Consumer Confidence Report

Belmont Water Department

EPA # 0201010

2021

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).

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.

Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.

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

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

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The 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 water system is comprised of three gravel packed wells located adjacent to Pout Pond, west of Shaker Road. Well 1 is east next to Shaker Road and produces 150 gallons per minute (gpm); Well 2 is closer to the pond and produces 260 gpm; Well 3 is 470' west of pumphouse and produces 225 gpm. Well 1 and well 2 are backup supplies. Treatment consists of Caustic Soda for pH adjustment, polyphosphate for sequestering iron and manganese.

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
Department of Environmental Service (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.

Source Name	Date	High	Med	Low
GPW # 1	4/17/00	1	3	8
GPW # 2	4/17/00	1	2	9
GPW # 3	Not Rated			

Note: This information is over 20 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. For more information, call *Donald Hurd at 603-267-8300 x 120* or visit the DES Drinking Water Source Assessment website at https://www.des.nh.gov/climate-and-sustainability/conservation-mitigation-and-restoration/source-water-protection/assessment
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How can I get involved? For more information about your drinking water please call Donald Hurd at 603-267-8300 x120.

Violations: We are pleased to announce there were no violations.

Health Effects

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 to 2 minutes 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 800-426-4791 or at http://water.epa.gov/drink/info/lead.

Definitions

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

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.

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

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.

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

90th Percentile – Out of every 10 homes sampled, 9 were at or below this level

2020 Data

Inorganic Contaminants	Year Collected	Highest Detect	Range Detected	MCL	MCLG	Violation Yes/No	Typical Source of Contaminant
Barium (ppm)	2019-2020	0.22	0.004-0.022	2	2	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (ppm)	2020	1.65	0.21-1.65	10	10	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Synthetic Organic Contaminants							
Bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (ppb)	2016	1.2	ND-1.2	6	0	No	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFC)							
Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (PFHxS)(ppt)	2020	3.62	NA	18	0	No	Discharge from industrial processes, wastewater treatment, residuals from firefighting foam, runoff/leachate from landfills and septic systems
Radiological Contaminants							
Compliance Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	2016-2020	2	ND-2	15	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	2016-2020	0.7	ND-0.7	2	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits

	Year Collected	90th Percentile	Action Level	MCLG	# of Sites Sampled	# Sites Above Action Level	Violation Yes/No	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	2019	ND	15	0	13	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing system
Copper (ppm)	2019	0.24	1.3	1.3	13	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

ASSESSMENTS

During the past year we were required to conduct Assessment(s)	Number of assessments required in the reporting year	Number of assessments completed in the reporting year	Number of corrective actions required	Number of corrective actions completed	
					Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.
Level I	12/14/20	1/2/21	1	1	-rebuilt pump for well 1