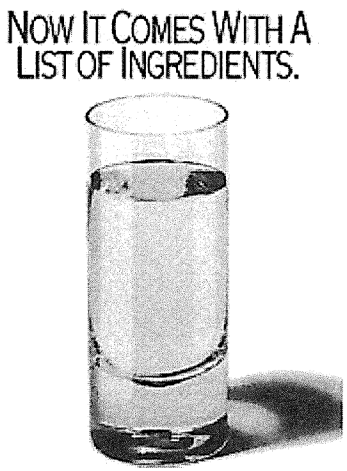
2023 Consumer Confidence Report
Andover Village District
PWS #0081010

Introduction

As a responsible public water system (PWS), our mission is to deliver the best-quality drinking water and reliable service at the lowest, appropriate cost. Aging infrastructure presents challenges for maintaining safe quality drinking water and continuous improvements are necessary. In the past year, we have begun reviewing what is currently needing updating throughout the system. In the coming year we intend to update the water filtration system at the water treatment plant i.e. turbidity meters, filter media, replacing the motorized valves for both filtration trains. These investments along with on-going operation and maintenance costs are supported by user fees and water rents. When considering the high value placed on quality drinking water, it is truly a bargain to have water service that protects public health, fights fires, supports businesses and the economy, and ensures high-quality drinking water is always available at your tap.

What is a Consumer Confidence Report?

The Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) details the quality of your drinking water, where it comes from, and how to get more information. This annual report documents all detected primary and secondary drinking water contaminants and 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 per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances, 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 prescribe 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 Bradley Lake. Lake water flows through a transmission main to the water treatment plant. Two inlet booster pumps pump the water through two Kinetico media filter trains. Each filter has the capacity to treat 90 gallons per minutes. Filtered water is discharged into a 100,000-gallon clearwell where it flows by gravity to the distribution system. The water system extends north along West Beech Hill Road and east and west along Route 11. Sodium Hydroxide is added for corrosion control and Sodium Hypochlorite is used for disinfection and increased color removal in the filter units.

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

NHDES 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 *September 26, 2007,* are noted below.

Bradley Lake:

0 susceptibility factor was rated high; 1 was rated medium; and 11 were rated low.

Note: Due to the time when the assessments were completed, some of the ratings might be different if updated to reflect current information.

The complete Assessment Report is available for review at 45 Park Street. For more information, call **Lisa Meier at 603-735-5407** or visit the NHDES website.

How can I get involved?

The Andover Village District holds its annual meeting in March at the Andover Town Hall to elect officers and vote on the budget and warrant articles affecting the users. Notice is posted prior to the date of the meeting in compliance with NH State Law. The current commissioners are Toby Locke, Chair (603-630-1970); Jeffery Dickinson (603-630-6385) and Michael (Dan) Mori (603-273-1149). Brandon Meier provides daily oversight and the primary operator is John Coffey (603-304-9380).

For more information about your drinking water, please call *the owner, Toby Locke, at 603-630-1970* or *the primary operator, John Coffey, at 603-304-9380.* Although we do not have specific dates for public participation events, feel free to contact us with your questions.

Violations and Other information: See violation list in table below.

Definitions:

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

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

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 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 at 1-800-426-4791 or at US EPA Basic Information about Lead in Drinking Water

System Name: Andover Village Distict EPA ID: 00081010

2022

ADDITIONAL TESTING

Additional tests (no Primary MCL)	Results	Date	Treatment technique (if any)	AL (Action Level) or AGQS (Ambient groundwater quality standard)	Specific contaminant criteria
Sodium (ppm)	12	Sampled 2022			

DETECTED WATER QUALITY RESULTS

Contaminant (Units)	Level Detected	MCL	MCLG	Violation YES/NO	Likely Source of Contamination	Health Effects of Contaminant
Microbiological Contaminants						
Turbidity (NTU)	Range ND <.200 Sampled 2022	TT	N/A	No	Soil runoff	Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and prov a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptor such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.
Inorganic Contaminants						
Barium (ppm)	Range 0.00 – 0.05 Average ND Sampled 2022	2	2	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits	
Chlorine (ppm)	Range 1.0 –3.5 Average 2.0 Sampled 2022	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	No	Water additive used to control microbes	
Copper (ppm)	Range .13 – .97 90th percentile .48 Sampled 2022	AL=1.3	.8	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives	
Arsenic (ppm)	ND Sampled 2022	4	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories	

Lead (ppb)	Average .00093 10 samples 90th percentile .009 Sampled 2022	AL=15	.005	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits	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 defi in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.
Manganese (ppm)	.027 Sampled 2022	2	2	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits	
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	ND Sampled 2022	10	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits	

Volatile Organic Contaminants

Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	Range 7-.22 Average 13 Sampled 2022	60	NA	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection	
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (Bromodichloro-methane Bromoform Dibromomethane Chloroform) (ppb)	Range 37-90 Average 67 Sampled 2022	80	N/A	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination	
VOC's	Range 1-20 Highest – 20 Sampled 2022	80	NA	No	Drinking water treatment by-products	

2022 Violations Public Notice Rule 3/22
Surface Water Rule 10/22
Water reporting Rule 11/22