

2024 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)
Annual Water Quality Report

GREENVILLE WATER DEPARTMENT
GREENVILLE, NH
PWS #0991010

We are pleased to present to you our Annual Drinking Water Quality Report, also known as the Consumer Confidence Report. This report, a requirement of the 1996 amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act, is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water.

Water Source

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.

Our certified lab was Granite State Analytical Services, LLC. 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.

White Water, Inc. provides Greenville Water Department with contract operation services. The contract operation includes the services of a state certified operator who monitors the water system for compliance with all state and federal drinking water regulations. The operating contract also includes services such as making emergency repairs when needed, making recommendations for improving water quality and increasing system reliability.

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 Dan Wojcik of WhiteWater, Inc. at (888) 377-7678. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water system.

Source Water Assessment

A water assessment of Greenville Water Department was completed by the New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services (NHDES). The updated assessment report can be found on the NHDES website at: <https://www.des.nh.gov/climate-and-sustainability/conservation-mitigation-and-restoration/source-water-protection/assessment>. The assessment found that this public drinking water source at Toby Reservoir has a high susceptibility to potential sources of contamination in 1 criteria and medium susceptibility in 5 other criteria.

Additional source water assessment information can be found at the Environmental Protection Agency's website: <https://www.epa.gov/sourcewaterprotection/source-water-assessments>.

Source Water Protection

Source water is untreated water from streams, rivers, lakes, or underground aquifers that is used to supply public drinking water. Preventing drinking water contamination at the source makes good public health, economic, and environmental sense. You can be aware of the challenges of keeping drinking water safe and take an active role in protecting drinking water. There are lots of ways that you can get involved in drinking water protection activities to prevent the contamination of the ground water source: dispose properly of household chemicals, help clean up the watershed that is the source of your community's water, attend public meetings to ensure that the community's need for safe drinking water is considered in making decisions about land use, etc. Contact our office for more information on source water protection or contact the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) at 1.800.426.4791. You may also find information on EPA's website at <https://www.epa.gov/sourcewaterprotection>.

Water Quality

Greenville Water Department routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The following table shows any detection resulting from our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2024. It is important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose a health risk.

The sources of drinking water include rivers, lakes, ponds, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and radioactive material and can pick up substances resulting from human or animal activity. All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring, or manmade. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- **Microbial contaminants**, such as viruses and bacteria, may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- **Inorganic contaminants**, such as salts and metals, 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** 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, 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** can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribes regulations which limit the number of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

The table below lists all the drinking water contaminants that were detected throughout water quality monitoring and testing. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

Test Results						
<i>Unless otherwise noted, testing was done in 2024.</i>						
<i>Unless otherwise noted, the highest concentration of each contaminant that was collected has been reported.</i>						
Contaminant	Violation (Y/N)	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants						
Total Coliform Bacteria	N	0	highest number of positive samples (monthly)	Absent	0 positive	Naturally present in the environment.
Turbidity			NTU	1		Soil run-off.
Inorganic Contaminants						
Arsenic (7/6/2023)	N	0.58	mg/L	0	10	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder.
Barium (7/2/2024)	N	0.0023	mg/L	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium (7/2/2024)	N	17	mg/L	28	-	Erosion of natural deposits, urban storm runoff.
Sulfate (7/2/2024)	N	3.2	mg/L	250	-	Erosion of natural deposits; urban storm runoff.
Chloride (1/12/2021)	N	24	mg/L	250	250	Erosion of natural deposits; storm water runoff containing road salt.
Disinfection Byproducts – By Running Annual Average						
Chlorine Residual (Monthly 2024)	N	0.703	ppm	4	4	Water additive used for disinfection.
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (Quarterly 2024)	N	32	ug/L	0	60	A byproduct of drinking water chlorination.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (Quarterly 2024)	N	77	ug/L	0	80	A byproduct of drinking water chlorination.

Lead & Copper 8/1/2023						
Contaminant	Violation (Y/N)	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	AL	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead – 90 th Percentile	Y	110	ppb	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Copper – 90 th Percentile	N	0.064	mg/L	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Number of lead samples collected: 12 Number of sites exceeding lead action level: 6 Number of copper samples collected: 12 Number of sites exceeding copper action level: 0 About our Lead Exceedance – We were notified by NHDES that several samples exceeded the Action Level for Lead during our Q3 2024 sampling round. We notified customers at that time that there was an exceedance. We are in conversation with NHDES regarding the need for potential for corrosion control treatment. In the meantime, we will continue to monitor your system for lead. The next round of sampling is anticipated in May 2025, and we will notify you if there are any further exceedances.						

**Note: the state allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once a year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Not all contaminants are tested for every year due to monitoring waivers and therefore we use the most recent round of sampling. Some of the data presented is more than one year old, however, is limited to no older than five years.*

Units of Measurement:

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/L)	A measurement that corresponds to one minute in two years, or a single penny in \$10,000.
Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (µg/L)	A measurement that corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.
Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) or Micrograms per liter (µg/L)	Measurements of radioactivity in water.
Millirems per year (mrem/year)	A measurement of radiation absorbed by the water.
Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU)	A measurement of the clarity of water; turbidity more than 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.
Million fibers per liter (MFL)	A measurement of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.

Definitions:

Action Level (AL)	the concentration of contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Treatment Technique (TT)	a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level (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 (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.
Drinking Water Equivalent Level (DWEL)	a lifetime exposure concentration protective of adverse, non-cancer health effects, that assumes all the exposure to a contaminant is from a drinking water source.
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)	the highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water; there is convincing evidence that addition of disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)	the level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health; MRDLGs do reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
Running Annual Average (RAA)	the average of all monthly or quarterly samples for the last year at all sample locations.
Non-Detect (ND)	the specified contaminant was not detected.
Level 1 Assessment	a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria has been found in the water system.
Level 2 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 has been found in the water system on multiple occasions.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

Lead & Copper: Samples are generally collected, and action levels measured at the consumer's tap. 90% of the tests for a given system must be equal to or below the action level; therefore, a section of the results above has been calculated and are listed as the 90th percentile.

Lead: **Major sources in drinking water:** corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Health effects statement: Infants and children who drink water containing lead more than 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 water containing lead more than the action level over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

Copper: **Major sources in drinking water:** corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Health effects statement: 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 more than the action level over many years could, suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their doctor.

Arsenic:	The United States Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA) adopted the new MCL standard of 10ppb in October 2001. Water systems were required to meet this new standard by January 1 2006.
Total Coliform:	Reported as the highest monthly number of positive samples for water systems that take less than 40 samples per month. Coliforms are bacteria which are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful bacteria, may be present.
Turbidity:	Turbidity has no health effects, however, can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms, that can include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.

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 the 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.

For most people, the health benefits of drinking plenty of water outweigh any possible health risk from these contaminants. However, 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/Center of Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1 (800) 426-4791.

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 is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact WhiteWater at 888-377-7678. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

We, at the Greenville Water Department, work hard to provide top quality water to every tap. Water is a limited resource, so it is vital that we all work together to maintain it and use it wisely. We ask that all our customers help us protect and preserve our drinking water resources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life, and our children's future. Please contact us with any questions. Thank you for working together for safe drinking water.