

## 2026 Consumer Confidence Report

### Lower Bartlett Water Precinct

0161020

#### Introduction

As a responsible public water system (PWS), our mission is to deliver the best quality drinking water and provide reliable service at the lowest appropriate cost.

Aging infrastructure presents challenges for maintaining safe quality drinking water and continuous improvements are necessary. In the past year, we have proceeded with our AMI Meter upgrade project. In the coming year we intend to have all meters converted to AMI. Moving forward with the wastewater project remains a priority.

These investments along with on-going operation and maintenance costs are supported by Rates and Asset Management. 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).

NOW IT COMES WITH A LIST OF INGREDIENTS.



**The sources of drinking water** - Both tap water and bottled water come from 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

protection options. The results of the assessment, prepared on April 12, 2002, are noted below, if an assessment was completed.

GPW 1; 1 susceptibility factor was rated high, 1 was rated medium, and 10 were rated low.

GPW 2; 2 susceptibility factors were rated high, 1 was rated medium, and 9 were rated low.

The complete Assessment Report is available for review at the LBWP office, 367 NH 16/302, Intervale, NH 03845. For more information, call Gary R Chandler, LBWP Superintendent or Tom Caughey, LBWP Field Operations Supervisor at 603-383-7180 or visit the NHDES website.

Note: Based on the year the assessment was completed, some of the ratings may differ if they were updated to reflect current assessment information.

#### How can I get involved?

For more information about your drinking water, please call Gary R Chandler, LBWP Superintendent or Tom Caughey, LBWP Field Operations Supervisor at 603-383-7180. The Board of Commissioners meet on the second Wednesday of every month at 6:30 p.m. If you would like to attend a meeting with questions you might have, please call the office to confirm the date and time of the meeting and reserve a time on the agenda. The Annual meeting will be held in April, and the date is published in the Conway Daily Sun and on the website [www.lbwph.gov](http://www.lbwph.gov). Those citizens whose primary residence is within the municipal boundaries of the Precinct are eligible to vote. Call our office for further information or any other questions that you might have. Office hours are Monday-Friday from 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. In case of emergency after hours please call Carroll County Sheriff's office at 1-800-552-8960

**Violations and Other information:** The Lower Bartlett Water Precinct is clear of any violations.

#### Drinking Water Contaminants:

**Lead:** Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. The Lower Bartlett Water Precinct is

responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Gary R Chandler, LBWP Superintendent or Tom Caughey, LBWP Field Operations Supervisor at 603-383-7180. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material. The water can also pick up and transport substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

**Contaminants that may be present** in source water include:

- **Contaminant**, any physical, chemical, biological, or radiological substance or matter in water.
- **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 occur naturally in the soil or groundwater or may result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
- **Pesticides**, generally, any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any pest.
- **Herbicides**, any chemical(s) used to control undesirable vegetation.
- **Organic chemical contaminants**, including per- and polyfluoroalkyl 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.

**To protect public health**, EPA and the State of New Hampshire prescribe regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in tap 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 Lower Bartlett Water Precinct obtains its water from two gravel packed (overburden) wells located Westerly of the Rte. 16 corridor and about 1,500 feet Easterly of the Saco River. Both wells have a capacity of 750 gallons per minute (1,080,000 gallons per day) for a combined safe yield

of 2,160,000 gallons per day. Water is treated for pH/corrosion control (sodium hydroxide) and disinfection (sodium hypochlorite).

**Health Effects of Lead Exposure** to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups. Infants and children can have decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can lead to new learning and behavior problems or exacerbate existing learning and behavior problems. The children of women who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy can have increased risk of these adverse health effects. Adults can have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney or nervous system problems.

**Lead In Schools Per RSA 485:17-a**, all NH schools and licensed childcare facilities must test for lead at all drinking water outlets where children can drink the water and to remediate any outlets testing at or above 5 ppb. Three rounds of testing at least 6 months apart are required. A comprehensive list of facilities and results are available at [www.gettheleadoutnh.org](http://www.gettheleadoutnh.org) or direct link here: [View Results | NH Department of Environmental Services](#).

#### 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 mean that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by contacting the Environmental Protection Agency by calling the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791) or visiting the website [epa.gov/safewater](http://epa.gov/safewater).

#### 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 (800-426-4791) or on EPA's website [epa.gov/safewater](http://epa.gov/safewater).

#### Lead Service Line Inventory

A service line inventory has been prepared and can be accessed in person at the Lower Bartlett Water Precinct Office located at 367 NH RT 16/302 Intervale, NH or by calling Gary R Chandler, LBWP Superintendent or Tom Caughey, LBWP Field Operations Supervisor at 603-383-7180.

Corrosion control efforts consist of pH adjustment and monitoring.

