



Central Hooksett Water Precinct

32 Industrial Park Drive

PO Box 16322

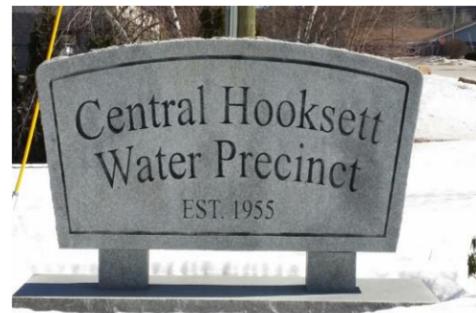
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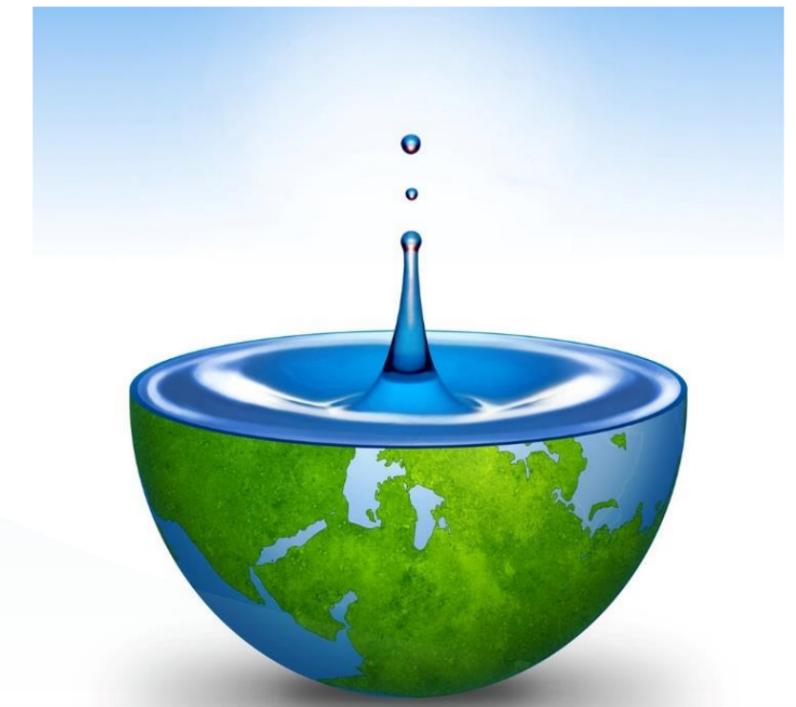
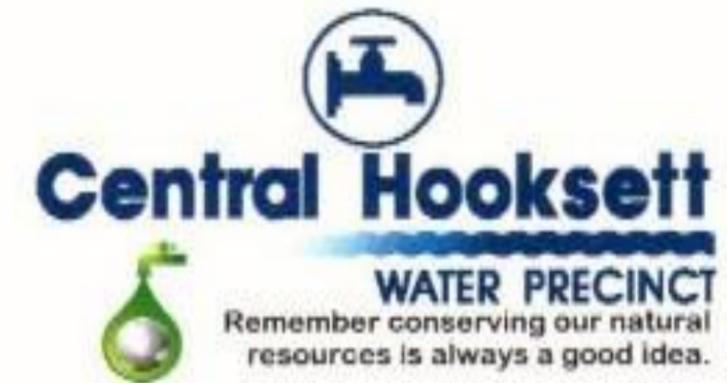
Central Hooksett Water Precinct, for a number of years, has been completely supplied by Manchester Water Works with a connection on Zapora Road and on North River Road. Manchester Water Works supplies water from Lake Massabesic located in East Manchester and Auburn, NH.

Please visit the Manchester Water Works website: <http://www.manchesternh.gov/CCR> for the latest Water Quality Report and additional health information and contaminant results.

PRECINCT
COMMISSIONERS

William Alois
Everett Hardy
William McDonald
Richard Monteith
Richard Bairam

Commissioner's Meetings are
Held on the 2nd Monday of
Each month at 7:00 pm at the
Precinct Office.
Annual Meeting held in March.



WATER QUALITY REPORT 2015

Health Information

Why are contaminants in my water?

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least a small amount of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate 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.



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 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

Definitions:

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.

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.

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).

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).

AL: Action Level

ppb: parts per billion

ppm: parts per million

Central Hooksett Water Precinct 2014 Contaminant Levels

CONTAMINANT (Units)	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	VIOLATION	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT	HEALTH EFFECTS OF CONTAMINANT
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	.13	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	19.02	NO	By-product of drinking water chlorination.	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	8.13	NO	By-product of drinking water chlorination.	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.
Lead (AL)	ppb	15 (AL)	.007	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)	ppm	1.3 (AL)	.09	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 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.