Rebecca Lane Water Quality Report - 2009

What is the water quality of my drinking water?
We are pleased to report that your drinking water is safe and meets federal and state requirements.

What is the source of my water?
Rebecca Lane obtains its water from one gravel-packed well, GPW 2. GPW 2, located in the field southwest of the pump house, is 75 feet deep with a 120 gallon per minute yield.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

How can I get involved?
If you have any questions or concerns about your water system please feel free to call us at F. X. Lyons, Inc. (603) 356-6767 between the hours of 7:00 a.m. and 3:00 p.m. Mon.-Fri. You may also write to us at P.O. Box 280 Intervale, NH 03845.

For information on meetings about your water system you can contact Fred Jones, President of Rebecca Lane Water System at P.O. Box 753, Center Conway, NH 03813 or call (603) 447-8417.

Other information
In accordance with the DES we regularly test your drinking water for contaminants to ensure that the water you are drinking is safe. Water is treated for corrosion control by the addition of potassium carbonate.

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 trans-plants, 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).

Sampling Dates: The results for detected contaminants listed below are from the most recent monitoring done in compliance with regulations ending with the year 2008. 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.

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.

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.

Abbreviations:
ppm: parts per million

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Contaminant (Unit)	Level Detected Violation Y/N	MCL	MCLG	Likely Source of Contamination	Health Effects
Inorganic Contaminants					
Barium (ppm)	.0176 1/9/06 No	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits	
Copper (ppm)	.09-.27 range .25, 90^{th} % Number of Samples Above AL Was 0 9/18-9/20/07 No	AL=1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives	

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.

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 your tap for at least 30 seconds before using water for drinking or cooking. Don 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://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Source Water Assessment Summary:

The NH Department of Environmental Services has prepared a Source Assessment Report for Rebecca Lane water system. This is part of an effort in which DES is assessing the vulnerability of your well(s) to contamination. The assessment takes into account all readily identifiable land uses (13 separate categories) within the area that contribute water to your sources. The impact from each of these is rated as low, medium and high. Low means there is virtually no impact, medium there is a potential but generally it is not very likely, and high means if there were a release from these areas, it could have a serious impact on your water system. The results of the assessment, prepared on April 12, 2002, are as follows. GPW, received **1 high** susceptibility ratings, **2 medium** susceptibility ratings, and **9 low** susceptibility ratings. The complete Assessment Report is available for inspection at F.X.Lyons Inc. For more information, call F.X.Lyons Inc or visit NH Department of Environmental Services Drinking Water & Groundwater Bureau web site at www.des.nh.gov/dwgb.

Prepared by Mimi Trenkova
For F.X. Lyons, Inc.

This annual Consumer Confidence Reports (CCR) is required by the US EPA for community water systems. The report is being mailed/distributed to property owners. Property owners should provide a copy to their resident tenants.