Greenville Water Department

2023

PWS ID: #991010

REPORT ON WATER QUALITY

This report is a snapshot of the quality of the drinking water that we provided last year. The statistics in this report are based on testing done throughout 2023 and prior years. We hope you will find it helpful to know the sources of your water and the process by which safe drinking water is delivered to your home.

Where Does My Water Come From?

The Greenville Water Department is a Community water system located in Greenville, NH. The system consists of a raw water intake and pumping station at Tobey Reservoir, a conventional filtration plant of nominal 0.425 mg capacity, two storage tanks, and an associated distribution network that serves domestic and fire flow to about 440 connections and a population of about 1100.

Average daily use in 2022 -23 was 116,800 gallons per day, and demand typically runs between 100 and 150 gallons per minute. Water usage has dropped over the past decade due to improved water conservation efforts as well as a decrease in population. The system is operated under contract with WhiteWater, Inc. with assistance of Town staff.

SHOULD SOME PEOPLE 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 (800)426-4791.

Maintaining Water Quality

The Greenville Water Department continuously strives to produce the highest quality water possible to meet or surpass every water quality standard. We monitor both our sources and distribution system very closely. The standards we operate under were enacted by the U.S. Congress as the Safe Drinking Water Act in 1974 and were amended in 1986 and 1996.

In order to ensure tap water is safe to drink, the DES and EPA prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and New Hampshire Department of Public Health regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

Opportunities to Participate

Greenville Water and Sewer Commissioners meetings are posted at Greenville Town Hall and Greenville Post Office 48 hours prior to the meetings.

For more information about your drinking water, please call the owner, Town of Greenville at 603-878-2084 or feel free to contact our current Certified Operator, WhiteWater, Inc., at 1-888-377-7678.

Greenville Water Department

The water system at the Greenville Water Department is operated and maintained by WhiteWater, Inc. If you have any questions about this report, please contact WhiteWater at 1-888-377-7678.

Additional copies of this report are available upon request and at www.whitewateronline.com

WhiteWater
WATER & WASTEWATER SOLUTIONS

DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM WATER QUALITY

This report summarizes only those items detected during sampling - not all contaminants that are monitored.

Microbial Results	Highest # Positive in a Month	Total # Positive	MCL	MCLG	Violation	Possible Source of Contamination
Total Coliform	2	2	1	0	Yes	Naturally present in the environment
E. Coli	0	0	*	0	No	Human and animal fecal waste
*Compliance with Fecal Coliform / E. Coli MCL is determined upon additional repeat testing.						

Total 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.

Assessments	Number Required	Number completed	Number of corrective actions required	Number of corrective actions completed	Assessment Findings
Level 1 Assessment	1	1	1	1	On 6/13/23 both routine samples showed the presence of coliform bacteria. Required repeat samples collected were absent of total coliform bacteria. A required Level 1 Site Assessment of the water system was completed. The assessment found openings on top of one of the water storage tanks which have been sealed. All subsequent samples were absent of total coliform bacteria.

Lead & Copper	Date(s) Collected	90th Percentile of Sample	Action Level	MCLG	# of Sites sampled	# of Sites Above Action Level	Exceeds Action Level?	Possible Source of Contamination
Lead (ppb)	2021	3	15	0	10	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Copper (ppm)		0.15	1.3	1.3			No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems

TESTING FOR 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. **Greenville Water Department** is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or 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://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Key to Tables

- ppm – Parts per million, corresponds to one penny in $10,000
- ppb – Parts per billion, corresponds to one penny in $10,000,000
- ppt—Parts per trillion, corresponds to one penny in $10 billion
- pCi/L – Picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
- ND – Not detected
- n/a - not applicable
- RAA –Running annual average
- TT—Treatment technique

SOURCE WATER CHARACTERISTICS

The sources of drinking water in the United States (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. These contaminants can also come from gasoline storage, 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.

