

2023 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 *Tim Ellis* at 603-267-8300 x 120.

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: 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.

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.

Definitions

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.

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

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

Results 2022

	Date	90th Percentile	Action Level	MCLG	# of Sites Sampled	# Sites Above Action Level	Violation Yes/No	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	2/23/22	0	15	0	10	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	2/23/22	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)	1/4/22	0.0071	NA	10	10	No	Runoff from fertilize use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (ppm)	1/4/22	0.80	NA	2	2	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion or the natural deposits

Secondary Contaminants	Date	Well 3 Level Detected	Treatment technique	AL SMCL or AGQS	Specific contaminant criteria and reason for monitoring
Chloride (ppm)	11/2/22	56	NA	250	Wastewater, road salt, water softeners, corrosion
Hardness (ppm)	11/2/22	29.1	NA	N/A	Geological
Iron (ppm)	11/2/22	0.813	ortho-polyphosphate	0.3	Geological
Manganese (ppm)	11/2/22	0.057		0.05	Geological
pH (ppm)	11/2/22	7.20	Caustic Soda	6.5-8.5	Precipitation and geology
Sodium (ppm)	11/2/22	39.6	NA	100-250	Road salt, septic systems (salt from water softeners) We are required to regularly sample for sodium
Sulfate (ppm)	11/2/22	4	NA	250	Naturally occurring
Zinc (ppm)	11/2/22	0.0163	NA	5	Galvanized pipes

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

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 II	July 11, 2022	1	1	1	All repeat samples collected on July 14 were absent of total coliform bacteria.