

System Name: Town of Greenville, NH PWS ID: 991010

2018 Report (2017 data)

If a drinking water public notice, MCL, Monitoring/Reporting, or treatment technique violation has occurred, the following table should be used to explain the violation and health effects:

DETECTED WATER QUALITY RESULTS						
Contaminant (Units)	Level Detected	MCL	MCLG	Violation YES/NO	Likely Source of Contamination	Health Effects of Contaminant
Microbiological Contaminants						
Total Organic Carbon (ppm)	Sampled quarterly 2.3 finished yearly average	TT	N/A	Yes, Raw water TOC missed sample for 1 month	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)	Highest average monthly: 0.083 -Highest single: 0.348 -Lowest monthly % of samples meeting turbidity limits: 100%	TT	N/A	No	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.
Radioactive Contaminants						
Combined Radium 226 + 228 (pCi/L)	0.2 07/06/2016	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)	0.003	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.
Chlorine (ppm)	Sampled monthly. -0.77 yearly avg	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.
Copper (ppm)	90 th percentile: 0.029	AL=1.3	1.3	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of	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

	-0 sites exceeded the AL. Sampled 8/28/15				natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives	the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.
Lead (ppb)	90 th percentile: 0.004 -1 sites exceeded the AL. Sampled 8/28/15	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.
Volatile Organic Contaminants						
Haloacetic Acids (HAA) (ppb)	Sampled quarterly-Highest Avg: 36 Range: 23 to 33	60	NA	No	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.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (Bromodichloro methane Bromoform Dibromomethane Chloroform) ppb	Sampled quarterly-Highest Avg: 76 Range: 68 to 76	100/80	NA	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.