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. Franconia Village Water 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](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 (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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source Name</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Low</th>
<th>Med</th>
<th>High</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bedrock Well #1</td>
<td>11/7/02</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spring Well #2</td>
<td>11/7/02</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bedrock Well #3</td>
<td>11/7/02</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spring Well #4</td>
<td>11/7/02</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bedrock Well #5</td>
<td>11/7/02</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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](http://des.nh.gov/organization/divisions/water/dwgb/dwspp/dwsap.htm).
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 2018. Results prior to 2018 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/BasicsSearch.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?
Franconia Village Water owns 3 active bedrock wells (BRW) and 2 active spring wells, all of which are within a 300 foot radius of the pump house. The Howe BRW yields 30 gallons per minute (gpm), the Magowan BRW yields 70 gpm, and the Gale BRW yields 50 gpm. These wells along with the spring wells supply a new reservoir which holds approximately 300,000 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant (Units)</th>
<th>Level Detected</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>Violation</th>
<th>Likely Source of Contamination</th>
<th>Health Effects (Env-DW 811.21)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Radiological Contaminants</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Combined Radium (pCi/L)</td>
<td>0.4 08/05/2014</td>
<td>5 0</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits</td>
<td>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.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Inorganic Contaminants</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barium (ppm)</td>
<td>0.022 9/14/2016</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits</td>
<td>Some people who drink water containing barium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience an increase in their blood pressure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead (ppb)</td>
<td>90th Percentile calculated by NHDES: 3.0 on 1/01/2016 NO customer distribution sites exceeded the AL of 150.</td>
<td>AL=15</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits</td>
<td>Infants &amp; 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 &amp; learning abilities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Volatile Organic Contaminants</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Halocarbons (HAA) (ppb)</td>
<td>3.8 8/17/2017</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>By-product of drinking water disinfection</td>
<td>Some people who drink water containing haloacarbons in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TTHM Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)</td>
<td>15.4 8/17/2017</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>By-product of drinking water chlorination</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Health Effects

**Water bromate:** may form in water treated with disinfectants, especially when the water contains naturally occurring bromide. Drinking water containing this chemical may increase the risk of developing cancer in the stomach or bladder. People with a history of stomach or bladder cancer should consult their personal doctor.

**Barium (ppm):** may interfere with the absorption of calcium in the intestinal tract; cause kidney and dietary toxicity; promote uric acid kidney stones.

**Beryllium (ppb):** may cause chronic lung disease or acute respiratory tract irritation and may cause kidney, liver, central nervous system, or other organ toxicity. People with bronchitis or asthma should consult a personal doctor.

**Boron (ppm):** may cause skeletal deformities. Some people who drink water containing boron in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increase risk of getting cancer.

**Bromate (ppb):** may increase the risk of getting kidney cancer, specifically renal tumors. People with a history of kidney cancer should consult their personal doctor.

**Boron (ppb):** is a hormone regulator in the human body. Some people who drink water containing boron in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

**Bromine (ppb):** is a gas that may irritate the nose, eyes and throat. Some people who drink water containing bromine in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

**Cadmium (ppb):** may cause kidney, liver, and central nervous system problems; may impair kidney function. Some people who drink water containing cadmium in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

**Chloroform (ppb):** may cause liver and kidney damage; may cause central nervous system and respiratory tract irritation. Some people who drink water containing chloroform in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

**Chlorine Residual in 1/01/2018 & 4/01/2018 the violations were corrected on 5/04/2018 & 8/02/2018.**

**Copper (ppm):** 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.

**Cyanide (ppb):** may irritate the eyes, nose, throat and skin; may cause central nervous system and respiratory tract irritation. Some people who drink water containing cyanide in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

**Fluoride (ppm):** may cause stunting of growth, bone pain, bone loss, dental fluoros, and other skeletal effects. Some people who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

**Radioactive radon:** may cause lung cancer. Some people who drink water containing radon in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

**Radon:** may cause lung cancer. Some people who drink water containing radon in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

**Carbon tetrachloride (ppb):** may cause liver and kidney damage; may cause central nervous system and respiratory tract irritation. Some people who drink water containing carbon tetrachloride in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

**Selenium (ppb):** may cause liver and kidney damage; may cause gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing selenium in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

**Silicate (ppb):** may cause kidney and central nervous system damage. Some people who drink water containing silicate in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

**Tetrahydroborate:** may be toxic to the brain, heart, kidneys, and liver. Some people who drink water containing tetrahydroborate in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

**Trichloroethylene (ppb):** may cause liver and kidney damage; may cause central nervous system and respiratory tract irritation. Some people who drink water containing trichloroethylene in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

**Tritiated water:** may cause central nervous system and respiratory tract irritation. Some people who drink water containing tritiated water in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

**Trihalomethanes:** may form when chlorine is used to disinfect water. Drinking water containing this chemical may increase the risk of developing cancer in the stomach or bladder. People with a history of stomach or bladder cancer should consult their personal doctor.

**Tributyl phosphate:** may irritate the eyes, nose, throat, and skin; may cause central nervous system and respiratory tract irritation. Some people who drink water containing tributyl phosphate in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

**Trichloroacetic acid:** may cause kidney damage; may cause gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing trichloroacetic acid in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

**Trichloroethylene:** may cause liver and kidney damage; may cause central nervous system and respiratory tract irritation. Some people who drink water containing trichloroethylene in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

**Volatile organic compounds:** may cause kidney, liver, and central nervous system problems; may impair kidney function. Some people who drink water containing volatile organic compounds in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

**Vinyl chloride:** may cause liver and kidney damage; may cause gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing vinyl chloride in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

**Xenon:** may cause central nervous system and respiratory tract irritation. Some people who drink water containing xenon in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

**Zinc (ppm):** may cause gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing zinc in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.