

About 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.

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 (1-800-426-4791).

Lead Information

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. Gunstock Acres Village Water District is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in 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 (1-800-426-4791). You may also visit the EPA website located at: <http://water.epa.gov/drink/info/lead/index.cfm>.

Are all Contaminants Harmful?

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of 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 do I get Involved?

For more information about your drinking water, the water commissioners hold monthly meetings. Your attendance is welcome at these meetings. The annual meeting is held each spring at the Gilford Town Hall. You may also contact the primary water operator, Justin Benes at (603)476-2348 (Mon. through Fri., 9am to 4:30pm) or Tom Mason at (603) 476-5378 (Saturday & Sunday).

Source Assessment Information

Gunstock Acres		Susceptibility Factor Ratings		
Source Name	Date	Low	Med	High
For all 4 bedrock wells on Mountain drive	5/8/2001	6	4	2
For the 2 bedrock wells at leisure drive	5/8/2001	8	3	1
Dug well on Silver street	5/8/2001	8	2	2

The DES prepared such reports for all public water systems from 2000-2003 in an effort to assess the vulnerability of the state's public water supply sources. The information above is 10+ years old and includes information that was current at the time the report was completed. Therefore, some of the ratings might be different if updated to reflect current information. At the present time, the DES has no plans to update this data. The complete report is available for review upon request. For more information, contact Justin Benes at 603-476-5378 or visit the NHDES' website:

<http://des.nh.gov/organization/divisions/water/dwqb/dwssp/dwsap.htm>

2023 Consumer Confidence Report



*Gunstock Acres Village Water District
In Gilford, NH
EPA ID# 0881020*

If you have questions about this report, please contact:

LRW Water Services Inc.

PO Box 309, Moultonboro, NH 03254
Mon – Fri, 9am – 4:30pm: 603-476-5378
Sat/Sun: 603-476-5378
LrwH2oserv@yahoo.com

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 only detected primary and secondary drinking water parameters, and compares them to their respective standards known as Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs). The enclosed sampling results are from the most recent monitoring done in compliance with state/federal regulations through 2022. Results prior to 2022 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. Lab results may be viewed on the NHDES website located at: <http://www2.des.state.nh.us/DESOnestop/BasicSearch.aspx>. Enter the EPA ID listed on the front cover of this report, click Enter, and then click on the "Public Water System" link to get started.

Where Does My Water Come From?

The source of Gunstock Acre has 10 active wells, 4 of which are bedrock wells located at the lower end of Mountain Drive. These four produce 10-34 gpm each and range from 140ft. to 1000 ft. in depth. There are 5 bedrock wells off Leisure Drive. These five produce approximately 200gpm and are about 515 ft. in depth. The other well is at the lower corner of Silver street and Yasmin Drive. It is a 12ft diameter dug well approximately 18 ft. deep and produces approximately 15 gpm, this well is no longer in use/active.

Definitions:

MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal): 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): The concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Abbreviations:

ppm: parts per million

ppb: parts per billion (µg/L)

pCi/L: pico curies per liter

µg/L: micrograms per liter

ND: not detectable at testing limits

N/A: Not Applicable

DETECTED WATER QUALITY RESULTS						
Contaminant (Units)	Level Detected	MCL	MCLG	Violation Yes/No	Likely Source of Contamination	Health Effects (Env-DW 811.21)
Radioactive Contaminants						
Compliance Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	0.7 & 1.7 10/21/2020	15	0	NO	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)	0.31 10/21/2020	30	0	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 (pCi/L)	0.4 12/18/2017	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						
Barium (ppm)	0.002, 0.013 & 0.0041 12/8/2022	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.
Copper (ppm)	90 th Percentile calculated by NHDES on 12/8/2022 is 0.0023 ppm No sites exceeded the AL of 1.3.	AL=1.3	1.3	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)	90 th Percentile Calculated by NHDES on 7/03/2018 is 0 PPM No Sites exceeded the AL of 15.0	AL=15	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.
Fluoride (ppm)	0.072 -2.2 Average: 1.81 2022	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.
Toluene (ppm)	0.68 12/10/2018	1	1	NO	Discharge from petroleum factories	Some people who drink water containing toluene well in excess of the MCL over many years could have problems with their nervous system, kidneys, or liver.
Arsenic (ppb)	0.0026-0.0035 Average:0.0031 2022	10	0	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes	(5 ppb through 10 ppb) 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. EPA continues to research the health effects of low 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. (above 10 ppm) Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years could experience skin damage or problems with their circulatory system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Mercury (ppb)	.00027 12/8/2022	2	2	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries an factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland	Some people who drink water containing toluene well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience kidney damage.
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	0.9 10/21/2020	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.
Chlorine (ppm)	0-0.6 Average: 0.092 2020	MRDL=4	MRDLG=4	NO	Water additive used to control microbes	Some people who use water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort.
Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS)	3.72 2/19/2021	MCL=0.0 00015	MCLD=0	NO	PFAS are widely used, long lasting chemicals, components of which break down very slowly over time.	Exposure to PFOA and PFOS over certain levels may result in adverse health effects, including developmental effects to fetuses during pregnancy or to breastfed infants (e.g., low birth weight, accelerated puberty, skeletal variations), cancer (e.g., testicular, kidney), liver effects (e.g., tissue damage), immune effects (e.g., antibody production and immunity), thyroid effects and other effects (e.g., cholesterol changes).
Manganese	0.078 12/8/2022	N/A	0.05	0.15	0.3	Geological
Zinc	0.060 & 0.022 12/8/2022	N/A	5	N/A	N/A	Galvanized pipes

Sulfate	12 & 4 12/8/2022	N/A	250	250	500	Naturally occurring
Hydrogen Ion (PH)	7.32 & 6.64 12/8/2022	N/A			N/A	Naturally occurring
Sodium	31 12/8/2022	N/A	100- 250	N/A	N/A	We are required to regularly sample for sodium
Chloride (ppm)	79 12/8/2022	N/A	250	N/A	N/A	Wastewater, road salt, water softeners, corrosion

VIOLATIONS, Treatments & Other Info

**Notice of Secondary Fluoride Exceedance	5/24/2022, 7/12/2022, 12/8/2022 Sample Site 505 - PH 7/AF TRTMT/AF STORAGE TANK/5 9 12 13 14	Although the MCL for Fluoride was not exceeded, the secondary MCL (SMCL) for Fluoride was 2.1 & 2.2 mg/L which is over the SMCL of 2.0mg/L.	30 days	We will continue to monitor the situation and will perform water quality sampling as required by State regulations. This CCR listing is compliant with NHDES guidelines & fulfills public notice requirements.	Please see health effects for Fluoride above.
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In 2022 Gunstock Acres had No violations.