2014 Consumer Confidence Report  
Hill Water Works  
#1131010

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. This past year, a source sample tap was installed on the Well #2 waterline, and a backflow prevention valve was installed in the pump house waterline. These items were detailed in the sanitary survey by NHDES, and were recommended to be installed by them. 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).

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 water is obtained by two gravel packed (GPW) wells. GPW #1 is 40 feet deep and located inside the well house. GPW #2 is 41 feet deep and is located 25 feet from the well house.

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  
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. The results of the assessment, prepared for both wells are noted below.

- GPW #1 (0) susceptibility ratings were high, (4) was rated medium and (8) were rated low.
- GPW #2 (0) susceptibility ratings were high, (4) were rated medium and (8) were rated low.

Note: Some of this information is over 13 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/dwsp/dwasp.htm.
an increased risk of some cancers. Drinking water containing radon is unknown, and other household activities. It is a known
released from tap water from showing washing
condition. Radon can also get into indoor air when
gas or dust. If can move up through the foundation.

Radon: Radon is a radioactive gas that you can't see.

Table 1 Example Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compound</th>
<th>Concentration (ppb)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chloride</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitrate</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Abcabbreviations**
- TTHM: Total Trihalomethanes
- RHA: Running Annual Average
- ppm: parts per million
- ppb: parts per billion
- µg/or: micrograms per liter
- µL: Micrograms per liter
- BDL: Below Detection Limit

**Definitional Terms**
- Water quality: The characteristics of water that affect its suitability for a particular use.
- Drinking water: Water intended to be consumed by humans.
- Tap water: Water obtained from a faucet or drinking fountain.
- Bottled water: Water packaged in containers for sale.

**Guidelines and Other Information**
- For more information about your drinking water, or How can I get involved?

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2013

Get involved at 934-7100.
# DETECTED WATER QUALITY RESULTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant (Units)</th>
<th>Level Detected (please list date sampled if prior to current reporting year)</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>Violation</th>
<th>Likely Source of Contamination</th>
<th>Health Effects of Contaminant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Inorganic Contaminants</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitrate (ppm)</td>
<td>0.050 (well #1) 0.076 (well #2)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits</td>
<td>(5 ppm through 10 ppm) 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. (Above 10 ppm) Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue baby syndrome.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitrite (ppm)</td>
<td>ND (both wells)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>(same as Nitrate)</td>
<td>Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrite in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue baby syndrome.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper (ppm)</td>
<td>0.16 (Q3)</td>
<td>AL=1.3</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead (ppb)</td>
<td>19 (Q3) One sample site exceeded the Action Level.</td>
<td>AL=15</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits</td>
<td>(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.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*NOTE: A “Notice of Action Level Exceedance (ALE) – Treatment Installed” letter was sent to the system in 2013 because of the high Lead results found in the testing. We then completed the routine water quality monitoring that NDHES required, and sent them the results. Distribution of Lead Education materials and Lead tap water results went out to customers. A letter referring to the Optimal Corrosion Control Treatment Report (OCCTR) was completed and sent to NDHES for review. The system must now complete two rounds of Lead and Copper testing in 2014 with results showing below the action levels.*
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Additional Testing</th>
<th>Specific contaminant criteria</th>
<th>AL (Action Level), SMCL or AGOS (Ambient groundwater quality standard)</th>
<th>Treatment technique (if any)</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Results</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sodium (well #1)</td>
<td>A component of table salt. When dissolved in water, it can taste bad and can also be a health risk for people with heart problems.</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>11/17/11</td>
<td>13.2 mg/L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium (well #2)</td>
<td>A component of table salt. When dissolved in water, it can taste bad and can also be a health risk for people with heart problems.</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>5/2/13</td>
<td>17.5 mg/L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulfate (well #1)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>11/17/11</td>
<td>4.1 mg/L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulfate (well #2)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5/2/13</td>
<td>4.5 mg/L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chloride (well #1)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>11/17/11</td>
<td>4.3 mg/L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chloride (well #2)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5/2/13</td>
<td>4.3 mg/L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asbestos (MFL)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ND</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 mesothelial polyps.