About Drinking Water Contaminants

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.

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 (1-800-426-4791).

Lead Information

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. Mittersill Water Department 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 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 (1-800-426-4791). You may also visit the EPA website located at: http://water.epa.gov/drink/info/lead/index.cfm.

Are all Contaminants Harmful?

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of 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 US Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

How do I get Involved?

For more information about your drinking water, please call the system's owner representative, Bill Downey at (603) 823-8440. You may also contact the primary water operator, Justin Benes at (603)476-2348 or Tom Mason at (603) 476-5378 (Mon-Fri, 9am to 5pm) or (603) 344-5363 (Sat & Sun). Although we do not have specific dates for public participation events or meetings, feel free to contact us with any questions you may have.

Source Assessment Information

Mittersill Water Dept.		Susceptibility Factor Ratings		
Source Name	Date	Low	Med	High
Bedrock Well #1	10/17/02	7	4	1
Bedrock Well #2	10/17/02	8	3	1
Bedrock Well #3	10/17/02	10	2	1

The DES prepared such reports for all public water systems from 2000-2003 in an effort to assess the vulnerability of the state's public water supply sources. The information above is 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, the DES has no plans to update this data. The complete report is available for review upon request. For more information, contact Bill Downey at 603-823-8440, Justin Benes at 603-476-5378 or visit the NHDES' website: http://des.nh.gov/organization/divisions/water/dwgb/dwspp/dwsap.htm

2016 Consumer Confidence Report

Mittersill Water Department
in Franconia, NH
EPA ID# 0841020

If you have questions about this report, please contact:

LRW Water Services Inc.
PO Box 309, Moultonboro, NH 03254
Mon – Fri, 9am – 5pm: 603-476-5378
Sat/Sun: 603-344-5363
LrwH2oserv@yahoo.com

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 only detected primary and secondary drinking water parameters, and compares them to their respective standards known as Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs). The enclosed sampling results are from the most recent monitoring done in compliance with state/federal regulations through 2015. Results prior to 2015 will include the date the sample was taken. The State of New Hampshire allows water systems to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Thus some of the data present, though representative, may be more than one year old. Lab results may be viewed on the NHDES website located at: http://www2.des.state.nh.us/DESOnestop/BasicSearch.aspx. Enter the EPA ID listed on the front cover of this report, click Enter, and then click on the "Public Water System" link to get started.

Where Does My Water Come From?

Mittersill Water Dept. owns three active bedrock wells (BRW) which yield a total of 49 gallons per minute (gpm). Water is pumped through the distribution to the reservoir which holds approximately 200,000 gallons.

Definitions:

MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. (This allows 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): The concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Abbreviations:

ppm: parts per million
ppb: parts per billion (µg/L)
pCi/L: pico curies per liter
µg/L: micrograms per liter
ND: not detectable at testing limits
N/A: Not Applicable

DETECTED WATER QUALITY RESULTS

Contaminant (Units)	Level Detected	MCL	MCLG	Violation Yes/No	Likely Source of Contamination	Health Effects (Env-DW 811.21)
Microbiological Contaminants						
Total Coliform Bacteria	1 out of 18 Samples Tested Positive for TC Bacteria	<40 samples >1 is positive	**0**		Naturally present in the environment	Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.
Radiological Contaminants						
Uranium (µg/L)	0.5 07/28/2015	30	0	NO	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.
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	Range: 0.9 07/28/2015	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						
Barium (ppm)	0.006 8/20/13	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.
Chlorine (ppm)	Range: ND – 0.80 Average: 0.121	MRDL=4	MRDLG=4	NO	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.
Copper (ppm)	90th Percentile calculated by NHDES on 1/24/2015 & 7/28/2015 is 0.13 No sites exceeded the AL of 1.3.	AL=1.3	1.3	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.
Fluoride (ppm)	Range: 0.57 – 0.59 Average: 0.58 8/20/13	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.
Lead (ppb)	90th Percentile calculated by NHDES on 1/24/2015 & 7/28/2015 is 10 1 site exceeded the AL of 15.0.	AL=15	0	YES	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits	Infants & children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure. 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 & flush your tap for 30 seconds-2 minutes before using tap. Additional info is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

VIOLATIONS, Treatment & Other Info

Violation Type	Date of Violation	Explanation	Violation Length	Actions to Resolve	Health Effects
FAILURE TO SUBMIT OCCT STUDY/Recommendation	04/22/2015	failure to submit an optimal corrosion control Treatment (OCCT) recommendation, thereby violating a drinking water standard. Even though this is not an emergency	131 Days	Submit an OCCT Recommendation.	NA
Failure to Distribute Lead & Copper Public Education	01/01/2015	Failure to distribute Lead & Copper Public Education after receiving Lead & Copper results	27 Days	Distributed Lead & Copper Education to Residence	NA
Failure Lead & Copper to Monitor/ Report	04/01/2015	Failure to Monitor or Report Lead	128 Days	Took Lead & Copper Samples	NA

Mittersill utilizes sodium hypochlorite (chlorine) to disinfect the water in order to eliminate bacteria.