# System Name: Alton Water Works PWS ID: 0061010

# 2025 Report (2024 Data)

If a drinking water public notice, MCL, Monitoring/Reporting, or treatment technique violation has occurred, the following table should be used to explain the violation and health effects:

| VIOLATIONS | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **VIOLATIONS** | **Date of violation** | **Explain violation** | **Length of violation** | **Action taken to resolve** | **Health Effects (Env-Dw 804-810)** |
| MCL / SAMPLE AVERAGE VIOLATION | 7/1/2020 | Well was offline for maintenance unable to sample | 6 months | Resample/Returned to compliance 2/8/21 | N/A |

*The value must be reported as whole number, see Env-Dw 811, Appendix B for conversions. PLEASE note the units listed under the Contaminant Name.

## LEAD AND COPPER

| Contaminant (Units) | Action Level | 90th percentile sample value * | Date | # of sites above AL | Violation Yes/No | Likely Source of Contamination | Health Effects of Contaminant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Copper (ppm) | 1.3 | 2.4 PPB | 09/05/2024 | 2 | NO | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives | Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor. |
| Lead (ppb) | 15 | .21 PPB | 09/05/2024 | 2 | NO | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits | (15 ppb in more than 5%) Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). (Above 15 ppb) Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure. |

**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.*

*The value must be reported as whole number, see Env-Dw 811, Appendix B for conversions. PLEASE note the units listed under the Contaminant Name.

## DETECTED WATER QUALITY RESULTS

**Radioactive Contaminants**

| Contaminant (Units) | Level Detected* | Date | MCL | MCLG | Violation YES/NO | Likely Source of Contamination | Health Effects of Contaminant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Compliance Gross Alpha (pCi/L) | ND | 06/04/24 | 15 | 0 | NO | Erosion of natural deposits | Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation know as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer. |
| Uranium (ug/L) | 0.24 ug/l GPW002 | 06/04/24 | 30 | 0 | NO | Erosion of natural deposits | Some people who drink water containing uranium in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer and kidney toxicity. |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Combined Radium 226 + 228 (pCi/L) | 0.4 pci/l | 06/04/24 | 5 | 0 | NO | Erosion of natural deposits | Some people who drink water containing radium 226 or 228 in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer. |
| **Inorganic Contaminants** | | | | | | | |
| **Contaminant (Units)** | **Level Detected*** | **Date** | **MCL** | **MCLG** | **Violation YES/NO** | **Likely Source of Contamination** | **Health Effects of Contaminant** |
| Arsenic (ppb) | 0.0016 GPW2 RAA | 2024 | 10 (prior to July 1, 2021) | 0 | NO | Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes | (5 ppb through 10 ppb) While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.<br>(Above 10 ppb) Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years could experience skin damage or problems with their circulatory system and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. |
| Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm) | .88 mg/l GPW 2 | 06/04/24 | 10 | 10 | NO | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits | (5 ppm through 10ppm) Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask for advice from your health care provider.<br>(Above 10 ppm) Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue baby syndrome. |
| **Volatile Organic Contaminants** | | | | | | | |
| **Contaminant (Units)** | **Level Detected*** | **Date** | **MCL** | **MCLG** | **Violation YES/NO** | **Likely Source of Contamination** | **Health Effects of Contaminant** |
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (Bromodichloro-methane Bromoform Dibromochloro-methane Chloroform) (ppb) | 2.76 RAA | 2024 | 80 | N/A | NO | By-product of drinking water chlorination | Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. |

*If applicable report average, range, and date sampled if prior to the reporting year. Level detected must be reported as whole number, see Env-Dw 811.25 for conversion chart:

| PER- AND POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES (PFAS) CONTAMINANTS | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Contaminant (Units)** | **Level Detected** | **MCL** | **MCLG** | **Violation YES/NO** | **Likely Source of Contamination** | **Health Effects of Contaminant** |
| Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (PFHxS) (ppt) | 1.30 ng/l | 18 | 0 | NO | Discharge from industrial processes, wastewater treatment, residuals from firefighting foam, runoff/leachate from landfills and septic systems | Some people who drink water containing perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (PFHxS) in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver, endocrine system, or immune system, or may experience increased cholesterol levels. It may also lower a women's chance of getting pregnant. |
| Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA) (ppt) | ND | 11 | 0 | NO | Discharge from industrial processes, wastewater treatment, residuals from firefighting foam, runoff/leachate from landfills and septic systems | Some people who drink water containing perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA) in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver, endocrine system, or immune system, or may experience increased cholesterol levels. |
| Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (PFHxS) (ppt) | 1.30 NG/L | 18 | 0 | NO | Discharge from industrial processes, wastewater treatment, residuals from firefighting foam, runoff/leachate from landfills and septic systems | Some people who drink water containing perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (PFHxS) in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver, endocrine system, or immune system, or may experience increased cholesterol levels. It may also lower a women's chance of getting pregnant. |
| Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS) (ppt) | 3.03 NG/L | 15 | 0 | NO | Discharge from industrial processes, wastewater | Some people who drink water containing perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS) in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver, endocrine system, or immune system, may experience increased cholesterol levels, and may have an increased risk of getting |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | treatment, residuals from firefighting foam, runoff/leachate from landfills and septic systems | certain types of cancer. It may also lower a women's chance of getting pregnant. | |
| Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) (ppt) | 4.07 | | 12 | 0 | | Discharge from industrial processes, wastewater treatment, residuals from firefighting foam, runoff/leachate from landfills and septic systems | So pe ov liv ex ar m |

