

F E W Co

Rate Case 12

Hearing held

Transcript page 14 and 15

Page 14 line 20-24

Does Forest Edge provide metered service, no it does not

Do you know what it would cost to implement metered service?

page 15 - line 1-4 The Co has recently received a verbal estimate from its operator (FX Lyons?) that it would cost

roughly \$33,000.00

at \$777.00 per meter

see Rd Lake affidavit as to

costs of meters with stubs for inlet & outlet

ORIGINAL
N.H.P.U.C. Case No. DE 12-254
Exhibit No. 10
Witness Robert Lake
DO NOT REMOVE FROM FILE



REC'D MAY 17 10 41 AM

FEW Co

Page 78 line 22 Bedrock well
#2

Page 79 - line 8 - originally 150 feet deep
and it was drilled down to 980 feet

Page 80 line 12 protective radius 100 ft
line 15 175 feet on BRW 122

line 24 Mr Sullivan talked to
Cindy Klevens.

Page 81 line 22 Exhibit 9

Page 84 line 8, 9 tests by FX Lyons

line 13 - 16 provided copy
of easement to Mr. Sob (B3)

Page 88 line 20 - 21

spillage water line
from well north of pump house
BRW2



The State of New Hampshire
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES



Thomas S. Burack, Commissioner

February 17, 2011

NATHANIEL SULLIVAN
FOREST EDGE WATER COMPANY INC AND
KEARSARGE BUILDING COMPANY INC
PO BOX 479
NORTH CONWAY NH 03860

COPY

NOTICE OF SECONDARY FLUORIDE EXCEEDANCE

SUBJECT: Town: CONWAY Public Water System: FOREST EDGE
PWS ID: 0512060
Annual Fluoride Public Notice Due

Dear Owner:

The records of the Department of Environmental Services (DES) indicate that the most recent compliance sample result for fluoride, as specified below, exceeds the secondary maximum contaminant level (SMCL) of 2.0 mg/L:

Source: 501 DEP TAP/PUMPHOUSE/BLEND 001 AND 102 DEEPND
Result: 3.78 mg/L
SMCL: 2.0 mg/L
Sampling Year: 2010

Pursuant to Env-Dw 803, the owner of a public water system that exceeds the SMCL for fluoride is required to perform public notice on an annual basis. For non-community systems, public notice must be performed within 30 days of learning of the violation, and proof of public notice/certification must be sent to DES within 10 days of performing such notice. Please be advised that pursuant to RSA 485, failure to perform public notice will result in additional enforcement action against the owner of the water system. If you have already provided public notice to your customers, please forward a copy to us and our records will be modified accordingly. Community systems may either follow the above procedure, or include the public notice in their annual Consumer Confidence Report (CCR), which must be delivered to consumers and DES by July 1 of each year. A community system choosing to include the notice in its CCR must note their intentions within 10 days by checking the appropriate box on the public notice template and returning a copy to our department.

A fluoride SMCL public notice template with instructions and certification form is available at: http://des.nh.gov/organization/divisions/water/dwgb/forms/documents/fluoride_secondary_mcl.doc. You are encouraged to use the template as it contains all the mandatory language.

If you need a paper copy of the template mailed to you, or have any questions, feel free to contact me at (603) 271-0893 or by email at Donna.Jones@des.nh.gov.

Sincerely,

Donna Jones
Monitoring and Enforcement Section
Drinking Water and Groundwater Bureau

cc: File
Jose Montero, NH Public Health Officer
Health Officer, Town of CONWAY
FRANCIS LYONS, Primary Operator DES Web site: www.des.nh.gov

P.O. Box 95, 29 Hazen Drive, Concord, New Hampshire 03302-0095
Telephone: (603) 271-2513 • Fax: (603) 271-5171 • TDD Access: Relay NH 1-800-735-7064

DIRECTIONS FOR ISSUING PUBLIC NOTICE & CERTIFICATION

Notice shall be provided as soon as possible, but no later than 30 days after the system learns of the violation. A community water system may opt to include the notice of a secondary fluoride MCL violation in their annual Consumer Confidence Report ("CCR") which must be delivered to consumers and DES within 10 days of delivering the CCR to customers, but no later than July 1. Complete the public notice on the reverse side/following page by filling in the blanks and delivering the notice in accordance with the appropriate methods listed below. The language in *italics* on the public notice is mandatory and must remain unchanged. The water system must retain the public notice and certification page on file for 3 years.

Complete this page by filling in the applicable boxes and blanks below. Submit a copy of both pages to the address or fax number listed below. To request extensions, limited distribution of notice, or for questions, please call us at (603) 271-6703.

A COMMUNITY water system shall notify each customer receiving a bill and the owner of any other service connection through which water is delivered to the public in such a manner that is calculated to reach all persons served by the system, by using *at least one* of the following forms of delivery.

Please check all that apply:

Mail delivery
 Door to door delivery
 Notice to be included in CCR

IF other persons regularly served by the system would not normally be reached by the methods described above (such as apartment complexes, hospitals, schools, etc.), the water system shall also use *at least one* of the following methods.

Please check all that apply:

Publication in a local newspaper or newsletter distributed to all persons served by the system.
 Delivery of multiple copies for distribution by customers that provide the water to others, such as apartments building owners, schools, or large private employers.
 Posting in public places served by the system. [Posted notices must remain in place for as long as the violation persists, or 7 days, whichever is longer.]
 Posting on the internet or email broadcast to all persons served by the system.
 Delivery of one or more copies to community organizations.
 If serving a consecutive system, delivery to owner or operator of consecutive system.

A NON-COMMUNITY water system shall notify each customer receiving a bill and the owner of any other service connection through which water is delivered to the public in such a manner that is calculated to reach all persons served by the system, by using *at least one* of the following forms of delivery.

Please check all that apply:

Mail delivery
 Door to door delivery
 Posting the notice in conspicuous locations throughout the system frequented by persons served by the system. [Notices must remain in place for as long as the violation persists, or 7 days, whichever is longer.]

IF other persons regularly served by the system would not normally be reached by the methods described above (such as hospitals and schools), the water system shall also use *at least one* of the following methods.

Please check all that apply:

Publication in a local newspaper or newsletter distributed to persons served by the system.
 Delivery of multiple copies for distribution by customers that provide the water to others, such as schools or large private employers.
 Posting on the internet or email broadcast to all persons served by the system.
 Delivery of one or more copies to community organizations.
 If serving a consecutive system, delivery to owner or operator of consecutive system.

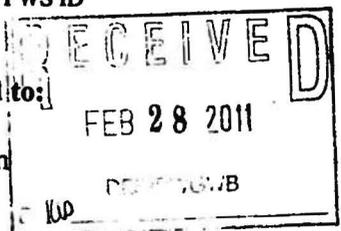
SUBMITTING PROOF OF PUBLIC NOTICE TO DES and CERTIFICATION

Within 10 days after issuing the notice, the owner of the water system shall provide proof of public notice to DES, which shall include this completed certification page and a copy of each notice that was distributed. If notice was by newspaper, include one of the 3 full pages of newspaper notices or the tear sheet with invoice showing print dates.

I hereby affirm that public notice has been provided to consumers in accordance with the delivery, content, and format requirements in NH Admin. Rule Env-Dw 800, in the timeline outlined above.

Linda Kearney Signature of Water System Owner, Operator, or Designee
LINDA KEARNEY Print Name
FOREST EDGE CONWAY Water System Name and PWS ID

Proof of public notification should be faxed to (603) 271-5171 or mailed to:
Department of Environmental Services
Drinking Water and Groundwater Bureau - Chemical Monitoring Section
29 Hazen Drive, PO Box 95
Concord, NH 03302-0095





The State of New Hampshire
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES



February 24, 2012

Thomas S. Burack, Commissioner

NATHANIEL SULLIVAN
FOREST EDGE WATER COMPANY INC AND
KEARSARGE BUILDING COMPANY INC
PO BOX 479
NORTH CONWAY NH 03860

NOTICE OF SECONDARY FLUORIDE EXCEEDANCE

SUBJECT: Town: CONWAY Public Water System: FOREST EDGE
PWS ID: 0512060
Annual Fluoride Public Notice Due

Dear Owner:

The records of the Department of Environmental Services (DES) indicate that the most recent compliance sample result for fluoride, as specified below, exceeds the secondary maximum contaminant level (SMCL) of 2.0 mg/L:

Source: 501 DEP TAP/PUMPHOUSE/BLEND 001 AND 102 DEEPND
Result: 3.78 mg/L
SMCL: 2.0 mg/L
Sampling Year: 2011

Pursuant to Env-Dw 803, the owner of a public water system that exceeds the SMCL for fluoride is required to perform public notice on an annual basis. For non-community systems, public notice must be performed within 30 days of learning of the violation, and proof of public notice/certification must be sent to DES within 10 days of performing such notice. Please be advised that pursuant to RSA 485, failure to perform public notice will result in additional enforcement action against the owner of the water system. If you have already provided public notice to your customers, please forward a copy to us and our records will be modified accordingly. Community systems may either follow the above procedure, or include the public notice in their annual Consumer Confidence Report (CCR), which must be delivered to consumers and DES by July 1 of each year. A community system choosing to include the notice in its CCR must note their intentions within 10 days by checking the appropriate box on the public notice template and returning a copy to our department.

Public Notice Forms can be found online at: www.des.nh.gov; click on A to Z list and select Public Notice (for Public Water Systems). The appropriate template for the Water System's violation is under the "Chemical" heading, entitled "Fluoride Secondary MCL violation".

If you need a paper copy of the template mailed to you, or have any questions, feel free to contact me at (603) 271-0893 or by email at Donna.Jones@des.nh.gov.

Sincerely,


Donna Jones

Donna Jones
Monitoring and Enforcement Section
Drinking Water and Groundwater Bureau

cc: File
Health Officer, Town of CONWAY
FRANCIS LYONS, Primary Operator

cc: Jose Montero, NH Public Health Officer

DES Web site: www.des.nh.gov

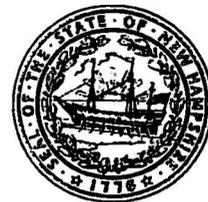
P.O. Box 95, 29 Hazen Drive, Concord, New Hampshire 03302-0095
Telephone: (603) 271-2513 • Fax: (603) 271-5171 • TDD Access: Relay NH 1-800-735-2964



The State of New Hampshire

Exhibit 4

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES



Thomas S. Burack, Commissioner

August 21, 2009

Nathaniel Sullivan
Forest Edge
1769 White Mountain Highway
PO Box 479
North Conway, NH 03860-0479

NOTICE OF VIOLATION

Subject: Conway - Public Water System: Forest Edge (EPA#: 0512060)
Notice of Chemical Maximum Contaminant Level Violation

Dear Mr. Sullivan:

The records of the Department of Environmental Services (DES) indicate that the results of the running annual average (RAA), as specified below, exceeded the maximum contaminant level (MCL) established for the specified contaminant. As such, you are hereby notified that a violation of NH Admin. Rule Env-Ws 314 has occurred for source: 501 - DEP TAP/PUMPHOUSE/BLEND 001 AND 102 DEEPEND:

Contaminant: Fluoride MCL: 4.0 mg/L
Sampling Quarter: Q3- 2009 RAA: 4.1 mg/L
Results for the past 12 months (most recent first): 1) 3.98 mg/L 2) 4.17 mg/L *

If you have specific evidence contrary to the information detailed above, please forward the information immediately to this office and our records will be modified accordingly.

Pursuant to Env-Ws 351, the owner of a public water system is required to issue public notice as soon as possible, but no later than 30 days after learning of a violation, in accordance with the instructions on the enclosed public notice form. Note that public notice forms are now available on line at: <http://des.nh.gov/organization/divisions/water/dwvwb/forms/index.htm>. As detailed on the public notice form, proof of public notice must be sent to DES within 10 days of issuing such notice.

Failure to comply with this Notice of Violation will result in the issuance of a Letter of Deficiency or other enforcement action, which will be posted on the DES website and remain posted for a period of 5 years after compliance is achieved. Furthermore, pursuant to RSA 485:58, failure to install treatment and/or failure to provide public notice may result in additional enforcement actions including the imposition of a administrative fine, the issuance of an administrative order or referral to the NH Department of Justice for the imposition of appropriate penalties.

If you have any questions concerning this matter, please contact me by phone at (603) 271-3907 or by email at Tricia.Madore@des.nh.gov.

Sincerely,

Tricia Madore
Tricia Madore
Monitoring and Enforcement Section
Drinking Water and Groundwater Bureau

*I do not know of receiving any notice of this violation
R a Lake
2-27-2013*

h:\wscb\enfm\enforce\novs - notice of violations\chem mcl novs\0512060 forest edge - fluoride\0512060 q2 2009 1025 mcl nov.doc

Encl. Public Notice Form
cc: Francis Lyons, Primary Operator
Health Officer for Town of Conway
File

DES Web site: www.des.nh.gov

P.O. Box 95, 29 Hazen Drive, Concord, New Hampshire 03302-0095

Telephone: (603) 271-2513 • Fax: (603) 271-5171 • TDD Access: Relay NH 1-800-735-2064



The State of New Hampshire
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

Thomas S. Burack, Commissioner

Exhibit 5



COPY

January 23, 2008

AMENDED

*** LETTER OF DEFICIENCY #DWGB 07-096**
Certified Mail #7006 3450 0001 6018 3303

Nathaniel Sullivan
Forest Edge
1769 White Mountain Hwy
PO Box 479
North Conway, NH 03860-0479

Subject: Conway - Public Water System: Forest Edge (EPA #0512060)

Dear Mr. Sullivan:

X On July 20, 2007, The Department of Environmental Services ("DES") issued Letter of Deficiency #DWGB 07-096 ("LOD") to subject water system for failure to submit an Optimal Corrosion Control Treatment Recommendation ("OCCTR") due to the exceedance of lead at the 90th percentile. The purpose of this amended LOD is to notify you that the most recent values of lead are still exceeding and, therefore, an OCCTR must be completed.

While the original deadline established in the LOD is no longer applicable, further information is required from you in order to obtain compliance with all applicable rules.

To avoid additional enforcement action, please submit the following documentation to DES by **February 23, 2008**:

1. Submit an OCCTR to this office following the guidelines on the handout previously sent to you.

In the event compliance is not achieved within this period, DES may initiate formal action against you, including issuing an order requiring the deficiencies to be corrected, initiating an administrative fine proceeding, and/or referring the matter to the NH Department of Justice for imposition of appropriate penalties.

