

Consumer Confidence Report - 2017

Abenaki Water Co. – Rosebrook Water

PWS ID# 0382010

Introduction

In 2016, the assets of Rosebrook Water Company were acquired by Abenaki Water Company (AWC). Like any responsible public water system, AWC's mission is to deliver the best-quality drinking water and reliable service at the lowest, appropriate cost to the Bretton Woods area. 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. AWC has started a radio read meter replacement program aimed at increasing reliability reducing costs of billing for this system. This should be fully implemented by the end of 2017 and the system will be able to move to monthly billing. A study was also started in 2016 with the goal of reducing the overall system pressure to safe and more manageable levels. This should over time reduce the cost of operations and maintenance. The NHDES requested that all community water systems sample their sources of water for six Perfluorinated Compounds (PFCs) and report lab results to the state. This was completed in August 2016. Both wells had no detections of the contaminants.

NOW IT COMES WITH A
LIST OF INGREDIENTS.



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 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 United States 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?

Our water comes from two gravel packed wells. Well one is located inside the well pump house and produces 300 gallons per minute. Well two is located 80' northeast of the well house and produces 425 gallons per minute. The water is treated with soda ash due to low pH and is disinfected with chlorine.

Why are there 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 (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. Immunocompromised 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 the 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 (1-800-426-4791).

Source Water Assessment Summary

New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services 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. The results of the assessment are noted below.

Well 1 - 3 susceptibility factors were rated high, 4 were rated medium, and 5 were rated low.

Well 2 - 2 susceptibility factors were rated high, 4 were rated medium and 6 were rated low.

Note: This information is over 13 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 inspection at the New England Service Company office. For more information visit NH DES's Drinking Water Source Assessment Program web site at <http://des.nh.gov/organization/divisions/water/dwgb/dwspp/dwsap.htm>.

How can I get involved?

If you have any questions about the water system or this report, please contact the water operators at Abenaki Water Company or New England Service Company, at (603) 293-8580.

Violations and Other Information:

There were no violations for 2016.

Definitions:

MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal, or 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.

MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. They are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

AL: Action Level, or the concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

TT: Treatment Technique, or a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or the level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG’s do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

MRDL: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level or the highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that the addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Abbreviations:

ppm: parts per million

nd: not detectable at testing limits

pCi/L: pico curies per liter

ppb: parts per billion

N/A: Not Applicable

BDL: Below Detection Limit

Sample Dates: The State of NH allows water systems to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. The results for detected contaminants listed below are from the most recent monitoring done in compliance with regulations ending with the year 2016.

DETECTED WATER QUALITY RESULTS					
<i>Contaminants (Units)</i>	<i>Level Detected</i>	<i>MCL</i>	<i>MC LG</i>	<i>Likely Source of Contamination</i>	<i>Health Effects</i>
	<i>Violation Yes or No</i>				
Barium (ppm)	Range: 0.015 to 0.024 Avg. 0.0195 2015 No	2	2	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)	Range: 0.03 to 0.21 Avg. 0.08 No	MRD L=4	MR DLG = 4	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
Compliance Gross Alpha	Range: 0.4 to 4.9	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits	Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation know as alpha radiation.

(pCi/L)	Average: 2.65				Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Copper (ppm)	0.23 No	AL=1 .3	1.3	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.
Fluoride (ppm)	Range: 0.19 - 0.30 Average: 0.245 2015 No	4	4	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.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	Range 0.0 to 1.4 Avg. 0.7 No	60		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
Lead (ppb)	2.0 No	AL=1 5	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits	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).
Sodium	Range: 15-17 Avg. 16 2015	100- 250	100- 250	Road salt; softener systems	We are required by to regularly sample for sodium
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) Bromodichloromethane Bromoform Dibromomethane Chloroform	Range: 0.0 to 7.2 Avg. 3.6 No	100/8 0	N/A	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
Uranium	Range: 0.6 to 0.7 Avg. 0.65	30	0	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.