

Hinsdale Water & Sewer Department

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NH Certified Treatment & Distribution Operator #2773

March 2020

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

(Hinsdale Water Department North EPA #1151010)
(Hinsdale Water Department Down Town EPA # 1151020)
2019

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 (MCL).

As a responsible Public Water system, Our mission is to deliver the best quality drinking water and reliable service.

If there are any questions please call me at 336-5715

Sincerely,
Jack S. White

Water & Sewer Superintendent

Town of Hinsdale Water & Sewer Department
112 River Road P.O. Box 72
Hinsdale NH. 03451

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2020 Report (2019 test results)

VIOLATIONS					
VIOLATIONS	Date of violation	Explain violation	Length of violation	Action taken to resolve	Health Effects (Env-Dw 804-810)
NONE					N/A

LEAD AND COPPER							
Contaminant (Units)	Action Level	90th percentile sample value *	Date	# of sites above AL	Violation Yes/No	Likely Source of Contamination	Health Effects of Contaminant
Copper North (ppm) dwntw	1.3 1.3	0.43 0.108	2019 2019	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives	Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing 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.
Lead (ppb)	15	0 0	2016 2016	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits	Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at 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. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Additional Tests & Secondary MCLs (SMCL)	Level Detected	Date	Treatment technique (if any)	AL (Action Level), SMCL or AGQS (Ambient groundwater quality standard)	Specific contaminant criteria/source
Sodium (ppm)	5-31		NA	100-250	We are required to regularly test for sodium
Chloride (ppm)	14-16		NA	250	Wastewater, road salt, water softeners, corrosion
PH (ppm)	6.7-7.8		NA	6.5-8.5	Precipitation and geology
Iron	.031-.042		NA	0.3	Geological
manganese	.026		NA	0.05	Geological
Sulfate (ppm)	9.8-12		NA	250	Naturally occurring

DETECTED WATER QUALITY RESULTS

Contaminant (Units)	Level Detected*	MCL	MCLG	Violation YES/NO	Likely Source of Contamination	Health Effects of Contaminant
Inorganic Contaminants						
Chlorine (ppm)	0.06 to 0.48 (lowest to highest observed in 2018)	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	No	Water additive used to control microbes	Some people who use water containing 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.
Chromium (ppm)	1-4	100	100	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits	Some people who use water containing chromium well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience allergic dermatitis.
Barium (ppm)	.002	2	2	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits	Some people who drink water containing barium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience an increase in their blood pressure.
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	ND-1.1-1.2	10	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits	(5 ppm through 10ppm) Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask for advice from your health care provider.

Volatile Organic Contaminants

Haloacetic acids (HAA) (PPB)	ND1.4-1.6	60	N/A	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination	Some people who drink water containing Haloacetic Acid in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
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2020 Consumer Confidence Report

Hinsdale Water Department

PWS ID #1151010 & 1151020

Introduction

Like any responsible public water system, our mission is to deliver the highest quality drinking water and reliable service at a low, appropriate price.

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.

Dennis Nadeau, our water superintendent for 34 years, retired on February 14th, 2019. Dennis's position has been filled by Jack White. Jack has seventeen years of experience with our water system. In the past year, we had our large water storage tank cleaned. In the near future we intend to replace the pressure-reducing valve on Monument Road and performing the periodic rehabilitation of our downtown wells.

These investments along with on-going operation and maintenance costs are supported by your water rates. 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 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?

Our drinking water comes from 4 Gravel Packed Wells.

2 Gravel Packed Well Installed 2012 off Meeting-house Road. (North Hinsdale) Site 505

3 Gravel Packed Well Installed 1988 off Meeting-house Road. (North Hinsdale) Site 503

4 Gravel Packed Well Installed 1988 off Glen Street. (Downtown) Site501

5 Gravel Packed Well Installed 1988 off Glen Street. (Downtown) Site501

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 has prepared a Source Assessment Report for the sources serving this public water system assessing their vulnerability to contamination. The results of the assessment, completed in 2001 using (12) Susceptibility Ranking Criteria are as follows. At the present time, DES has no plans to update this data.

For North Hinsdale well #5 EPA ID # 002, two rated high, two rated medium and eight rated low.

For North Hinsdale well #3 EPA ID # 003, two rated high, two rated medium and eight rated low.

For Downtown well # 4 EPA ID # 001, three rated high, three rated medium and six rated low.

For Downtown well # 5 EPA ID # 002, three rated high, three rated medium and six rated low. Note: This information is over 18 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 DES Drinking Water Source Assessment website at <http://des.nh.gov/organization/divisions/water/dwgb/dwspp/dwsap.htm>.

How can I get involved?

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

If you have any questions about this report or concerns about your water, please contact Jack White, Water Superintendent, at (603) 336-5715.

Violations and Other information:

The Hinsdale Water Dept. is proud to inform there were no violations in 2019.

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