2015 Consumer Confidence Report- Lincoln Water Works - EPA ID: 1351010

DETECTED WATER QUALITY RESULTS

Microbiological Contaminants

Contaminant (Units)	Level Detected	MCL	MCLG	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination	Health Effects of Contaminant
Total Organic Carbon (ppm)	**R.A.A. 1.36 Range 1.10-1.55** 2/3/15-1.35 5/8/15-1.55 8/9/15-1.10 11/4/15-1.43	TT	N/A	No	Naturally present in the environment	Total organic carbon (TOC) has no health effects. However, total organic carbon provides a medium for the formation of disinfection byproducts. These byproducts include trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs). Drinking water containing these byproducts in excess of the MCL may lead to adverse health effects, liver or kidney problems, or nervous system effects, and may lead to an increased risk of getting cancer.
Turbidity (NTU) *Identify the highest average monthly value:* *The highest single reading:* *The lowest monthly average*	0.07 in Dec. 2015 Highest average monthly 0.14 on Nov.14 2015 Highest single 0.03 Aug. & Sept. 2015		N/A	No	Soil runoff	Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.
Radioactive Contaminants	**Cold Springs Well**					
Compliance Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	**2.0 +/-1.0 Plant Pemi 1.5+/-.8**			No No	**Erosion of natural deposits**	Certain mineral are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Uranium (ug/L)	Cold Springs Well 0.3			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

Combined Radium 226+228 (pCi/L)	Cold Springs Well 1.4 +/-.08 Plant Pemi 1.5 +/-0.8			No	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.
Chlorine (ppm)	R.A.A. .63 Range .54-.71	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	No	Water additive use to control microbes	Some people who use water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes & nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort.
Fluoride (ppm)	.40 Site 004 Cold Spring Well .62 Site 006 Water Plant	4	4	No	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.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA)(ppb) 1st Quarter 2nd Quarter 3rd Quarter 4th Quarter	R.A.A. .028 .006 .055 .005 .045	.060	NA	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection	Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (Bromodichloro-methane Bromoform DibromomethaneChloroform)(ppb)	R.A.A. .063 1st quarter .041 2nd quarter .066 3rd quarter .071 4th quarter .074	0.100/ .080	N/A	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination	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.

Turbidity: A measure of the cloudiness of the water. It is monitored by surface water systems because it is a good indicator of water quality and thus helps measure the effectiveness of the treatment process. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants.

THE FOLLOWING APPLIES if these contaminants are present - see table for detected levels.

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 cannot 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

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 showing, 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.

Abbreviations:
BDL: Below Detection Limit
mg/L: milligrams per Liter
NA: Not Applicable
ND: Not Detectable at testing limits
NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Unit
pCi/L: picoCurie per Liter
ppb: parts per billion
ppm: parts per million
RAA: Running Annual Average
TTHM: Total Trihalomethanes
UCMR: Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule
ug/L: micrograms per Liter

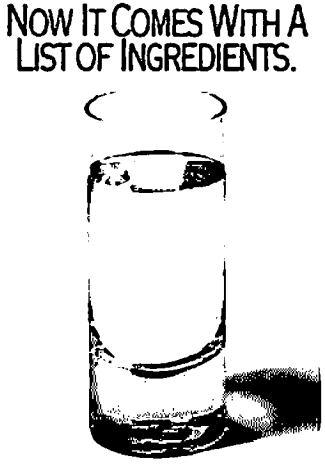
Consumer Confidence Report

Lincoln Water Works

2015

PWS ID#1351010

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 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 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?

The Lincoln Water Treatment Plant is the source of our water. Water comes from several locations that run into the Treatment Plant:

Loon Pond #005, a pond located on White Mountain National Forest land, that feeds water to Little Loon Pond and then into a small reservoir. The water from this surface water source is classified as Class A water, which is treated at the Water Treatment Plant.

East Branch of the Pemigewasset River #006, a river located within the White Mountain National Forest, with many tributaries that drain the surrounding Lincoln Woods and provides sufficient water to the Town's intake facility. The water from this surface water source is classified as Class B water, which is also treated at the Water Treatment Plant.

Note: Class A water is a better quality raw water than Class B water because it contains less bacteria. Because water from both Loon Pond and the East Branch of the Pemigewasset River are treated through the Water Treatment Plant, all bacteria is removed from both sources. Therefore, the difference between Class A water and Class B water is not a matter of concern.

Cold Springs Well Group #004, A ground water source, located on Route 3, which is used mainly during the high demand periods. This water originates from the Main Branch of the Pemigewasset River. Water from wells must be chlorinated to destroy any bacteria that may be present and pH levels are adjusted to protect against corrosion.

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 on July 5, 2001 are noted below.

- Loon Pond Brook Reservoir, 0 susceptibility factors were rated high, 1 was rated medium, and 10 were rated low.
- Intake/East Branch of the Pemigewasset River, 1 susceptibility factors was rated high, 2 were rated medium, and 8 were rated low.

The complete Assessment Report is available for review at the Lincoln Town Hall, 148 Main Street, Lincoln, NH or online at www.lincolnnh.org. For more information, call Lincoln Water Works, (603) 745-9306, 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? For more information about your drinking water, please call the Town of Lincoln Water Department, Monday through Friday, 7:00am-3:00pm at (603) 745-9306. Although we do not have specific dates for public participation events or meetings, feel free to contact us with any questions.

Definitions:

Ambient Groundwater Quality Standard or **AGQS**: The maximum concentration levels for contaminants in groundwater that are established under RSA 485-C, the Groundwater Protection Act.

Action Level or **AL:** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level or **MRDL:** The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal or **MRDLG:** The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Treatment Technique or **TT:** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.