2023 Consumer Confidence Report

Village of Northwood Ridge Water District

PWS ID: 1792030

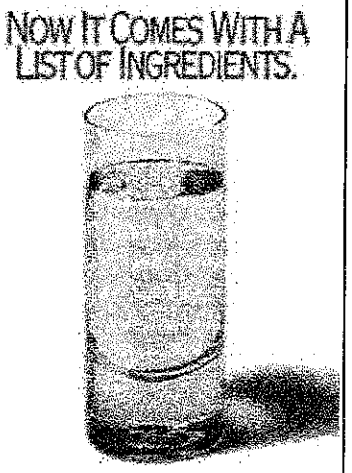
Introduction
The Village of Northwood Ridge Water District is a public water system with a mission to deliver the best-quality drinking water and reliable service at the lowest cost. Ours is an over thirty-year old system. As aging infrastructure presents challenges to drinking water safety, continuous improvement and regular monitoring are needed to maintain water quality. There are plans to replace the roof on the pumping station this summer.

Last year, the Board of Commissioners began a process to place conservation easements on landholdings of the District near the Acorn Ponds. The Village District, with support from the Northwood Conservation Commission, have entered into an agreement for Bear-Paw Regional Greenways to hold a conservation easement on 127 acres. This year, the Commissioners are hoping to expand Water District land holdings within our Wellhead Protection Area with the purchase of two large parcels to be funded by grants. We will then place an additional 100 acres under the conservation easement.

These investments, along with on-going operation and maintenance costs, are supported by a portion of your water rents and the District's Capital Reserve and Expendable Trust Funds.

Visit our website
The Water District now has a web presence which does not require Facebook membership. Please visit our web blog for system information and updates.
https://villageofnorthwoodridge.blogspot.com/

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 stormwater 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, stormwater 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, stormwater runoff, and septic systems.

Radioactive contaminants, can be naturally-occurring or be the result of local mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA-prescribed regulations limit the amounts 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.

What is the source of my drinking water?

Our water comes from two bedrock wells located at our well field on Neally Lane, at the east end of the Village District near 464 First NH Turnpike. Each well is over 200 feet deep. The well field and pump house are in a wooded area that had not seen any development or agricultural activity after 1900. In addition, the District owns approximately 24 acres adjacent to our well field and 113 acres to the northeast of the well field. The Town of Northwood Conservation Commission owns 70 acres adjacent to and northeast of the well field.

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 in 2001 are as follow: No susceptibility factors were rated high, one was rated medium and eleven were rated low.

Note: This information is over 15 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. For example, DES oversaw a remediation effort to halt MTBE migration near the production wells. When monitoring wells near the well fields indicated that no further MTBE migration had occurred and MTBE was no longer present, extraction and remediation efforts located on the Young property, west of the well field were suspended on April 20, 2009, and the extraction facility has been removed.

The complete Assessment Report is available for review and is maintained in the District files. For more information contact Commissioner Young at 603-812-5249 or visit the DES Drinking Water Source Assessment website at: http://des.nh.gov/organization/divisions/water/dwgb/dwspp/dwsap.htm.

The Water District submitted two **PFAS** samples. Both samples indicated no presence for the four compounds of interest. The District has therefore applied for a waiver on further PFAS testing.

How can I get involved?

Except for our State Certified system operator, activities of the Water District are handled by volunteers. We would welcome participation on committees and candidates for elected office. Notice of public meetings are posted at the Post Office and Town Hall. Commissioners may be contacted at the following phone numbers: Bob Young, 603-812-5249; Jim McKay, 603-545-9050; or Eric Wolfe, 618-803-9572. Our system operator is Chris Kofer of Aqua Specialties. Chris may be reached at 603-942-5671.

For more information about your drinking water, please call a commissioner or the system operator. 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: See violation list in table below.

Definitions:

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.

