Dear Water User,
This is the thirteenth annual US Environmental Protection Agency mandated Consumer Confidence Report (CCR). It is required that all community water systems provide a yearly CCR to their customers/users. GAVWD is in compliance with this rule and submits the following report:

Water Quality Report - 2011
Gunstock Acres Village Water District

What is the water quality of my drinking water?
We are pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets federal and state requirements. We will continue to work in your behalf in order to provide you with drinking water of the finest quality.

What is the source of my water?
Gunstock Acres has 10 active wells, 4 of which are bedrock wells located at the lower end of Mountain Drive. These 4 produce 10 - 34 gpm each and range from 140 ft. to 1000 ft. in depth. There are 5 bedrock wells off Leisure Drive. These five produce approx. 200 gpm and are about 515 ft. in depth. The other well is at the lower corner of Silver Street and Yasmin Drive. It is a 12-ft diameter dug well approx. 18 ft. deep producing approx. 15 gpm.

Why are there contaminants in my water?
Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amount 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 (1-800-426-4791).

Violations, Treatment and Other Information:
GAVWD has a treatment center to take out fluoride. Since the optimum fluoride level is recommended to be 1 PPM, we treat a portion of the water with activated alumina and blend it with the untreated water to get close to 1 PPM. Our water was on the acidic side of neutral and would leach lead and copper out from the house plumbing so we added a caustic to raise the pH and a blended phosphate to coat the inside of the plumbing. Nine of the wells are in the bedrock but one of the wells is a 12' diameter dug well so, as a precaution, we chlorinate this well. The quality of the water is highly monitored and continues to be in compliance with all State regulations.
Numerous leaks have been located and repaired.

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).

How can I get involved?
The water commissioners hold monthly meetings. Your attendance is welcome at these meetings. You are also encouraged to communicate with the water operator by calling 293-8580. The annual meeting is held each spring at the Gilford Town Hall.

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.
MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. 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: Maxiimum Redidual Disinfectant Level Goal or the level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expe cted risk to health. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
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.

Abbreviations:
ppm: parts per million
ppb: parts per billion
nd: not detectable at testing limits
N/A: Not Applicable
pCi/L: pico curies per liter

Sample Dates: The State of NH allows water systems to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. The results for detected contaminants listed below are from the most recent monitoring done in compliance with regulations ending with the year 2010. Results prior to 2010 will include the date the sample was taken.

DETECTED WATER QUALITY RESULTS					
Contaminants (Units)	*Level Detected* *Violation Yes or No*	*MCL*	*MC LG*	*Likely Source of Contamination*	*Health Effects*
Compliance Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	2.6 4/6/9 No	15	0		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 yeas may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Uranium (ppb)	1.4 4/6/9 No	30	0	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)	0.6 4/6/9 No	5	0	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.
Arsenic (ppb)	5.0 8/23/10 No	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics	While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water.

				production wastes	EPA continues to research the health effects of ow levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.
Barium (ppm)	0.015 10/14/10 No	2	2	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.
Copper (ppm)	0.22 in 2009 No	AL = 1.3	1.3	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.
Fluoride (ppm)	0.75 average in 2010 No	4	4	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.
Lead (ppb)	1 in 2009 No	AL= 15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits	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).
Mercury (inorganic) (ppb)	0.4 10/14/10 No	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff	Some people who drink water containing inorganic mercury well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience kidney damage.

				from landfills; runoff from cropland	
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	0.5 10/14/10 No	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits	Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than 6 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.

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 Water Assessment Summary:

New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services has prepared a Source Assessment Report for the sources serving this public water system, assessing their vulnerability to contamination. The results of the assessment, prepared on May 8, 2001, are as follows.

For all four wells being used at Mountain Drive, 2 susceptibility factors were rated high, 4 were rated medium, and 6 were rated low.

For the two wells at Leisure Dr., 1 susceptibility factor was rated high, 3 were rated medium, and 8 were rated low.

For the dug well on Silver St., 2 susceptibility factors were rated high, 2 were rated medium, and 8 were rated low.

The complete Assessment Report is available for inspection at the C&C Water Services office;
you can call Wade at 293-8580. Or, call 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.