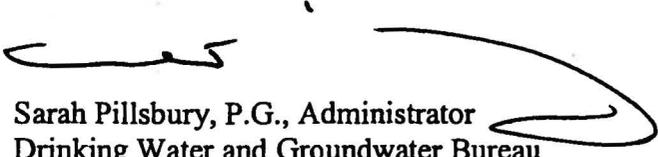
All information as requested above should be addressed as follows
or faxed to (603) 271-5171:

Y-100

Leah McKenna
Department of Environmental Services
Drinking Water and Groundwater Bureau
29 Hazen Drive, PO Box 95
Concord, NH 03302-0095

DES staff member Richard Thayer, P.E. may be of assistance. He may be reached at (603) 271-2950 or via email at richard.thayer@des.nh.gov. If you have any questions regarding this letter, please contact Leah McKenna, at (603) 271-0655 or by email at leah.mckenna@des.nh.gov.

Sincerely,



Sarah Pillsbury, P.G., Administrator
Drinking Water and Groundwater Bureau

h:\wseblenfm\enforce\lods\pbcu\2007\0512060 forest edge occtr lod 07-096 amended.doc

cc: DES Legal Unit
Francis Lyons, Primary Operator
Town of Conway Health Officer
File

cc: Richard Thayer, P.E., DES
EPA, Region 1

7006 9109 1000 054E 9006

U.S. Postal Service™	
CERTIFIED MAIL™ RECEIPT	
(Domestic Mail Only; No Insurance Coverage Provided)	
For delivery information visit our website at www.usps.com	
OFFICIAL USE	
Postage	\$
Certified Fee	
Return Receipt Fee (Endorsement Required)	
Restricted Delivery Fee (Endorsement Required)	
Total Pct	FOREST EDGE
Sent To	MR NATHANIEL SULLIVAN
Street, Apt. or PO Box	1769 WHITE MOUNTAIN HWY PO BOX 479
City, State	NORTH CONWAY NH 03860-0479

Postmark Here

PS Form 3800, August 2006 See Reverse for Instructions

Thayer, Richard

Conway

From: Mimi Trenkova [mimi.fxlyons@adelphia.net]
 Sent: Thursday, December 13, 2007 2:00 PM
 To: Thayer, Richard
 Subject: 0512060 Forest Edge

Dear Richard:

I am going to fax you the test results for lead and copper taken on 11/10-11/11/07 at 0512060 Forest edge. It looks like 2 of the samples are above MCL of 15 ppb. We measured the ph, alkalinity and temperature and the results are:

10/16/07 – temp. 19.2 c; pH 6.9; alk. 60

11/20/07 – temp 20.1c; pH 6.9; alk. 50

12/12/07 – temp 13.0c; pH 7.3; alk 48

Thank you

Mimi

Mimi Trenkova
 Compliance Administrator
 FX Lyons, Inc.
 P.O.Box 280
 Intervale, NH 03845
 tel. (603) 356-6767

These results are aprox,
 7 months after well drilling
 In my interrogatory I had
 requested the results of
 the 4 required tests after the
 well was deepened. See
 results of my interrogatory on
 this matter

R a Lake

2-27-2013



The State of New Hampshire
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

3



Thomas S. Burack, Commissioner

COPY

February 8, 2008

NATHANIEL SULLIVAN
FOREST EDGE
1769 WHITE MOUNTAIN HWY
NORTH CONWAY NH 03860

NOTICE OF SECONDARY FLUORIDE VIOLATION

SUBJECT: PWS: CONWAY: FOREST EDGE
EPA#: 0512060
Annual Fluoride Public Notice Due

Dear Owner:

The records of the Department of Environmental Services (DES) indicate that the running annual averaged (RAA) for fluoride, as specified below, exceeds the secondary maximum contaminant level (SMCL) of 2.0 mg/L. As such pursuant to Env-Ws 359, public notice is required on an annual basis for the following source(s):

Source: 501-DEP TAP/PUMPHOUSE/BLEND 001 AND 102 DEEPND
RAA: 3.1 mg/L
SMCL: 2.0 mg/L
Sampling Year: 2007

Pursuant to Env-Ws 351, the owner of a public water system is required to issue public notice as soon as possible, but no later than 30 days after learning of a violation, in accordance with the instructions on the public notice form. As detailed on the public notice form, proof of public notice must be sent to DES within 10 days of issuing such notice. Please be advised that pursuant to RSA 485, failure to perform public notice will result in additional enforcement action against the owner of the water system.

In order to minimize the amount of paper generated unnecessarily, we are not including a paper copy of the public notice template. The information is easily retrievable through our website at <http://www.des.state.nh.us/wseb/publicnotice>. We strongly encourage you to print and use the template since the template has all the required mandatory language. It is critical that this information is correct when the public notice is distributed; otherwise it may be rejected.

If you need a paper copy mailed to you, or have any questions, feel free to contact me at (603) 271-0893 or by email at Donna.Jones@des.nh.gov.

Sincerely,

Donna Jones
Monitoring and Enforcement Section
Drinking Water and Groundwater Bureau

cc: File
Health Officer, Town of CONWAY
FRANCIS LYONS, Primary Operator

D1008-160

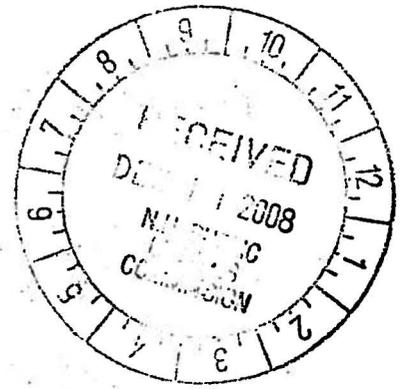
STEPHEN P. ST. CYR & ASSOC.

17 Sky Oaks Drive, Biddeford, ME 04005
PHONE: (207) 282-5222 FAX: (207) 282-5225

Accounting & Finance
Budgeting & Forecasting
Financial Statement Preparation
Regulatory Affairs
Tax Preparation & Planning
Management Services

December 9, 2008

Debra Howland
Executive Director & Secretary
Public Utilities Commission
21 South Fruit Street, Suite 10
Concord, N. H. 03301-2429



Re: Forest Edge Water Company

Dear Ms. Howland:

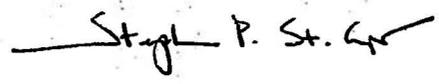
Pursuant to RSA 378, enclosed are the original and five copies of Forest Edge Water Company ("FEWC" or "Company") notice of intention to file rate schedules. A copy of the notice of intention to file rate schedules has also been provided to the Office of the Consumer Advocate. The Company estimates that the amount of the proposed change in revenues will be \$11,400 or 150%. The Company has 38 customers. It is our understanding that the Commission will acknowledge receipt of this notice and that the Company will have 30 – 60 days in which to file its rate schedules.

Also, enclosed is a request for waiver of certain PUC 1604.01 Rate Case Filing Requirements. The reason for the waiver is noted along with the request.

Finally, please add Stephen P. St. Cyr, Nathaniel Sullivan and Cindy McInerney to the service list.

If you, the Commissioners and/or the PUC Staff have any question or comments, please call me at 207-282-5222.

Sincerely,


Stephen P. St. Cyr

CC: Nathaniel Sullivan
Cindy McInerney



The State of New Hampshire
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES



Thomas S. Burack, Commissioner

February 8, 2008

COPY

NATHANIEL SULLIVAN
FOREST EDGE
1769 WHITE MOUNTAIN HWY
NORTH CONWAY NH 03860

NOTICE OF SECONDARY FLUORIDE VIOLATION

SUBJECT: PWS: CONWAY: FOREST EDGE
EPA#: 0512060
Annual Fluoride Public Notice Due

Dear Owner:

The records of the Department of Environmental Services (DES) indicate that the running annual averaged (RAA) for fluoride, as specified below, exceeds the secondary maximum contaminant level (SMCL) of 2.0 mg/L. As such pursuant to Env-Ws 359, public notice is required on an annual basis for the following source(s):

Source: 501-DEP TAP/PUMPHOUSE/BLEND 001 AND 102 DEEPND
RAA: 3.1 mg/L
SMCL: 2.0 mg/L
Sampling Year: 2007

Pursuant to Env-Ws 351, the owner of a public water system is required to issue public notice as soon as possible, but no later than 30 days after learning of a violation, in accordance with the instructions on the public notice form. As detailed on the public notice form, proof of public notice must be sent to DES within 10 days of issuing such notice. Please be advised that pursuant to RSA 485, failure to perform public notice will result in additional enforcement action against the owner of the water system.

In order to minimize the amount of paper generated unnecessarily, we are not including a paper copy of the public notice template. The information is easily retrievable through our website at <http://www.des.state.nh.us/wseb/publicnotice>. We strongly encourage you to print and use the template since the template has all the required mandatory language. It is critical that this information is correct when the public notice is distributed; otherwise it may be rejected.

If you need a paper copy mailed to you, or have any questions, feel free to contact me at (603) 271-0893 or by email at Donna.Jones@des.nh.gov.

Sincerely,

Donna Jones
Monitoring and Enforcement Section
Drinking Water and Groundwater Bureau

c: File
Health Officer, Town of CONWAY
FRANCIS LYONS, Primary Operator



SANITARY SURVEY DEFICIENCY REPORT

New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services

Water Supply Engineering Bureau

29 Hazen Drive, P.O. Box 95

Concord, NH 03302-0095 (603) 271-2513



System Name: FOREST EDGE

EPA ID #: 0512060

Location: CONWAY

Site Visit ID #: 10008

On NOV 3, 2009, a sanitary survey was conducted pursuant to RSA 485 and Env-Ws 306 on the public water supply system listed above by a member of the Water Supply Engineering Bureau staff. The system's significant deficiencies are indicated below. These deficiencies can have a direct impact on the water system's water quality or can reduce the water system's reliability. You are required to establish and submit, within 45 days, a completion schedule to correct the significant deficiencies. You must notify this office, in writing, when they have been corrected. All significant deficiencies must be corrected within 90 days from the date of the sanitary survey. Failure to do so may result in administrative fines or other penalties being imposed.

Significant System Deficiencies

- Certified Operator:** Since June of 1980, the State of New Hampshire has required a certified operator to be in responsible charge of each community water system.
- Atmospheric Storage Vent:** The present unscreened vent on the atmospheric storage tank potentially allows the entry of contamination into the tank.
- Flooding-Pumphouse:** An excessive amount of water was noted to be present in the pumphouse. This is dangerous, causes excessive corrosion, and water contamination may result.
- Sampling Taps:** The present piping configuration into the pumphouse makes it impossible to determine the water quality for each source. New Hampshire design standards require that all sources be capable of being sampled individually.
- Flooded Well:** It appears that the top of the well can be flooded. This situation is unacceptable and must be corrected immediately. The well casing must be extended above the flood level.
- Sanitary Seal:** The sanitary seal/cap for the well was loose or missing, creating a potential opening for insects, dirt, and contaminated water.

- Treatment Facilities:** At the time of the sanitary survey the treatment facilities were noted as being inoperative or providing inadequate treatment. This water system needs to have the treatment facilities operating in order to meet Federal and State water quality standards.
- Duplicate Booster Pump:** Duplicate booster pumps must be installed. Water systems that lose pressure may allow entry of contaminants through breaks in pipes or back-siphonage through customer taps.
- Hazards-Pumphouse:** Currently hazardous materials and other related debris are being stored within or around the pumphouse. This situation is unacceptable and these materials must be removed.
- Buried Well:** The top of the well is buried. This situation is unacceptable and must be corrected immediately. The well casing must be above the existing grade.
- Hazards-Well:** All community water system supply wells require a sanitary protective area within which no leach fields, oil, debris or other hazardous waste material may be located or stored.
- Well Pump Inoperative:** At the time of the sanitary survey a well pump was noted as being inoperative. This water system needs to have multiple sources in order to be able to deliver an adequate quantity of water to its customers at all times.

Comments: UPPER PH/HYDROP STORAGE BUILDING - STRUCTURALLY UNSOUND
NEEDS NEW PH - CAP DEVELOPMENT CANDIDATE (SAME AS 11/2006 SURVEY)
MIDDLE PH - LADDER USED FOR ACCESS UNSURE

A sanitary survey letter will be sent by the Bureau regarding this survey. It will list any of the above significant deficiencies as well as minor deficiencies noted at the time of the survey. Any water quality problems, as the result of the samples taken during the survey, will also be identified in this letter. By signing this report, you are acknowledging only the significant deficiencies noted above and any comments that may also have been included. This acknowledgment begins the 90-day compliance period.

[Signature]
(Owner or Owner's Representative)
[Signature]
(WSEB Staff Surveyor)

11-3-09
(Date)
11-3-2009
(Date)



The State of New Hampshire
Department of Environmental Services



August 23, 2006

Michael P. Nolin
Commissioner

JOSEPH SULLIVAN
FOREST EDGE
1769 WHITE MOUNTAIN HWY
NORTH CONWAY NH 03860

SUBJECT: PWS: CONWAY: FOREST EDGE
EPA#: 0512060
Notice of Exceedance for Lead

Dear Owner:

The Department of Environmental Services (DES) has received the results of your recent round of lead and copper samples. The 90th percentile values are as follows:

Lead = 57 ppb
Copper = .505 ppm

These results show that the subject water system has exceeded the action level of 15 ppb for lead at the 90th percentile. As a result the following steps need to be taken: X

1. Provide public education materials to all consumers by; October 31, 2006
2. Submit proof of public education to this office by; November 10, 2006
3. Submit two rounds of water quality sample results to this office by; November 30, 2006
4. Submit one source lead and copper sample result to this office by; November 30, 2006
5. Submit an optimal corrosion control treatment report to this office by; February 28, 2007

Enclosed you will find a packet of information describing in detail the steps you need to take to meet the above deadlines. **This information is being mailed to the water system owner(s) only.** Please provide copies to your primary operator, sampling agent and the other staff members you deem necessary.

If you have any questions concerning this matter, please contact me by phone at (603) 271-2516 or by email at rpresby@des.state.nh.us.

Sincerely,

Rebecca Presby
Monitoring and Enforcement Section
Water Supply Engineering Bureau

cc: File
FRANCIS LYONS, Primary Operator

LEAD IN YOUR WATER

SOME HOMES IN THIS COMMUNITY HAVE ELEVATED LEAD LEVELS IN THEIR DRINKING WATER. LEAD CAN POSE A SIGNIFICANT RISK TO YOUR HEALTH. PLEASE READ THIS NOTICE FOR FURTHER INFORMATION.

