

2025 Consumer Confidence Report

Exeter Water Department

NH PWS ID# 0801010

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 to drinking water safety, and continuous improvement is needed to maintain the quality of life we desire for today and for the future. In the past year, the replacement of water and sewer mains and drainage in the Walnut, Salem, Oak, Locust and Hale Street areas was completed. This year, the planning is well underway to do the same in the Westside Drive area. These investments along with on-going operation and maintenance costs are supported by the user rates and fees charged to our customers. When considering the high value placed on water, it is truly a bargain to have water service that protects public health, fights fires, 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 where you can 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 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.

What is the source of my drinking water? *The sources of drinking water for the Town of Exeter are the Exeter River and Dearborn Reservoir (both surface water supplies and treated at the Water Treatment Facility on Portsmouth Avenue), Skinner Springs (added to Clarified Water at the Treatment Plant and filtered), and the Ground Water Treatment Plant (GWTP), combining and treating water from the Stadium Well, Gilman Well and the Lary Lane Well.*

The water is treated for color, turbidity, Iron, Manganese, corrosivity, Arsenic and is disinfected with Chlorine and Monochloramine.

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 a drinking water source assessment report 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 was 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 October 28, 2002 and updated on August 8, 2006.
□ The Exeter River, three susceptibility factors were rated high, five were rated medium, and four were rated low. □ The Dearborn Reservoir (Water Works Pond), three susceptibility factors were rated high, three were rated medium, and seven were rated low. □ The Skinner Springs, two susceptibility factors were rated high, three were rated medium, and seven were rated low. □ The Lary Lane Well, two susceptibility factors were rated high, three were rated medium, and seven were rated low
Since then, 2 abandoned wells were rehabilitated for reuse, and a NEW Groundwater Treatment Facility has been constructed. All facilities have improved fencing and security, with wireless intrusion alarm detection and notification to the local Authorities.

The information in the old report is over ten years old and included information that was current at the time that report was completed. Therefore, some of the ratings will be different when updated to reflect current information. At the present time, an update of this data and a new report, that was expected to be completed by December 2022, has been delayed due to new rules and regulations from Federal and State Authorities, necessitating a completely new review. The completed report will be made available as soon as it is approved and returned to us.

The completed, old Source Water Assessment Report, is available for review at the Public Works Office at 13 Newfields Road. For more information, call Steve Dalton, Water/Sewer Manager at (603) 772 - 6157 or visit the DES Drinking Water Source Assessment website

- 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.

How can I get involved?

You are invited to voice your concerns at any of the Water / Sewer Advisory Committee Meetings, usually held on the second Wednesday of every other month at 6:30 pm in the Nowak Room at 10 Front Street and broadcast live on Chanel 2.

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 contaminant.

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.

Town of Exeter

Water & Sewer Department

Water Quality Report - 2025

Water testing performed in 2024

EPA NH 0801010

Now It Comes With A List Of Ingredients.





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
ppt: parts per trillion
ppb: parts per billion
ppm: parts per million
RAA: Running Annual Average
TTHM: Total Trihalomethanes
UCMR: Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule
µg/L: micrograms per Liter

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 can not 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 1 800-426-4791or at <http://water.epa.gov/drink/info/lead/index.cfm>

Health Effects of Lead Exposure to Lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups. Infant and children can have decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can lead to new learning and behavioral 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

RETURN ADDRESS:
Town of Exeter-DPW
13 Newfields Road
Exeter, NH 03833

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US POSTAGE
PAID
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System Name:

EXETER WATER DEPARTMENT

 PWS ID:

0801010

2025 Report (2024 data)

PER and POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES (PFAS) CONTAMINANTS							
Contaminant (Units)	Level Detected	Date	MCL	MCLG	Violation Yes/No	Likely Source of Contamination	Health Effects of Contaminant
PFHxS ppt Perfluorohexane sul-fonic acid	2.01	Q3 & Q4 2024 Surface water ND in Ground-water	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 PFHsX in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver, endocrine system, or immune system, may experience increased cholesterol levels. It may also lower a woman’s chance of getting pregnant.
PFNA ppt Perfluorononanoic acid	ND	Q3 & Q4 2024 Surface water ND in Ground-water	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 PFNA in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver, endocrine system, or immune system, may experience increased cholesterol levels.
PFOS ppt Perfluorooctane sul-fonic acid	1.17	Q3 & Q4 2024 Surface water ND in Ground-water	15	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 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 increases risk of getting certain types of cancer. It may also lower a woman’s chance of getting pregnant.
PFOA ppt Perfluorooctanoic acid	3.67	Q3 & Q4 2024 Surface water ND in Ground-water	12	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 PFOA 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 increases risk of getting certain types of cancer. It may also lower a woman’s chance of getting pregnant.

