

# 2025 Consumer Confidence Report

## Belmont Water Department

EPA # 0201010

### 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 water runoff, and residential uses.

**Organic chemical contaminants**, including per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances, synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.

**Radioactive contaminants**, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amounts 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?** The Town of Belmont water system is comprised of three gravel packed wells located adjacent to Pout Pond, west of Shaker Road. Well 1 located east next to Shaker Road is 70 feet deep and yields 170 gallons per minute (gpm). Well 2 located closer to 470 feet west of pumphouse is 70 feet deep and yields 260 gpm. Well 1 and well 2 are backup supplies. Well 3 located further from 470 feet west of pumphouse is 88 feet deep and yield 450 gpm in 2020.

Treatment consists of Caustic Soda for pH adjustment, and ortho-polyphosphate for sequestering iron and manganese and correction control. Daily usage is approximately 130,000 gallons per day (gpd), and peak use is approximately 300,000 gpd.

### Why are contaminants in my water?

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

### Do I need to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

### Source Water Assessment Summary

NHDES prepared drinking water source assessment reports for all public water systems between 2000 and 2003 in an effort to assess the vulnerability of each of the state's public water supply sources. Included in the report is a map of each source water protection area, a list of potential and known contamination sources, and a summary of available protection options.

The results of the assessment prepared on 4/17/00 are noted below.

Source Name	High	Med	Low
Well 1	1	3	8
Well 2	1	2	9
Well 3	Not rated		

The complete Assessment Report is available for review. For more information, call Matt Day at 800-553-5191 or visit the [NHDES website](#).

**How can I get involved?** For more information about your drinking water, please call our laboratory at 800-553-5191 or send an email to [customer-service@pennichuck.com](mailto:customer-service@pennichuck.com). Although we do not have specific dates for public participation events or meetings, feel free to contact us with any questions you may have.

**Violations and Other information:** We are pleased to report that your drinking water meets or exceeds all federal and state requirements.

### Drinking Water Contaminants:

**Lead:** Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. This water system is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Pennichuck Water Works at [customer-service@pennichuck.com](mailto:customer-service@pennichuck.com). Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

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

**Definitions**

**Action Level or AL:** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

**Ambient Groundwater Quality Standard or AGQS:** The maximum concentration levels for contaminants in groundwater that are established under RSA 485-C, the Groundwater Protection Act.

**Level I Assessment:** A study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine, if possible, why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

**Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL:** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

**Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG:** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level or MRDL:** The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

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

**Abbreviations**

**NA:** Not Applicable

**ND:** Not Detectable at testing limits

**pCi/L:** picoCurie per Liter

**ppt:** parts per trillion

**ppb:** parts per billion

**ppm:** parts per million

**90<sup>th</sup> Percentile** – Out of every 10 homes sampled, 9 were at or below this level

**Results 2024**

	Date	90th Percentile	Action Level	MCLG	# of Sites Sampled	# Sites Above Action Level	Violation Yes/No	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	2/18/22	0	15	0	10	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	2/18/22	0.299	1.3	1.3	10	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Inorganic Contaminants	Date	Highest Detect well 3	Range Detected	MCL	MCLG	Violation Yes/No	Typical Source of Contaminant
Barium (ppm)	10/4/23	0.0029	.0029 - .0071	2	2	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (ppm)	10/15/24	1.60	0.98-2.8	10	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Secondary Contaminants	Date	Level Detected	Treatment technique	AL SMCL or AGQS	Specific contaminant criteria and reason for monitoring
Chloride (ppm)	10/4/23	36	N/A	250	Wastewater, road salt, water softeners, corrosion
Hardness (ppm)	10/4/23	27.5	N/A	N/A	Geological
Iron (ppm)	10/4/23	0.856	Phosphate	0.3	Geological
Manganese (ppm)	10/4/23	0.0126	Phosphate	0.05	Geological
pH (ppm)	10/4/23	9.25	Sodium Hydroxide	6.5-8.5	Precipitation and geology
Sodium (ppm)	10/4/23	38.9	N/A	100-250	Road salt, septic systems (salt from water softeners) We are required to regularly sample for sodium
Sulfate (ppm)	10/4/23	3	N/A	250	Naturally occurring

**Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level or SMCL:** They identify acceptable concentrations of contaminants which cause unpleasant tastes, odors, or colors in the water.