

WATER CONSERVATION

Household Water Use

- Showers – Use a moderate stream of water flow. An extra 5 minutes in the shower could mean another 50 gallons down the drain.
- Toilets – Upgrade older toilets with water efficient models. Avoid toilet water waste. Do not use the toilet as a trash disposal
- Faucets – Avoid the running faucet. Don't run water continuously while shaving, brushing your teeth, peeling vegetables, or washing dishes.
- Repair Leaks – All appliances, fixtures and faucets leaks can cause as much as 15 gallons per day of water loss with a slow drip.

Appliances

- Dishwashers – be sure to fill completely before running. Partial loads cost you the same amount of money
- Washing Machine – Some 50 gallons of water are used to wash a load of clothes. Partial loads cost you the same amount of money.

Yard Maintenance

- Watering – for best results water your lawn or plants in the morning. Evaporation loss is at a minimum. Do not over water plants and lawns. Avoid water runoff into the streets and gutters. Avoid washing down paved areas. Sweep the driveway and side walks. Washing the car, use a bucket of water. Only use the hose to rinse.
- Irrigation – Install a rain sensor so your system won't run when it is raining.

For more information regarding your drinking water please call 603-382-8203. Although we do not have specific dates for public participation events or meetings, feel free to contact us with any questions you may have.

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.

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



WHAT IS THE QUALITY OF MY DRINKING WATER?

Hampstead Area Water Services, Co. (HAWSCO) is committed to providing its customers with water that far exceeds all drinking water standards. 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 THE SOURCE OF MY WATER?

The Water System obtains its water from five bedrock wells located at two locations in the system, the Wesley St. pump house and the Mary St. pump house. At the Wesley St, PH the water is treated with chlorine before passing through greensand filters for iron, manganese, and arsenic removal. Water flows from three wells to three 10,000 gallon atmospheric storage tanks. The treated water is transferred via duplicate booster pumps to a 6,160 gallon hydro pneumatic storage tank and feeds the distribution system. At the Mary St. PH water flows from the two wells into two 5,000 gallon atmospheric storage tanks. It is then transferred via duplicate booster pumps to

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

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 park management at 382-8203. You may also contact any of the offices to the right for additional information.



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

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distribution. In addition to the wells the water system had to purchase bulk water from Buxton Water on numerous occasions to supplement system demand. The bulk water was properly disinfected during each delivery.

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 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.

AN EXPLANATION OF THE WATER-QUALITY DATA TABLE

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.

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 (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.

WATER QUALITY DATA FOR THE COTTON FARMS WATER SYSTEM

EPA ID: 0583030

Last year the Water Company tested for over 100 contaminants, including inorganic contaminants (salts, metals), organic chemical contaminants (synthetic and volatile chemicals), and radioactive 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	RAA = 6.2	1-8	2016	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	ppm	2	2	0.098	N/A	Q3 2016	NO	Discharge of drilling wastes. Discharge from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	ppm	4	4	0.560	N/A	Q3 2016	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and alumi-num factories.
Chromium	ppb	200	200	.009	N/A	2016	NO	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Volatile Organic Contaminants								
MTBE	ppb	13	13	1.16	N/A	2016	NO	A gasoline additive
Disinfection and Disinfection By-Products								
Chlorine	ppm	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	Average 0.44	0.04-0.94	Monthly 2016	YES	Water additive used to control microbes
Radiological Contaminants								
Combined Radium	(pCi/L)	0	5	8.0	1.5—8.0	2015	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Compliance Gross Alpha	(pCi/L)	0	15	2.7	N/A	2015	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	ppb	0	30	2	N/A	2015	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
*Lead & Copper	Units	MCLG	MCL	90th % Value	# of Sites Sampled & sites above AL	Year	Violation YES / NO	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead	ppb	0	AL = 15	3	10/0	2016	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Copper	ppm	1.3	AL = 1.3	0.552	10/0	2016	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives
Additional Testing	Units	AGQS	AGQS	Level Detected	Range	Year	Violation YES / NO	Specific contaminant criteria & reason for monitoring
Sodium	ppm	100-250	100-250	22	N/A	2016	NO	We are Required to regularly sample for sodium

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)

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 or at <http://water.epa.gov/drink/info/lead/index.cfm>

*Note: Lead & Copper treatment was installed in 2016 to alleviate the lead and copper issue.

VIOLATIONS	Date of Violation	Violation Explanation	Length of Violation	Action Taken to Resolve	Health Effects
Routine Sample	07/01/2016	Water samples were collected and tested prior to the required due date. Reports from the samples taken were generated by the laboratory and sent to the NH DES as required; however, due to a clerical error, the reports were not received by the NH DES prior to the test reporting's due date.	4 months	All water samples were collected and tested on time and all results were normal.	N/A

Source Assessment Information		EPA ID 0583030		
COTTON FARMS WATER SYSTEM		Susceptibility Factors		
Source Name	Date	Low	Medium	High
Bedrock Well 6	8/14/2001	5	4	3
Bedrock Well 7	8/14/2001	4	5	3
Bedrock Well 8	8/14/2001	5	4	3
Bedrock Well 9	3/11/2005	8	1	3

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/dwspp . *Reports for some systems may not be available at this time

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.