

# Consumer Confidence Report - 2018

## Abenaki Water Co. – Rosebrook PWS ID# 0382010

### Introduction

Like any responsible public water system, our mission is to deliver the best-quality drinking water and 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. On-going operation and maintenance costs are supported by base rates ranging from \$9.91, Residential to \$924.29 Commercial per a month, plus metered water consumption charges.

### 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. Treated water is pumped up to a 600,000 gallon holding tank on the hill side of Bretton Woods Ski Area.

### 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

NOW IT COMES WITH A  
LIST OF INGREDIENTS.



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 10+ 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 this report, call New England Service Company, the water operator at 1-603-293-8580.

### **Violations and Other Information:**

We are happy to report there were no violation in 2017.

### **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

**Drinking Water Contaminants:**

**Lead:** If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health 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. This water system is responsible for high quality drinking water, but can not control the variety of materials used in your plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing cold water from your tap for at least 30 seconds before using water for drinking or cooking. Do not use hot water for drinking and 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>

**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 2017.

<b>DETECTED WATER QUALITY RESULTS</b>					
<i>Contaminants (Units)</i>	<i>Level Detected Violation Yes or No</i>	<i>MCL</i>	<i>MC LG</i>	<i>Likely Source of Contamination</i>	<i>Health Effects</i>
Arsenic	Nd 2015 No	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes	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.
Barium (ppm)	0.020 Avg Range 0.015-0.024 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.
Compliance Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	4.9 7/5/16  No	15	0	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.
Copper (ppm)	0.23 2016  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)	.245 2015 Range 0.3- 0.19 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.
Lead (ppb)	2 2016  No	AL=15	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).
Nitrate	0.25 Avg 2017 Range – nd - 0.5  No	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits	Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than 6 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.
Sodium	.16 Avg Range 15- 17 2015 No	100- 250	100 250	Road salt; softener systems	We are required by the state of NH DES to sample for sodium at a certain frequently.
Total Trihalo- methanes (TTHM) (Bromo- dichloromethane Bromoform Dibromomethane Chloroform) (ppb)	2.0 7/11/17  No	100/80	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 (ug/L)	0.6; nd 7/5/16, 10/4/16 No	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.