INTRODUCTION

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and Forest Edge Water System are concerned about lead in your drinking water. Although most homes have very low levels of lead in their drinking water, some homes in the community have lead levels above the USEPA action level of 15 parts per billion (ppb), or 0.015 milligrams of lead per liter of water (mg/L). Under Federal law we are required to have a program in place to minimize lead in your drinking water by July 1, 2010. This program includes corrosion control treatment, source water treatment and public education.

We are also required to replace the portion of each lead service line that we own if the line contributes lead concentrations of more than 15 ppb after we have completed the comprehensive treatment program. If you have any questions about how we are carrying out the requirements of the lead regulation please call F.X. Lyons, Inc. at (603) 356-6767.

This brochure explains the simple steps you can take to protect yourself and your family by reducing your exposure to lead in drinking water.

HEALTH EFFECTS OF LEAD

Lead is a common metal found throughout the environment in lead-based paint, air, soil, household dust, food, certain types of pottery, porcelain and pewter, and water. Lead can pose a significant risk to your health if too much of it enters your body. Lead builds up in the body over many years and can cause damage to the brain, red blood cells and kidneys. The greatest risk is to young children and pregnant women. Amounts of lead that won't hurt adults can slow down normal mental and physical development of growing bodies. In addition, a child at play often comes in contact with sources of lead contamination, like dirt and dust that rarely affect an adult. It is important to wash children's hands and toys often and make sure that they only put food in their mouths.

LEAD IN DRINKING WATER

Lead in drinking water, although rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning, can significantly increase a person's total lead exposure, particularly the exposure of infants who drink baby formulas and concentrated juices that are mixed with water. The EPA estimates that drinking water can make up 20 percent or more of a person's total exposure to lead.

Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of the corrosion, or wearing away of materials containing lead in the water distribution system and household plumbing. These materials include lead-based solder used to join copper pipe, brass and chrome-plated brass faucets, and in some cases, pipes made of lead that connect your house to the water main (service lines). In 1986, Congress banned the use of lead solder containing greater than 0.2% lead, and restricted the lead content of faucets, pipes and other plumbing materials to 8.0%.

When water stands in lead pipe or plumbing systems containing lead for several hours or more, the lead may dissolve into your drinking water. This means the first water drawn from the tap in the morning, or later in the

afternoon after returning from work or school, can contain fairly high levels of lead.

STEPS YOU CAN TAKE TO REDUCE EXPOSURE TO LEAD IN DRINKING WATER

Despite our best efforts mentioned earlier to control water corrosivity and remove lead from the water supply, lead levels in some homes or buildings can be high. To find out whether you need to take action in your own home, have your drinking water tested to determine if it contains excessive concentrations of lead. Testing the water is essential because you cannot see, taste or smell lead in drinking water. Some local laboratories that can provide this service are listed at the end of this brochure. For more information on having your water tested, please call (603) 356-6767 F.X. Lyons, Inc.

If a water test indicates that the drinking water drawn from a tap in your home contains lead levels above 15 ppb, then you should take the following precautions:

Let the water run from the tap before using it for drinking or cooking any time the water in the faucet has gone unused for more than six hours. The longer the water resides in your home's plumbing, the more lead it may contain. Flushing the tap means running the cold water faucet until the water gets noticeably colder, usually about 15-30 seconds. If your house has a lead service line to the water main, you may have to flush the water for a longer time, perhaps one minute, before drinking. Although toilet flushing or showering flushes water through a portion of your home's plumbing system, you still need to flush the water in each faucet before using it for drinking or cooking. Flushing tap water is a simple and inexpensive measure you can take to protect your family's health. It usually takes less than one or two gallons of water at no additional cost.

To conserve water, fill a couple of bottles for drinking water after flushing the tap, and whenever possible use the first flush water to wash dishes or water the plants. If you live in a high-rise building, letting the water flow before using it may not work to lessen your risk from lead. These plumbing systems have more and sometimes larger pipes

than smaller buildings. Ask your landlord for help in locating the source of lead and for advice on reducing the lead level.

Try not to cook with or drink water from the hot water tap. Hot water can dissolve more lead more quickly than cold water. If you need hot water, draw water from the cold-water tap and heat it on the stove.

Remove loose lead solder and debris from the plumbing materials installed in newly constructed homes, or homes in which the plumbing has been recently replaced, by removing the faucet strainers from all taps and running the water from 3 to 5 minutes. Thereafter, periodically remove the strainers and flush out any debris that has accumulated over time.

If your copper pipes are joined with lead solder that has been installed illegally since it was banned in 1986, notify the plumber that did the work and request that he or she replace the lead solder with lead-free solder. Lead solder looks dull gray, but when scratched with a key looks shiny. In addition, notify the Water Supply Engineering Bureau of the Department of Environmental Services about the violation.

Determine whether or not the service line that connects your home or apartment to the water main is made of lead. The best way to determine if your service line is made of lead is by either hiring a licensed plumber to inspect the line or by contacting the plumbing contractor who installed the line. You can identify the plumbing contractor by checking the city's record of building permits which should be maintained in the files of the Town of Conway - Building Department.

A licensed plumber can at the same time check to see if your home's plumbing contains lead solder, lead pipes or pipe fittings that contain lead. The public water system that delivers water to your home should also maintain records of the materials located in the distribution system. If the service line that connects your dwelling to the water main contributes more than 15 ppb of lead to drinking water after our comprehensive treatment program is in place, we are required to replace the line. If the line is only partially

owned by Forest Edge Water System we are required to provide the owner of the privately owned portion of the line with information on how to replace the privately owned portion of the service line, and offer to replace that portion of the line at the owner's expense. If we replace only the portion of the line that we own, we also are required to notify you in advance and provide you with information on the steps you can take to minimize exposure to any temporary increase in lead levels that may result from the partial replacement, to take a follow-up water sample at our expense from the line within 72 hours after the partial replacement, and to mail or otherwise provide you with the results of that sample within 3 business days of receiving the results. Acceptable replacement alternatives include copper, steel, iron and plastic pipe.

It is recommended that you have an electrician check your wiring. If grounding wires from the electrical system are attached to your pipes, corrosion may be greater. Check with a licensed electrician or your local electrical code to determine if your wiring can be grounded elsewhere. If you attempt to change the wiring yourself be aware that improper grounding can cause electrical shock and fire hazards.

ADDITIONAL STEPS YOU CAN TAKE

The steps described above will reduce the lead concentrations in your drinking water. However, if a water test indicates that the drinking water coming from your tap contains lead concentrations in excess of 15 ppb after flushing, or after we have completed our actions to minimize lead levels, then you may want to take the following additional measures:

Purchase or lease a home treatment device. Home treatment devices are limited in that each unit treats only the water that flows from the faucet to which it is connected, and all of the devices require periodic maintenance and replacement. Devices such as reverse osmosis systems or distillers can effectively remove lead from your drinking water. Some activated carbon filters may reduce lead levels at the tap. However, all lead reduction claims should be investigated. Be sure to check

the actual performance of a specific home treatment device before and after installing the unit.

Purchase bottled water for drinking and cooking.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

You can consult a variety of sources for additional information. Your family doctor or pediatrician can perform a blood test for lead and provide you with information about the health effects of lead. State and local government agencies that can be contacted include:

The F. X. Lyons Inc. at (603) 356-6767 can provide you with information about your community's water supply, and a list of the local laboratories that have been certified by the EPA for testing water quality.

The Town of Conway - Building Department at (603) 447-3855 can provide you with information about building permit records that should contain the names of plumbing contractors that plumbed your home.

The Health Risk Assessment Unit of the NH Department of Public Health at 271-4664 or the Health Officer at (603) 447-3855 can provide you with information about the health effects of lead and how you can have your child's blood tested.

STATE APPROVED LABORATORY

The following is a list of some department approved laboratories in your area that you can call to have your water tested for lead.

A+L Laboratory
1695 East Main Street
Center Conway, NH 03813-0028
(603) 447-4826

State of NH Laboratory
29 Hazen Drive
Concord, NH 03301
(603) 271-3445

LEAD IN YOUR WATER

SOME HOMES IN THIS COMMUNITY HAVE ELEVATED LEAD LEVELS IN THEIR DRINKING WATER. LEAD CAN POSE A SIGNIFICANT RISK TO YOUR HEALTH. PLEASE READ THIS NOTICE FOR FURTHER INFORMATION.

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Notice going out to all customers
Being into Sullivan name

FOREST EDGE WATER QUALITY REPORT

Is my drinking water safe?

We are pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets federal and state requirements.

What is the source of my water?

Forest Edge obtains its water from three bedrock wells. Water flows from the wells to a 16,000 gallon atmospheric storage tank and is then transferred by duplicate booster pumps to a 4,850 hydro pneumatic storage tank. There is no treatment and water is provided to 167 persons in 67 single family units connected to the distribution.

Why are there contaminants in my water?

Drinking water, including bottle 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 (800-426-4791).

How can I get involved?

If you have any questions regarding the water system, please contact:

NAPE SULLIVAN 356-5600

Other information:

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 (800-426-4791)

Received 1-1-07 Rat
EXHIBIT

~~FOREST EDGE WATER QUALITY REPORT~~

2

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Francis Lyons
Forest Edge/Conway
December 5, 2007
Page 2 of 2

times. Please note that NHDES may initiate enforcement action if the system does not maintain the SPA in its current state.

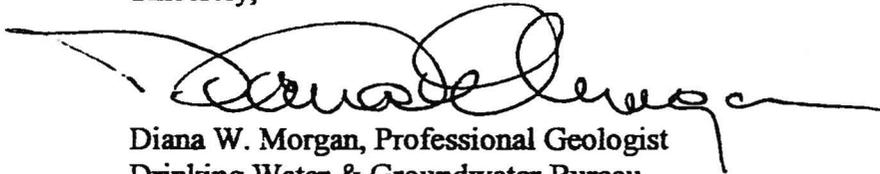
The Wellhead Protection Area for the new well is a circle, centered on the well, with the radius shown above. This is the area within which educational materials must be periodically distributed as part of the wellhead protection program. The educational materials must be distributed as part of your regularly scheduled January 2008 water quality sampling waiver renewal.

Chemical Monitoring Program:

Chemical Monitoring staff will contact you shortly with a revised Master Sampling schedule. Deepening a well can change the water chemistry of the well and quarterly sampling will be required for the first year after approval of a deepening. If you have any questions about the Chemical Monitoring requirements, contact Trisha Madore at 603-271-3907 or at tmadore@des.state.nh.us.

If you have any questions about this approval or any other well siting issues feel free to call me at 271-2947 or email me at dmorgan@des.state.nh.us.

Sincerely,



Diana W. Morgan, Professional Geologist
Drinking Water & Groundwater Bureau

Cc: Laurie Cullerot, Johnna McKenna, NHDES
Nathaniel Sullivan, Forest Edge
Michael Brooks, atty

Who is

E-C: Jim Gill, Kevin Riel, Richard Thayer, Leah McKenna, NHDES

BRW 2 supply was deepened
in 2007 by 200 now 380 feet deep

EXHIBIT

4

Forest Edge Water Quality Report – 2010

What is the water quality of my drinking water?

We are pleased to report that your drinking water is safe and meets federal and state requirements.

What is the source of my water?

Forest Edge obtains its water from two bedrock wells, BRW 1 and BRW 2. BRW 1, located in the lower pump house (PH), is 190 feet deep with a 5 gallon per minute yield. BRW 2, located in the field north-northeast of the lower PH, is 180 feet deep with a 8 gallon per minute yield.

Why are contaminants in my water?

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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

How can I get involved?

If you have any questions or concerns about your water system please feel free to call us at F. X. Lyons, Inc. (603) 356-6767 between the hours of 7:00 a.m. and 3:00 p.m. Mon.-Fri. You may also write to us at P.O. Box 280 Intervale, NH 03845.
For information on meetings for your water system, you can contact Nathaniel Sullivan at (603) 356-5600. You may also write to him at P.O. Box 479, North Conway, NH 03860.

Other information

In accordance with the DES we regularly test your drinking water for contaminants to ensure that the water you are drinking is safe. There is no treatment at your water system.
Forest Edge water system had an average fluoride concentration of 4.0 mg/L for the year 2009. Children under nine who drink water containing more than 2 mg/L of fluoride may develop cosmetic discoloration of their permanent teeth. This problem occurs only in developing teeth, before they erupt from the gums. Steps we are taking: We are continuing to monitor the fluoride levels in your drinking water. We will inform you if levels exceed the limit of 4.0 mg/L.

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 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).

Sample Dates: The results for detected contaminants listed below are from the most recent monitoring done in compliance with regulations ending with the year 2009. 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 presented, though representative, may be more than one year old.

Radon: Radon is a radioactive gas that you can't see, taste or smell. It can move up through the ground and into a home through cracks and holes in the foundation. Radon can also get into indoor air when released from tap water from showering, washing dishes, and other household activities. It is a known human carcinogen. Breathing radon can lead to lung cancer. Drinking water containing radon may cause an increased risk of stomach cancer. Presently EPA is reviewing a standard for radon in water.

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.

BDL: below detection level

RAA: Running Annual Average

Abbreviations:

ppm: parts per million

ug/L: micrograms per Liter

pCi/L: pico curies per Liter

Forest Edge Water Quality Report – 2009

Contaminant (Unit)	Level Detected Violation Y/N	MCL	MCLG	Likely Source of Contamination	Health Effects
Radioactive Contaminants					
Compliance Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	9 12/18/07	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits	
Uranium (ug/L)	18 12/18/07	30	0	Erosion of natural deposits	
Combined Radium 226 + 228 (pCi/L)	0-0.1 range .05 avg 12/18/07 No	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits	
Inorganic Contaminants					
Fluoride (ppm)	3.09-4.23 3.66 RAA 12/18/07 - 7/29/08 No <i>4.23 PPM EXCEEDS 4.0 MAX</i>	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.
Copper (ppm)	BDL -0.10 range .07, 90 th % 8/27-8/31/08 Number of samples above AL was 0 No	AL=1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives	

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Forest Edge Water Quality Report – 2010

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Combined Radium 226 + 228 (pCi/L)	0-0.1 range .05 avg 12/18/07 No	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits	
Inorganic Contaminants					
Fluoride (ppm)	3.89-4.17 4.0 RAA 8/3-11/16/09 No <i>Average 4.0 yet consistently exceeds as here 4.17</i>	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.
Copper (ppm)	BDL -0.12 range .08, 90 th % 5/31-6/1/10 Number of samples above AL was 0 No	AL=1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives	

Thayer, Richard

Conway

From: Mimi Trenkova [mimi.fxlyons@adelphia.net]
Sent: Thursday, December 13, 2007 2:00 PM
To: Thayer, Richard
Subject: 0512060 Forest Edge

Dear Richard:

I am going to fax you the test results for lead and copper taken on 11/10-11/11/07 at 0512060 Forest edge. It looks like 2 of the samples are above MCL of 15 ppb. We measured the ph, alkalinity and temperature and the results are:

10/16/07 – temp. 19.2 c; pH 6.9; alk. 60

11/20/07 – temp 20.1c; pH 6.9; alk. 50

12/12/07 – temp 13.0c; pH 7.3; alk 48

Thank you

Mimi

Mimi Trenkova
Compliance Administrator
FX Lyons, Inc.
P.O.Box 280
Intervale, NH 03845
tel. (603) 356-6767



Drinking Water and Groundwater Bureau
 Analysis Request Form
BACTERIA (Total Coliform Rule)
 Compliance Sample Site(s) per Master Sampling Schedule

November 14, 2007

Page 1 of 2

EPA ID: 0512060

Collected By: FX LYONS INC
(Print Name)

Signature: _____

I certify that all samples taken are from the sites listed below and all information provided on this form to the lab is valid.