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

System Name: Village of Northwood Ridge Water District PWS ID: 1792030

2023 Report (2022 Data)

The Revised Total Coliform Rule requires an assessment or an investigation of the water system when certain conditions occur.

ASSESSMENTS					
During the past year we were required to conduct Assessment(s)	**Number of assessments required in the reporting year**	**Number of assessments completed in the reporting year**	**Number of corrective actions required**	**Number of corrective actions completed** *If you completed all corrective actions you can remove the italicized statements in this table.*	Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.
None	0	0	0	0	Samples for coliforms are collected and submitted each month

*The value must be reported as whole number, see Env-Dw 811, Appendix B for conversions:

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 (ppm)	1.3	0.079	1/1/21		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	1/1/21		No	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.

Microbiological Contaminants: (None currently detected.)
Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides: (None detected)
Volatile Organic Contaminants: (None detected)

Contaminant (Units)	Level Detected*	MCL	MCLG	Violation YES/NO	Likely Source of Contamination	Health Effects of Contaminant
Radioactive Contaminants						
Compliance Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	0.4-5.5	15	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits	Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation know 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)	.2	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						
Arsenic (ppb)	1.4	5	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes	(2.5 ppb through 5 ppb) While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems. (above 5 ppm) Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years could experience skin damage or problems with their circulatory system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Barium (ppm)	.019	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.
Fluoride (ppm)	0.39	4.0	4.0	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) Date: 10/3/22	0.12	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.

*If applicable report average and range and date sampled if prior to the reporting year. Level detected must be reported as whole number, see Env-Dw 811, Appendix B for conversions:

SECONDARY CONTAMINANTS

Secondary MCLs (SMCL)	Level Detected	Date	Treatment technique (if any)	SMCL	Specific contaminant criteria and reason for monitoring
Chloride (ppm)	1.8	10/6/22	N/A	250	Wastewater, road salt, water softeners, corrosion
Iron (ppm)	0.11	10/6/22	N/A	0.3	Geological
Manganese (ppm)	0.050	10/6/22	N/A	0.05	Geological
pH	7.84	10/3/22	N/A	6.5-8.5	Precipitation and geology
Sodium (ppm)	5.4	10/6/22	N/A	250	We are required to regularly sample for sodium
Sulfate (ppm)	12	10/6/22	N/A	250	Naturally occurring

ADDITIONAL TESTING

Additional Tests	Results	Date	Treatment technique (if any)	AGQS (Ambient groundwater quality standard)	Specific contaminant criteria and reason for monitoring
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) (ppt)	ND	10/20/20 10/24/20	N/A	70	Some people who drink water containing perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) in excess of the AGQS over many years could experience problems with their liver, endocrine system, or immune system, may experience increased cholesterol levels, and may have an increased risk of getting certain types of cancer. It may also lower a women's chance of getting pregnant.
Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS) (ppt)	ND	10/20/20 10/24/20	N/A	70	Some people who drink water containing perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS) in excess of the AGQS over many years could experience problems with their liver, endocrine system, or immune system, may experience increased cholesterol levels, and may have an increased risk of getting certain types of cancer. It may also lower a women's chance of getting pregnant.
PFOA & PFOS Combined (ppt)	ND	10/20/20 10/24/20	N/A	70	Some people who drink water containing PFOA & PFOS combined in excess of the AGQS over many years could experience problems with their liver, endocrine system, or immune system, may experience increased cholesterol levels, and may have an increased risk of getting certain types of cancer. It may also lower a women's chance of getting pregnant.
Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (PFHxS) (ppt)	ND	10/20/20 10/24/20	N/A	N/A	Discharge from industrial processes, wastewater treatment, residuals from firefighting foam, runoff/leachate from landfills and septic systems
Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA) (ppt)	ND	10/20/20 10/24/20	N/A	N/A	Discharge from industrial processes, wastewater treatment, residuals from firefighting foam, runoff/leachate from landfills and septic systems