

2025 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

Reporting Year 2024



Presented by
Central Hooksett Water Precinct



PWS ID# NH1181010

2025 Consumer Confidence Report

Central Hooksett Water Precinct

PWS ID# 1181010

Introduction

Like any responsible public water system, our mission is to deliver the best quality drinking water and reliable service at the lowest, appropriate cost.

Aging infrastructure presents challenges to drinking water safety, and continuous improvement is needed to maintain the quality of life we desire for today and for the future.

In the past year we have not had any major repairs or replacement projects and do not anticipate any in the coming year.

When considering the high value we place on water, it is truly a bargain to have water service that protects public health, fights fires, supports businesses and the economy, and provides us with the high-quality of life we enjoy.

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 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 stormwater 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?

For a number a year's the Central Hooksett Water Precinct has been completely supplied by Manchester Water Works with a connection on Zapora Road and North River Road

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.

Lead Service Line Inventory

A service line inventory has been prepared and can be accessed by visiting centralhooksettwater.org. The inventory list is located under the Form and Reports tab which can be accessed from the home page.

Source Water Assessment Summary

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.

In compliance with federal mandate, the NH Department of Environmental Services performed a Source Water Assessment on Lake Massabesic in September 2002. The assessment looked at the drainage area for the lake and ranked it vulnerability to contamination. Lake Massabesic received four high and four medium vulnerability ratings, while it ranked low vulnerability for five additional categories.

The complete Assessment Report is available for review on the Central Hooksett Water Website, www.centralhooksettwater.org or at the NH DES Drinking Water Source Water Assessment page at <http://des.nh.gov/organization/divisions/water/dwgb/dwspp/dwsap.htm>.

How can I get involved?

For More information about this report, or any questions relating to your drinking water, please call Richard Bairam, Chairperson, or Chris Culberson, Superintendent at 603-624-0608 Option 2 or by email at chris@centralhooksettwater.org. Central Hooksett Water Precinct monthly meetings are held on the 3rd Tuesday of each month at 6:00 pm at the Precinct Office and are open to the public.

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.

Drinking Water Contaminants:

Lead: Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. Central Hooksett Water Precinct is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does

not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Chris Culberson at the Central Hooksett Water Precinct office at 603-624-0608 or email at chris@centralhooksettwater.org. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Health Effects of Lead Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups. Infants and children can have decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can lead to new learning and behavior problems or exacerbate existing learning and behavior problems. The children of women who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy can have increased risk of these adverse health effects. Adults can have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney or nervous system problems.

Abbreviations:

BDL: Below Detection Limit
NA: Not Applicable
ND: Not Detectable at testing limits
NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Unit
pCi/L: picoCurie per Liter
ppb: parts per billion OR ug/L: micrograms per Liter
ppm: parts per million OR mg/L: milligrams per Liter
ppq: parts per quadrillion
RAA: Running Annual Average
TTHM: Total Trihalomethanes
UCMR: Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule

Central Hooksett Water Precinct

2024 Water Test Results

CONTAMINANT (Units)	MCL (MRDL)	MCLG (MRDLG)	Range (low-high)	Level Detected	VIOLATION	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT	HEALTH EFFECTS OF CONTAMINANT
Asbestos (MFL) *Test Results July 2022	7	7	NA	ND	No	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; erosion of natural deposits	Some people who drink water containing asbestos in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of developing benign intestinal polyps.
Chlorine (ppm)	(4)	(4)	.16 - 1.12 Sep-Oct 2024	.544	No	Water additive used to control microbes.	Some people who drink water that contains 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
Chloramine (ppm)	(4)	(4)	.04-2.50 Jan-Aug, Nov-Dec 2024	1.23	No	Water additive used to control microbes.	Some people who drink water that contains 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
TTHM (Total Trihalomethanes) (ppb)	80	N/A	7.9 -50	20.86	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection	Some people who drink water that contains 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.
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	60	N/A	7.9-28	11.25	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.	Some people who drink water that contains Haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
TAP WATER SAMPLES WERE COLLECTED FOR LEAD AND COPPER ANALYSIS FROM SAMPLE SITES THROUGHOUT THE COMMUNITY							
Lead (AL) Jan 2023	ppb	15 (AL)	20 samples collected	.001	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 lead levels, at your home may be higher than in 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. (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 experience kidney damage.
Copper (AL) Jan 2023	ppm	1.3 (AL)	20 samples collected	.105	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.	Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water that contains copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water that contains 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.

Unregulated Substance	Range (Low-High)	Amount Detected	Typical Source
Alkalinity (ppb)	14-38	27.61	Drinking Water Treatment Additive

Secondary Substance	SMCL	Range (Low-High)	Amount Detected	Typical Source
pH (units)	6.5 – 8.5	7.16-8.56	7.70	Naturally occurring

UCMR 5

We participated in the 5th stage of the US EPA's Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 5) program by performing additional tests on our drinking water. UCMR 5 sampling benefits the environment and public health by providing the US EPA with data on the occurrence of contaminants suspected to be in drinking water, in order to determine if US EPA needs to introduce new regulatory standards to improve drinking water quality. Unregulated contaminant monitoring data are available to the public and the 2023 results can be found on our website www.centralhooksettwater.org under the forms and reports tab. If you would like more information on the US EPA's Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule, please call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Manchester Water Works

2024 Water Test Results can be found on the next 2 pages of the Central Hooksett Water Annual Water Quality Report

Test Results

Our water is monitored for many different kinds of substances on a very strict sampling schedule, and the water we deliver must meet specific health standards. Here, we only show those substances that were detected in our water (a complete list of all our analytical results is available upon request). Remember that detecting a substance does not mean the water is unsafe to drink; our goal is to keep all detects below their respective maximum allowed levels.

