

Annual
WATER
QUALITY
REPORT

Reporting Year 2013



Presented By
North Conway Water Precinct

PWS ID#: 0511030

There When You Need Us

We are once again proud to present our annual water quality report covering all testing performed between January 1 and December 31, 2013. Over the years, we have dedicated ourselves to producing drinking water that meets all state and federal standards. We continually strive to adopt new methods for delivering the best-quality drinking water to you. As new challenges to drinking water safety emerge, we remain vigilant in meeting the goals of source water protection, water conservation, and community education while continuing to serve the needs of all our water users.

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



Where Does My Water Come From?

The North Conway Water Precinct derives its water from four overburden water-supply wells (ground water). Two of these wells are located 1,000 feet West of the 1785 Inn in Intervale (wells 4 and 5). The other two wells (3 and 6) are located on the West side of the Saco River just South of River Road and First Bridge. These wells range in depth from 77 feet to 115 feet, with yields ranging from 800 to 1,300 gallons per minute. These wells are not only the highest capacity wells in New Hampshire, but they are also considered the most pristine and offer exceptional water quality. Last year, we pumped a combined total of 279,850,629 gallons from these four water-supply wells.

Lead in Home Plumbing

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. We are responsible for providing high-quality drinking water, but we 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 www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Important Health Information

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 may be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. The U.S. EPA/CDC (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention) 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 (800) 426-4791 or <http://water.epa.gov/drink/hotline>.

Radon

Radon is a radioactive gas that you cannot see, taste, or smell. It is found throughout the U.S. Radon can move up through the ground and into a home through cracks and holes in the foundation. Radon can build up to high levels in all types of homes. Radon can also get into indoor air when released from tap water from showering, washing dishes, and other household activities. Compared to radon entering the home through soil, radon entering the home through tap water will in most cases be a small source of radon in indoor air. Radon is a known human carcinogen. Breathing air containing radon can lead to lung cancer. Drinking water containing radon may also cause increased risk of stomach cancer. If you are concerned about radon in your home, test the air in your home. Testing is inexpensive and easy. You should pursue radon removal for your home if the level of radon in your air is 4 pCi/L or higher. There are simple ways to fix a radon problem that are not too costly. For additional information, call your state radon program or call the U.S. EPA's Radon Hotline at (800) SOS-RADON.

QUESTIONS?

For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please call David Bernier, Water Precinct Superintendent, at (603) 356-5382.

Water Treatment Process

The only treatment that we perform on all of our water sources is pH control. An alkaline-based chemical is used to treat the water from an acidic level to slightly basic level of pH, currently 7.4 to 7.6. We do this to control the leaching of metals from piping systems both in the distribution system as well as in household plumbing materials such as lead and copper. No other treatment is done to our water. We do not add any chlorine to our water-supply wells, but we do maintain a chemical feed system in the event that we may need disinfection during an emergency or in the event of contamination.

Substances That Could Be in Water

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA prescribes regulations limiting the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

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, in some cases, radioactive material, and substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Substances 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, or wildlife;

Inorganic Contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or may result from urban stormwater 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 stormwater runoff, and residential uses;

Organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production and may also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems;

Radioactive Contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or may be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

For more information about contaminants and potential health effects, call the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Source Water Assessment

The NH Department of Environmental Services has prepared a Source Water Assessment Report for our source water, assessing the source's vulnerability to contamination. The result of the assessment, prepared on April 20th and 24th of 2000, is as follows:

- Wells #6 was just placed on line in 2011 and has not been rated for the purposes of this report but it would be prudent to say that it is identical to Well #3.
- Well #3: Located off River Road, received 1 high-susceptibility rating, 3 medium ratings, and 8 low-susceptibility ratings.
- Wells #4 and 5 Located 1,000 feet West of the 1785 Inn, received 1 high-susceptibility rating, 2 medium ratings, and 9 low-susceptibility ratings.

The complete Assessment Report is available for review at 104 Saw Mill Lane. For more information, call David Bernier at (603) 356-5382 or visit the NH Department of Environmental Services Drinking Water Source Water Assessment Program Web site at www.des.state.nh.us/dwspp.

Community Participation

You are invited to participate in our public forum and voice your concerns about your drinking water. We meet every other Wednesday at 10 a.m. at the Precinct office located at 104 Saw Mill Lane, North Conway. In addition, for customer convenience, we hold quarterly night meetings at 7 p.m. For specific information, visit our Web site at www.ncwpmh.org.

Please note that we are now hosting our annual water quality reports on line, in lieu of general mailing. For those of you who do not have computer access or for those who would like to receive a printed copy, call us at (603) 356-5382, and we will be happy to mail you a copy.

Sampling Results

During the past year, we have taken hundreds of water samples in order to determine the presence of any radioactive, biological, inorganic, volatile organic, or synthetic organic contaminants. The tables below show only those contaminants that were detected in the water. The State requires us to monitor for certain substances less often than once per year because the concentrations of these substances do not change frequently. In these cases, the most recent sample data are included, along with the year in which the sample was taken.

REGULATED SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG [MRDLG]	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Alpha Emitters (pCi/L)	2012	15	0	0.7	ND–0.7	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Asbestos ¹ (MFL)	2013	7	7	0.19	ND–0.19	No	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	2012	5	0	1.5	0.006–1.5	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride ² (ppm)	2012	4	4	0.95	0.78–0.95	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive that promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (ppm)	2013	10	10	0.42	0.37–0.42	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Radon (pCi/L)	2009	None	0	3,400	2,900–3,400	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	2012	30	0	0.5	ND–0.5	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Tap water samples were collected for lead and copper analyses from sample sites throughout the community

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AL	MCLG	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH% TILE)	SITES ABOVE AL/ TOTAL SITES	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Copper (ppm)	2013	1.3	1.3	0.0453	0/20	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	2013	15	0	0.027	0/20	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

SECONDARY SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	SMCL	MCLG	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Aluminum (ppb)	2012	200	NA	60	ND–60	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Residual from some surface water treatment processes
Chloride (ppm)	2012	250	NA	13	5–13	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	2011	1.0	NA	0.013	0.002–0.013	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Iron (ppb)	2011	300	NA	24	2–24	No	Leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes
pH (Units)	2013	6.5–8.5	NA	7.9	7.2–7.9	No	Naturally occurring
Sulfate (ppm)	2012	250	NA	4	ND–4	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes
Zinc (ppm)	2011	5	NA	0.018	ND–0.018	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes

¹Testing was done in 2013 in the Crown Ridge Road area. This area is scheduled for asbestos pipe replacement in 2014. Once this is finished, the only area in the Precinct with any amount of asbestos pipe is Grove Street.

²The natural levels of fluoride in the Precinct's water supply is close to optimal levels for the prevention of tooth decay.

Definitions

AL (Action Level): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): 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. Secondary MCLs (SMCLs)

MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal): 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.

MFL (million fibers per liter): A measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.

MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level): 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.

MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal): 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.

NA: Not applicable

ND (Not detected): Indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

pCi/L (picocuries per liter): A measure of radioactivity.

ppb (parts per billion): One part substance per billion parts water (or micrograms per liter).

ppm (parts per million): One part substance per million parts water (or milligrams per liter).