Phone Number: 356-6767

Results for the Month of: JUNE Year: 2008

Item Name: FOREST EDGE

Town: CONWAY

Sample Category: Routine Repeat Make-up

	Other, not sampled in collect month 6/6-08				
1	LOT 16 /MCINERNEY RESIDENCE	6-2-08 0830	6/2/08 1600	A	A

According to DES records, this system DOES NOT CHLORINATE. If the system is
 recorded at the time of sample collection. If "full time" CHLORINATED,
 call DWGBInfo@des.state.nh.us or by calling 271-2950/271-3544.

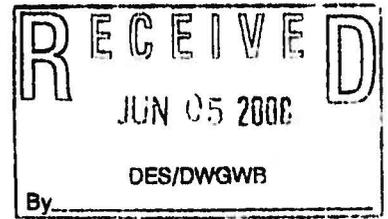
Some residual concentrations must be measured
 JES DWGB to update the appropriate records by

Laboratory Name Responsible for Analysis: A+L LAB INC

Laboratory Cert. ID#: 2501

Laboratory Phone #: 207745554

Received at Laboratory by: Jonathan T. Dyer





**Drinking Water and Groundwater Bureau
Analysis Request Form**
BACTERIA (Total Coliform Rule)
Compliance Sample Site(s) per Master Sampling Schedule

November 14, 2007

Page 1 of 2

EPA ID: 0512060

Collected By: F. J. ...
(Print Name)

Signature: _____

I certify that all samples taken are from the sites listed below and all information provided on this form to the lab is valid.

Site Name: FOREST EDGE

Phone Number: 781-670-7777

WS Town: CONWAY

Sample Category: Routine Repeat Make-up

Results for the Month of: APRIL Year: 2008

ID	Site Location	Date & Time Sample Was Processed	Total Coliform Count P.D.A.	Fecal Coliform Count
1	LOT 16 /MCINERNEY RESIDENCE	4-2-08 0800	28853	4/2/08 1600
			A	A

According to DES records, this system DOES NOT CHLORINATE. If the system is chlorinating, free chlorine residual concentrations must be measured and recorded at the time of sample collection. If "full time" CHLORINATION is in place, please contact DES DWGB to update the appropriate records by email DWGBInfo@des.state.nh.us or by calling 271-2950/271-3544.

Laboratory Name Responsible for Analysis: AL ...

Laboratory Cert. ID#: 2501

Laboratory Phone #: 2077845354

Received at Laboratory by: [Signature]

REIVED
APR 04 2008
DES/DWGWB
By _____



Water Supply Engineering Bureau
Analysis Request Form

October 9, 2007

Page 1 of 1

BACTERIA

System Name: FOREST EDGE

EPA ID: 0512060

Collected By: F. X. LYONS, INC.
(Print Name)

Site Town: CONWAY

Signature: _____
I certify that all samples taken are from state required sites.

Phone Number: 356 6262

Results for the Month of: NOV Year: 2007

Sample Category: Routine Repeat NonCompliance

Site Id	Sampling Location	Date & Time Sample Taken	Lab Sample id #	Date & Time Sample Was Processed	Total Coliform Count P or A	Non-Coliform Count P or A	Fecal Coliform Count P or A
001	LOT 16 MCINERNEY RESIDENCE	11-7-07 0815	28095	11-7-07 1600	A		A

Laboratory Name Responsible for Analysis: ATL LAB

Laboratory Cert. ID#: 2301

Laboratory Phone #: 447-4826

Received for Laboratory, BY: _____

Other

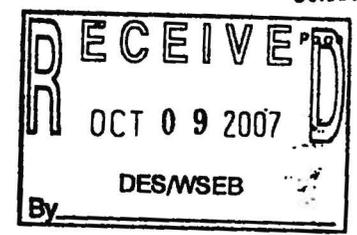
RECEIVED
NOV 13 2007
DES/DWGWB
By _____



Water Supply Engineering Bureau
Analysis Request Form

October 9, 2007

BACTERIA



System Name: FOREST-EDGE

EPA ID: 0512060

Collected By: F. X. LYONS Y. INC.
(Print Name)

Site Town: CONWAY

Signature: _____

Phone Number: 356 6762

I certify that all samples taken are from state required sites

Results for the Month of: OCT Year: 2007

Sample Category: Routine Repeat NonCompliance

Site Id	Sampling Location	Date & Time Sample Taken	Lab Sample Id #	Date & Time Sample Was Processed	Total Coliform Count P or A	Non-Coliform Count	Fecal Coliform or E Coli P or A
1001	LOT 16 MCINERNEY RESIDENCE	10-3-07 0830	27801	10/3/07 1600	A		A

Laboratory Name Responsible for Analysis: ATK LAB

Laboratory Cert. ID#: 2301

Laboratory Phone #: 447-4820

Received for Laboratory, BY: Jonathan T. Egan

FOREST EDGE WATER QUALITY REPORT - 2001

Is my drinking water safe?

We are pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets federal and state requirements.

What is the source of my water?

Forest Edge obtains its water from three bedrock wells. Water flows from the wells to a 16,000 gallon atmospheric storage tank and is then transferred by duplicate booster pumps to a 4,850 hydropneumatic storage tank. There is no treatment and water is provided to 167 persons in 67 single family units connected to the distribution.

Why are there contaminants in my water?

Drinking water, including bottle 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 (800-426-4791).

How can I get involved?

If you have any questions regarding the water system please contact:

Joe Sullivan 356-5600

Other information:

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 (800-426-4791)

Consumer Confidence Report

Forest Edge

2012

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 all detected primary and secondary drinking water parameters, and compares them to 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) 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-

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 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?

Forest Edge obtains its water from two bedrock wells, BRW 1 and BRW 2. BRW 1, located in the lower pump house (PH), is 190 feet deep with a 5 gallon per minute yield. BRW 2, located in the field north-northeast of the lower PH, is 180 feet deep with a 8 gallon per minute yield.

There is no treatment at your water system.

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

microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Source Water Assessment Summary

DES 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 May 17, 2002, are noted below.

- BRW 1, received **1 high** susceptibility ratings, **1 medium** susceptibility ratings, and **10 low** susceptibility ratings.
- BRW 2, received **1 high** susceptibility ratings, **1 medium** susceptibility ratings, and **10 low** susceptibility ratings.

Note: This information is over 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, DES has no plans to update this data.

The complete Assessment Report is available for review at F.X.Lyons, Inc. For more information, call F.X.Lyons, Inc. at (603) 356-6767 or visit the DES Drinking Water Source Assessment website at <http://des.nh.gov/organization/divisions/water/dwgb/dwspp/dwsap.htm>.

How can I get involved?

If you have any questions or concerns about your water system please feel free to call us at F. X. Lyons, Inc. (603) 356-6767 between the hours of 7:00 a.m. and 3:00 p.m. Mon.-Fri. You may also write to us at P.O. Box 280 Intervale, NH 03845.

For information on meetings for your water system, you can contact Nathaniel Sullivan at (603) 356-5736. You may also write to him at P.O. Box 479, North Conway, NH 03860.

Water & Pump Services

Certified Community Water System Operator

Route 16/302
P.O. Box 280
Intervale, NH 03845-0280

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

NOTICE OF SECONDARY FLUORIDE MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL (MCL) VIOLATION

This is an alert about your drinking water and a cosmetic dental problem that might affect children under 9 years of age. At low levels, fluoride can help prevent cavities, but children drinking water containing more than 2.0 milligrams per liter (mg/L) of fluoride may develop cosmetic discoloration of their permanent teeth (dental fluorosis). The drinking water provided by your water system, Forest Edge has a fluoride concentration of 3.78 mg/L.

What does this mean?

Fluoride contamination is rarely due to human activity. Fluoride occurs naturally in some areas and is found in elevated concentrations in the aquifer in our source water.

This is not an emergency. If it had been, you would have been notified immediately. However, *dental fluorosis, in its moderate or severe forms, may result in a brown staining and/or pitting of the permanent teeth. This problem occurs only in developing teeth, before they erupt from the gums. Children under nine should be provided with alternative sources of drinking water or water that has been treated to remove the fluoride to avoid the possibility of staining and pitting of their permanent teeth. You may also want to contact your dentist about proper use by young children of fluoride-containing products. Older children and adults may safely drink the water.*

Drinking water containing more than 4.0 mg/L of fluoride (the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's drinking water standard) can increase your risk of developing bone disease. Your drinking water does not contain more than 4.0 mg/L of fluoride, but we are required to notify you when we discover that fluoride levels in your drinking water exceed 2.0 mg/L because of this cosmetic dental problem.

What should I do?

Children under the age of nine should use an alternative source of water that is low in fluoride. In addition, you may want to consult your dentist about whether to avoid dental products containing fluoride. Adults and children over age nine should consult their dentist or doctor and show him/her this notice to determine if an alternate source of water low in fluoride should be used. General health related questions may be directed to Dave Gordon of the DES Environmental Health Program at (603) 271-4608.

Steps We Are Taking: We are continuing to monitor fluoride levels. We will inform you if levels exceed the limit of 4.0 mg/L.

For more information, please contact Linda Kearney of F.X. Lyons, Inc. at 603-356-6767 or visit at RT.16/302 Intervale, NH.

Some home water treatment units are also available to remove fluoride from drinking water. To learn more about available home water treatment units, you may call NSF International at 1-877-8-NSF-HELP.

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

8/14
FOREST EDGE WATER QUALITY REPORT -

Is my drinking water safe?

We are pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets federal and state requirements.

What is the source of my water?

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Why are there contaminants in my water?

Drinking water, including bottle 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 (800-426-4791).

How can I get involved?

If you have any questions regarding the water system, please contact:

Joe Sullivan 356-5600

Other information:

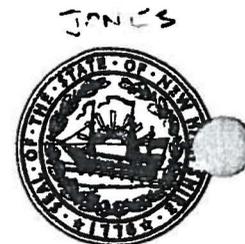
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Chris
Wast
Dev
6-16-05
CW
Include



The State of New Hampshire
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES



Thomas S. Burack, Commissioner

March 20, 2007

CYNTHIA MCINERNEY
FOREST EDGE
PO BOX 479
NORTH CONWAY NH 03860-0479

*Approx. 9 months
after ~~death~~ Joe Sullivan died
Note Sullivan took*

Subject: CWS: CONWAY: FOREST EDGE: EPA # 0512060

over July 1 2006

NOTICE OF VIOLATION

Dear Ms. McInerney:

On November 9, 2006, a sanitary survey was conducted pursuant to RSA 485 and New Hampshire Administrative Rule Env-Ws 306 on the subject public water system by Kevin Riel, a member of the Department of Environmental Services (DES) staff. During that survey the water system's significant deficiencies, that existed on the date of the survey, were documented and recorded. The Sanitary Survey Deficiency Report (SSDR) dated November 9, 2006, specified a timetable of 90 days for correcting these significant deficiencies. It also specified that this office was to be notified, in writing, when the significant deficiencies had been corrected.

DES records currently indicate that the significant deficiencies listed below remain to be addressed and may still exist, thus placing the system in violation of Env-Ws 306.01(e). If the records concerning these deficiencies are incorrect, please notify this office in writing. DES will then be able to make any required corrections to its records. *

SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCIES

AT THE LOWER PH

Sanitary Seal

The sanitary seal/cap for the well was loose or missing thereby creating a potential opening for insects, dirt and water. The bolts/nuts holding the sanitary seal/cap must be tightened immediately or a new seal/cap installed. Any vent should face downward and be covered by a secure screen. The electrical conduit should be properly sealed and connected to the well cap. Please make arrangements with your pump or well company to complete this work.

BRW 2: This well was found covered with rotting hay bales. After digging out the decomposed bales to inspect the wellhead, I found the electrical conduit had slipped aside/down, creating an opening into the well cap.

Action needed: Remove the decomposing hay bales from the wellhead and repair/seal the well pump's electrical wiring conduit on the wellcap. |



The State of New Hampshire
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES



Thomas S. Burack, Commissioner

March 20, 2007

CYNTHIA MCINERNEY
FOREST EDGE
PO BOX 479
NORTH CONWAY NH 03860-0479

Subject: CWS: CONWAY: FOREST EDGE: EPA # 0512060

**SANITARY SURVEY
November 9, 2006**

Dear Ms. McInerney:

On November 9, 2006, I visited the subject public water system to perform an in depth sanitary survey. The purpose of the sanitary survey is to evaluate the capabilities of the water system's sources, treatment facilities, distribution system, and management to continually produce safe drinking water. I wish to thank Linda Kearney of FX Lyons Inc for her cooperation in performing this survey.

SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

Forest Edge Condominiums obtains its water from two bedrock wells, BRW 1 and BRW 2, located at the Lower Pumphouse (PH), west of the cul-de-sac at the end of Blueberry Street. (NOTE: There is a third inactive well, BRW 3, located at the Upper PH)

BRW 1 is located in the Lower PH. It is a six-inch diameter well, 190 feet deep, yielding 5 GPM. *in the area of*

BRW 2 is located 45 feet north-northeast of the Lower PH, covered by bales of hay. It is a 6-inch diameter well, 180 feet deep, and yields 8 GPM.