The state recommends monitoring for certain substances less than once per year because the concentrations of these substances do not change frequently. In these cases, the most recent sample data is included, along with the year in which the sample was taken.

We participated in the fifth stage of the U.S. EPA's Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR5) program by performing additional tests on our drinking water. UCMR5 sampling benefits the environment and public health by providing the U.S. EPA with data on the occurrence of contaminants suspected to be in drinking water to determine if U.S. EPA needs to introduce new regulatory standards to improve drinking water quality. Unregulated contaminant monitoring data is available to the public, so please feel free to contact us if you are interested in obtaining that information. If you would like more information on the U.S. EPA's Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule, please call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

REGULATED SUBSTANCES									
				Lake Massabesic Water Treatment Plant		Merrimack River Water Treatment Plant			
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG [MRDLG]	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Barium (ppm)	2024	2	2	0.0092	0.0072–0.0112	0.00675	0.0055–0.008	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2024	4	4	0.69	0.60–0.76	0.58	0.45–0.71	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Haloacetic Acids [HAAs] (ppb)	2024	60	NA	1.9	1.2–3.1	1.9	1.2–3.1	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Nitrate (ppm)	2024	10	10	<0.2	0.021–0.2	0.377	0.020–0.510	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (ppm)	2024	1	1	<0.2	<0.05–0.2	<0.2	<0.005–0.2	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Perfluorooctanoic Acid [PFOA] (ppt)	2024	12	0	6.00	5.59–6.51	1.69	1.42–1.94	No	Discharge from industrial processes; Wastewater treatment; Residuals from firefighting foam; Runoff/leachate from landfills and septic systems
Total Organic Carbon [TOC] (ppm)	2024	TT ¹	NA	1.85	1.67–2.35	0.75	0.56–1.04	No	Naturally present in the environment
TTHMs [total trihalomethanes] (ppb)	2024	80	NA	2.2	1.1–4.0	2.2	1.1–4.0	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Turbidity ² (NTU)	2024	TT	NA	0.057	NA	0.053	NA	No	Soil runoff
Turbidity (lowest monthly percent of samples meeting limit)	2024	TT = 95% of samples meet the limit	NA	100	NA	100	NA	No	Soil runoff
Tap water samples were collected for lead and copper analyses from sample sites throughout the community									
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AL	MCLG	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH %ILE)	RANGE LOW-HIGH	SITES ABOVE AL/ TOTAL SITES	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE	
Lead (ppb)	2024	15	0	0.0011	<0.001–0.0131	0/106	No	Lead service lines; Corrosion of household plumbing systems, including fittings and fixtures; Erosion of natural deposits	

SECONDARY SUBSTANCES

				Lake Massabesic Water Treatment Plant		Merrimack River Water Treatment Plant			
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	SMCL	MCLG	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Chloride (ppm)	2024	250	NA	24	7–41	71	65–83	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	2024	1.0	NA	0.1180	0.0047–0.162	<0.001	NA	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2024	2.0	NA	0.69	0.60–0.76	0.58	0.45–0.71	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Manganese (ppb)	2024	50	NA	5.7	3.9–7.5	<0.001	NA	No	Leaching from natural deposits
pH (units)	2024	6.5–8.5	NA	7.90	7.71–8.03	7.73	7.50–7.82	No	Naturally occurring
Sodium (ppm)	2024	100–250	NA	52.6	41.9–63.3	52.25	45.9–58.6	No	Naturally occurring
Sulfate (ppm)	2024	250	NA	30.5	20–41	6.5	6–7	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes
Zinc (ppm)	2024	5	NA	0.00105	0.001–0.0011	0.00135	0.001–0.0017	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes

UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES

		Lake Massabesic Water Treatment Plant		Merrimack River Water Treatment Plant		
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	TYPICAL SOURCE
Perfluorobutanoic Acid [PFBA] (ppt)	2024	2.755	1.11–4.16	1.446	1.02–1.76	NA
Perfluorooctanoic Acid [PFOA] (ppt)	2024	5.996	5.59–6.51	1.688	1.42–1.94	NA

¹The value reported under Amount Detected for TOC is the lowest ratio of percentage of TOC actually removed to the percentage of TOC required to be removed. A value of greater than 1 indicates that the water system is in compliance with TOC removal requirements. A value of less than 1 indicates a violation of the TOC removal requirements.

²Turbidity 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.

Table Talk

Get the most out of the Testing Results data table with these simple suggestions. In less than a minute, you will know all there is to know about your water.

For each substance listed, compare the value in the Amount Detected column against the value in the MCL (or AL or SMCL) column. If the Amount Detected value is smaller, your water meets the health and safety standards set for the substance.

Other Table Information Worth Noting

Verify that there were no violations of the state or federal standards in the Violation column. If there was a violation, you will see a detailed description of the event in this report.

If there is an ND or a less-than symbol (<)

The Range column displays the lowest and highest sample readings. NA means only a single sample was taken to test for the substance (assuming there is a reported value in the Amount Detected column).

If there is sufficient evidence to indicate from where the substance originates, it will be listed under Typical Source.

— BY THE NUMBERS —



5.1
TRILLION

The dollar value needed to keep water, wastewater, and stormwater systems in good repair.



12
THOUSAND

The average amount in gallons of water used to produce one megawatt-hour of electricity.



47.5
TRILLION

The amount in gallons of water used to meet U.S. electric power needs in 2020.



1.7
TRILLION

The gallons of drinking water lost each year to faulty, aging, or leaky pipes.



33%

The percentage of water sector employees who will be eligible to retire by 2033.



2

How often in minutes a water main breaks.