

2024 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

Reporting Year 2023



Presented by
Central Hooksett Water Precinct



PWS ID# NH1181010

2024 Consumer Confidence Report

Central Hooksett Water Precinct

PWS ID# 1181010

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.

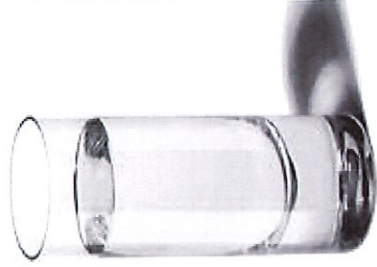
In the past year we have not had any major repairs or replacement projects and do not anticipate any in the coming year.

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?

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 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?

For a number a year's the Central Hooksett Water Precinct has been completely supplied by Manchester Water Works with a connection on Zapora Road and North River Road

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. 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 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.

In compliance with federal mandate, the NH Department of Environmental Services performed a Source Water Assessment on Lake Massabesic in September 2002. The assessment looked at the drainage area for the lake and ranked it vulnerability to contamination. Lake Massabesic received four high and four medium vulnerability ratings, while it ranked low vulnerability for five additional categories.

The complete Assessment Report is available for review on the Central Hooksett Water Website, www.centralhooksettwater.org or at the NH DES Drinking Water Source Water Assessment page at <http://des.nh.gov/organization/divisions/water/dwgb/dwspp/dwsap.htm>.

How can I get involved?

For More information about this report, or any questions relating to your drinking water, please call Richard Bairam, Chairperson, or Chris Culbertson, Superintendent at 603-624-0608 Option 2 or by email at chris@centralhooksettwater.org

Central Hooksett Water Precinct monthly meetings are held on the 3rd Tuesday of each month at 6:30 pm at the Precinct Office and are open to the public.

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>

Central Hooksett Water Precinct

2023 Water Test Results

CONTAMINANT (Units)	MCL (MRDL)	MCLG (MRDLG)	Range (low-high)	Level Detected	VIOLATION	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT	HEALTH EFFECTS OF CONTAMINANT
Asbestos (MFL) *Test Results July 2022	7	7	NA	ND	No	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; erosion of natural deposits	Some people who drink water containing asbestos in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of developing benign intestinal polyps.
Chlorine (ppm)	(4)	(4)	.10 - 1.06 Sep-Oct 2023	.534	No	Water additive used to control microbes.	Some people who drink water that contains chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort
Chloramine (ppm)	(4)	(4)	.10-1.91 Jan-Aug, Nov-Dec 2023	.80	No	Water additive used to control microbes.	Some people who drink water that contains chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort
TTHM (Total Trihalomethanes) (ppb)	80	N/A	2.2-36.00	10.54	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection	Some people who drink water that contains trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	60	N/A	1.8-20.00	7.4	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.	Some people who drink water that contains Haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
TAP WATER SAMPLES WERE COLLECTED FOR LEAD AND COPPER ANALYSIS FROM SAMPLE SITES THROUGHOUT THE COMMUNITY							
Lead (AL) Jan 2023	ppb	15 (AL)	20 samples collected	.001	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.	(15 ppb in more than 5%) Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible lead levels, at your home may be higher than in other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. (Above 15 ppb). Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could experience kidney damage.
Copper (AL) Jan 2023	ppm	1.3 (AL)	20 samples collected	.105	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.	Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water that contains copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water that contains copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.

Unregulated Substance	Range (Low-High)	Amount Detected	Typical Source
Alkalinity (ppb)	8-45	24.67	Drinking Water Treatment Additive

Secondary Substance	SMCL	Range (Low-High)	Amount Detected	Typical Source
pH (units)	6.5 – 8.5	7.16-8.56	7.70	Naturally occurring

UCMR 5

We participated in the 5th stage of the US EPA's Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 5) program by performing additional tests on our drinking water. UCMR 5 sampling benefits the environment and public health by providing the US EPA with data on the occurrence of contaminants suspected to be in drinking water, in order to determine if US EPA needs to introduce new regulatory standards to improve drinking water quality. Unregulated contaminant monitoring data are available to the public and the 2023 results can be found on our website www.centralhooksettwater.org under the forms and reports tab. If you would like more information on the US EPA's Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule, please call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Manchester Water Works

2023 Water Test Results can be found on the next 2 pages of the Central Hooksett Water Annual Water Quality Report

Test Results

Our water is monitored for many different kinds of substances on a very strict sampling schedule. And, the water we deliver must meet specific health standards. Here, we only show those substances that were detected in our water (a complete list of all our analytical results is available upon request). Remember that detecting a substance does not mean the water is unsafe to drink; our goal is to keep all detects below their respective maximum allowed levels.

The State recommends monitoring for certain substances less than once per year because the concentrations of these substances do not change frequently. In these cases, the most recent sample data are included, along with the year in which the sample was taken.

