

## 2025 Report (2024 Data)

LEAD AND COPPER								
Contaminant (Units)	Action Level (AL)	90 <sup>th</sup> percentile sample value *	Date	# of sites above AL	Range of tap sampling results	Exceedance Yes/No	Likely Source of Contamination	Health Effects of Contaminant
Copper (ppm)	1.3	.054	10/2024	0	.0079-.0638	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	.001	10/2024	0	.001-.0164	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits	Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups. Infants and children can have decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can lead to new learning and behavior problems or exacerbate existing learning and behavior problems. The children of women who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy can have increased risk of these adverse health effects. Adults can have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney or nervous system problems. Lead can enter your water from pipes that bring the water to your home and from your home internal plumbing. Always flush your tap by running cold water for one minute before using every morning and after you've been away from home for the day. Use only cold water for drinking and cooking. In addition, our <a href="#">GetTheLeadOutNH</a> program ensures that all K-12 schools and child care facilities in the state test for lead at every outlet where children drink the water and remediate any fixture testing at 5 ppb lead or higher.

DETECTED WATER QUALITY RESULTS							
Radioactive Contaminants							
Contaminant (Units)	Level Detected*	Date	MCL	MCLG	Violation YES/NO	Likely Source of Contamination	Health Effects of Contaminant
Compliance Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	N/D	2023	15	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits	Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation know 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)	N/D	2023	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							
Contaminant (Units)	Level Detected*	Date	MCL	MCLG	Violation YES/NO	Likely Source of Contamination	Health Effects of Contaminant
Barium (ppm)	.0030	07/2024	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)	.29 - .29	07/2024	4.0	4.0	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)	.79-1.37	07/2024	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.
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
Contaminant (Units)	Level Detected*	Date	MCL	MCLG	Violation YES/NO	Likely Source of Contamination	Health Effects of Contaminant
Haloacetic Acids (HAA) (ppb)	2.6	07/2024	60	N/A	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 (THM) (Bromodichloromethane Bromoform Dibromochloromethane Chloroform) (ppb)	1.6 - 11	07/2024	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.

# 2025 Consumer Confidence Report

## Lower Bartlett Water Precinct

0161020

### Introduction

As a responsible public water system (PWS), our mission is to deliver the best quality drinking water and provide reliable service at the lowest appropriate cost.

Aging infrastructure presents challenges for maintaining safe quality drinking water and continuous improvements are necessary. In the past year, we have begun our AMI Meter upgrade project. In the coming year we intend to have all meters converted to AMI and continue moving forward with the wastewater project.

These investments along with on-going operation and maintenance costs are supported by Rates and Asset Management. When considering the high value placed on quality drinking water, it is truly a bargain to have water service that protects public health, fights fires, supports businesses and the economy, and ensures high-quality drinking water is always available at your tap.

### What is a Consumer Confidence Report?

The Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) details the quality of your drinking water, where it comes from, and how to get more information. This annual report documents all detected primary and secondary drinking water contaminants and their respective standards known as Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs).

NOW IT COMES WITH A  
LIST OF INGREDIENTS.



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:

- **Contaminant**, any physical, chemical, biological, or radiological substance or matter in water.
- **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**, generally, any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any pest.
- **Herbicides**, any chemical(s) used to control undesirable vegetation.
- **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 prescribe 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.

### 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 mean that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by contacting the Environmental Protection Agency by calling the Safe Drinking Water Hotline ([800-426-4791](tel:800-426-4791)) or visit the website [epa.gov/safewater](http://epa.gov/safewater).

### 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](tel:1-800-426-4791).

### Lead Service Line Inventory

A service line inventory has been prepared and can be accessed through our website under the CCR tab or *chrome-extension://efaidnbmninnibpcjpcglcfindmkaj/https://www.lbwpmh.org/files/966dece96/0161020+2024+Lower+Bartlett+Water+Precinct+Detailed+Inventory.pdf*. Corrosion control efforts consist of ph adjustment and monitoring.

