2026 Consumer Confidence Report

SANBORNVILLE WATER PRECINCT 2026

Introduction

Like any responsible public water system, our mission is to deliver the best-quality drinking water and reliable service at the lowest cost. Aging infrastructure presents challenges to drinking water safety, and continuous improvement is needed to maintain the quality of life we desire for today and for the future. In 2024, Horizons Engineering Inc. completed hydraulic testing of the existing Wells #2 and #3 in response to elevated levels of iron and manganese to sustained pumping and to assess if mixing or operational sequencing of the wells could be beneficial. In spring of 2026, Well #2 was rehabilitated using chemical treatment and mechanical swabbing to maintain production volume.

In June 2026 the Precinct applied to NHDES to fund a treatment system to remove contaminants, such as manganese, from the water. Although the level of the manganese detected does not exceed the levels considered a violation, the Precinct determined treatment, though expensive, should be considered as a possible future step.

Further long-term strategy is to support continued protection of the water source through monitoring and conservation of property that surrounds current and future wellheads.

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 come from 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. The water can also pick up and transport substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- **Contaminant**, any physical, chemical, biological, or radiological substance or matter in water.
- **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 occur naturally in the soil or groundwater or may result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
- **Pesticides**, generally, any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any pest.
- **Herbicides**, any chemical(s) used to control undesirable vegetation.
- **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.

To protect public health, EPA and the State of New Hampshire prescribe regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in tap 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 comes from 2 shallow wells south of Rt. 109 near the Brookfield town line. The water is treated for pH to limit corrosive properties and for disinfection at the source.

Why are contaminants in my water?

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least some small amounts of contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily mean that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by contacting the Environmental Protection Agency by calling the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791) or visiting the website *epa.gov/safewater.*

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 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 contaminants in drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on means and methods to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791) or on EPA's website *epa.gov/safewater.*

Service Line Inventory

A service line inventory is ongoing and will continue as it is practicable to do so. In addition, pH treatment for corrosion control reduces the corrosivity of water and subsequent leaching of contaminants from supply lines and household plumbing.

Source Water Assessment Summary

NHDES prepared drinking water source assessment reports for all public water systems between 2000 and 2003 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.

For the NHDES study both Precinct wells had two susceptibility factors rated high, four rated medium, and six were rated low. From the date of the report, it could be expected that some of the ratings might differ if updated to reflect current information.

How can I get involved?

Public meetings are on the 2nd Monday of each month at 4:00 pm, at the Water Dept. office, 47 Wentworth Road, Wakefield, NH.

For more information about your drinking water, please contact the Precinct through its web site contact page, email *sanwatdep@gmail.com* or call 603-832-6628.

Violations and Other information: See violation list in table below.

Drinking Water Contaminants:

Lead: Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant persons, 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. The Precinct is responsible for providing high quality drinking water by treatment and removing any sources of lead from the distribution system but cannot control the variety of

materials used in the plumbing in the home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. The user can help by identifying and removing lead materials within the home plumbing and thereby taking steps to reduce risk. Using a filter, certified to reduce lead by an American National Standards Institute accredited product, is effective in reducing lead exposure. 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 the pipes for several minutes by running a tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. Users having copper, lead or galvanized service lines may want to flush the pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Sanbornville Water Dept. at 603-832-6628. Additional 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. Unborn children who are exposed to lead 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.

Lead In Schools

Per RSA 485:17-a, all NH schools and licensed childcare facilities must test for lead at all drinking water outlets where children can drink the water and to remediate any outlets testing at or above 5 ppb. Three rounds of testing at least 6 months apart are required. A comprehensive list of facilities and results are available at www.gettheleadoutnh.org or direct link here: View Results | NH Department of Environmental Services.

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 the 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 may have been found in the water system on more than one occasion.

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 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

NA: Not Applicable
NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Unit
pCi/L: picoCurie per Liter
ppb: parts per billion OR ug/L: micrograms per Liter
ppt: parts per trillion OR ng/L: nanograms per Liter
ppq: parts per quadrillion
ppm: parts per million OR mg/L: milligrams per Liter
RAA: Running Annual Average
TTHM: Total Trihalomethanes
UCMR: Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule

ND Non-detect
GPW2 – Precinct well #2
GPW3-Precinct well #3