Water is pumped from the two active bedrock wells (via submersible well pumps) into the Lower PH. In the Lower PH, the water passes a blended sample tap (no source taps found) before leaving the Lower PH and flowing to the Middle PH. In the Middle PH, water flows into a 16,000 gallon atmospheric tank. Two booster pumps transfer the water to the Upper PH, where it enters a 4,850 gallon hydropneumatic tank. The untreated water is distributed to 47 condo units supplying approximately 118 people.

*Deepened Well 5,3107
by Jason*

OPERATOR CERTIFICATION VERIFICATION

Name of system's operator: Francis Lyons
Operator's License #: 461 Operator's Certification Grade (s): (D) II (T) II
Required Certification Grade(s) For Water System: (D) IA (T) none

1 A

IDENTIFICATION NUMBERS FOR SYSTEM AND SOURCES

All New Hampshire public water supply systems, as well as each source, are assigned an identification number. These numbers will also appear on the state water laboratory results/reports and should be used on all correspondence with our office. The identification numbers assigned to your water system/sources appear below:

NAME OF SYSTEM	EPA ID #
Forest Edge	0512060
WATER SUPPLY SOURCES	ID #
BRW 1: In Lower PH	001
BRW 2: 45° NNE of Lower PH	002

The remaining portion of this letter will address the specific deficiencies noted during the sanitary survey. We have grouped these deficiencies into 'significant' and 'minor' deficiencies. The positive aspects of your system are also indicated. It is our intention to point out the water system's deficiencies while at the same time providing constructive criticism.

SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCIES

✶ Significant deficiencies are those deficiencies that can have a direct effect on the water system's water quality or can reduce the water system's reliability and ability to deliver water to its customers. We must require that you give the significant deficiencies your immediate attention. All significant deficiencies **must be corrected within 90 days** from the date of the sanitary survey. You must notify this office, in writing, when they have been corrected.

Please be advised that water supply systems with outstanding deficiencies can be denied requests for reductions in sampling frequency or for waivers from sampling for various contaminants. Water systems with outstanding significant deficiencies can also be subject to administrative fines for failing to make the necessary corrections.

AT THE LOWER PH

Sanitary Seal

The sanitary seal/cap for the well was loose or missing thereby creating a potential opening for insects, dirt and water. The bolts/nuts holding the sanitary seal/cap must be tightened immediately or a new seal/cap installed. Any vent should face downward and be covered by a secure screen. The electrical conduit should be properly sealed and connected to the well cap. Please make arrangements with your pump or well company to complete this work.

BRW 2: This well was found covered with rotting hay bales. After digging out the decomposed bales to inspect the wellhead, I found the electrical conduit had

2

slipped aside/down, creating an opening into the well cap. Remove the hay bales from the wellhead and repair/seal the electrical wiring conduit.

Sampling Taps

The present piping configuration in the pumphouse makes it impossible to determine the water quality for each source. New Hampshire design standards require that all sources be capable of being sampled individually. Only in this way is it possible to monitor the water supply completely and to isolate pollution sources when necessary. **A sampling tap for each source must be installed.** The source sampling taps should be located on each well waterline prior to its entry to the first on-line storage tank. They should be located at least 12 inches above the pumphouse floor in an easily accessible location. *

Install individual source sampling taps inside the Lower PH.

Hazardous Conditions at Lower Pumphouse

Electrical wires were found running over ground to the Lower PH. This situation is unacceptable and **these electrical wires must be buried underground in a suitable/code acceptable electrical conduit.**

AT THE MIDDLE PH

Unsecured Ladder, Confined Space, Deterioration of Building

The Middle PH that houses the 16,000 gallon atmospheric tank is a deep, confined space with an unsecured access ladder. Due to safety concerns, I did not enter the PH for inspection of the components. I only observed from the access door at the top. The structure is beginning to deteriorate (siding, roof, concrete block, etc).

Most immediate concern/issue is to secure the access ladder to the PH wall, to allow safe and adequate entry to the bottom of the structure for routine maintenance, repair and operation.

AT THE UPPER PH

Structurally Unsound Building

The Upper PH that houses the 4,850 gallon hydropneumatic tank is structurally unsound and unsafe to enter. It was built in the early 1970's on a steep hillside and appears to be failing due to soil creep. The concrete blocks have cracked at mortar joints and have significantly displaced. The building appears to have been re-enforced with poured concrete abutments to retard the structural displacement/creep. In addition to these issues, this Upper PH is located on land not owned by the water system. This unsound, crumbled down, "cave-of-a-pumphouse" is alleged to have been used as a den by a bobcat in the

2
over

Pumphouse Vent

A vent should be installed in the pumphouse to prevent excessive moisture conditions which may damage vital system components and cause premature rusting of the tanks, pump, and other components. This vent should be screened to prevent rodents, insects, etc. from entering the pumphouse.

Wiring

The present condition of the controls and wiring in the pumphouse is both poor and hazardous. The controls need to be securely mounted to the wall in a location that is not subject to damage, dirt, or moisture. The wiring should be firmly and neatly attached to the wall. Unused wiring should be removed. All control boxes should be identified (i.e. well #2, booster pump #1, etc.).

Water Meters

All community public water systems are required to have a water meter. Water meters provide a twofold benefit for the water system. A water meter quickly alerts the operator to leaks in the distribution system (well before excess electrical usage will note such leakage). Meter readings will provide actual usage data to determine when additional sources of water may be necessary. Meters are normally placed between the well and storage tanks where flow is more uniform and often at a lower rate. Thus a smaller meter can be used. There needs to be a meter at each source. Flows should be measured and recorded, preferably on a daily basis; but as a minimum, on a monthly basis.

Ladder

The present condition of the access ladder in the pumphouse is dangerous and creates unsafe conditions where regular maintenance visits to the pumphouse cannot be conducted. The ladder should be in good repair, attached at the top, and bear on a hard dry surface at the bottom. A staircase is an acceptable alternative to a ladder.

Door and Window

Vandalism of pumphouses of this type are a constant problem. The pumphouse door should be reinforced and a strong lock provided. Any window should be permanently boarded up.

Pump Controls

With the present pump controls, the pumps cannot be operated manually. Please have your electrician or pump company install multi-mode (manual, off, automatic) controls.

X
5

Ventilation

Presently the pumphouse has a serious moisture and condensation problem which is causing rapid deterioration of equipment and may lead to electrical malfunctions. An attempt should be made to reduce the moisture entering the pumphouse. Additional ventilation or a dehumidifier could also be installed to increase air circulation and remove excessive moisture.

Well Drawdown

✱ The water supply wells should have permanently installed air tubes or other alternative provisions for determining the static and drawdown water levels in the wells. We recommend that these devices be installed when the well pumps are being repaired or replaced.

SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS

The following system improvements and operation and maintenance procedures are noted below for your information and to assist you in improving the water system's ability to reliably provide water to its users. We could also recommend that some of these improvements be accomplished in conjunction with other system work.

Flushing

✱ Distribution systems are normally flushed once a year through the blow-offs. In some water systems, the flushing must be done more often to keep sediment and sand in the piping under control. ✱ The flushing should be done during time of minimum water use. ✱ The frequency of flushing should be such that it prevents legitimate consumer complaints. ✱ Each gate valve on the water system should be turned annually to counteract mineral buildup and the subsequent jamming of the valve.

As Built - Record Drawing

✱ The Bureau does not have plans for the pumphouse and the water distribution system. A water system plan should be created. You should also document information, such as waterline locations, blow-offs, and gate valves, as that information becomes available. A copy of these plans should also be submitted to this office.

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Notice of Violation Letter
Conway-Forest Edge-0512060
March 20, 2007
Page 3 of 3

~~*~~ this Upper PH is located on land not owned by the water system. This unsound, crumbled down, "cave-of-a-pumphouse" is alleged to have been used as a den by a bobcat in the past. Due to safety concerns, I did not enter the structure to inspect components. I peered inside from the access hatch door.

~~*~~ Ideally, a new above ground PH should be built on land owned by the water system. It should house the components now in the Middle and Upper PHs; the atmospheric and hydropneumatic tanks and associated appurtenances.

Action Needed: Contact Cynthia Klevens, DWGB-Capacity Development Program at (603) 271-3108 or cklevens @des.state.nh.us to inquire about an application on your behalf to receive technical assistance for an upgrade of the water system and pumphouses.

Please correct the noted deficiencies by June 1, 2007, and notify DES, in writing, of the corrections made.

Please be advised, that water supply systems with outstanding deficiencies can be denied requests for reductions in sampling frequency or for waivers from sampling for various contaminants. Under RSA 485 the water system may be subject to further enforcement actions, including administrative fines or other penalties, for failure to address and correct these deficiencies in a timely manner.

The ownership and operation of a public water supply system involves many significant responsibilities. These responsibilities can also involve financial liabilities. Our main concern is to protect the public health. It is also our intention to work with you in solving any water related problems that your system may have.

Should you have any questions, please contact me at (603) 271-2539 or by e-mail at kriel@des.state.nh.us.

Very truly yours,



Kevin J. Riel
Small Water Systems Section
Drinking Water & Groundwater Bureau*

*Please note Bureau name change (eff. Feb 2007); formerly Water Supply Engineering Bureau

cc: Francis Lyons, FX Lyons Inc.
Jones-DWGB Enforcement Section
Klevens-DWGB-Capacity Development
Riel-DWGB-Small Water System Inspector

7



Drinking Water and Groundwater Bureau
Analysis Request Form

November 14, 2007

Page 1 of 2

BACTERIA (Total Coliform Rule)
Compliance Sample Site(s) per Master Sampling Schedule

EPA ID: 0512060

Collected By: GERALD FORD

(Print Name)

System Name: FOREST EDGE

Signature: Gerald Ford

I certify that all samples taken are from the sites listed below and all information provided on this form to the lab is valid.

PWS Town: CONWAY

Phone Number: 356 6767

Sample Category: Routine Repeat Make-up

Results for the Month of: July Year: 2009



sm9223 collect

001	LOT 16 /MCINERNEY RESIDENCE	7-9-09 0900		32022 ✓	7/9/09 1600	A			A

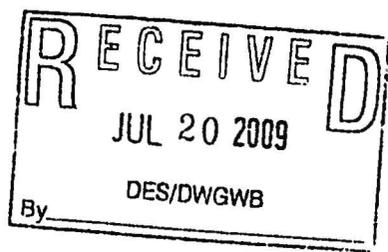
According to DES records, this system DOES NOT CHLORINATE. If the system is chlorinating, free chlorine residual concentrations must be measured and recorded at the time of sample collection. If "full time" CHLORINATION is in place, please contact DES DWGB to update the appropriate records by email DWGBInfo@des.state.nh.us or by calling 271-2950/271-3544.

Laboratory Name Responsible for Analysis: A+L LAB INC

Laboratory Cert. ID#: 2501

Laboratory Phone #: 207245354

Received at Laboratory by: John T. Oger





Drinking Water and Groundwater Bureau

October 15, 2009
Page 1 of 1

EPA ID: 0512060

Collected By: GERARD FORD
(Print Name)

Signature: [Signature]
I certify that all samples taken are from the site(s) listed below and all information provided on this form to the lab is valid.

Phone Number: 356 6767

System Name: FOREST EDGE

PWS Town: CONWAY

Sample Category: Treatment Evaluation Other

Sample Purpose/Comments: OWN INFO SM9223 (collected)

Analysis Requested

Sample Site Location	Date & Time Sample Collected	Lab Sample ID # (Lab Use Only)	# of Containers	Parameters Requested				Free Chlorine Residual (mg/L)
				8/3/09	1600			
LOT 16/McIVERNEY RES	8-3-09 1245	32135		BAC	EcolP	A	A	
				RECEIVED				
				AUG 11 2009				
				By: DES/DWGWB				

NOTE: Samples collected for NITRATE/NITRITE analysis MAY NEED to be collected prior to chlorination. Check with Lab.
AMIDE samples MAY NEED to be collected prior to chlorination. Check with Lab.
Samples that are representative of water being consumed may be used for compliance purposes, except for all IDSE samples.

Laboratory Name Responsible for Analysis: ATL LAB INC

Laboratory Cert. ID#: 2501
[Signature]

Laboratory Phone #: 2077845354

Received at Laboratory by: _____

08/10/2009 19:26 16034473667 A&L LABORATORY PAGE 05



Drinking Water and Groundwater Bureau

October 15, 2008
Page 1 of 1

EPA ID: 0512080

System Name: FOREST EDGE

PWS Town: CONWAY

Sample Category: Treatment Evaluation Other

Sample Purpose/Comments: OWN INFO

RECEIVED
SEP 21 2009
DES/DWGWB

Collected By: GERARD FORD
(Print Name)

Signature: [Signature]
I certify that all samples taken are from the site(s) listed below and all information provided on this form to the lab is valid.

Phone Number: 356 0267

Analysis Requested

sm9223 colibert

Sample Site Location	Date & Time Sample Collected	Lab Sample ID # (Lab Use Only)	No. of Containers	Parameters Requested						Free Chlorine Residual (mg/L)
				911009 BAC	1600 EcColP					
<u>LOT 16 / McIVERNEY RES</u>	<u>9-10-09 0800</u>	<u>32449</u>		<u>A</u>	<u>A</u>					

NOTE: Samples collected for NITRATE/NITRITE analysis MAY NEED to be collected prior to chlorination. Check with Lab.
CYANIDE samples MAY NEED to be collected prior to chlorination. Check with Lab.
** Samples that are representative of water being consumed may be used for compliance purposes, except for all IDSE samples.

FAXED

SEP 21 2009

Laboratory Name Responsible for Analysis: ATK LAB INC

Laboratory Phone #: 2077845354

Received at Laboratory by: [Signature]
Laboratory Cert. No. 2501



Drinking Water and Groundwater Bureau
Analysis Request Form

November 14, 2007

Page 1 of 2

BACTERIA (Total Coliform Rule)

Compliance Sample Site(s) per Master Sampling Schedule

EPA ID: 0512060

Collected By: GERALD FORD
(Print Name)

Signature: *Gerald Ford*

I certify that all samples taken are from the sites listed below and all information provided on this form to the lab is valid.

System Name: FOREST EDGE

Phone Number: 356 6767

PWS Town: CONWAY

Results for the Month of: OCT Year: 2009

Sample Category: Routine Repeat Make-up

sm9223 Coliform

01	LOT 16 /MCINERNEY RESIDENCE	10-7-09 1245	32608	10/7/09 1600	A	A
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According to DES records, this system DOES NOT CHLORINATE. If the system is chlorinating, free chlorine residual concentrations must be measured and recorded at the time of sample collection. If "full time" CHLORINATION is in place, please contact DES DWGB to update the appropriate records by email DWGBInfo@des.state.nh.us or by calling 271-2950/271-3544.