## Source Water Assessment Summary

NHDES prepared drinking water source assessment reports for all public water systems from 2000 to 2003. The report includes a map of each source water protection area, list of potential and known contamination sources, and summary of available protection options. Results of the assessment, prepared on *April 12, 2002*, are noted below, if an assessment was completed. Some ratings may differ if updated to reflect current information.

- *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.

The complete Assessment Report is available for review at the LBWP office, 367 NH 16/302, Intervale, NH 03845. For more information, call Gary R Chandler, LBWP Superintendent or Tom Caughey, LBWP Field Operations Supervisor at 603.383.7180 or visit the [NHDES website](#).

### How can I get involved?

For more information about your drinking water, please call Gary R Chandler, LBWP Superintendent or Tom Caughey, LBWP Field Operations Supervisor at 603.383.7180. The Board of Commissioners meet on 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 website ([lbwphn.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**

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

### 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.

**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.

### Drinking Water Contaminants:

**Lead:** Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. The Lower Bartlett Water Precinct is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Gary R Chandler,

LBWP Superintendent or Tom Caughey, LBWP Field Operations Supervisor at 603.383.7180. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

**Health Effects of Lead Exposure** to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups. Infants and children can have decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can lead to new learning and behavior problems or exacerbate existing learning and behavior problems. The children of women who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy can have increased risk of these adverse health effects. Adults can have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney or nervous system problems.

### Abbreviations:

BDL: Below Detection Limit

NA: Not Applicable

ND: Not Detectable at testing limits

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Unit

pCi/L: picoCurie per Liter

ppb: parts per billion OR ug/L: micrograms per Liter

ppm: parts per million OR mg/L: milligrams per Liter

ppq: parts per quadrillion

RAA: Running Annual Average

TTHM: Total Trihalomethanes

UCMR: Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule

## 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 MtBE (Methyl t-Butyl Ether), which is *easily dissolved in water* and is a possible carcinogen. Even a gasoline spill as small as a gallon can contaminate your drinking water wells or a public water supply.

## To Protect Your Drinking Water from Gasoline

### Avoid Spilling Gasoline on the Ground, Especially Near Wells

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

### Avoid Spilling Gasoline in Lakes, Ponds and Rivers

- Keep special gasoline-absorbing pads on your gas-powered boat and 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.

### Store Gasoline Properly

- Use a clearly labeled container made for gasoline and 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.

### 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, first contact your local 911 responder or fire department, then call the NHDES emergency spill number at (603) 271-3899 (Mon-Fri, 8-4), or weekends and evenings at (603) 223-4381 (NH State Police).

Revised March 2021

## Where does your drinking water come from?

Your drinking water comes from 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, rivers and 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.

### **Keep Household Hazardous Wastes Out of your Drinking Water!** Such as ...

Automotive Fluids • Auto Batteries • Used Motor Oil  
Oil-Based Paint • Paint Thinner • Antifreeze  
Pesticides • Cleaning products • Gasoline

## DO –

- Use non-toxic and less-toxic alternatives to pesticides and household chemicals.
- Take leftover household chemicals to your town's household hazardous waste collection day.
- Follow package directions on pesticides, fertilizers and other household chemicals.
- Check your underground fuel storage tank (UST) frequently for leaks. If a UST 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.
- Take care of your septic system. Inspect it every year and get it pumped out every 3-5 years.
- Avoid damage to your leach field and distribution lines by keeping vehicles, livestock and other heavy objects off of them.



# Got Clean Drinking Water?



## It's up to you!

## The DOs and DON'Ts for Maintaining Clean Drinking Water



For more information, please contact the Drinking Water Source Protection Program at (603) 271-2862 or visit our website: <https://www.des.nh.gov>

- Test soil every two years to determine existing nutrient levels and pH before applying fertilizers.
- Use slow or controlled release nitrogen sources of fertilizer.
- Measure the area of your lawn to be fertilized to determine how much to use and calibrate or adjust spreader settings to match the recommended rate for fertilizers.
- Use drip pans large enough to contain motor vehicle or power equipment fluids being replaced or drained.
- 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.
- Keep absorbent materials such as rags, pads, "Speedi-Dry" or kitty litter near the work area and clean up all spills as soon as they occur.
- Dispose of all used absorbents immediately in a leak-proof container.
- Refuel or repair engines over an impervious surface, such as a concrete floor or tarp.
- Drain all fluids from motor vehicle parts before removing them from the vehicle.
- Follow medicine disposal guidelines described at [www.nh.gov/medsafety](http://www.nh.gov/medsafety).



