

WHY ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN MY WATER?

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least a small amount 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 (800-426-4791) or online at www.epa.gov/safewater

DO I NEED TO TAKE SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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 microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791) or online at www.epa.gov/safewater.

HOW CAN I GET MORE INFORMATION?

If you have any questions regarding this report or if you would like to obtain additional information on the water system, please call the company water coordinator at 362-5333. Our regular business hours are Monday-Friday, from 8am-4:30 pm. You may also contact any of the offices below for additional information.

Additional Contacts	Phone # / Web Site
Safe Drinking Water Hotline	1-800-426-4791
New Hampshire, Department of Environmental Services	(603) 271-3139
American Water Works Association	www.awwa.org
New England Water Works Association	www.newwa.org
Environmental Protection Agency	www.epa.gov
New Hampshire Water Works Association	www.nhwwa.org



HAWSCO
HAMPSTEAD AREA WATER SERVICES, CO.
Serving the Water Community for over 40 years

2017 Water Quality Report



Hadleigh Woods
Water System

EPA ID: 2542160

WHAT IS THE QUALITY OF MY DRINKING WATER?

Hampstead Area Water Company is committed to providing its customers with water that far exceeds all drinking water standards. We are pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets all federal and state requirements. Today's consumers are keenly aware of environmental and health issues. This Water Quality Report is designed to keep you as the customer informed so that you will be able to make educated decisions for you and your family. This report contains results from our 2016 testing, details about your water source, how it is treated, what we are doing to protect it, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies.

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).

WHAT IS THE SOURCE OF MY WATER?

Hadleigh Woods obtains its water from three bedrock wells. Bedrock Well #1 is located 475 feet South West of the pump house and is 145 feet deep and yields 20 gallons per minute. Bedrock Well #2 is located 460 feet South West of the pump house and is 125 feet deep and yields 20 gallons per minute. Bedrock Well #3 is located approximately 575 feet North East of the pump house and yields 20 gallons per minute. Treatment consists of a water softener and greensand filter for the removal of iron, manganese, and hardness.

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 United States Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

For more information regarding your drinking water please call 603-362-1916 or send an email to sfournier@hampsteadwater.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.

The table shows the results of our water-quality analysis. Every regulated contaminant detected in the water, even in the most minute traces, is listed here.

Sample Dates: The results for detected contaminants in this report are from the most recent monitoring done in compliance with regulations ending with the year 2016. Results prior to 2016 will include the date the sample was taken.

Sampling Dates: 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 presented, though representative, may be more than one year old.

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 Contaminant Level or MCL: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water.

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.

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirement that a water system must follow.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

90th Percentile: Out of every 10 homes sampled, 9 were at or below this level.

Abbreviations

- ND (Not Detectable)
- N/A (Not Applicable)
- pCi/L (pico Curies per liter) A measurement of radioactivity
- ppm (parts per million)
- ppb (parts per billion)
- < (Less than)
- RAA (Running Annual Average)

WATER QUALITY DATA FOR THE HADLEIGH WOODS WATER SYSTEM

EPA ID: 2542160

Last year the Water Company tested for over 100 contaminants, including inorganic contaminants (salts, metals), organic chemical contaminants (synthetic and volatile chemicals), and radiological contaminants. The table below only shows the substances that were detected in your water in 2016 or earlier.

Contaminants	Units	MCLG	MCL	Level Detected	Range	Year	Violation YES / NO	Typical Source of Contaminant
Inorganic Contaminants								
Arsenic	ppb	10	10	1	N/A	2015	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	ppm	2	2	0.040	N/A	2015	NO	Discharge of drilling wastes. Discharge from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	ppb	100	100	9	N/A	2015	NO	Discharge from steel and pump mills; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	ppm	50	50	0.002	ND - 0.002	2015	NO	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Disinfection and Disinfection By-Products								
Chlorine	ppm	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	0.02-0.48	Average 0.27	Monthly 2016	NO	Water additive used to control microbes
TTHM's (Total Trihalo-methanes)	ppb	n/a	100/80	18.4	18.4	2015	NO	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Radiological Contaminants								
Compliance Gross Alpha	(pCi/L)	0	15	9.1	4.5 to 9.1	3/13	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	ppb	0	30	6.6	5.9 to 6.6	3/13	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Contaminants	Units	MCLG	MCL	90th % Value	# of Sites Sampled & sites above AL	Year	Violation YES / NO	Typical Source of Contaminant
Copper	ppm	1.3	AL = 1.3	0.123	10/0	2016	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	ppb	0	AL = 15	4	10/0	2016	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

Source Assessment Information		EPA ID 2542160		
		Susceptibility Factors		
Source Name	Date	Low	Medium	High
Bedrock Well 1	6/3/2005	9	3	0
Bedrock Well 2	3/24/2005	9	3	0

The NH Department of Environmental Services has prepared a Source Water Assessment Report for the source(s) serving the community water system, assessing the sources vulnerability to contamination. The results of the assessment are in the above table.* For more information visit NH DES's Drinking Water Source Assessment Program web site at www.des.state.nh.us/dwssp.

Note: This information is a number of 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.

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>