

2021 Consumer Confidence Report

WHISPERING BROOK

PWS ID #0162310

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.

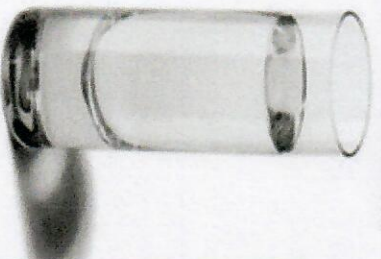
When considering the high value we place on water, it is truly a bargain to have water service that protects public health, fights fires, supports businesses and the economy, and provides us with the high-quality of life we enjoy.

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, radio-

active 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?

Whispering Brook obtains its water from one bedrock well. BRW 1 is 500 feet deep and has a 25 gallon per minute yield (as per driller's 1-hour air test).

In April of 2019, an anion water softener was installed to remove gross alpha and treat for manganese and iron. In October of 2019, a calcite and zinc orthophosphate injection system was installed for corrosion control.

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

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 April 12, 2002, are noted below.

• BRW 1 received **1 high** susceptibility rating, **2 medium** susceptibility ratings, and **9 low** susceptibility ratings.

Note: This information is over 19 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 F. X. Lyons, Inc. For more information,

call F. X. Lyons at (603) 356-6767,
email compliance@fxlyons.com, or visit the
NHDES website.

How can I get involved?

For more information about your drinking water, please call F. X. Lyons, Inc., at (603) 356-6767 or the Co-President of the Association, Gail Doktor, at (978) 273-0308. Although we do not have specific dates for public participation events or meetings, feel free to contact us with any questions you may have.

Violations and Other Information:

None.

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.

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.

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

pci/L: picocurie per liter

ppb: parts per billion
ppm: parts per million

RAA: Running Annual Average
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 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>

NOTICE ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Fluoride Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL)

Exceedance

WHISPERING BROOK

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards. Your drinking water test result is above the Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL) for the following:

Contaminant and SMCL: **Fluoride 2.0 mg/L**
Detected Level: **3.3 mg/L (RAA)**
Date Sampled: **11/2/20**
Running Annual Average: **3.3 mg/L**
Compliance Period **2020**

This is not an emergency. If it had been you would have been notified immediately. This is an alert about your drinking water and a cosmetic dental problem that might affect children under 9 years of age. At low levels, fluoride can help prevent cavities, but children drinking water containing more than 2.0 milligrams per liter (mg/L) of fluoride may develop

cosmetic discoloration of their permanent teeth (dental fluorosis).

Dental fluorosis, in its moderate or severe forms, may result in a brown staining and/or pitting of the permanent teeth. This problem occurs only in developing teeth, before they erupt from the gums. Children under nine should be provided with alternative sources of drinking water or water that has been treated to remove the fluoride to avoid the possibility of staining and pitting of their permanent teeth. You may also want to contact your dentist about proper use by young children of fluoride-containing products. Older children and adults may safely drink the water.

Drinking water containing more than 4.0 mg/L of fluoride (the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's drinking water standard) can increase your risk of developing bone disease. Your drinking water does not contain more than 4.0 mg/L of fluoride, but we are required to notify you when we discover that fluoride levels in your drinking water exceed 2.0 mg/L because of this cosmetic dental problem.

What should I do? Children under the age of nine (9) should use an alternative source of water that is low in fluoride. In addition, you may want to consult your dentist about whether to avoid dental products containing fluoride. Adults and children over age nine should consult their dentist or doctor and show him/her this notice to determine if an alternate source of water low in fluoride should be used. General health related questions may be directed to the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791. *Some home water treatment units are also available to remove fluoride from drinking water. To learn more about available home water treatment units, you may call NSF International at 1-877-8-NSF-HELP*

Steps being taken to correct the situation:

**We are continuing to monitor fluoride levels.
We will inform you if levels exceed 4.0 mg/L.**

Contact Name: Francis Lyons of F. X. Lyons, Inc., 369
NH Route 16/302, Intervale, NH 03845. Phone Number
(603) 356-6767.

Please share this information with all the other people who have children that drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example: people in apartments, nursing homes, schools and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

2021 Report (2020 data)

LEAD AND COPPER

Contaminant (Units)	Action Level	90 th percentile sample value *	Date	# of sites above AL	Violation Yes/No	Likely Source of Contamination	Health Effects of Contaminant
Copper (ppm)	1.3	0.201, 90 th 0.222 highest result 0.122-0.222 range	2/23-2/24/20	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	16, 90 th 20 highest result 4.5-20 range ----- 7, 90 th 6.7 highest result 4.8-6.7 range	2/23-2/24/20 ----- 7/6-7/19/20	1	YES	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 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). (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 develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

DETECTED WATER QUALITY RESULTS

Contaminant (Units)	Level Detected*	MCL	MCLG	Violation YES/NO	Likely Source of Contamination	Health Effects of Contaminant
Radioactive Contaminants						
Compliance Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	12.1 highest result 7.9-12.1 range 1/20-11/2/20	15	0	NO	Erosion of natural deposits	Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Uranium (ug/L)	4.6 highest result 2.8-4.6 range 1/20-11/2/20	30	0	NO	Erosion of natural deposits	Some people who drink water containing uranium in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer and kidney toxicity.
Inorganic Contaminants						
Fluoride (ppm)	3.73 highest result 2.92-3.73 range 1/20-11/2/20	4	4	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories	Some people who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the MCL over many years could get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. Fluoride in drinking water at half the MCL or more may cause mottling of children's teeth, usually in children less than nine years old. Mottling also known as dental fluorosis, may include brown staining and/or pitting of the teeth, and occurs only in developing teeth before they erupt from the gums.
Mercury (inorganic) (ppb)	0.14 11/11/19	2	2	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland	Some people who drink water containing inorganic mercury well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience kidney damage.

SECONDARY CONTAMINANTS

Secondary MCLs (SMCL)	Level Detected	Date	Treatment technique (if any)	AL (Action Level), SMCL or AGQS (Ambient groundwater quality standard)	Specific contaminant criteria and reason for monitoring
Chloride (ppm)	7	11/11/19	N/A	250	Wastewater, road salt, water softeners, corrosion
Iron (ppm)	ND	11/11/19	N/A	0.3	Geological
Manganese (ppm)	0.0108	11/11/19	N/A	0.05	Geological
Nickel	ND	11/11/19	N/A	N/A	Geological: electroplating, battery production, ceramics
PH (ppm)	7.68	11/11/19	N/A	6.5-8.5	Precipitation and geology
Sodium (ppm)	44.7	11/11/19	N/A	100-250	We are required to regularly sample for sodium
Sulfate (ppm)	3	11/11/19	N/A	250	Naturally occurring
Zinc (ppm)	0.0057	11/11/19	N/A	5	Galvanized pipes