

2021 Consumer Confidence Report Hopkinton Village Water Precinct PWS ID# 1191020

Introduction

Like any responsible public water system, our mission is to deliver the best-quality drinking water at the lowest, appropriate cost. Aging infrastructure presents challenges to drinking water safety, and continuous improvement is needed. Over the last couple of years, we have worked on a project to address the violation logged in 2017 regarding tank capacity. The project will update the system storage to current standards, and we expect it to be completed in 2021. When complete, the system will store 30,000 gallons compared to the existing 3,600 gallons. The total project cost at completion is estimated at over \$300,000. This is an investment in the future of the Hopkinton Village Precinct, to assure that we will continue to enjoy a high quality of life and health.

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).

NOW IT COMES WITH A
LIST OF INGREDIENTS.



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 sub-

stances 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?

The water supplied by the Precinct is from ground-water sources. The water system is comprised of two gravel packed wells, a water conditioning house and pressure storage tank. After the water is pumped from the wells, sodium hydroxide is added to adjust the pH. The pH is raised to reduce corrosion of the pipes in the system and your home. After treatment, the water is stored in a small hydro pneumatic tank. The treated water enters the distribution system and is then available for your use.

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 New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services (NHDES) 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. Source 001 was assessed during 2000, source 002 was assessed during 2005. The results of these assessments are noted below.

- Source 001, three susceptibility factors were rated high, four were rated medium, and five were rated low.
- Source 002, two susceptibility factors were rated high, four were rated medium, and six were rated low.

Note: Some of this information is over 10 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, but we are required to present it in this report.

The complete Assessment Report is available for review at WSO Plus, Inc. For more information, call Charlie Damour at 428-3525 or visit the DES Drinking Water Source Assessment website at <http://des.nh.gov/organization/divisions/water/dwgb/dwspp/dwsap.htm>.

How can I get involved?

The Village Precinct holds an Annual Meeting for the election of officers and voting on Precinct matters. The current Water Board Members are: Rick Desmarais 603-566-1544, Sandy Bender 207-451-7446, and Mike O'Connor 603-998-1599. The Water Board Bookkeeper is Suzi Calley 315-5350. The Water Board Members meet monthly at the Hopkinton Town Hall, generally the third Monday of each month at 6:30 PM. The Precinct has contracted WSO Plus, Inc. to provide trained and certified professional operators. WSO Plus, Inc. can be reached at 428-3525.

If you plan on attending one of the monthly meetings, please email hvpwater@gmail.com to confirm the time and location. You can visit the Hopkinton Village Precinct's website for meeting minutes, agendas, or to access other Water Department documents. You may access this site at <https://www.hopkinton-nh.gov/hopkinton-village-precinct>.

Violations and Other information:

There was one violation in 2020. See table below.

Definitions

Ambient Groundwater Quality Standard or AGQS: The maximum concentration levels for contaminants

in groundwater that are established under RSA 485-C, the Groundwater Protection Act.

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

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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level or MRDL: The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal or MRDLG: The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Treatment Technique or TT: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

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: Hopkinton Village Water Precinct PWS ID: 1191020

2021 Report (2020 data)

DETECTED WATER QUALITY RESULTS						
Contaminant (Units)	Level Detected*	MCL	MCLG	Violation YES/NO	Likely Source of Contamination	Health Effects of Contaminant
Radioactive Contaminants						
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	Range: 0.76-1.2 Sampled 2020	10	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits	(5 ppm through 10ppm) 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.

PER- AND POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES (PFAS) CONTAMINANTS						
Contaminant (Units)	Level Detected	MCL	MCLG	Violation YES/NO	Likely Source of Contamination	Health Effects of Contaminant
Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (PFHxS) (ppt)	0 Sampled 2020	18	0	No	Discharge from industrial processes, wastewater treatment, residuals from firefighting foam, runoff/leachate from landfills and septic systems	Some people who drink water containing perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (PFHxS) in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver, endocrine system, or immune system, or may experience increased cholesterol levels. It may also lower a women's chance of getting pregnant.
Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA) (ppt)	0 Sampled 2020	11	0	No	Discharge from industrial processes, wastewater treatment, residuals from firefighting foam, runoff/leachate from landfills and septic systems	Some people who drink water containing perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA) in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver, endocrine system, or immune system, or may experience increased cholesterol levels.
Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS) (ppt)	0 Sampled 2020	15	0	No	Discharge from industrial processes, wastewater treatment, residuals from firefighting foam, runoff/leachate from landfills and septic systems	Some people who drink water containing perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS) in excess of the MCL 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.
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) (ppt)	0 Sampled 2020	12	0	No	Discharge from industrial processes, wastewater treatment, residuals from firefighting foam, runoff/leachate from landfills	Some people who drink water containing perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver, endocrine system, or immune system, may experience increased cholesterol levels.