Laboratory Name Responsible for Analysis: A+L LAB INC

Laboratory Cert. ID#: 2501

Laboratory Phone #: 2077845354

Received at Laboratory by: *Justin T. Ogan*



Drinking Water and Groundwater Bureau

October 15, 2008

Page 1 of 1

EPA ID: 0512080

Collected By: GERARD FORD

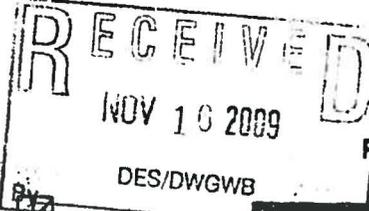
System Name: FOREST EDGE

Signature: [Signature]
(Print Name)

PWS Town: CONWAY

I certify that all samples taken are from the site(s) listed below and all information provided on this form to the lab is valid.

Phone Number: 356 6767



Sample Category: Treatment Evaluation Other

Sample Purpose/Comments: OWN INFO

Analysis Requested: [Redacted]

SMA223 Collected

Sample Site Location	Date & Time Sample Collected	Lab Sample ID # (Lab Use Only)	# of Containers	Parameters Requested				Free Chlorine Residual (mg/L)
				11/5/09	1600			
<u>OT 16/McMURNEY Res</u>	<u>11-5-09 0815</u>	<u>32853</u>		<u>BAC</u>	<u>EcolP</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>A</u>	

*E: Samples collected for NITRATE/NITRITE analysis MAY NEED to be collected prior to chlorination. Check with Lab.
 *NIDE samples MAY NEED to be collected prior to chlorination. Check with Lab.
 *Samples that are representative of water being consumed may be used for compliance purposes, except for all IDSE samples.

Laboratory Name Responsible for Analysis: ATL LAB INC

Laboratory Case ID#: 2501
[Signature]

Laboratory Phone #: 207845354

Received at Laboratory by: _____

11/16/2009 11:24 16034473667 A&L LABORATORY PAGE 07



Drinking Water and Groundwater Bureau
Analysis Request Form

November 14, 2007

Page 1 of 2

BACTERIA (Total Coliform Rule)

Compliance Sample Site(s) per Master Sampling Schedule

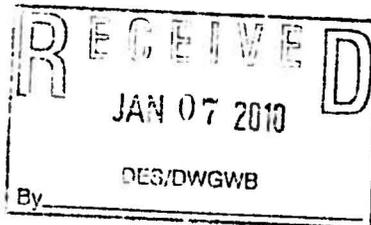
EPA ID: 0512060

Collected By: GERARD FORD
(Print Name)

System Name: FOREST EDGE

Signature: [Signature]

I certify that all samples taken are from the sites listed below and all information provided on this form to the lab is valid.



Phone Number: 356 6767

PWS Town: CONWAY

Results for the Month of: JAN Year: 2010

Sample Category: Routine Repeat Make-up

5m223 Coliform

01	LOT 16 /MCINERNEY RESIDENCE	1-4-10 1315		33106 ✓	1/4/09 1600	A		A
----	-----------------------------	----------------	--	---------	----------------	---	--	---

According to DES records, this system DOES NOT CHLORINATE. If the system is chlorinating, free chlorine residual concentrations must be measured and recorded at the time of sample collection. If "full time" CHLORINATION is in place, please contact DES DWGB to update the appropriate records by email DWGBInfo@des.state.nh.us or by calling 271-2950/271-3544.

Laboratory Name Responsible for Analysis: A+L LAB INC

Laboratory Cert. ID#: 2501

Laboratory Phone #: 2077845354

Received at Laboratory by: [Signature] 1/4/10 2:35PM
12.8C

01/01/2010 14:55 160344/3bb/ A&L LABORATORY PAGE 09



Drinking Water and Groundwater Bureau

October 15, 2008

Page 1 of 1

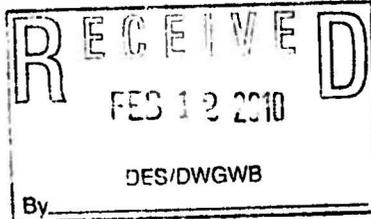
EPA ID: 0512060

System Name: FOREST EDGE

PWS Town: CONWAY

Sample Category: Treatment Evaluation Other

Sample Purpose/Comments: OWN INFO



Collected By: GERALD FORD
(Print Name)

Signature: [Handwritten Signature]
I certify that all samples taken are from the site(s) listed below and all information provided on this form to the lab is valid.

Phone Number: 356 6767

Analysis Requested

sm9223 Colvert

Sample Site Location	Date & Time Sample Collected	Lab Sample ID # (Lab Use Only)	# of Containers	Parameters Requested				Free Chlorine Residual (mg/L)
				2/3/10	1600			
#16	2-3-10 1230	33314		A	A			

NOTE: Samples collected for NITRATE/NITRITE analysis MAY NEED to be collected prior to chlorination. Check with Lab.
 UNDE samples MAY NEED to be collected prior to chlorination. Check with Lab.
 Samples that are representative of water being consumed may be used for compliance purposes, except for all IDSE samples.

Laboratory Name Responsible for Analysis: A+L LAB Laboratory Cert. ID#: 2501

Laboratory Phone #: 2077845354 Received at Laboratory by: Anna Dora at 2/3/10 2:15 PM

02/12/2010 12:20 16034473667 A&L LABORATORY PAGE 04



Drinking Water and Groundwater Bureau

October 15, 2008

Page 1 of 1

EPA ID: 0512060

Collected By: GERARD FORD
(Print Name)

Signature: [Handwritten Signature]

I certify that all samples taken are from the site(s) listed below and all information provided on this form to the lab is valid.

Phone Number: 356 6267

System Name: FOREST EDGE

PWS Town: CONWAY

Sample Category: Treatment Evaluation Other

Sample Purpose/Comments: OWN INFO

Analysis Requested

sm9223 colist

Sample Site Location	Date & Time Sample Collected	Lab Sample ID # (Lab Use Only)	# of Containers	Parameters Requested				Free Chlorine Residual (mg/L)
				3/3/10	1600			
#16	3-3-10 1130	33494		BAC	ECOLP	A	A	

RECEIVED
MAR 15 2010
By: DES/DWGWB

NOTE: Samples collected for NITRATE/NITRITE analysis MAY NEED to be collected prior to chlorination. Check with Lab.
UNDETECTED samples MAY NEED to be collected prior to chlorination. Check with Lab.
Samples that are representative of water being consumed may be used for compliance purposes, except for all IDSE samples.

Laboratory Name Responsible for Analysis: ATL LAB INC

Laboratory Cert. ID#: 2501

Laboratory Phone #: 207845354

Received at Laboratory by: Umaida Noel 3/3/10 200PM

121

03/15/2010 09:45 16034473657 A&L LABORATORY PAGE 10



Drinking Water and Groundwater Bureau
Analysis Request Form

DW received

January 8, 2010

Page 1 of 1

BACTERIA (Total Coliform Rule)

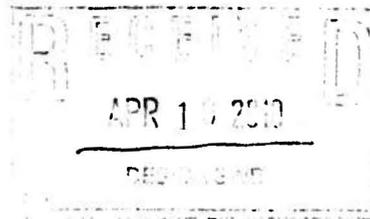
Compliance Sample Site(s) per Master Sampling Schedule

PWS ID: 0512060

System Name: FOREST EDGE

PWS Town: CONWAY

Sample Type: Routine Make-up



Collected By: GERALD FORD

Signature: *Gerald Ford*

I certify that all samples taken are from the site(s) listed below and all information provided on this form to the lab is valid.

Phone Number: 356 6767

Results for the Month of: APRIL Year: 2010

sm 9223 colilet

001	LOT 16 /MCINERNEY RESIDENCE	4-7-10 1200	33724	4/7/10 1600	A	A
-----	-----------------------------	----------------	-------	----------------	---	---

According to DES records, this system DOES NOT CHLORINATE. If the system is chlorinating, free chlorine residual concentrations must be measured and recorded at the time of sample collection. If "full time" CHLORINATION is in place, please contact DES DWGB to update the appropriate records by email DWGBInfo@des.nh.gov or by calling (603) 271-2950 / (603) 271-3544.

Laboratory Name Responsible for Analysis: A+L LAB INC

Laboratory Cert. ID: 2581

Laboratory Phone #: 2077845354

Received at Laboratory by: Hmauroraed 4/7/10 230 PM

WOL LABORATORY

PAGE 11



Drinking Water and Groundwater Bureau

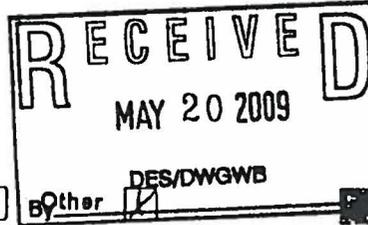
October 15, 2008

Page 1 of 1

EPA ID: 0512060

Collected By: GERARD FORD
(Print Name)

System Name: FOREST EDGE



Signature: [Handwritten Signature]

I certify that all samples taken are from the site(s) listed below and all information provided on this form to the lab is valid.

PWS Town: CONWAY

Phone Number: 356 6767

Sample Category: Treatment Evaluation Other DES/DWGWB

Sample Purpose/Comments: OWN INFO

Analysis Requested

Sample Site Location	Date & Time Sample Collected	Lab Sample ID # (Lab Use Only)	# of Containers	Parameters Requested				Free Chlorine Residual (mg/L)
				5/6/09	1600			
LOT 16 / McIVERNEY Res	5-6-09 1330	31469		BAC	EcolP	A	A	

NOTE: Samples collected for NITRATE/NITRITE analysis MAY NEED to be collected prior to chlorination. Check with Lab.
 CYANIDE samples MAY NEED to be collected prior to chlorination. Check with Lab.
 Samples that are representative of water being consumed may be used for compliance purposes, except for all IDSE samples.

Laboratory Name Responsible for Analysis: ATL LAB INC

Laboratory Cert. ID#: 2501

Laboratory Phone #: 2077845354

Received at Laboratory by: [Handwritten Signature]



Drinking Water and Groundwater Bureau
 Analysis Request Form
BACTERIA (Total Coliform Rule)
 Compliance Sample Site(s) per Master Sampling Schedule

November 14, 2007
 Page 1 of 2

EPA ID: 0512060

Collected By: GERALD FORD
(Print Name)

Signature: *Gerald Ford*
I certify that all samples taken are from the sites listed below and all information provided on this form to the lab is valid.

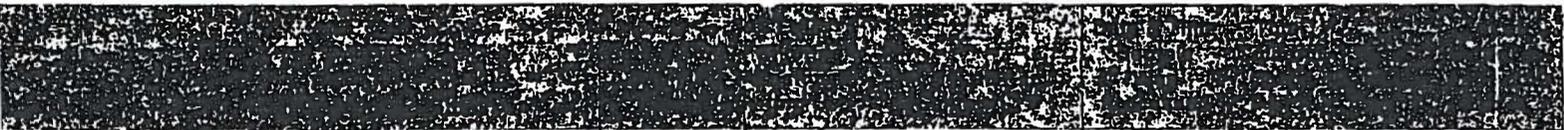
Phone Number: 356 6767

System Name: FOREST EDGE

PWS Town: CONWAY

Results for the Month of: APRIL Year: 2009

Sample Category: Routine Repeat Make-up



001	LOT 16 /MCINERNEY RESIDENCE	4-8-09 0900	31270	4/8/09 1600	A	A
-----	-----------------------------	----------------	-------	----------------	---	---

According to DES records, this system DOES NOT CHLORINATE. If the system is chlorinating, free chlorine residual concentrations must be measured and recorded at the time of sample collection. If "full time" CHLORINATION is in place, please contact DES DWGB to update the appropriate records by email DWGBInfo@des.state.nh.us or by calling 271-2950/271-3544.

Laboratory Name Responsible for Analysis: A+L LAB INC

Laboratory Cert. ID#: 2501

Laboratory Phone #: 2077845354

Received at Laboratory by: *John T. Oger*

RECEIVED
 APR 20 2009
 DES/DWGWB
 By _____

04/28/2009 20:03 16034473657 A&L LABORATORY PAGE 03



Analysis Request Form

November 14, 2007

BACTERIA (Total Coliform Rule)

Page 1 of 2

Compliance Sample Site(s) per Master Sampling Schedule

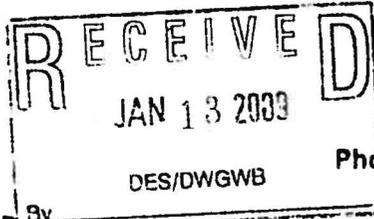
EPA ID: 0512080

Collected By: GERARD FORD
(Print Name)

System Name: FOREST EDGE

Signature: [Handwritten Signature]

I certify that all samples taken are from the sites listed below and all information provided on this form to the lab is valid.

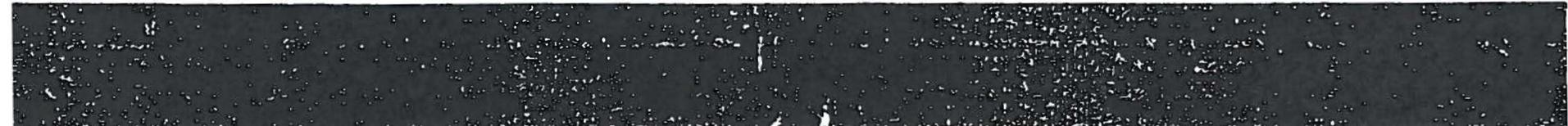


Phone Number: 356 6767

PWS Town: CONWAY

Results for the Month of: JAN Year: 2009

Sample Category: Routine Repeat Make-up



01	LOT 16 /MCINERNEY RESIDENCE	1-6-9 0845	30744	116/09 1600	A	A
----	-----------------------------	---------------	-------	----------------	---	---

According to DES records, this system DOES NOT CHLORINATE. If the system is chlorinating, free chlorine residual concentrations must be measured and recorded at the time of sample collection. If "full time" CHLORINATION is in place, please contact DES DWGB to update the appropriate records by email DWGBInfo@des.state.nh.us or by calling 271-2950/271-3544.

