2022
(2021 results)
Consumer Confidence Report

For Woodland Grove
in Conway, NH
EPA ID# 512130

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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).

Woodland Grove		Summary of Susceptibility Factors		
Source Name	Date	Low	Med	High
Bedrock Well #1	8/14/00	9	2	1
Bedrock Well #2	8/14/00	9	2	1

Lead Information

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women, infants and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials/ components associated with service lines & home plumbing. As such, it is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than other homes in the community Lakes Region 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 which is 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 owner, Thomas Mason at (603) 476-2348 or the primary operator, Justin Benes, at (603) 476-2348. Although LRWC does not hold public participation events or meetings, you are welcome to contact us with questions and concerns.

Source Assessment Information

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 below is 5+ 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 Source Assessment Report is available for review at LRWC's office in Moultonborough, NH. For more info, call Justin Benes at 603-476-2348 or visit NHDES' website:
http://des.nh.gov/organization/divisions/water/dwgb/dwspp/dwsap.htm

LEAD AND COPPER

Contaminant (Units)	Action Level	90th percentile sample value *	Date	# of sites above AL	Violation Yes/No	Likely Source of Contamination	Health Effects of Contaminant
Copper (ppm)	1.3	0.85	8/27/20	0	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 actio 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.
Lead (ppb)	15	4.0	8/27/20		NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits	(15 ppb in more than 5%) Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. 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 abo elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinkir Water Hotline (800-426-4791). (above 15 ppb) Infants and 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 attentio span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems high blood pressure.

DETECTED WATER QUALITY RESULTS

Contaminant (Units)	Level Detected	MCL	MCLG	Violation Yes/No	Likely Source of Contamination	Health Effects (Env-DW 811.21)
Radioactive Contaminants						
Compliance Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	3.2 3/10/2020	15	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 226 + 228 (pCi/L)	1.5 3/10/2020	5	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.
Uranium (µg/L)	2.8 3/11/20	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.
Inorganic Contaminants						
Barium (ppm)	0.053 2/12/2018	2	2	NO	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; natural deposits erosion	Some people who drink water containing barium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience an increase in their blood pressure.
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	1.5 3/11/2020	10	10	NO	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits	(5 ppm through 10ppm) Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask for advice from your health care provider.

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 2021. Results prior to 2021 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?

Lakes Region Water Company (LRWC) owns & operates two active bedrock wells. Bedrock well #1 has an unknown depth, yields 24 gallons per minute (GPM) and is located inside the pumphouse. Bedrock well #2 is 185 feet deep, yields 20 GPM and is located 40 feet southwest of the pumphouse.

Treatment & Other Info

In 2012, after researching alternative options and consulting with outside experts, LRWC implemented a new NHDES-approved treatment technique that utilizes Georgia Marble Calcite to keep Lead & Copper at reduced levels. LRWC constructed a new pump house in the Spring 2012 which was necessary to house the new Georgia Marble treatment. Since 2012 and beyond, Lead & Copper sample results have been within safe & acceptable limits.

Definitions for Water Quality Chart:

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.)

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.

SECONDARY CONTAMINANTS

Secondary MCLs (SMCL)	Level Detected	Date	Treatment technique (if any)	AL (Action Level), SMCL or AGQS (Ambient groundwater quality standard)	Specific contaminant criteria and reason
Chloride (ppm)	92	2/16/18	N/A	250	Wastewater, road salt, water softeners, corrosion
Fluoride (ppm)	0.68	2/16/18	N/A	2	*Add Health effects language from Env-Dw 806.11 or attach public notice to CCR*
Manganese (ppm)	0.018	2/16/18	N/A	0.05	Geological
PH (ppm)	6.4	2/16/18	N/A	6.5-8.5	Precipitation and geology
Sodium (ppm)	64	2/16/18	N/A	100-250	We are required to regularly sample for sodium
Sulfate (ppm)	8	2/16/18	N/A	250	Naturally occurring
Zinc (ppm)	0.042	2/16/18	N/A	5	Galvanized pipes

Abbreviations for Water Quality Chart:

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