

Water Analysis Chart

Microbial Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Level Detected	MCL	MCLG	Violation Yes/No	Likely Source of Contamination	Health Effects of Contaminant
Fecal Coliform E. Coli Bacteria	Absent	N/A	N/A	No	Human and animal fecal waste	Fecal Coliforms and E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Microbes in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children, and people with severely-compromised immune systems.
Total Coliform Bacteria (each)	Absent	< 40 samples >1 is positive	0	No	Naturally present in the environment; sampling technique	Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.

Radioactive Contaminants

Uranium (ug/L)	ND	30	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits	Presently the US Environmental Protection Agency is reviewing the setting of a standard for radon in drinking water.
Compliance Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	ND	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.
Combined Radium pCi/L	ND	6	6	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.

Total Trihalo-methanes (TTHM) (ppb)	0.0027 avg. Sampled 2020	100/80	N/A	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination	Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in the excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys or central nervous system and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Barium (ppm)	ND	2	2	No	Discharge of drilling wastes	Some people who drink water containing barium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience an increase in their blood pressure.

Lead and Copper	Violation (yes/no)	Year	Units	90th Percentile Sample	MCLG	AL	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead	No	2020	ppm	0.009	0	0.015	Corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits
Copper	No	2020	ppm	0.149	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits

Definitions

ppb (parts per billion)

ppm (parts per million)

N/A (not applicable)

pCi/L (Pico Curies per Liter)

< (less than)

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): The highest level of a contaminant allowed in drinking water.

MCGL (Maximum Contaminant Goal):

The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected health risk.

AL (action Level): The concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

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 and 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.

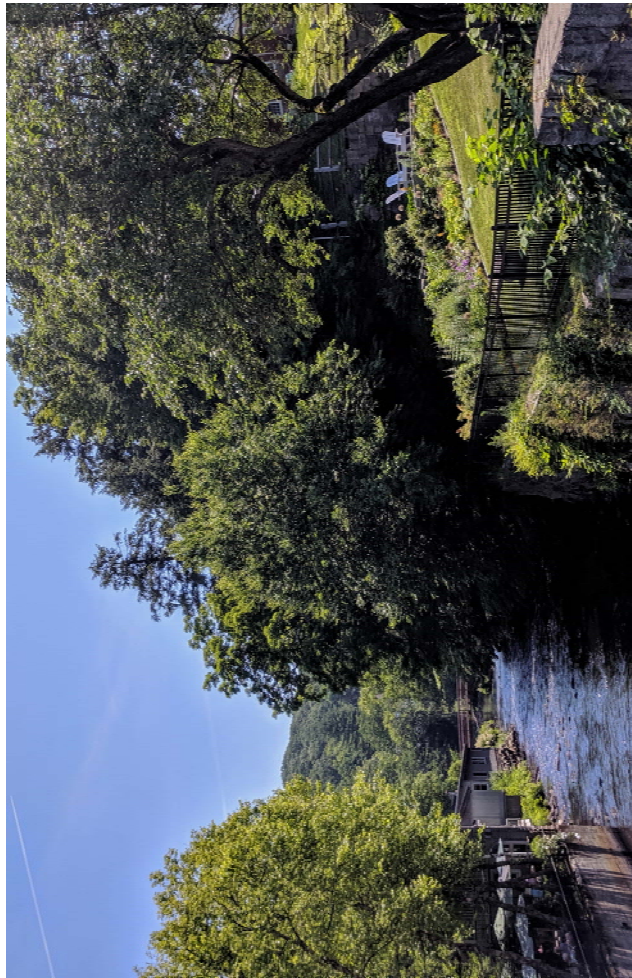
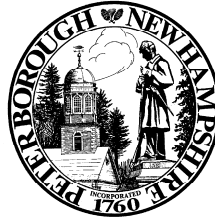
In order to ensure tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The United States Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Sodium was 14.93 avg and ranged from 4.79 to 26.7 (ppm)

2020

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Town of Peterborough Water Department 2021 Consumer Confidence Report , Reporting 2020 Data



Town of Peterborough
1 Grove St
Peterborough NH 03458



This is your annual water quality report.

Is my drinking water safe? We are pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets all federal and state requirements.

Why are there 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 can be obtained by calling the EPA

What is the source of my water? Your water comes from three (3) gravel packed wells located in North Peterborough. These are Summer St, North and Tarbell wells, which are collectively capable of supplying 940 gallons per minute (gpm) of good quality drinking water.

In October 2019 we tested for PER- AND POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES (PFAS) . The results from all three wells were below detection limits. The detection limit used was 0.000002 mg/L.

Other information: Sodium hydroxide is added to the drinking water as corrosion inhibitor. The sodium hydroxide raises the pH level of the water. This process inhibits the leaching of lead and copper into your water. Sodium Hypochlorite is added to disinfect the water.

Milligrams per liter (mg/L) is equal to one Part in one million.

*Those are equal to:

*One ounce in 62,500 pounds

*One minute in two years

*One penny in \$10,000

Do I need to take special precautions? Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-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 the 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 (1-800-426-4791).

How can I get involved? The Town of Peterborough Board of Selectmen serves as the Town's Water Commissioners. The board meets on the first and third Tuesday of each month at the Town House. You may call the Town House at 924-8000, ext. 101 to check if water related issues are on the agenda, or visit the Town's website at www.townofpeterborough.com. For questions pertaining to the water system, please call Nicole MacStay, Town Administrator at 924-8000, ext. 100.

Any Questions?

If you have any questions regarding this report, or about your water quality, please feel free to contact:

Public Works Department

(603) 924-8000 ext. 100

Fax (603) 924-8001

Nicole MacStay Town Administrator (603) 924-8000 ext. 100

<https://www.peterboroughnh.gov/>