Laboratory Name Responsible for Analysis: A+L LAB INC

Laboratory Cert. ID#: 2501

Laboratory Phone #: 2077845354

Received at Laboratory by: [Handwritten Signature]

01/13/2009 02:29 16034473667 A&L LABORATORY PAGE 48

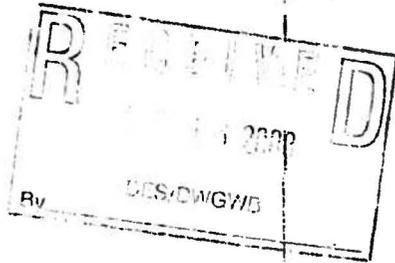


Drinking Water and Groundwater Bureau
Analysis Request Form
BACTERIA (Total Coliform Rule)
 Compliance Sample Site(s) per Master Sampling Schedule

November 14, 2007

Page 1 of 2

EPA ID: 0512060



Collected By: FX Lyons Inc
(Print Name)

Signature: _____

I certify that all samples taken are from the sites listed below and all information provided on this form to the lab is valid.

System Name: FOREST EDGE

PWS Town: CONWAY

Sample Category: Routine Repeat Make-up

Phone Number: 356 6767

Results for the Month of: OCT Year: 2008



001	LOT 16 /MCINERNEY RESIDENCE	10-8-08 1400	30271	10/8/08 1600	A	A
-----	-----------------------------	-----------------	-------	-----------------	---	---

According to DES records, this system DOES NOT CHLORINATE. If the system is chlorinating, free chlorine residual concentrations must be measured and recorded at the time of sample collection. If "full time" CHLORINATION is in place, please contact DES DWGB to update the appropriate records by email DWGBInfo@des.state.nh.us or by calling 271-2950/271-3544.

Laboratory Name Responsible for Analysis: A&L LAB INC

Laboratory Cert. ID#: 2501

Laboratory Phone #: 2077845354

Received at Laboratory by: Lucas T. Byers

10/17/2008 03:10 100344/300/ A&L LABORATORY PAGE 26



Drinking Water and Groundwater Bureau
 Analysis Request Form
BACTERIA (Total Coliform Rule)
 Compliance Sample Site(s) per Master Sampling Schedule

November 14, 2007

Page 1 of 2

EPA ID: 0512060

System Name: FOREST EDGE

PWS Town: CONWAY

Sample Category: Routine Repeat Make-up

Requested By: F.X. LYONS INC
(Print Name)

*Other
 BPD
 9/9/2008*

nature: _____

I certify that all samples taken are from the sites listed below and all information provided on this form to the lab is valid.

Number: 356-6767

Results for the Month of: SEPT Year: 2008



001	LOT 16 /MCINERNEY RESIDENCE	9-3-08 1315	29982	9/3/08 1600	A	A
-----	-----------------------------	----------------	-------	----------------	---	---

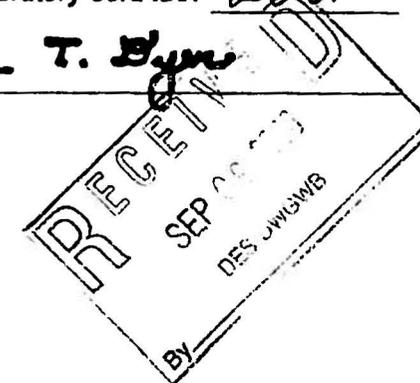
According to DES records, this system DOES NOT CHLORINATE. If the system is chlorinating, free chlorine residual concentrations must be measured and recorded at the time of sample collection. If "full time" CHLORINATION is in place, please contact DES DWGB to update the appropriate records by email DWGBInfo@des.state.nh.us or by calling 271-2950/271-3544.

Laboratory Name Responsible for Analysis: A+L LAB INC

Laboratory Cert. ID#: 2501

Laboratory Phone #: 207 784-5354

Received at Laboratory by: Jonathan T. Dyer



09/10/2008 14:20 16034473667

A&L LABORATORY

PAGE 08



Drinking Water and Groundwater Bureau
 Analysis Request Form
BACTERIA (Total Coliform Rule)
 Compliance Sample Site(s) per Master Sampling Schedule

November 14, 2007

Page 1 of 2

EPA ID: 0512060

System Name: FOREST EDGE

PWS Town: CONWAY

Sample Category: Routine Repeat Make-up



Collected By: FX EYONS INC
(Print Name)

Signature: _____

I certify that all samples taken are from the sites listed below and all information provided on this form to the Lab is valid.

Phone Number: 356 6767

Results for the Month of: Aug Year: 2008

State	Site ID	Address	Sampling Date	Sampling Time	Result	Notes
001	LOT 16/MCINERNEY RESIDENCE	8-50 1130	8/5/08	1600	A	A

*not due
 other
 BPD
 8/19/2008*

According to DES records, this system DOES NOT CHLORINATE. If it does, it must be measured and recorded at the time of sample collection. If "full time" CHLORINATE, email DWGBInfo@des.state.nh.us or by calling 271-2950/271-3544.

Chlorine residual concentrations must be measured and recorded at the time of sample collection. Contact DES DWGB to update the appropriate records by _____

Laboratory Name Responsible for Analysis: A-L I AP INC

Laboratory Cert. ID#: 2501

Laboratory Phone #: _____

Received at Laboratory by: Just T. Oger

RECEIVED
 AUG 12 2008
 DES/DWGWB
 By _____

08/12/2008 10:59 16034473667

AL LAB

PAGE 01



Drinking Water and Groundwater Bureau
 Analysis Request Form
BACTERIA (Total Coliform Rule)
 Compliance Sample Site(s) per Master Sampling Schedule

November 14, 2007

Page 1 of 2

EPA ID: 0512060

Collected By: FX LYONS INC
(Print Name)

Signature: _____

I certify that all samples taken are from the sites listed below and all information provided on this form to the lab is valid.

Phone Number: 603 670 7007

Results for the Month of: July Year: 2008

Site Name: FOREST EDGE

Site Town: CONWAY

Sample Category: Routine Repeat Make-up



[Redacted]						
LOT 16 /MCINERNEY RESIDENCE	7-8-08 0800		29551	7/8/08 1600	A	A

According to DES records, this system DOES NOT CHLORINATE. If the system is chlorinating, free chlorine residual concentrations must be measured and recorded at the time of sample collection. If "full time" CHLORINATION is in place, please contact DES/DWGB to update the appropriate records by DWGBinfo@des.state.nh.us or by calling 271-2950/271-3544.

Laboratory Name Responsible for Analysis: A+L LAB INC

Laboratory Cert. ID#: 2501

Laboratory Phone #: 2017845354

Received at Laboratory by: Jonathan T. Byrne

RECEIVED
 JUL 11 2008
 DES/DWGWB
 By _____

Rec'd 8/17/06

05/806

FOREST EDGE WATER QUALITY REPORT -

*His
Was
Sent
6-16-06
CW*

Is my drinking water safe?

We are pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets federal and state requirements.

What is the source of my water?

Forest Edge obtains its water from three bedrock wells. Water flows from the wells to a 16,000 gallon atmospheric storage tank and is then transferred by duplicate booster pumps to a 4,850 hydro pneumatic storage tank. There is no treatment and water is provided to 167 persons in 67 single family units connected to the distribution.

Include

Why are there contaminants in my water?

Drinking water, including bottle 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 (800-426-4791).

How can I get involved?

If you have any questions regarding the water system, please contact:

Joe Sullivan 356-5600

Other information:

FILE

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 (800-426-4791)



DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES



Thomas S. Burack, Commissioner

March 20, 2007

CYNTHIA MCINERNEY
FOREST EDGE
PO BOX 479
NORTH CONWAY NH 03860-0479

Subject: CWS: CONWAY: FOREST EDGE: EPA # 0512060

SANITARY SURVEY
November 9, 2006

Dear Ms. McInerney:

On November 9, 2006, I visited the subject public water system to perform an in depth sanitary survey. The purpose of the sanitary survey is to evaluate the capabilities of the water system's sources, treatment facilities, distribution system, and management to continually produce safe drinking water. I wish to thank Linda Kearney of FX Lyons Inc for her cooperation in performing this survey.

SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

Forest Edge Condominiums obtains its water from two bedrock wells, BRW 1 and BRW 2, located at the Lower Pumphouse (PH), west of the cul-de-sac at the end of Blueberry Street. (NOTE: There is a third inactive well, BRW 3, located at the Upper PH)

BRW 1 is located in the Lower PH. It is a six-inch diameter well, 190 feet deep, yielding 5 GPM. *in the area of*

BRW 2 is located 45 feet north-northeast of the Lower PH, covered by bales of hay. It is a 6-inch diameter well, 180 feet deep, and yields 8 GPM. ?

* Water is pumped from the two active bedrock wells (via submersible well pumps) into the Lower PH. In the Lower PH, the water passes a blended sample tap (no source taps found) before leaving the Lower PH and flowing to the Middle PH. In the Middle PH, water flows into a 16,000 gallon atmospheric tank. Two booster pumps transfer the water to the Upper PH, where it enters a 4,850 gallon hydropneumatic tank. The untreated water is distributed to 47 condo units supplying approximately 118 people.

OPERATOR CERTIFICATION VERIFICATION

Name of system's operator: Francis Lyons
Operator's License #: 461 Operator's Certification Grade (s): (D) II (T) II
Required Certification Grade(s) For Water System: (D) IA (T) none

IDENTIFICATION NUMBERS FOR SYSTEM AND SOURCES

All New Hampshire public water supply systems, as well as each source, are assigned an identification number. These numbers will also appear on the state water laboratory results/reports and **should be used on all correspondence with our office.** The identification numbers assigned to your water system/sources appear below:

NAME OF SYSTEM	EPA ID #
Forest Edge	0512060
WATER SUPPLY SOURCES	ID #
BRW 1: In Lower PH	001
BRW 2: 45' NNE of Lower PH	002

The remaining portion of this letter will address the specific deficiencies noted during the sanitary survey. We have grouped these deficiencies into 'significant' and 'minor' deficiencies. The positive aspects of your system are also indicated. It is our intention to point out the water system's deficiencies while at the same time providing constructive criticism.

SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCIES

✶ Significant deficiencies are those deficiencies that can have a direct effect on the water system's water quality or can reduce the water system's reliability and ability to deliver water to its customers. We must require that you give the significant deficiencies your immediate attention. All significant deficiencies must be corrected within **90** days from the date of the sanitary survey. You must notify this office, **in writing**, when they have been corrected.

Please be advised that water supply systems with outstanding deficiencies can be denied requests for reductions in sampling frequency or for waivers from sampling for various contaminants. Water systems with outstanding significant deficiencies can also be subject to administrative fines for failing to make the necessary corrections.

AT THE LOWER PH

Sanitary Seal

The sanitary seal/cap for the well was loose or missing thereby creating a potential opening for insects, dirt and water. The bolts/nuts holding the sanitary seal/cap must be tightened immediately or a new seal/cap installed. Any vent should face downward and be covered by a secure screen. The electrical conduit should be properly sealed and connected to the well cap. Please make arrangements with your pump or well company to complete this work.

BRW 2: This well was found covered with rotting hay bales. After digging out the decomposed bales to inspect the wellhead, I found the electrical conduit had

slipped aside/down, creating an opening into the well cap. Remove the hay bales from the wellhead and repair/seal the electrical wiring conduit.

Sampling Taps

The present piping configuration in the pumphouse makes it impossible to determine the water quality for each source. New Hampshire design standards require that all sources be capable of being sampled individually. Only in this way is it possible to monitor the water supply completely and to isolate pollution sources when necessary. **A sampling tap for each source must be installed.** The source sampling taps should be located on each well waterline prior to its entry to the first on-line storage tank. They should be located at least 12 inches above the pumphouse floor in an easily accessible location.

Install individual source sampling taps inside the Lower PH.

Hazardous Conditions at Lower Pumphouse

Electrical wires were found running over ground to the Lower PH. This situation is unacceptable and **these electrical wires must be buried underground in a suitable/code acceptable electrical conduit.**

AT THE MIDDLE PH

Unsecured Ladder, Confined Space, Deterioration of Building

The Middle PH that houses the 16,000 gallon atmospheric tank is a deep, confined space with an unsecured access ladder. Due to safety concerns, I did not enter the PH for inspection of the components. I only observed from the access door at the top. The structure is beginning to deteriorate (siding, roof, concrete block, etc).

Most immediate concern/issue is to secure the access ladder to the PH wall, to allow safe and adequate entry to the bottom of the structure for routine maintenance, repair and operation.

AT THE UPPER PH

Structurally Unsound Building

The Upper PH that houses the 4,850 gallon hydropneumatic tank is structurally unsound and unsafe to enter. It was built in the early 1970's on a steep hillside and appears to be failing due to soil creep. The concrete blocks have cracked at mortar joints and have significantly displaced. The building appears to have been re-enforced with poured concrete abutments to retard the structural displacement/creep. In addition to these issues, this Upper PH is located on land not owned by the water system. This unsound, crumbled down, "cave-of-a-pumphouse" is alleged to have been used as a den by a bobcat in the

past. Due to safety concerns, I did not enter the structure to inspect components. I peered inside from the access hatch door.

Ideally, a new above ground PH should be built on land owned by the water system. It should house the components now in the Middle and Upper PHs; the atmospheric and hydropneumatic tanks and associated appurtenances.

MINOR DEFICIENCIES

The 'minor' deficiencies indicated below are less pressing than the significant ones. Although these are not directly health threatening, they are nonetheless, important for proper and effective operation of a public water system. We would recommend that some of these improvements be accomplished in conjunction with other system work as that work develops, with a goal of completing the required work before the water system's next survey. This letter will hopefully act as a 'reminder' list, which would be referred to and acted upon the next, time your company, well driller, or distribution system repair contractor works on the system. The adoption of this approach will allow careful planning of the work and its accomplishment at a minimum cost.

Abandoned Sources

 All abandoned sources must be physically separated from the water piping system by removing a section of pipe (severing the line). Simply valving 'off' and/or electrical disconnection is not sufficient. Any abandoned wells should be backfilled and sealed in accordance with Env-WE 604 to prevent possible injury or groundwater contamination. All sources not abandoned, or otherwise still physically connected to the water system, are required to be sampled.

Alarm

A low water level alarm system in the atmospheric tank is a necessary part of the controls of a public water system with more than 25 service connections. The alarm allows full utilization of the capacity of the atmospheric storage tank and quickly alerts the operator to failure of your pump or control equipment. An alarm light should be located at the pumphouse in a visible location. The alarm light could also be attached to a pole, in a visible area, if the pumphouse is not easily visible from a road or other traveled way. Telemetry or a horn would also be an acceptable alternative to a light. Such systems are inexpensive and easy to install.