					and septic systems	and may have an increased risk of getting certain types of cancer. It may also lower a women's chance of getting pregnant.
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VIOLATIONS					
VIOLATIONS	Date of violation	Explain violation	Length of violation	Action taken to resolve	Health Effects (Env-Dw 804-810)
Failure to repair significant deficiencies	8/1/2018	Deficiencies have not yet been repaired		System upgrades are being prepared/installed to resolve deficiencies	N/A

HOPKINTON VILLAGE PRECINCT WATER DEPARTMENT

July 1, 2021

Dear Customers,

2021 activity for the Hopkinton Village Precinct Water Board (HVP Water) will focus on the funding and execution of the Water Storage Upgrade Project to clear the Notice of Violation. The project has already restarted for this year.

1. **Drought Situation and Water Ban:** According to data from the [U.S. Drought Monitor](#), conditions in Hopkinton are still Abnormally Dry. As long as we have an adequate supply of water and demand on the system is limited by automated watering running at off peak hours, we will not impose a ban. If we hit another dry spell or if we see the system not meeting the needs of customers within their homes, we will need to impose restrictions.
2. **Tank Upgrade Project:** The Tank Upgrade Project is going well, as we have critical items on order and work on building the new control panel is starting. Substantial electrical work remains after all that equipment is place, but we are still targeting completion in 2021. To date we are at planned cost.
2. **Loans and Grants:** We are still working with state on obtaining low interest loans and grants to support the construction effort as well as the work to put in place an Asset Management program to help HVP Water budget for future expenses due to equipment maintenance and replacement. We expect to hear more in the next few weeks.
3. **Points Audit:** The water system has no individual meters but relies on a points system with every sink, toilet, outside tap and similar water delivery point being given a points value. It has been a while since this data was updated and, we will be getting in touch to start updating these records to be sure the costs are adequately assessed across the system. This would require a water commissioner to visit your property to do the assessment at a convenient time, likely an evening or weekend.
5. **Notifications:** When we cut in the new tanks for testing, and again for bringing the new pumps online, there will be minor service disruptions. The most efficient way for us to keep you informed of these events is through email. If you have not provided us with your email address, please do so. In addition, any public notices of this information will be posted in the outside display case at the Hopkinton Village Store and the Town Hall.

HVP Water meets at the Town Hall on the third Monday of every month at 6:30pm. If you plan to attend, please email us at HVPWater@gmail.com to confirm the meeting place and time.

Sincerely yours,

Rick Desmarais
Sandy Bender
Michael O'Connor

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Failure to Correct a Sanitary Survey Significant Deficiency

The Hopkinton Village Precinct (Hopkinton, NH) water system (PWS ID: 1191020) was required to take action to correct a significant deficiency by July 31, 2018. However, we failed to take the required action by the established date. Although this is not an emergency, as our customers you have a right to know what happened, what you should do and what we are doing to correct this situation.

A routine inspection conducted on April 11, 2017 by the Department of Environmental Services (NHDES) revealed a significant deficiency that we were required to take action to correct. The significant deficiency noted that the existing 3,600-gallon hydropneumatic tank installed in the 1960s does not meet current standards and needs to be replaced with an appropriately sized tank. However, we failed to take action by the deadline of July 31, 2018 established by NHDES.

What does this mean?

This is not an emergency. If it had been, you would have been notified immediately. We do not know of any case of contamination. However, NHDES requires that we include the following statement:

Inadequately treated or inadequately protected water may contain disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses and parasites which can cause symptoms such as: nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.

What should I do?

THERE IS NOTHING YOU NEED TO DO AT THIS TIME. YOU DO NOT NEED TO BOIL YOUR WATER OR TAKE OTHER CORRECTIVE ACTIONS.

The table below lists the outstanding significant deficiency when correction of the deficiency was due and the corrective action we are taking.

Significant Deficiency Noted	Date Correction was Required by NHDES	Steps We Are Taking
Storage Tank Does Not Meet Requirements – The existing 3,600-gallon hydropneumatic storage tank does not meet current standards and needs to be replaced with a compliant tank.	July 31, 2018	We have a NHDES approved design for appropriately sized storage tanks and improved pumping capacity for the water system to meet current standards. Construction has begun and the project is well underway with tanks currently being installed.

We anticipate resolving the problem by the Fall of 2021, but funding needs to be raised to cover the cost of the final approved design. For more information, please contact the Hopkinton Village Precinct Water Board at email address HVPWater@gmail.com or call Rick Desmarais at 603-566-1544. The Water Board routinely meets at 6:30pm on the third Monday of each month in the Town Hall.

Quarterly distribution of this deficiency notice is required by NHDES until the deficiency is corrected.

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

PWS ID: 1191020 Date Distributed: July 1, 2021