

2020 Consumer Confidence Report

Pembroke Water Works

PWS ID# 1861010

What is the source of my drinking water? Pembroke Water Works derives its water from 5 gravel packed wells. The wells are located in Pembroke and Allenstown and are pumped into two storage tanks, one in Pembroke and one in Hooksett on the Allenstown Town line. The 3 wells in Pembroke are near the Suncook River and the wells in Allenstown are near the Suncook River.

How can I get involved? Meetings of the Pembroke Water Works' Board of Commissioners are held on the third Thursday of each month beginning at 6:00 p.m. and are open to the public. The meetings are held at the Pembroke Water Works office at 346 Pembroke Street, Pembroke. If you have any questions or need more information, please contact Matthew Gagne at. (603) 485-3362, fax (603) 485-1956, or e-mail pembrokewaterworks@comcast.net and or by mail at Pembroke Water Works, 346 Pembroke Street, Pembroke, NH 03275-0234. The Pembroke Water Works Staff can be reached Monday through Friday 9:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. Please visit the following website for the Town Of Pembroke Water Works <https://www.pembroke-nh.com/>.

Why are contaminants in my water?

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of 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 US Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Violations and Other information: N/A

Do I need to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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 (1-800-426-4791).

Definitions:

MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal, or 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.

MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. They are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

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

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

MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or the level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants (for water systems that use chlorine).

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

Abbreviations:

ppm: parts per million **ppb:** parts per billion **ppt:** parts per trillion **ppq:** parts per quadrillion **pCi/L:** pico curies per liter **NTU:** Nephelometric Turbidity Unit

NA – Not applicable **ND:** not detectable at testing limits **AL:** Action Level **TT:** Treatment Technique

Sample Dates: The results for detected contaminants listed below are from the most recent monitoring done in compliance with regulations ending with the year 2020. Results prior to 2020 will include the date the sample was taken. The State of New Hampshire allows water systems to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Thus some of the data present, though representative, may be more than one year old.

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	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.
Level I	0	0	0	0	

DETECTED WATER QUALITY RESULTS						
Contaminant (Units)	Level Detected	MCL	MCLG	Violation YES/NO	Likely Source of Contamination	Health Effects of Contaminant
Microbiological Contaminants						
Total Coliform Bacteria	72 routine Samples taken 1 positive	< 40 samples >1 is positive	0	No	Naturally present in the environment	Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present and are used as an indicator that other; potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.
Radioactive Contaminants						
Compliance Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	.2-.6 (2015-2018)	15	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits	Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known 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.
Combined Radium pCi/L 226 + 228	.1-.6 (2015)	5	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits	Some people who drink water containing radium 226 or 228 in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Inorganic Contaminants						
Barium (ppm)	.00062-.26 (2018-2020)	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.

Copper (ppm)	.31 0 System Wide	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.
Fluoride (ppm)	ND-.13 (2014-2016)	4	4	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.
Lead (ppb)	Number of samples above the AL of 15 ppb were None. 0 System wide*	AL=15	0	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.

Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	ND-.94	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.
Volatile Organic Contaminants						
Methyl tertiary-butyl ether (MtBE) (MG/L)	.001 (2017)	.013	0	NO		Some people who drink water containing MtBE in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their kidneys and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Disinfection Byproducts						
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (UG/L)	.56-.58	80	0	NO		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 system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Additional Testing						
Copper (Mg/L)	.002-.15 (2018-2020)		1.0	NO		
Sulfate (Mg/L)	ND-9.1 (2018-2020)		250	NO		

Manganese (Mg/L)	ND-.42 (2018-2020)		.05	NO		
Sodium (mg/L)	ND-71 (2018-2020)			NO		
Zinc (Mg/L)	.018-.056 (2018-2020)		5	NO		
Chloride (Mg/L)	3.0-120 (2018-2020)		250	NO		
Perfluorooctanoic Acid-PFOA (ppt)	ND-5.88		12	NO		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
Perfuorooctane Sulfonate-PFOS (ppt)	ND-19.2		15	NO		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.
Perfuorohexane Sulfonate-PFHXS (ppt)	ND-6.69		18	NO		Discharge from industrial processes, wastewater treatment, residuals from firefighting foam, runoff/leachate from landfills and septic systems

Description of Drinking Water Contaminants:

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 United States Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Radon: Radon is a radioactive gas that you can't see, taste or smell. It can move up through the ground and into a home through cracks and holes in the foundation. Radon can also get into indoor air when released from tap water from showering, washing dishes, and other household activities. It is a known human carcinogen. Breathing radon can lead to lung cancer. Drinking water containing radon may cause an increased risk of stomach cancer. Presently the EPA is reviewing a standard for radon in water.

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 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://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Additional Testing: National secondary drinking water standards are non-enforceable guidelines regulating contaminants that may cause cosmetic effects in drinking water. The EPA recommends secondary standards but does not require systems to comply with secondary MCL's.

Source Water Assessment Summary:

The NH Department of Environmental Services has prepared a Source Water Assessment Report for the source(s) serving this community water system, assessing the sources' vulnerability to contamination. The results of the assessment, prepared on (9/26/2007) are as follows:

(Bear Brook Well #7), received (2) high susceptibility ratings, (1) medium susceptibility ratings, and (9) low susceptibility ratings.
(Concord Well #2) received (3) high susceptibility ratings, (2) medium susceptibility ratings, and (7) low susceptibility ratings.
(Concord Well #3), received (4) high susceptibility ratings, (1) medium susceptibility ratings, and (7) low susceptibility ratings.
(Bear Brook Well #4), received (3) high susceptibility ratings, (0) medium susceptibility ratings, and (9) low susceptibility ratings.
(Route 106 Well #6), received (3) high susceptibility ratings, (2) medium susceptibility ratings, and (7) low susceptibility ratings.

The complete Assessment Report is available for review at the Pembroke Water Works office, 346 Pembroke Street, Pembroke. For more information call Matthew Gagne at 603-485-3362 or visit NH Department of Environmental Services Drinking Water & Groundwater Bureau web site at www.des.nh.gov/dwgb

Water Treatment To meet state and federal requirements for public drinking water, our source water receives treatment before it is supplied to our customers. We treat our water for corrosion by adjusting the PH by adding sodium carbonate. We also suspend iron and manganese with the use of Zinc phosphate. Chlorine is added to disinfect the system.