Atmospheric Tank Filler

The atmospheric storage tank needs to be equipped with a capped filler pipe (lockable, if on the exterior) to accommodate water delivery by tank truck. The filler pipe should be about 3 inches in diameter.

Pumphouse Vent

A vent should be installed in the pumphouse to prevent excessive moisture conditions which may damage vital system components and cause premature rusting of the tanks, pump, and other components. This vent should be screened to prevent rodents, insects, etc. from entering the pumphouse.

Wiring

The present condition of the controls and wiring in the pumphouse is both poor and hazardous. The controls need to be securely mounted to the wall in a location that is not subject to damage, dirt, or moisture. The wiring should be firmly and neatly attached to the wall. Unused wiring should be removed. All control boxes should be identified (i.e. well #2, booster pump #1, etc.).

Water Meters

All community public water systems are required to have a water meter. Water meters provide a twofold benefit for the water system. A water meter quickly alerts the operator to leaks in the distribution system (well before excess electrical usage will note such leakage). Meter readings will provide actual usage data to determine when additional sources of water may be necessary. Meters are normally placed between the well and storage tanks where flow is more uniform and often at a lower rate. Thus a smaller meter can be used. There needs to be a meter at each source. Flows should be measured and recorded, preferably on a daily basis; but as a minimum, on a monthly basis.

Ladder

The present condition of the access ladder in the pumphouse is dangerous and creates unsafe conditions where regular maintenance visits to the pumphouse cannot be conducted. The ladder should be in good repair, attached at the top, and bear on a hard dry surface at the bottom. A staircase is an acceptable alternative to a ladder.

Door and Window

Vandalism of pumphouses of this type are a constant problem. The pumphouse door should be reinforced and a strong lock provided. Any window should be permanently boarded up.

Pump Controls

With the present pump controls, the pumps cannot be operated manually. Please have your electrician or pump company install multi-mode (manual, off, automatic) controls.



Ventilation

Presently the pumphouse has a serious moisture and condensation problem which is causing rapid deterioration of equipment and may lead to electrical malfunctions. An attempt should be made to reduce the moisture entering the pumphouse. Additional ventilation or a dehumidifier could also be installed to increase air circulation and remove excessive moisture.

Well Drawdown

* The water supply wells should have permanently installed air tubes or other alternative provisions for determining the static and drawdown water levels in the wells. We recommend that these devices be installed when the well pumps are being repaired or replaced.

SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS

The following system improvements and operation and maintenance procedures are noted below for your information and to assist you in improving the water system's ability to reliably provide water to its users. We could also recommend that some of these improvements be accomplished in conjunction with other system work.

Flushing

* Distribution systems are normally flushed once a year through the blow-offs. In some water systems, the flushing must be done more often to keep sediment and sand in the piping under control. The flushing should be done during time of minimum water use. The frequency of flushing should be such that it prevents legitimate consumer complaints. Each gate valve on the water system should be turned annually to counteract mineral buildup and the subsequent jamming of the valve.

As Built - Record Drawing

* The Bureau does not have plans for the pumphouse and the water distribution system. A water system plan should be created. You should also document information, such as waterline locations, blow-offs, and gate valves, as that information becomes available. A copy of these plans should also be submitted to this office.



The State of New Hampshire
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES



Thomas S. Burack, Commissioner

March 20, 2007

CYNTHIA MCINERNEY
FOREST EDGE
PO BOX 479
NORTH CONWAY NH 03860-0479

*aprox. 9 months
after ~~last~~ Joe Sullivan died
into Sullivan took*

Subject: CWS: CONWAY: FOREST EDGE: EPA # 0512060

over July 1 2006

NOTICE OF VIOLATION

Dear Ms. McInerney:

On November 9, 2006, a sanitary survey was conducted pursuant to RSA 485 and New Hampshire Administrative Rule Env-Ws 306 on the subject public water system by Kevin Riel, a member of the Department of Environmental Services (DES) staff. During that survey the water system's significant deficiencies, that existed on the date of the survey, were documented and recorded. The Sanitary Survey Deficiency Report (SSDR) dated November 9, 2006, specified a timetable of 90 days for correcting these significant deficiencies. It also specified that this office was to be notified, in writing, when the significant deficiencies had been corrected.

DES records currently indicate that the significant deficiencies listed below remain to be addressed and may still exist, thus placing the system in violation of Env-Ws 306.01(e). If the records concerning these deficiencies are incorrect, please notify this office in writing. DES will then be able to make any required corrections to its records.



SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCIES

AT THE LOWER PH

Sanitary Seal

The sanitary seal/cap for the well was loose or missing thereby creating a potential opening for insects, dirt and water. The bolts/nuts holding the sanitary seal/cap must be tightened immediately or a new seal/cap installed. Any vent should face downward and be covered by a secure screen. The electrical conduit should be properly sealed and connected to the well cap. Please make arrangements with your pump or well company to complete this work.

BRW 2: This well was found covered with rotting hay bales. After digging out the decomposed bales to inspect the wellhead, I found the electrical conduit had slipped aside/down, creating an opening into the well cap.

Action needed: Remove the decomposing hay bales from the wellhead and repair/seal the well pump's electrical wiring conduit on the wellcap.



Sampling Taps

The present piping configuration in the pumphouse makes it impossible to determine the water quality for each source. New Hampshire design standards require that all sources be capable of being sampled individually. Only in this way is it possible to monitor the water supply completely and to isolate pollution sources when necessary. **A sampling tap for each source must be installed.** The source sampling taps should be located on each well waterline prior to its entry to the first on-line storage tank. They should be located at least 12 inches above the pumphouse floor in an easily accessible location.

Action needed: Install individual source sampling taps inside the Lower PH for BRW 1 and BRW 2.

Hazardous Conditions at Lower Pumphouse

Electrical wires were found running over ground to the Lower PH. This situation is unacceptable and these electrical wires must be buried underground in a suitable/code acceptable electrical conduit.

Action needed: bury the electrical wires in a conduit underground, as per acceptable code regulations.

AT THE MIDDLE PH

Unsecured Ladder, Confined Space, Deterioration of Building

The Middle PH that houses the 16,000 gallon atmospheric tank is a deep, confined space with an unsecured access ladder. Due to safety concerns, I did not enter the PH for inspection of the components. I only observed from the access door at the top. The structure is beginning to deteriorate (siding, roof, concrete block, etc).

Action Needed: Most immediate concern/issue is to secure the access ladder to the PH wall, to allow safe and adequate entry to the bottom of the structure for routine maintenance, repair and operation.

AT THE UPPER PH

Structurally Unsound Building

The Upper PH that houses the 4,850 gallon hydropneumatic tank is structurally unsound and unsafe to enter. It was built in the early 1970's on a steep hillside and appears to be failing due to soil creep. The concrete blocks have cracked at mortar joints and have significantly displaced. The building appears to have been re-enforced with poured concrete abutments to retard the structural displacement/creep. In addition to these issues,

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this Upper PH is located on land ~~not~~ owned by the water system. This unsound, crumbled down, "cave-of-a-pumphouse" is alleged to have been used as a den by a bobcat in the past. Due to safety concerns, I did not enter the structure to inspect components. I peered inside from the access hatch door.

~~*~~ Ideally, a new above ground PH should be built on land owned by the water system. It should house the components now in the Middle and Upper PHs; the atmospheric and hydropneumatic tanks and associated appurtenances.

Action Needed: Contact Cynthia Klevens, DWGB-Capacity Development Program at (603) 271-3108 or cklevens @des.state.nh.us to inquire about an application on your behalf to receive technical assistance for an upgrade of the water system and pumphouses.

Please correct the noted deficiencies by June 1, 2007, and notify DES, in writing, of the corrections made.

Please be advised, that water supply systems with outstanding deficiencies can be denied requests for reductions in sampling frequency or for waivers from sampling for various contaminants. Under RSA 485 the water system may be subject to further enforcement actions, including administrative fines or other penalties, for failure to address and correct these deficiencies in a timely manner.

The ownership and operation of a public water supply system involves many significant responsibilities. These responsibilities can also involve financial liabilities. Our main concern is to protect the public health. It is also our intention to work with you in solving any water related problems that your system may have.

Should you have any questions, please contact me at (603) 271-2539 or by e-mail at kriel@des.state.nh.us.

Very truly yours,



Kevin J. Riel
Small Water Systems Section
Drinking Water & Groundwater Bureau*

*Please note Bureau name change (eff. Feb 2007); formerly Water Supply Engineering Bureau

cc: Francis Lyons, FX Lyons Inc.
Jones-DWGB Enforcement Section
Klevens-DWGB-Capacity Development
Riel-DWGB-Small Water System Inspector

CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

Based on the recent sanitary survey, we have initiated an application on your behalf to receive free technical assistance through the department's Capacity Development Program. Capacity Development is a federal program targeted specifically to assist small public water systems such as yours, to consistently and reliably deliver safe drinking water to their customers that meets all the requirements of the Safe Drinking Water Act. For additional information on the resources available to assist you, please visit the Small Systems Help Center at <http://www.des.state.nh.us/wseb/capacity/>, or contact Cynthia Klevens of this office at (603) 271-3108 or <mailto:cklevens@des.state.nh.us>

Reasons: Older system built in early 1970's, with structurally failing buildings.

Lower PH: primitive building, housing one well. No source taps, source water meters, or adequate pump controls. Electrical wiring runs over ground to PH.

Middle PH: houses the 16, 000 gallon atmospheric tanks and two booster pumps, electrical control panel. Deep confined space, unsecured access ladder, dangerous access; building starting to deteriorate, wet inside, components rusting.

Upper PH: The building houses the 4,850 gallon hydropneumatic tank. Built on land ~~not~~ owned by the water system; on a steep hillside subject to soil creep. Structurally unsound and dangerous to enter. Concrete blocks are cracked at mortar joints and significantly displaced. It has poured concrete abutments constructed to retard the creep of building.

Recommendation: Construct a new above ground PH on land owned by the water system. It should house the components now in the Middle and Upper PHs (i.e. the atmospheric and hydropneumatic tanks and associated appurtenances).

BACTERIA MONITORING PROGRAM

~~The water supply system satisfies the definition of a community public water supply system. Under the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), all community public water supply systems are subject to certain requirements such as submitting samples of water for analysis and assuring that the water meets the quality standards of the Act.~~

~~If you fail to submit water samples on time, the State has the option of seeking substantial daily fines. Fines of up to \$2,000 can be assessed against systems for failure to monitor. Please insure that future samples are submitted in a timely manner.~~

The SDWA allows for a frequency reduction in bacterial samples to one sample per quarter (4/year), if the record of bacterial quality has been consistently good, and if a sanitary survey confirms the safety of your system and its sources.

A copy of the water system's master sampling schedule may be obtained from the DES Website at <http://www2.des.state.nh.us/OneStop/>.

If you have any questions regarding the bacteria monitoring program please contact this office at (603) 271-2542.

LEAD & COPPER REGULATIONS

On June 7, 1991, the EPA enacted the Lead and Copper Rule in drinking water. The major objective in the Lead and Copper Rule is to reduce lead in supply sources and to reduce lead and copper leached from piping. Specifically, the Lead and Copper Rule requires a water system to identify the most susceptible services based upon age and pipe material, and to monitor those services for lead and copper. For additional information on the Lead and Copper Rule and the water system's current responsibilities, please contact this office at (603) 271-2950.

SURVEY SAMPLING RESULTS

No samples were taken during the sanitary survey. Please refer to the water system's sampling schedule for the samples required to be taken and their respective due dates. These sample results must be from a laboratory certified by the New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services (DES) for the particular parameters being tested. It is the water system owner's responsibility to assure that these samples are taken and the results submitted to the Bureau.

A copy of the water system's master sampling schedule may be obtained from the DES Website at <http://www2.des.state.nh.us/OneStop/>.

If you have any questions regarding these results, the sampling schedule, or your responsibilities, please contact this office at (603) 271-6703 or (603) 271-3907.

RADON TREATMENT

Drinking water with a radon concentration greater than 4,000 pCi/L is a health concern. Historical water analysis records show that most bedrock wells in New Hampshire will exceed this new proposed standard. Therefore, radon treatment will likely be required for the water system at some time in the future. At this time radon treatment should be researched and anticipated for the current water supply sources.

WATER CONSERVATION

It is just as important for water systems to ensure that this valuable resource is not needlessly wasted as it is to provide clean, safe drinking water. Practicing water conservation will reduce operating costs, wastewater flows, and may help eliminate the need for additional water sources.

RSA 485.61 requires the NHDES to administer Water Conservation rules. Under this program, water systems seeking approval for new sources are required to implement Water Conservation measures including installation and maintenance of source and

service meters, a water audit and/or a leak detection and repair program, rate structures that promote conservation, and implementation of an educational outreach initiative.

We suggest that appropriate fact sheets, found on the NHDES website (http://www.des.state.nh.us/h2o_conservation.htm), be distributed to all your customers to help achieve water conservation. By promoting Water Conservation, systems can encourage the wise use of their water resources while reducing overall system costs.

FUTURE CONSTRUCTION OR EXPANSION

Please be advised that, under RSA 485:8 (Approval of Construction or Alteration), no new construction, addition or alteration involving the source, treatment, distribution or storage of water in any public water supply system can begin without approval by the Bureau.



SPARE PARTS

It is a good idea to maintain an inventory of spare parts of each diameter pipe in the water system. Although of some initial cost, such an inventory is quite appropriate when compared to the cost of emergency labor and equipment left standing idle, waiting for such a part to be picked up at a distant supplier. Gate valves, repair clamps, tapping saddles, and lengths of pipe should be stocked for each diameter pipe in your water system. Please note when storing PVC pipe that it loses some strength when directly exposed to the ultraviolet rays of the sun.

The ownership and operation of a public water supply system involve many significant responsibilities. These responsibilities can also involve financial liabilities. Our main concern is to protect the public health. It is also our intention to work with you in solving any water related problems that your system may have. Should you have any questions, please contact me at (603) 271-2539 or by e-mail at kriel@des.state.nh.us or the appropriate staff member. Thank you for your attention to these matters.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads 'KRIEL'.

Kevin J. Riel
Water Pollution Sanitarian II
Drinking Water & Groundwater Bureau*

*Please note Bureau name change (eff. Feb 2007); formerly Water Supply Engineering Bureau

cc: Linda Kearney, FX Lyons Inc.
Klevens, DWGB CAP Program (pg 7)
DWGB Files: System, Binder, Riel