice, MCL, Monitoring/Reporting, or treatment technique violation has occurred, the following table should be used to explain the violation and health effects:

The Revised Total Coliform Rule requires an assessment or an investigation of the water system when certain conditions occur:

\*The value must be reported as whole number, see Env-Dw 811, Appendix B for conversions:

<b>LEAD AND COPPER</b>							
<b>Contaminant (Units)</b>	<b>Action Level</b>	<b>90<sup>th</sup> percentile sample value *</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b># of sites above AL</b>	<b>Violation Yes/No</b>	<b>Likely Source of Contamination</b>	<b>Health Effects of Con</b>

Copper (ppm)	1.3	0.051	2021	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives	Copper is an essential mineral. Consuming water containing copper in excess amount of time could cause health problems. People who drink water containing copper in excess many years could suffer from liver disease. People with liver disease should consult their doctor.
Lead (ppb)	15	0.001	2021	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits	(15 ppb in more than 5% of homes) Lead is a neurotoxin and is especially vulnerable to lead in drinking water. It is possible that lead levels in your home's water are above the action level. If you are concerned about your home's water, you may want to have your tap water run for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before drinking. For more information is available at www.epa.gov/lead (800-426-4791). (above 15 ppb) Infants and young children are especially vulnerable to excess of the action level. Excess lead can cause mental development. Children's attention span and learning abilities may be affected. Children under 6 years could develop kidney damage.

\*If applicable report average and range and date sampled if prior to the reporting year. Level detected must be reported as whole number, see Env-Dw 811, Appendix B for conversions:

<b>DETECTED WATER QUALITY RESULTS</b>						
<b>Contaminant (Units)</b>	<b>Level Detected*</b>	<b>MCL</b>	<b>MCLG</b>	<b>Violation YES/NO</b>	<b>Likely Source of Contamination</b>	<b>Health Effects</b>
<b>Microbiological Contaminants</b>						

<i>E. coli</i> Bacteria	24 samples. None detected.	0	0	No	Human and animal fecal waste	<i>E. coli</i> are bacteria that may be contained in fecal pathogens in water, such as diarrhea, cramps. They may pose a greater risk to children, the elderly, and those with a weakened immune system.
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>						
Haloacetic Acids (HAA) (ppb)	3.67	60	NA		By-product of drinking water disinfection	Some people are more susceptible to an excess of the HAA, which can increase the risk of getting sick.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (Bromodichloromethane Bromoform Dibromochloromethane Chloroform) (ppb)	2.93	80	N/A		By-product of drinking water chlorination	Some people are more susceptible to an excess of the TTHM, which can increase the risk of getting sick with their liver. Some people may have an increased risk of cancer.