| SECONDARY CONTAMINANTS | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Secondary MCLs (SMCL)** | **Level Detected** | **Date** | **Treatment technique (if any)** | **AL (Action Level), SMCL or AGQS (Ambient groundwater quality standard)** | **Specific contaminant criteria and reason for monitoring** |
| Barium | 0.055 GPW2<br>0.013 GPW3 | 5/2/23 | | | |
| Chloride (ppm) | 93 GPW3<br>38 GPW 2 | 5/2/23 | N/A | 250 | Wastewater, road salt, water softeners, corrosion |
| Iron (ppm) | 0.060 GPW 3 | | N/A | 0.3 | Geological |
| PH (ppm) | 6.49 GPW 2<br>6.38 GPW3 | 5/2/23 | N/A | 6.5-8.5 | Precipitation and geology |
| Sodium (ppm) | 20 GPW 2<br>49 GPW 3 | | N/A | 100-250 | We are required to regularly sample for sodium |
| Sulfate (ppm) | 5.3 GPW 2<br>7.9 GPW 3 | 5/2/23 | N/A | 250 | Naturally occurring |
| Zinc (ppm) | 0.020 GPW 3<br>0.015 GPW 2 | 5/2/23 | N/A | 5 | Galvanized pipes |

# 2025 Consumer Confidence Report

# (2024 Data)

## ALTON WATER WORKS

## PWS ID # 0061010

**Introduction**

As a responsible public water system (PWS), our mission is to deliver the best-quality drinking water and reliable service at the lowest, appropriate cost.
Aging infrastructure presents challenges for maintaining safe quality drinking water and continuous improvements are necessary. This past year we created a more formalized, documented and sustainable asset management program as well as developing and utilization of a hydraulic model to prepare a Capital Efficiency Plan to analyze the distribution system.
These investments along with on-going operation and maintenance costs are supported by user rates. When considering the high value placed on quality drinking water, it is truly a bargain to have water service that protects public health, fights fire, supports businesses and the economy, and ensures high-quality drinking water is always available at your tap.

**What is a Consumer Confidence Report?** The Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) details the quality of your drinking water, where it comes from, and how to get more information. This annual report documents all detected primary and secondary drinking water contaminants and their respective standards known as Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs).


**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 stormwater 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 prescribe 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?**

Our water is pumped as ground water from two wells. One is located off Route 11 in Alton Bay behind the Levey Park and the second well is at Jones Field. The water is treated for PH and is disinfected.

**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 June 10, 2005 are noted below.

**Source 2: Levey Park Well GPW**

| High | Medium | Low |
|---|---|---|
| 2 | 4 | 6 |

**Source 3: Jones Field Well GPW**

| High | Medium | Low |
|---|---|---|
| 2 | 4 | 6 |

Note: Due to the time when the assessments were completed, some of the ratings might be different if updated to reflect current information.

The complete Assessment Report is available for review at *67 Frank C. Gilman Highway, Alton NH)*. For more information, call *(Alton Water Works (603)875-4200)* or visit the NHDES website.

**How can I get involved?**

*Meetings are posted at the Town Hall, Post Office and Town Web Page. Regular meetings of the Board of Selectmen are on the 1st and 3rd Tuesday of each month at 6:00pm in the Town Hall second floor meeting room.*

For more information about your drinking water, please call *the Owner Ryan Heath (603) 875-2161* or *the primary operator, Courtney Mitchell, (603) 875-4200.* Although we do not have specific dates for public participation events or meetings, feel free to contact us with any questions you may have.

**Definitions**

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

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

**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

**Level II Assessment:** A very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine, if possible, why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

**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.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal** or **MRDLG:** The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

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

**Abbreviations**

BDL: Below Detection Limit

mg/L: milligrams per Liter

NA: Not Applicable

ND: Not Detectable at testing limits

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Unit

pCi/L: picoCurie per Liter

ppb: parts per billion

ppm: parts per million

RAA: Running Annual Average

TTHM: Total Trihalomethanes

UCMR: Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule

ug/L: micrograms per Liter

*The following statement **must** be included.*

**Drinking Water Contaminants:**

**Lead:** If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. This water system is responsible for high quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials used in your plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing cold water from your tap for at least 30 seconds before using water for drinking or cooking. Do not use hot water for drinking and cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or at US EPA Basic Information about Lead in Drinking Water