

# 2022 Consumer Confidence Report

## LOWER BARTLETT WATER PRECINCT 0161020

### Introduction

Like any responsible public water system, our mission is to deliver the best quality drinking water and provide 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 initiated the further development of the Precinct's asset management program, continued with Capital Improvements previously identified in our Master Plan, and moved forward with a Groundwater Protection Project which includes wastewater collection within the Precinct. The Commissioners will be providing updates and requesting public participation as the Asset Management and Wastewater Programs move forward. The Master Plan furthers the mission of the Lower Bartlett Water Precinct to provide clean and reliable drinking water at an affordable cost, with the goal of sustaining human life and fostering economic growth within the Lower Bartlett Water Precinct's service area. In the coming year we will continue with constant monitoring of our water loss/audit. The Commissioners have persisted with management of the Precinct's Wellhead Protection Area (WHPA) and groundwater level monitoring.

These investments along with on-going operation and maintenance costs are supported by Water Rates, Annual Charges, and Taxation. 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.

NOW IT COMES WITH A LIST OF INGREDIENTS.



*The results of the assessment, prepared on April 12, 2002 are noted below.*

- GPW 1, 1 susceptibility factors were rated high, 1 were rated medium, and 10 were rated low.
- GPW 2, 2 susceptibility factors were rated high, 1 were rated medium, and 9 were rated low.

Note: This information is over 19 years old and includes information that was current at the time the report was completed. Therefore, some of the ratings might be different if updated to reflect current information. At the present time, DES has no plans to update this data.

The complete Assessment Report is available for review at the Lower Bartlett Water Precinct office located at 367 NH Rte 16/302, Intervale, NH. For more information, call the LBWP office at 356-6738 or visit the DES Drinking Water Source Assessment website at <http://des.nh.gov/organization/divisions/water/dwgb/dwspp/dwsap.htm>.

### How can I get involved?

The Board of Commissioners meets the second Wednesday of every month at 6:30 p.m. If you would like to attend a meeting with questions you might have please call the office to confirm the date and time of the meeting and reserve a time on the agenda. The Annual meeting is held in April and the date is published in the Conway Daily Sun and on the web site ([lbwpmn.org](http://lbwpmn.org)). Those citizens whose primary residence is within the municipal boundaries of the Precinct are eligible to vote. Call our office for further information or any other questions that you might have. Office hours are from 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. In case of emergency after hours please call the Carroll County Sheriff's office at **1-800-552-8960**

For more information about your drinking water, please call Gary R Chandler, LBWP Superintendent or Tom Caughey, LBWP Field Operations Supervisor at 603-356-6738.

Please remember that we are always available to assist you should ever have any questions or concerns about your water.

**Violations and Other information:** The Lower Bartlett Water Precinct is clear of any violations. See violation list in table below.

### 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).

**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 storm water runoff, and residential uses.

**Organic chemical contaminants**, including per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances, 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.

### 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.

### What is the source of my drinking water?

The Lower Bartlett Water Precinct obtains its water from two gravel packed (overburden) wells located Westerly of the Rte. 16 corridor and about 1,500 feet Easterly of the Saco River. Both wells have a capacity of 750 gallons per minute (1,080,000 gallons per day) for a combined safe yield of 2,160,000 gallons per day. Water is treated for pH/corrosion control (sodium hydroxide) and disinfection (sodium hypochlorite).

### 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.

### Source Water Assessment Summary:

NHDES 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.

### Abbreviations

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

### Drinking Water Contaminants:

**Lead:** If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The Lower Bartlett Water Precinct is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://water.epa.gov/drink/info/lead/index.cfm>

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NORTH CONWAY, NH  
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PERMIT NO. 160

VIOLATIONS				VIOLATIONS	
Contaminant (Units)	Action Level	90 <sup>th</sup> percentile sample value *	Date	# of sites above AL	Violation Yes/No
Copper (ppm)	1.3	0.052	11/3/2021	0	No
Lead (ppb)	15	.005	11/3/2021	0	No

LEAD AND COPPER					
Contaminant (Units)	Action Level	90 <sup>th</sup> percentile sample value *	Date	# of sites above AL	Violation Yes/No
Copper (ppm)	1.3	0.052	11/3/2021	0	No
Lead (ppb)	15	.005	11/3/2021	0	No

DETECTED WATER QUALITY RESULTS						
Contaminant (Units)	Level Detected	MCL	MCLG	Violation YES/NO	Likely Source of Contamination	Health Effects Contamination
<b>Radioactive Contaminants</b>						
Compliance Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	0.2-0.6 (2014)	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.
Combined Radium 226 + 228 (pCi/L)	0.1-0.9 (2014)	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.
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>						
Arsenic (ppb)	<.001 (2021)	10	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes	(5 ppb through 10 ppb) While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems. (above 10 ppb) Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years could experience skin damage or problems with their circulatory system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Barium (ppm)	.0044-0.0045 (2021)	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.
Fluoride (ppm)	0.28-0.28 (2021)	4	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories	Some people who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the MCL over many years could get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. Fluoride in drinking water at half the MCL or more may cause mottling of children's teeth, usually in children less than nine years old. Mottling also known as dental fluorosis, may include brown staining and/or pitting of the teeth, and occurs only in developing teeth before they erupt from the gums.
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	0.96-1.75 (2021)	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.



The LBWP is all moved into our New Facility Building, located at 367 NH RT 16/302, INTERVALE, NH 03845

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