ADDITIONAL TESTING					
Additional Tests & Secondary MCLs (SMCL)	Results Average & Range	Date	Treatment technique (if any)	AL (Action Level), SMCL or AGQS (Ambient groundwater quality standard)	Specific contaminant criteria and reason for monitoring
Giardia	0.45 to 0 cysts/L	Monthly2017			Detected in Raw Surface Water – None detected in Finished Waters
Cryptosporidium	0.09 to 0 cysts/L	Monthly2017			Detected in Raw Surface Water – None detected in Finished Waters
Sodium (ppm)	40	Q3 – ’24		100 - 250	We are required to regularly sample for sodium
Sulfate (ppm)	7	Q3- ’24		250	Naturally occurring
Chloride (ppm)	64	Q3- ’24		250	Wastewater, road salt, water softeners, corrosion
Zinc (ppm)	0.0011	Q3-2024		5	Metalic taste, Galvanized pipes
PFOA (ppt) UCMR5	5 ppt & 6 ppt	Q3-Q4 2024		4.0 ppt	Some people who drink water containing PFOA or PFOS in excess of the AGQS over many years could experience problems with their liver, endocrine system, or immune system, may experience increased cholesterol levels, and may have an increases risk of getting cer-tain types of cancer. It may also lower a woman's chance of getting pregnant.
PFOS (ppt) UCMR5	4 ppt & 4 ppt	Q3-Q4 2024		4.0 ppt	See above...
PFHxA (ppt) UCMR5	3 ppt & 4 ppt	Q3-Q4 2024		10 ppt	Discharge from industrial processes, wasterwater treatment, residuals from firefighting foam, runoff/leachate from landfills and septic systems
PFHpA (ppt) UCMR5	3 ppt	Q4-2024		10 ppt	Discharge from industrial processes, wastewater treatment, residuals from firefighting foam, runoff/leachate from landfills and septic systems
PFBS (ppt) UCMR5	3 ppt & 3ppt	Q3 -Q4 2024			Discharge from industrial processes, wastewater treatment, residuals from firefighting foam, runoff/leachate from landfills and septic systems
PFBA (ppt) UCMR5	6 ppt & 13ppt	Q3 -Q4 2024			EPA Integrated Risk Information assessment in process
PFPeA (ppt) UCMR5	4 ppt & 4ppt	Q3 -Q4 2024			No EPA health assessment
pH	8.2 (7.56 – 8.85)	Q3 & Q4 – 2024		6.5 – 8.5	Precipitation and geology and chemical addition
Cis- 1,2-Dichloroethene (ppt)	.73	Q4 – 2024		70	Some people who drink water containing cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their Liver
We participated in the Stage 5 U.S. EPA Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR5) program by performing additional tests on our drinking water. UCMR5 sampling benefits the environment and public health by provid-ing the U.S. EPA with data on the occurrence of contaminants suspected to be in drinking water. This data helps assessing the need for new regulatory standards to improve drinking water. If you are interested in obtaining more in-formation on the U.S.EPA Unregulated Monitoring Rule, please call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.					

LEAD AND COPPER							
Contaminant (Units)	Ac-tion Level	90 th percentile sample value *	Date	# of sites above AL	Viola-tion Yes/No	Likely Source of Contamination	Health Effects of Contaminant
Copper (ppm)	1.3	0.110	Q3 –2024 0.002 to 0.220	0 of 30	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	0	Q3 –2024 <1 to 2.	0 of 30	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 plumb-ing. 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.

DETECTED WATER QUALITY RESULTS						
Contaminant (Units)	Level Detected*	MCL	MCLG	Violation YES/NO	Likely Source of Contamination	Health Effects of Contaminant
Microbiological Contaminants						
<u>E. coli</u> Bacteria	0 Absent	0	0	NO	Human and animal fecal waste matter	<u>E. coli</u> are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a greater health risk for infants, young children, the elderly, and people with severely compromised immune systems.
Total Organic Carbon (ppm)	1.5 to 3.6 mg/l Avg. = 2.19 mg/l	TT	N/A	NO	Naturally present in the environment	Total organic carbon (TOC) has no health effects. However, total organic carbon provides a medium for the formation of disinfection byprod-ucts. These byproducts include trihalomethanes (THMs) and Haloacetic acids (HAAs). Drinking water containing these byproducts in excess of the MCL may lead to adverse health effects, liver or kidney problems, or nervous system effects, and may lead to an increased risk of getting cancer.
Turbidity (NTU)	<i>highest avg. monthly value 0.164 highest monthly value 0.580 99.9967% meet limit</i>	TT	N/A	NO	Soil runoff	Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may in-dicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nau-sea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches. NOTE: it was found that a failing sample pump caused some extraneous spikes giving some false high readings, and was replaced.

Radioactive Contaminants -- Next testing = Q3 & Q4 2025						
Compliance Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	0.4 to 4.5 (2016) Due in 2025	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 emit-ters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Uranium (ug/L)	0.4 (2015) Due 2025	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 kid-ney toxicity.
Combined Radium 226 + 228 (pCi/L)	0.3 to 1.2 Due 2025	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						
Arsenic (ppb)	1.6 to 2.1 Avg.: 1.8	5	0	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes	(2.5 ppb through 5 ppb) While your drinking water meets EPA’s standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA’s standard bal-ances 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. (above 5 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.
Asbestos (MFL)	None Detected (2022) Due 2031	7	7	NO	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; erosion of natural deposits	Some people who drink water containing asbestos in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of developing benign intes-tinal polyps.
Barium (ppm)	0.0075	2	2	NO	Discharge of drilling wastes; dis-charge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits	Some people who drink water containing barium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience an increase in their blood pressure.
Chloramines (ppm)	Annual Avg.; 2.493 Range Avg.; 2.37 to 2.62	MDRL = 4	MDRL = 4	NO	Water additive used to control microbes	Some people who use water containing chloramines well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chloramines well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort.
Fluoride (ppm)	<0.01 Naturally Occurring in groundwater	4	4	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; water ad-ditive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and alumi-num factories	Some people who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the MCL over many years could get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. Fluoride in drinking water at half the MCL or more may cause mottling of children’s teeth, usually in children less than nine years old. Mottling also known as dental fluorosis, may include brown staining and/or pitting of the teeth, and occurs only in developing teeth before they erupt from the gums.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA)(ppb)	19.7 to 49.3 RAA = 32.38	60	NA	NO	By-product of drinking water disinfection	Some people who drink water containing Haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Total Trihalome-thanes (TTHM) (ppb)	31.2 to 108.2 RAA = 56.68	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, kid-neys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.