

# 2024 Consumer Confidence Report

REBECCA LANE

PWS ID #0512080

## Introduction

As a responsible public water system (PWS), our mission is to deliver the best-quality drinking water and reliable service at the lowest, appropriate cost. Aging infrastructure presents challenges for maintaining safe quality drinking water and continuous improvements are necessary. When considering the high value placed on quality drinking water, it is truly a bargain to have water service that protects public health, fights fires, supports businesses and the economy, and ensures high-quality drinking water is always available at your tap.

## What is a Consumer Confidence Report?

The Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) details the quality of your drinking water, where it comes from, and how to get more information. This annual report documents all detected primary and secondary drinking water contaminants and 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 petroleum and polyfluorinated substances, 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 prescribe 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?

Rebecca Lane obtains its water from one gravel-packed well, GPW 2. GPW 2 is 75 feet deep with a 120 gallon per minute yield.

Water is treated for corrosion control by the addition of potassium carbonate.

## 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

NHDES 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 April 25, 2002, are noted below.

• GPW 2 received **1 high** susceptibility rating, **2 medium** susceptibility ratings, and **9 low** susceptibility ratings.

Note: Due to the time when the assessments were completed, some of the ratings might be different if updated to reflect current information.

The complete Assessment Report is available for review at F. X. Lyons, Inc. For more information, call F. X. Lyons at (603) 356-6767, email [compliance@fxlyons.com](mailto:compliance@fxlyons.com), or visit the [NHDES website](#).

#### How can I get involved?

For more information about your drinking water, please call F. X. Lyons, Inc., at (603) 356-6767 or Brian Desmarais, President of Rebecca Lane Water System, at (978) 360-6886. Although we do not have specific dates for public participation events or meetings, feel free to contact us with any questions you may have.

#### Violations and Other information:

See violation list in table below.

#### 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.

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

#### Abbreviations

BDL: Below Detection Limit

mg/L: milligrams per Liter

NA: Not Applicable

ND: Not Detectable at testing limits

pCi/L: picoCurie per Liter

ppb: parts per billion

ppm: parts per million

RAA: Running Annual Average

ug/L: micrograms per Liter

#### 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 at 1-800-426-4791 or at [US EPA Basic Information about Lead in Drinking Water](#)

Please share this information with all the other people who have children that drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.



**System Name: REBECCA LANE      PWS ID: 0512080**

## 2024 Report (2023 Data)

SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCY					
Significant deficiency description and date of sanitary survey		Source of <i>E. coli</i>	Date deficiency was addressed or corrected	Approved plan and timeframe for correction	Health Effects (Env- Dw 804)
4/13/22 Hydropneumatic Tank Disconnection – The current hydropneumatic tank, although valved off, needs to be completely cut off from the water system. This is to prevent leaks into or out of the tank and to prevent any dead ends where the water is not being used.		N/A	Pending	A Corrective Action Plan (CAP) has been set for this deficiency with a completion date of 12/31/24.	

LEAD AND COPPER							
Contaminant (Units)	Action Level (AL)	90 <sup>th</sup> percentile sample value	Date	# of sites above AL	Violation Yes/No	Likely Source of Contamination	Health Effects of Contaminant
Copper (ppm)	1.3	0.466 90 <sup>th</sup> 1.05 highest result 0.0214-1.05 range	9/25- 10/2/23	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 action 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	6 90 <sup>th</sup> 5.7 highest result ND-5.7 range	9/25- 10/2/23	0	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 about 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 Drinking 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 attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

## DETECTED WATER QUALITY RESULTS

### Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant (Units)	Level Detected*	Date	MCL	MCLG	Violation YES/NO	Likely Source of Contamination	Health Effects of Contaminant
Barium (ppm)	0.0189	1/20/21	2	2	NO	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits	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)	0.47	1/31/23	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.  (Above 10 ppm) 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.

### SECONDARY CONTAMINANTS

Secondary MCLs (SMCL)	Level Detected	Date	Treatment technique (if any)	SMCL	50 % AGQS (Ambient groundwater quality standard)	AGQS (Ambient groundwater quality standard)	Specific contaminant criteria and reason for monitoring
Chloride (ppm)	160	1/20/21	N/A	250	N/A	N/A	Wastewater, road salt, water softeners, corrosion
Iron (ppm)	0.118	1/20/21	N/A	0.3	N/A	N/A	Geological
Manganese (ppm)	0.0144	1/20/21	N/A	0.05	0.15	0.3	Geological
Nickel (ppm)	0.0010	1/20/21	N/A	Not established; reporting is required for detections	0.05	0.1	Geological; electroplating, battery production, ceramics
PH (ppm)	6.44	1/20/21	N/A	6.5-8.5 (Normal Range)	N/A	N/A	Precipitation and geology
Sodium (ppm)	91.3	1/20/21	N/A	100-250	N/A	N/A	We are required to regularly sample for sodium
Sulfate (ppm)	3	1/20/21	N/A	250	250	500	Naturally occurring
Zinc (ppm)	0.0258	1/20/21	N/A	5	N/A	N/A	Galvanized pipes