#### 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

#### 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.

#### Abbreviations

BDL: Below Detection Limit NA: Not Applicable

NA: Not Applicable

ND: Not Detectable at testing limits

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Unit

pCi/L: picoCurie per Liter

ppb: parts per billion OR ug/L: micrograms per Liter

ppt: parts per trillion OR ng/L: nanograms per Liter

ppq: parts per quadrillion

ppm: parts per million OR mg/L: milligrams per Liter

RAA: Running Annual Average

TTHM: Total Trihalomethanes

UCMR: Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule

2026 Report (2025 Data)

LEAD AND COPPER								
Contaminant (Units)	Action Level (AL)	90 <sup>th</sup> percentile sample value	Range of tap sampling results	Date	# of sites above AL	Action Level Exceedance YES/NO	Likely Source of Contamination	Health Effects of Contaminant
Copper (ppm)	1.3	.049	.0059-.0626	10/25	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	.002	.001-.0046	10/25	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							
Radioactive Contaminants							
Contaminant (Units)	Level Detected*	Date	MCL	MCLG	Violation YES/NO	Likely Source of Contamination	Health Effects of Contaminant
Compliance Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	N/D	2023	15	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits	Certain minerals 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.
Combined Radium 226 + 228 (pCi/L)	N/D	2023	5	0	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.

  

Inorganic Contaminants							
Contaminant (Units)	Level Detected*	Date	MCL	MCLG	Violation YES/NO	Likely Source of Contamination	Health Effects of Contaminant
Barium (ppm)	.0030 .0031	Site 003 Site 001 7/24	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.
Chromium (ppb)	.0017 .0021	Site 003 Site 001 7/24	100	100	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits	Some people who use water containing chromium well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience allergic dermatitis.
Fluoride (ppm)	.29 .29	Site 003 Site 001 7/24	4.0	4.0	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.
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	.96-1.76	8/25	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.

  

Volatile Organic Contaminants							
Contaminant (Units)	Level Detected*	Date	MCL	MCLG	Violation YES/NO	Likely Source of Contamination	Health Effects of Contaminant
Haloacetic Acids (HAA) (ppb)	2.2	8/25	60	N/A	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 Dibromochloro-methane Chloroform) (ppb)	3.4-9.5	8/25	80	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.
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PER- AND POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES (PFAS) CONTAMINANTS							
Contaminant (Units)	Level Detected*	Date	MCL	MCLG	Violation YES/NO	Likely Source of Contamination	Health Effects of Contaminant
Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (PFHxS) (ppt)	1.07	7/24	18	0	No	Discharge from industrial processes, wastewater treatment, residuals from firefighting foam, runoff/leachate from landfills and septic systems.	Some people who drink water containing perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (PFHxS) in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver, endocrine system, or immune system, or may experience increased cholesterol levels. It may also lower a woman's chance of getting pregnant.
Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS) (ppt)	2.20	7/24	15	0	No	Discharge from industrial processes, wastewater treatment, residuals from firefighting foam, runoff/leachate from landfills and septic systems.	Some people who drink water containing perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS) in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver, endocrine system, or immune system, may experience increased cholesterol levels, and may have an increased risk of getting certain types of cancer. It may also lower a woman's chance of getting pregnant.

SECONDARY CONTAMINANTS							
Secondary MCLs (SMCL)	Level Detected, Average & Range	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)	21-32	7/24	N/A	250	N/A	N/A	Wastewater, road salt, water softeners, corrosion
Fluoride (ppm)	.29 .29 .29	Site 003 Site 001 Average 7/24	N/A	2	2	4	If SMCL exceeded, add Health effects language from <a href="#">Env-Dw 806.11</a> or attach <a href="#">Fluoride Secondary MCL public notice to CCR</a>
Iron (ppm)	N/D	7/24	N/A	0.3	N/A	N/A	Geological
Manganese (ppm)	N/D	7/24	N/A	0.05	0.15	0.3	Geological
Nickel (ppm)	.0019 .0019 .0019	Site 003 Site 001 Average 7/24	N/A	Not established; reporting is required for detections	0.05	0.1	Geological; electroplating, battery production, ceramics
pH	5.56 5.60 5.58	Site 003 Site 001 Average 7/24	N/A	6.5-8.5 (Normal Range)	N/A	N/A	Precipitation and geology
Sodium (ppm)	14.5 20.3 17.4	Site 003 Site 001 Average 7/24	N/A	100-250	N/A	N/A	We are required to regularly sample for sodium
Sulfate (ppm)	4 5 4.5	Site 003 Site 001 Average 7/24	N/A	250	250	500	Naturally occurring
Zinc (ppm)	.0287 .0271	7/24	N/A	5	N/A	N/A	Galvanized pipes

ADDITIONAL TESTING					
Additional Tests	Description of data requested	Date	Treatment technique (if any)	Results (with units)	Specific contaminant criteria and reason for monitoring
UCMR detects (if participant)	Average & range		In accordance with UCMR 5, Lower Bartlett Water has sampled for a series of unregulated contaminants. LBWP testing produced results showed no contaminants detected. As our customers, you have a right to know that this data is available. If you are interested in examining the results they are now available at <a href="https://www.epa.gov/dwucmf/occurrence-data-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule">https://www.epa.gov/dwucmf/occurrence-data-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule</a>		Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps EPA to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the department should consider regulating those contaminants in the future.

MARKETING  
PRESORT AUTO  
N. CONWAY, NH  
03860  
PERMIT #160

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