



BERLIN WATER WORKS

Water Quality Report – 2009

For Calendar Year 2008

What is the water quality of my drinking water?

This year the Berlin Water Works has made improvements in the distribution system by installing 6,779 feet of new water mains. The Berlin Water Works has also continued to optimize the treatment of the water delivered to the customers. Because of these improvements we continue to successfully pass lead and copper testing and the results are improving annually. It is with great pleasure that we say, that this report shows our drinking water continues to improve and is safe to drink.

What is the source of my water?

The primary source is water from the East Branch of the Upper Ammonoosuc River that has been flocculated, clarified, filtered, treated, and disinfected by chlorination. The PH is raised with Sodium bicarbonate and sodium hydroxide as corrosion inhibitor to minimize lead and copper from the tap water. The systems demand average daily flow is 0.930 million gallons per day. There is an alternate groundwater source; the Brown Farm Well, a 1 million gallon per day source that can supplement the water needed for the City residents, on an as needed basis.

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).

How can I get involved?

If you have any questions, please contact the Berlin Water Works Office at 752-1677. You are welcome to attend regular meetings of the Board of Water Commissioners held at 6:30pm on the 3rd Wednesday of every month at the 55 Willow Street Office. Commissioners are Richard Fournier, Robert Delisle, Paul Poulin, and Lucien Langlois.

Other information: Berlin water is tested for a very large number of contaminants, including microbiological contaminants, radioactive contaminants, inorganic contaminants, synthetic organic contaminants (including pesticides and herbicides), and volatile organic contaminants. If no contaminants were detected, we are not required to list the contaminant in this report. Information on test results is posted on the bulletin board located at our main office at 55 Willow Street. Berlin water is also continuously monitored for turbidity and residual chlorine, guaranteeing a safe drinking water. This is verified by the State of New Hampshire DES required sampling of ten locations at various points in the city for bacteria, every month of the year.

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.

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.

Abbreviations:

ppm: parts per million

MFL: million fibers per liter

pCi/L: pico curies per liter

ppb: parts per billion

N/A: Not Applicable

ppt: parts per trillion

nd: not detectable at testing limits

ppq: parts per quadrillion

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Unit

Sample Dates: The results for detected contaminants listed below are from the most recent monitoring done in compliance with regulations ending with the year 2007. Results prior to 2007 will include the date the sample was taken.

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 EPA is reviewing a standard for radon in water.

Turbidity: is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. It is monitored by surface water systems because it is a good indicator of water quality and thus helps measure the effectiveness of the treatment process. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants.

Sampling Dates: 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 presented, though representative, may be more than one year old.

| DETECTED WATER QUALITY RESULTS | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|--|-------------|---------------------------------------|---|
| Contaminant (Units) | Level Detected Violation Yes or No | MCL | MCLG | Likely Source of Contamination | Health Effects |
| Microbiological Contaminants | | | | | |
| Total Coliform Bacteria | 0 NO | > 40 samples 5% are positive, < 40 samples one is positive | 0 | 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. |
| Total Organic Carbon (ppm) | 1.0 to 2.0 NO | TT | N/A | Naturally present in the Environment | Total organic carbon (TOC) has no health effects. However, total organic carbon provides a medium for the formation of disinfection byproducts. These byproducts include trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs). Drinking water containing these byproducts in excess of the MCL may lead to adverse health effects, liver, or kidney problems, or nervous system effects, and may lead to an increased risk of getting cancer. |
| Turbidity (NTU) | .02 to .30 NO | TT | N/A | Soil runoff | Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea and associated headaches. |
| Fecal Coliform And E. Coli Bacteria | 0 NO | 0 | 0 | Human and animal fecal waste | Fecal coliforms and E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Microbes in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children, and people with severely-compromised immune systems. |
| Radioactive Contaminants | | | | | |
| Radon 11/06/02 (pCi/L) | ND to 2100 NO | None | 0 | Erosion of natural deposits | Presently the US Environmental Protection Agency is reviewing the setting of a standard for radon in drinking water. See radon note above on page one of this report. |

| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | |
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| Barium 9/2/08 & 11/24/08 (ppm) | .012 to .020 NO | 2 | 2 | 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) | ND to 0.549 90 th percentile = 0.288 ppm September 2008 | AL=1.3 | 1.3 | 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. |
| Lead (ppb) | ND to 0.0299 Number of Samples Above AL Was 0 90 th percentile = 7 ppb September 2008 | AL=15 | 0 | 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 9/2/08 & 11/24/08 (as Nitrogen) (ppm) | .099 to .22 NO | 10 | 10 | 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 | | | | | |
| Chlorine (ppm) | .31 to 2.0 NO | MRDL = 4 | MRDL G = 4 | Water additive used to control microbes | Some people who use water-containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water-containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort. |
| Haloacetic Acids (ppb) | 10 to 46 Avg. value= 23 NO | 60 | N/A | 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. |

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| TTHM (Take total of contaminants below) Bromodichloromethane Bromoform Dibromomethane Chloroform (ppb) | 17 to 83 Avg. value= 43 NO | 80 | N/A | 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. |
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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.

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 6/28/01 and 10/10/02, are as follows:

The Ammonoosuc River Raw source, received 0 (zero) high susceptibility ratings, 0 (zero) medium susceptibility ratings, and 11 (eleven) low susceptibility ratings. The Brown Farm Well received 3 (three) high susceptibility ratings, 2 (two) medium susceptibility ratings, and 7 (seven) low susceptibility ratings.

The complete Assessment Report is available for review at Berlin Water Works office. For more information call (603) 752-1677 or visit NH Department of Environmental Services Drinking Water & Groundwater Bureau web site at www.des.nh.gov/dwgb