We participated in the 5th stage of the U.S. EPA's Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR5) program by performing additional tests on our drinking water. UCMR5 sampling benefits the environment and public health by providing the U.S. EPA with data on the occurrence of contaminants suspected to be in drinking water, in order to determine if U.S. EPA needs to introduce new regulatory standards to improve drinking water quality. Unregulated contaminant monitoring data are available to the public so please feel free to contact us if you are interested in obtaining that information. If you would like more information on the U.S. EPA's Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule, please call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

REGULATED SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	Lake Massabesic Water Treatment Plant						Merrimack River Water Treatment Plant			
	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG [MRDLG]	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	TYPICAL SOURCE
Barium (ppm)	2023	2	2	0.011	0.0085–0.0135	0.00525	0.005–0.0055	0.00525	0.005–0.0055	No Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2023	4	4	0.68	0.51–0.76	0.52	<0.2–0.64	0.52	<0.2–0.64	No Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Haloacetic Acids [HAA5]–Stage 2 (ppb)	2023	60	NA	3.83	<1–9.0	3.83	<1–9.0	3.83	<1–9.0	No By-product of drinking water disinfection
Nitrate (ppm)	2023	10	10	0.127	0.064–0.326	0.505	0.053–1.28	0.505	0.053–1.28	No Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (ppm)	2023	1	1	0.021	<0.005–0.190	0.205	<0.005–0.19	0.205	<0.005–0.19	No Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Perfluorooctanoic Acid [PFOA] (ppt)	2023	12	0	4.68	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	No Discharge from industrial processes; Wastewater treatment; Residuals from firefighting foam; Runoff and leachate from landfills and septic systems
Total Organic Carbon [TOC] (ppm)	2023	TT ¹	NA	1.76	1.48–2.06	0.70	<0.5–0.77	0.70	<0.5–0.77	No Naturally present in the environment
TTHMs [total trihalomethanes]–Stage 2 (ppb)	2023	80	NA	4.1	0.6–12.0	4.1	0.6–12.0	4.1	0.6–12.0	No By-product of drinking water disinfection
Turbidity* (NTU)	2023	TT	NA	0.033	NA	0.094	NA	0.094	NA	No Soil runoff
Turbidity (lowest monthly percent of samples meeting limit)	2023	TT = 95% of samples meet the limit	NA	100	NA	100	NA	100	NA	No Soil runoff

Tap water samples were collected for lead and copper analyses from sample sites throughout the community

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	Lake Massabesic Water Treatment Plant			Merrimack River Water Treatment Plant				
		AL	MCLG	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH %ILE)	SITES ABOVE AL/TOTAL SITES	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH %ILE)	SITES ABOVE AL/TOTAL SITES	TYPICAL SOURCE	
Copper (ppm)	2023	1.3	1.3	0.0795	0/101	NA	NA	NA	No Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	2023	15	0	<1.0	0/101	NA	NA	NA	No Lead service lines; Corrosion of household plumbing systems, including fittings and fixtures; Erosion of natural deposits

SECONDARY SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	SMCL	MCLG	Lake Massabesic Water Treatment Plant		Merrimack River Water Treatment Plant		VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
				AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH		
Chloride (ppm)	2023	250	NA	49	44-54	81	52-150	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2023	2.0	NA	0.68	0.51-0.76	0.52	<0.2-0.64	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Manganese (ppb)	2023	50	NA	7.0	NA	NA	NA	No	Leaching from natural deposits
Nickel (ppm)	2023	NS	NA	NA	NA	0.0007	NA	No	Naturally occurring; Electroplating; Battery production; Ceramics
pH (units)	2023	6.5-8.5	NA	7.71	NA	7.84	NA	No	Naturally occurring
Sodium (ppm)	2023	100-250	NA	50.7	45.3-56	47.9	43.1-52.7	No	Naturally occurring
Sulfate (ppm)	2023	250	NA	25.3	24-28	6	5-7	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes
Zinc (ppm)	2023	5	NA	0.001	<0.001-0.002	<0.001	NA	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes

UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	Lake Massabesic Water Treatment Plant		Merrimack River Water Treatment Plant		TYPICAL SOURCE
		AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	
Perfluorobutanoic Acid [PFBA] (ppt)	2023	3.25	ND-3.25	2.55	NA	NA
Perfluorooctanoic Acid [PFOA] (ppt)	2023	4.68	4.0-5.0	NA	NA	NA

¹The value reported under Amount Detected for TOC is the lowest ratio between percentage of TOC actually removed and percentage of TOC required to be removed. A value of greater than 1 indicates that the water system is in compliance with TOC removal requirements. A value of less than 1 indicates a violation of the TOC removal requirements.

²Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. It is monitored by surface water systems because it is a good indicator of water quality and thus helps measure the effectiveness of the treatment process. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants.

Definitions

90th %ile: The levels reported for lead and copper represent the 90th percentile of the total number of sites tested. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of our lead and copper detections.

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

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): 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.

MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal): 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.

MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level): 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.

MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal): 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.

NA: Not applicable.

NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Units): Measurement of the clarity, or turbidity, of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

ppb (parts per billion): One part substance per billion parts water (or micrograms per liter).

ppm (parts per million): One part substance per million parts water (or milligrams per liter).

ppt (parts per trillion): One part substance per trillion parts water (or nanograms per liter).

SMCL (Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level): These standards are developed to protect aesthetic qualities of drinking water and are not health based.

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

