

# Granliden on Sunapee Water Quality Report

## 2008

Test Results for 1/1/07 – 12/31/07

### What is the source of my water?

The source of water for the Granliden on Sunapee system is a Remotely Located Infiltration Well. The well is located on the property of the Granliden Community Association.

### Why are there 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 US Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

### How can I get involved?

You can contact Granliden Community Association General Manager, at the Association office located at 23 A Fairway Drive, Sunapee, NH 03782, or call (603) 763-5606. By calling the office, you can get information regarding meeting times and places for the Granliden Community Association Board of Directors.

### Violations and Other information: There were no Violations

Superintendent and Chief Operator of the Granliden On Sunapee Water System is David Little. The Granliden On Sunapee Water System supplies over 4 million gallons of quality water to the 114 residences in the Granliden development every year. The system has taken steps over the past years to insure the quality of the water, through the implementation of a source water protection program. We have also taken steps to insure the quality of the water through the successful use of a corrosion control program to reduce lead and copper in the water. In 1998, the Water Supply Engineering Bureau notified Granliden that our supply would have to be changed from the infiltration well to an alternative. During the fall of 2007 and the spring of 2008 a water main interconnecting the Sunapee Water System with the Granliden System was installed. We expect to change our supply to the Sunapee System in late May of 2008. Granliden Water System will continue to maintain the Granliden 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 the 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. • MCLs: The highest level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. 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 (for water systems that use chlorine). **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 (for water systems that use chlorine).. **Abbreviations:** PPT: Parts per trillion • PPB: parts per billion • ppm: parts per million or • n/a: not applicable • NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Unit • MFL: million fibers per liter • nd: not detectable at testing limits. pCi/l: pico curies per liter, a measurement of radioactivity, mg/L milligrams 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 2007. Results prior to 2007 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.

**Turbidity:** is 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 test results represent the only contaminants that were of a detectable level in the Granliden On Sunapee water system.

**TEST RESULTS**

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected/ Range of Detection	Unit Meas.	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
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**Microbiological Contaminants**

Total Coliform Bacteria (% positive samples)	N	Absent		0	presence of coliform bacteria in $\geq 5\%$ of compliance samples.	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal coliform and <i>E. coli</i>	N	Absent		0	a routine sample and repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i> positive.	Human and animal fecal waste

**Inorganic Contaminants**

Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	<1.0	mg/L	10	10	
VOC's	N	Varies				Scan showed below MCL for VOC's

**Radioactive Contaminants**

		Level Detected	Unit Meas.	MCL		
Compliance Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	N	0.25 +-0.3	pCi/l	15	Erosion of natural deposits	Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation know 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)	N	<1.0	ug/l	30	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	N	<0.3	pCi/l	5	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.
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## 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 Assessment Report

NH Department of Environmental Service has prepared a Source Assessment Report for the source serving this public water system, assessing its vulnerability to contamination. The results of the assessment, prepared on May 1, 2002 are as follows:

Infiltration well 2272010-003 received 5 high susceptibility ratings, 0 medium susceptibility ratings, and 7 low susceptibility ratings.

The complete Assessment Report is available for inspection at the Granliden Community Association Office, 23a Fairway Drive, Sunapee, NH. For more information, call the Granliden Community Association Office at (603) 763-5606, or DES at 271-3303, or visit NH DES's Drinking Water Source Assessment Program web site at [www.des.state.nh.us/dwspp/dwsap.htm](http://www.des.state.nh.us/dwspp/dwsap.htm)

If you have any questions regarding this **Consumer Confidence Report**, please call the Granliden Community Association Office at (603) 763-5606