2023 Consumer Confidence Report
Mountain Laurel Estates 0912050

Introduction
Like any responsible public water system, our mission is to deliver the best-quality drinking water and reliable service at the lowest, appropriate cost.
Aging infrastructure presents challenges to drinking water safety, and continuous improvement is needed to maintain the quality of life we desire for today and for the future.

When considering the high value we place on water, it is truly a bargain to have water service that protects public health, and provides us with the high-quality of life we enjoy.

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 all detected primary and secondary drinking water parameters, and compares them to their respective standards known as Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs).

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 stormwater 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 US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

What is the source of my drinking water?
Your water comes from 2 bedrock wells located on Magnolia Dr.

Why are contaminants in my water? Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some 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 at 1-800-426-4791.

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 at 1-800-426-4791.

Source Water Assessment Summary
DES prepared drinking water source assessment reports for all public water systems between 2000 and 2003 in an effort to assess the vulnerability of each of the state's public water supply sources. Included in the report is a map of each source water protection area, a list of potential and known contamination sources, and a summary of available protection options. The results of the assessment, prepared in May 2002, are noted below.

Well #1 and #2, (*3*) susceptibility factors were rated high, (*2*) were rated medium, and (*7*) were rated low.
Note: This information is over 15 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, DES has no plans to update this data.

The complete Assessment Report is available for review at *water system's office.* For more information, call *497-3621* or visit the DES Drinking Water Source Assessment website at
http://des.nh.gov/organization/divisions/water/dwgb/dwspp/dwsap.htm.

How can I get involved?
Public Meetings are held the Second Tuesday of each month at 6pm. For more information about your drinking water, please call Lee Minnich at 497-3621.

Drinking Water Contaminants:
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 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 or at http://water.epa.gov/drink/info/lead/index.cfm

MOUNTAIN LAUREL ESTATES

Contaminant	MCL	Well #1&2	Violation	Health Effect	Common sources of contaminant in drinking water
Barium	2 ppm	2 ppb	N	Increase in blood pressure	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic	5 ppb	.5 ppb	N	Skin Damage or problems with circulatory system, may increase risk of cancer	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass & electronics production wastes
Iron	30 ppb	150 ppb	N	Secondary Standard is a non-enforceable guideline regarding contaminants that may cause cosmetic effects skin or tooth discoloration) or aesthetic effects (taste odor or color) in drinking water.	Erosion of natural deposits
Manganese	50 ppb	70 ppb	N	Secondary Standard is a non-enforceable guideline regarding contaminants that may cause cosmetic effects skin or tooth discoloration) or aesthetic effects (taste odor or color) in drinking water.	Erosion of natural deposits
Sulfate	250 mg/L	16 Mg/L	N	Secondary Standard is a non-enforceable guideline regarding contaminants that may cause cosmetic effects skin or tooth discoloration) or aesthetic effects (taste odor or color) in drinking water.	Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	60 mg/L	190 mg/L	N	Secondary Standard is a non-enforceable guideline regarding contaminants that may cause cosmetic effects skin or tooth discoloration) or aesthetic effects (taste odor or color) in drinking water.	Erosion of natural deposits
Zinc	5 mg/L	0 mg/L	N	Secondary Standard is a non-enforceable guideline regarding contaminants that may cause cosmetic effects skin or tooth discoloration) or aesthetic effects (taste odor or color) in drinking water.	Erosion of natural deposits
Chloride	250 mg/L	200 mg/L	N	Secondary Standard is a non-enforceable guideline regarding contaminants that may cause cosmetic effects skin or tooth discoloration) or aesthetic effects (taste odor or color) in drinking water.	Erosion of natural deposits
PH	6.5-8.5	7.8	N		
Uranium	30ug/L	4.1 ug/L	N	Increased rick of Cancer	Leaching from PVC pipes, discharge from plastic factories
Nitrate	10 ppm	<.5 ppm	N	Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue-baby syndrome	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

System Samples

Lead	15 ppb	3 ppb	N	Infants and Children: Delays in physical or mental development: children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities: Adults; Kidney problems; high blood pressure	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Copper	1.3 ppm	0.275 ppm	N	Short term exposure; gastrointestinal distress: Long term liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor if the amount of copper in their water exceeds the action level	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Definitions

Maximum Contaminant Level or **MCL**: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or **MCLG:** 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.

Abbreviations: mg/L: milligrams per Liter ppb: parts per billion ppm: parts per million