

# MOUNTAIN RIVER EAST CONDOMINIUMS

## Water Quality Report – 2007

### What is the water quality of my drinking water?

We are pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets state and federal requirements.

### What is the source of my water?

Mountain River East Condominiums obtains its water from two bedrock wells.

### Why are contaminants in my water?

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 can I get involved?

Walter Bourque (603)-536-4488

### Other information:

Bedrock Well #1 is 654 feet deep and yields 15 gallons per minute. Bedrock Well #2 is 610 feet deep and yields 20 gallons of water per minute. Water flows from the wells to a 20,000-gallon storage tank. Duplicate booster pumps then transfer the water to a 3,600-gallon hydropneumatic storage tank. The water is not treated and is provided to 80 condominium units connected to the distribution system.

### 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 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).

### 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

**ppb:** parts per billion

**ppt:** parts per trillion

**ppq:** parts per quadrillion

**MFL:** million fibers per liter

**N/A:** Not Applicable

**nd:** not detectable at testing limits

**NTU:** Nephelometric Turbidity Unit

**pCi/L:** pico curies per liter

**Sample Dates:** The results for detected contaminants listed below are from the most recent monitoring done in compliance with regulations ending with the year 2006. Results prior to 2006 will include the date the sample was taken.

**Radon:** Radon is a radioactive gas that you can't see, taste or smell. It can move up through the ground and into a home through cracks and holes in the foundation. Radon can also get into indoor air when released from tap water from showering, washing dishes, and other household activities. It is a known human carcinogen. Breathing radon can lead to lung cancer. Drinking water containing radon may cause an increased risk of stomach cancer. Presently EPA is reviewing a standard for radon in water.

**Sampling Dates:** 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 presented, though representative, may be more than one year old.

<b>DETECTED WATER QUALITY RESULTS</b>					
<b>Contaminant (Units)</b>	<b>Level Detected</b>	<b>MCL</b>	<b>MCLG</b>	<b>Likely Source of Contamination</b>	<b>Health Effects</b>
	<b>Violation Yes or No</b>				
<b>Radioactive Contaminants</b>					
Radon (pCi/L)	1900 12/9/02 No	None	0	Erosion of natural deposits	Presently the US Environmental Protection Agency is reviewing the setting of a standard for radon in drinking water. See radon note above on page one of this report.
Uranium (ug/L)	5.4 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.
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	1.6 No	5	0	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.
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>					
Barium (ppm)	.0396 mg/L 10/25/05	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.
Copper (ppm)	.088 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)	1.33 mg/L 10/25/05	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.

## **Description of 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.

## **Source Water Assessment Summary:**

The NH Department of Environmental Services has prepared a Source Water Assessment Report for the source(s) serving this community water system, assessing the sources' vulnerability to contamination. The results of the assessment, prepared on (date(s)), are as follows:

(First source name and/or description), received (number) high susceptibility ratings, (number) medium susceptibility ratings, and (number) low susceptibility ratings.

(Second source name and/or description) received (number) high susceptibility ratings, (number) medium susceptibility ratings, and (number) low susceptibility ratings.

(Third source name and/or description), received (number) high susceptibility ratings, (number) medium susceptibility ratings, and (number) low susceptibility ratings.

The complete Assessment Report is available for review at (water system office or other location). For more information call (water system's contact and telephone number) or visit NH Department of Environmental Services Drinking Water & Groundwater Bureau web site at [www.des.nh.gov/dwgb](http://www.des.nh.gov/dwgb)