SUMMARY OF FINISHED WATER CHARACTERISTICS

Regulated Contaminants	**Date(s) Collected**	**Highest Detect Value**	**Range Detected**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Violation**	**Possible Source of Contamination**
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic (ppb)	7/6/23	0.58	n/a	10	-	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	7/5/22	0.0027	n/a	2	2	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine (ppm)	Monthly 2023	0.718*	0.405-0.98	4	4	No	Water additive used to control microbes
*Highest Quarterly Running Annual Average							
Disinfection By-Products							
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (ppb)	Quarterly 2023	61.2**	25.0-102.8	80	0	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	Quarterly 2023	27.1**	13.5-53.5	60	0	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
**Highest Location Running Annual Average (LRAA)							

Sodium is a naturally-occurring common element found in soil and water. It is necessary for the normal functioning of regulating fluids in human systems. Some people, however, have difficulty regulating fluid volume as a result of several diseases, including congestive heart failure and hypertension. The guideline of 20 mg/L for sodium represents a level in water that physicians and sodium sensitive individuals should be aware of in cases where sodium exposures are being carefully controlled. For additional information, contact your health care provider, your local board of health or the New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services at (603) 271-3503.

Unregulated Contaminants	**Date(s) Collected**	**Result or Range Detected**	**Average**	**SMCL**	**AGQS (Ambient groundwater quality standard)**	**Possible Source of Contamination**
Inorganic Contaminants						
Chloride (ppm)	7/6/23	24	n/a	-	250	Wastewater, road salt, water softeners, corrosion
Manganese (ppm)	7/6/23	0.012	n/a	-	0.05	Geological
Sulfate (ppm)	7/6/23	2.3	n/a	250	-	Natural sources
Sodium (ppm)	7/6/23	19	n/a	-	20	Natural sources; runoff from use as salt on roadways;

PFAS Testing—PFOA (Perfluorooctanoic Acid), PFOS (Perfluorooctyl Sulfonate), and Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (PFHxS) are fluorinated organic chemicals that are part of a larger group of chemicals referred to as perfluoroalkyl substances (PFASs). PFOA and PFOS have been the most extensively produced and studied of these chemicals. They have been used to make carpets, clothing, fabrics for furniture, paper packaging for food and other materials (e.g., cookware) that are resistant to water, grease or stains. They are also used for firefighting at airfields and in a number of industrial processes.

Contaminant	**Date(s) Collected**	**Range Detected**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Violation**	
Perfluorooctanic Acid (PFOA) (ppt)	7/6/23	3.33	12	0	No	Discharge from industrial processes, wastewater treatment, residuals from firefighting foam, runoff/leachate from landfills and septic systems

SOME TERMS DEFINED

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

Level 1 Assessment: *A Level 1 Assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in the water system.*

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): *The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety*

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): *The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.*

Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL): *These standards are developed to protect the aesthetic qualities of drinking water and are not health based.*

Total Coliform: *A bacteria that indicates other potentially harmful bacteria may be present.*

Unregulated Contaminants: *Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining their occurrence in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted.*

90th Percentile: *Out of every 10 homes, 9 were at or below this level.*

Source Water Assessment Summary

The NH 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 on 10/29/2002, then updated in 2007 are noted below.

Toby Reservoir, 1 susceptibility factor was rated high, 5 were rated medium, and 6 were rated low.

More information can be found on the NH DES website: http://des.nh.gov/organization/divisions/water/dwgb/dwspp/dwsap.htm.

Note: This information 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 YOUR INFORMATION

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services (NH DES) and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided to public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and New Hampshire Department of Public Health (DPH) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health. All 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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Where to go for more information ….

New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services (NH DES) (603) 271-3503
http://des.nh.gov/

New Hampshire DES Water Division: http://des.nh.gov/organization/divisions/water/index.htm

Typical Hose Bibb Vacuum Breaker

Cross Connection Control and Backflow Protection in your water system

A Cross Connection means any actual or potential physical connection or arrangement between a pipe conveying potable water from a public water system and any non-potable water supply, piping arrangement or equipment including, but not limited to, waste pipe, soil pipe, sewer, drain, other unapproved sources. The Town of Greenville recommends the installation of Hose Bibb type vacuum breakers on all outside faucets. This will protect all residents from the potential of backflow into their homes and the potable water system from a hose connection. Studies have shown that hoses are the most commonly unprotected cross connection. The NH DES and the Town of Greenville require the physical separation between the public water supply to your home and a private well used for irrigation or other purposes, these instances will be monitored for compliance. For more information please contact WhiteWater at 888-377-7678.