## DON'T –

- Buy more pesticides or hazardous chemicals than you need.
- Dispose of hazardous chemicals by pouring them down the drain or onto the ground.
- Over-use pesticides or household chemicals. More is not necessarily better.
- Have your UST removed by a contractor who is not familiar with state guidelines for UST removal.
- Overload your septic system with solids by using a garbage disposal, unless the system is specifically designed for one.
- Pour chemicals down the sink or toilet.
- Use septic system cleaners or additives containing acids or chemical solvents such as trichloroethylene (TCE).
- Use fertilizers if heavy rains are anticipated as the nutrients will be flushed from the lawn into drains and low areas.
- Apply fertilizers within 25 feet of most lakes and streams.

**PER- AND POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES (PFAS) CONTAMINANTS**

Contaminant (Units)	Level Detected*	Date	MCL	MCLG	Violation YES/NO	Likely Source of Contamination	Health Effects of Contaminant
Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (PFHxS) (ppt)	1.07	07/2024	18	0	No	Discharge from industrial processes, wastewater treatment, residuals from firefighting foam, runoff/leachate from landfills and septic systems	Some people who drink water containing perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (PFHxS) in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver, endocrine system, or immune system, or may experience increased cholesterol levels. It may also lower a women's chance of getting pregnant.
Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS) (ppt)	2.20	07/2024	15	0	No	Discharge from industrial processes, wastewater treatment, residuals from firefighting foam, runoff/leachate from landfills and septic systems	Some people who drink water containing perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS) in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver, endocrine system, or immune system, may experience increased cholesterol levels, and may have an increased risk of getting certain types of cancer. It may also lower a women's chance of getting pregnant.

**SECONDARY CONTAMINANTS**

Secondary MCLs (SMCL)	Level Detected	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)	21-32	07/2024	N/A	250	N/A	N/A	Wastewater, road salt, water softeners, corrosion
Fluoride (ppm)	.29	07/2024	N/A	2	2	4	<i>If SMCL exceeded, add Health effects language from <a href="#">Env-Dw 806.11</a> or attach <a href="#">Fluoride Secondary MCL public notice to CCR</a></i>
Nickel (ppm)	.0019	07/2024	N/A	Not established; reporting is required for detections	0.05	0.1	Geological; electroplating, battery production, ceramics
pH	5.56-5.96	07/2024	N/A	6.5-8.5 (Normal Range)	N/A	N/A	Precipitation and geology
Sodium (ppm)	20.3	07/2024	N/A	100-250	N/A	N/A	We are required to regularly sample for sodium
Sulfate (ppm)	4-5	07/2024	N/A	250	250	500	Naturally occurring
Zinc (ppm)	.0287 - .0271	07/2024	N/A	5	N/A	N/A	Galvanized pipes

**ADDITIONAL TESTING**

Additional Tests	Description of data requested	Date	Treatment technique (if any)	Results (with units)	Specific contaminant criteria and reason for monitoring
UCMR detects	<i>Average &amp; Range</i>		In accordance with UCMR 5, Lower Bartlett Water has sampled for a series of unregulated contaminants. LBWP testing produced results showed no contaminants detected. As our customers, you have a right to know that this data is available. If you are interested in examining the results, they are now available at the following location: <a href="https://www.epa.gov/dwucmr/occurrence-data-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule">https://www.epa.gov/dwucmr/occurrence-data-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule</a>	None	Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps EPA to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether they should consider regulating those contaminants in the future.

Lower Bartlett Water Precinct  
P.O. Box 315  
Intervale, NH 03845

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MARKETING  
PRESORT AUTO  
N. CONWAY, NH  
03860  
PERMIT #160

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