

Clean Drinking Water is Up to You

Where does your drinking water come from?

Your drinking water comes from either groundwater or surface water.

Groundwater is the water that flows through the spaces between soil particles and through fractures in rock. It comes from rain and snowmelt percolating through the ground.

Surface water comes from rainfall and snowmelt running over land and from *groundwater* seepage into lakes and rivers (including reservoirs).

Why should you be concerned?

While some pollutants (such as bacteria, viruses, and phosphorus) can be reduced by passing through soil under certain conditions, groundwater can be easily contaminated by chemicals and oils. Surface water is also affected by soil and pollutants picked up as water flows over land.

Do's and Don'ts to protect your drinking water

- DO** use non-toxic and less-toxic alternatives to pesticides and household chemicals.
- DO** take leftover household chemicals to your town's household hazardous waste collection day.
- DO** follow package directions on pesticides, fertilizers, and other household chemicals.
- DO** check your underground fuel storage tank (UST) frequently for leaks. Have an UST removed if it is more than 20 years old. Replace it with an aboveground storage tank that has a concrete slab underneath it, a cover and secondary containment.
- DO** take care of your septic system. Inspect the septic tank every year and have it pumped out every three to five years.
- DO** avoid damage to your leach field and distribution lines by keeping vehicles, livestock, and other heavy objects off of it.
- DO** test soil every two years to determine existing nutrient levels and pH before applying fertilizers.
- DO** use slow or controlled release nitrogen sources of fertilizer.
- DO** measure the area of your lawn to be fertilized to determine how much to use.
- DO** calibrate or adjust spreader settings to match the recommended rate for fertilizers.
- DO** use drip pans large enough to contain motor vehicle or power equipment fluids being replaced or drained.
- DO** fully drain oil over a drip pan or pail before disposal. Most solid waste transfer stations accept used oil filters for recycling. Store and transport used oil filters in a covered leak-proof container until disposal.

DO keep absorbent materials such as rags, pads, Speedee-Dri, kitty litter, or other clay-based products handy to the work area and clean up all spills as soon as they occur. Dispose of all used absorbents immediately in a leak-proof container.

DO refuel or repair engines over an impervious surface such as a concrete floor or tarp.

DO drain all fluids from motor vehicle parts before removing them from the vehicle.

DON'T buy more pesticides or hazardous chemicals than you need.

DON'T dispose of hazardous chemicals by pouring them down the drain or onto the ground.

DON'T over-use pesticides or household chemicals. More is not necessarily better.

DON'T have your UST removed by a contractor who is not familiar with state guidelines for UST removal.

DON'T overload your septic system with solids by using a garbage disposal, unless the system is specifically designed for one.

DON'T pour chemicals down the sink or toilet.

DON'T use septic system cleaners or additives containing acids or chemical solvents such as trichloroethylene (TCE).

DON'T use fertilizers if heavy rains are anticipated as the nutrients will be flushed from the lawn into drains and low areas.

DON'T apply fertilizers within 10 feet of culverts, drainage ditches, wells, roadways, and walks, or 25 feet of most lakes and streams as required by the Comprehensive Shoreland Protection Act, New Hampshire RSA 483 B:9.

Keep these Household Hazardous Wastes Out of your Drinking Water:

Automotive fluids, auto batteries, used motor oil, paint, paint thinner, other solvents, pesticides, and cleaning products!

Is Gasoline Contaminating Your Drinking Water?

Gasoline is one of the most dangerous products commonly found around the home, yet people often store and use it with little care. Some of the chemicals in gasoline have been found in drinking water with increasing frequency, including benzene, toluene, and ether, which are *easily dissolved in water*. Even very small gasoline spills can contaminate your drinking water wells or a public water supply.

To Protect Your Drinking Water from Gasoline

1. Avoid spilling gasoline on the ground, especially near wells

- Don't drain gasoline from lawn mowers, snow blowers, etc. onto the ground. Much of it does not evaporate.
- Don't burn brush with gasoline.
- Don't top off your fuel tank.
- Keep refueling and engine work away from water supply wells, if possible over a concrete floor or similar barrier, and immediately clean up any gas or oil spills.

2. Avoid spilling gasoline in lakes, ponds, and rivers

- Keep special gasoline-absorbing pads on your gas-powered boat; know how to use them.
- If you own a larger boat, make sure it has no-spill tank vents.
- Fill portable tanks from outboard boat engines on shore.
- Refuel snowmobiles and ice augers on shore; do not take gasoline storage tanks onto ice-covered ponds.

3. Store gasoline properly

- Use a clearly labeled container made for gasoline, with a spout to avoid spills.
- Keep gasoline containers in a dry, well ventilated shed or detached garage away from water supply wells.
- Don't keep metal gasoline cans on a dirt floor for extended periods.

4. Dispose of waste gasoline properly

- Handle old or dirty gasoline as hazardous waste. Bring it to a household hazardous waste collection center in a proper gasoline container.

If a Spill Occurs

For *any size* spill that is not immediately cleaned up, call your state Department of Environmental Protection Agency.

This publication is excerpted from *A Management Guide For Resident Owned Communities* with permission from the NH department of environmental services.