2016 Consumer Confidence Report

Milford, NH

PWS ID# 1561010

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?

Milford's water supply consists of three gravel packed wells, known as the Curtis Wells, located in southwestern Amherst. Milford also has an inter-municipal connection with the Pennichuck Water distribution system. During 2015, the Curtis Wells supplied 93.6% of the water needed and 6.4% was purchased from Pennichuck. The water is chemically adjusted with Sodium Hydroxide to maintain a neutral pH and Calcium Hypochlorite is added to control bacteria. In order to control lead and copper and for corrosion control of trace metals, Zinc Orthophosphate is added.

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

The results of the assessment, prepared on 1/31/2001, are noted below. Curtis Well #1 and #2, 4 susceptibility factors were rated high, 3 were rated medium, and 5 were rated low. The complete assessment report is available for review at the Water Utilities Department, 564 Nashua Street, Milford or by visiting the NH DES website at DES Drinking Water Source Assessment website at http://des.nh.gov/organization/divisions/water/dwgb/dwspp/dwsap.htm.

How can I get involved? Contact the Water Foreman, Jim Young at jyoung@milford.nh.gov or 249-0664 for water system details or to report observations of illegal disposal of contaminants. Public participation opportunities include attending meetings held by the Board of Water and Sewer Commissioners every other Tuesday, 6:00 p.m., at the Water Utilities Department, 564 Nashua Street, Milford. Should you have a matter requiring the Board's decision, please contact the Director, David Boucher, at 249-0661 or dboucher@milford.nh.gov .

Violations and Other Information.

Please see table provided in this brochure.

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.

Abbreviations

ppm: parts per million
ug/L: micrograms per Liter
mg/L: milligrams per Liter

2015 **System Name:** Milford, New Hampshire **PWS ID:** 1561010

DETECTED WATER QUALITY RESULTS

Contaminant (Units)	Level Detected	MCL	MCLG	Violation Yes/No	Likely Source of Contamination	Health Effects of Contaminant
Inorganic Contaminants						
Copper (ppm)	0.211 Year = 2015 0 sites exceeding the AL	AL = 1.3	1.3	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.
Barium (ppm)	0.014 Year = 2014	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.
Volatile Organic Contaminants						
Total Trihalomethanes (ug/L)	6.1 – 6.9 Year = 2015	80	N/A	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination	Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Haloacetic Acids (ug/L)	5 - 6 Year = 2015	60	NA	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection	Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

ADDITIONAL TESTING

Additional Tests & Secondary MCLs (SMCL)	Results	Date	Treatment technique (if any)	AL (Action Level), SMCL or AGQS (Ambient groundwater quality standard)	Specific contaminant criteria
Sodium (mg/L)	37.6	Year = 2014	NA	AL = 100-250	NA

VIOLATIONS

VIOLATIONS	Date of violation	Explain violation	Length of violation	Action taken to resolve	Health Effects (Env-Dw 811.21)
Total Trihalomethanes	11/10/15	Failure to Monitor/Report for: Disinfection By-Products-TTHM &HAA5 in Quarter 3 - 2015	12/10/15	Sampled in Quarter 4	NA
Haloacetic Acids	11/10/15	Failure to Monitor/Report for: Disinfection By-Products-TTHM &HAA5 in Quarter 3 - 2015	12/10/15	Sampled in Quarter 4	NA