

System Name: Ashland Water System PWS ID: 0101010

2022 Report (2021 Data)

VIOLATIONS

| VIOLATIONS | Date of violation | Explain violation | Length of violation | Action taken to resolve | Health Effects (Env-Dw 804-810) |
|---------------|-------------------|--|---------------------|---|---------------------------------|
| Public notice | 10-11-21 | Submit NHDES a copy of the Consumer Notification of Lead Tap Results | Q2 2021 | Notification of Lead Tap Results to Customers on time | N/A |

LEAD AND COPPER

| Contaminant (Units) | Action Level (AL) | 90 th percentile sample value * | Date | # of sites above AL | Violation Yes/No | Likely Source of Contamination | Health Effects of Contaminant |
|---------------------|-------------------|--|--------|---------------------|------------------|--|--|
| Copper (ppm) | 1.3 | .073 | 5-5-21 | 0 | 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. |
| Lead (ppb) | 15 | 1 | 5-5-21 | 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. |

DETECTED WATER QUALITY RESULTS

Radioactive Contaminants

| Contaminant (Units) | Level Detected * | Site Location | Date | MCL | MCLG | Violation YES/NO | Likely Source of Contamination | Health Effects of Contaminant |
|--------------------------------|------------------|---------------|--------|-----|------|------------------|--------------------------------|--|
| Compliance Gross Alpha (pCi/L) | 1.6 | 504 | 4-4-19 | 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. |
| Uranium (ug/L) | .2 | 504 | 4-4-19 | 30 | 0 | No | Erosion of natural deposits | Some people who drink water containing uranium in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer and kidney toxicity. |

Inorganic Contaminants

| Contaminant (Units) | Level Detected * | Site Location | Date | MCL | MCLG | Violation YES/NO | Likely Source of Contamination | Health Effects of Contaminant |
|-----------------------------|------------------|---------------|---------|--------|---------|------------------|---|--|
| Barium (ppm) | .023 | 505 | 4-2-20 | 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. |
| | .024 | 504 | 4-4-19 | | | | | |
| Chlorine (ppm) | .29 | | Q4 2021 | MRDL=4 | MRDLG=4 | No | 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. |
| Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm) | .70 | 505 | 4-1-21 | 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. |
| | .71 | 504 | 4-1-21 | | | | | |

Volatile Organic Contaminants

| Contaminant (Units) | Level Detected * | Site Location | Date | MCL | MCLG | Violation YES/NO | Likely Source of Contamination | Health Effects of Contaminant |
|------------------------------|------------------|---------------|--------|-----|------|------------------|---|--|
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) | 6.04 | 321 | 7-1-21 | 80 | N/A | No | 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. |
| (Bromodichloromethane) | | | | | | | | |
| Bromoform | 1.87 | 322 | 7-1-21 | | | | | |
| Dibromochloromethane | | | | | | | | |
| Chloroform) | | | | | | | | |
| (ppb) | | | | | | | | |

SECONDARY CONTAMINANTS

| Secondary MCLs (SMCL) | Level Detected | Site Location | Date | Treatment technique (if any) | SMCL | 50 % AGQS (Ambient groundwater quality standard) | AGQS (Ambient groundwater quality standard) | Specific contaminant criteria and reason for monitoring |
|-----------------------|----------------|---------------|--------|------------------------------|---------|--|---|---|
| Chloride (ppm) | 130 | 505 | 4-2-20 | N/A | 250 | N/A | N/A | Wastewater, road salt, water softeners, corrosion |
| | 130 | 504 | 4-4-19 | | | | | |
| PH (ppm) | 6.24 | 505 | 4-2-20 | N/A | 6.5-8.5 | N/A | N/A | Precipitation and geology |
| | 6.17 | 504 | 4-4-19 | | | | | |
| Sodium (ppm) | 77 | 505 | 4-2-20 | N/A | 100-250 | N/A | N/A | We are required to regularly sample for sodium |
| | 74 | 504 | 4-4-19 | | | | | |
| Sulfate (ppm) | 12 | 505 | 4-2-20 | N/A | 250 | 250 | 500 | Naturally occurring |
| | 12 | 504 | 4-4-19 | | | | | |