Rollinsford Water & Sewer District

June 26, 2025

THE CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

The Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) is a key component of the public right-to-know provisions in the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), providing transparency and accountability. The SDWA requires each community water system to mail a report on the level of contaminants in the drinking water delivered by those systems to each customer at least once annually.

Also, the NH Department of Environmental Services has prepared a Source Water Assessment Report for the source servicing this public water system. The results of the assessment are included in the CCR. The complete assessment report is available for inspection at the Rollinsford Water & Sewer District Office. For more information, call the District at 603-742-8124 or visit the NH Drinking Water Source Assessment Program website at www.des.state.nh.us/dwspp.

All landlords must make this report available to all of their tenants. If you have any questions, please call the District Office at 603-742-8124.

Sincerely,

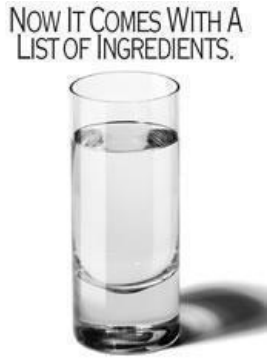
The Commissioners of the
Rollinsford Water & Sewer District

PO Box 174, Rollinsford, NH 03869
Telephone: (603) 742-8124 | Fax: (603) 749-4399
http://rollinsfordwatersewer.org/

2024 Consumer Confidence Report
Rollinsford Water & Sewer District
PWS ID# 2011010

Introduction

Like any responsible public water system, our mission is to deliver the highest-quality drinking water and reliable service at the lowest reasonable cost. Aging infrastructure challenges drinking water safety, and continuous improvement is required to maintain the quality of life we desire today and for the future.



In 2023, RWSD was awarded $880,800 in state and federal grant money to help subsidize the $1,620,000 Front and South St. Water Main Replacement project. In 2024, the Front and South Street Water Line Replacement project reached a successful conclusion, marking a significant improvement in our community's infrastructure. Alongside the original scope of work, the project extended its benefits to include upgrades for First, Second, and Third Streets within the approved budget.

These investments, along with ongoing operational and maintenance costs, are supported by user rates. When considering the high value we place on the water, it is truly a bargain to have water service that protects public health, fights fires, and supports businesses and the economy while providing us with the high quality of life we enjoy.

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 land's surface 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 human activity.

Substances that may be present in source water include

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

Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, can naturally occur or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

Pesticides and herbicides may come from various sources, such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

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

Radioactive contaminants can naturally occur or result from oil and gas production and mining activities.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations that 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 that must provide the same protection for public health.

What is the source of my drinking water?

The water sources for Rollinsford are supplied by two (2) bedrock wells and one (1) gravel pack well. Our bedrock wells (004 & 006), Porter Well site, are located at 573 Foundry St., just across from the Rollinsford boat launch. At this location, water is pumped from the two wells, then treated for arsenic and benzene, and then disinfected.

The gravel pack well is located at 79 General Sullivan Way. There, well water is treated for pH, alkalinity, and dissolved inorganic carbon (DIC), and is disinfected.

What is 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. Immunocompromised 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 healthcare 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:

The New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services (DES) 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 are 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 *(10/1/2001),* are noted below.

Well	Low	Medium	High
Porter Well 004	5	5	2
Porter Well 006	5	5	2
General Sullivan	6	4	2

Note: This information is over 20 years old and includes current information at the report completion time. Therefore, some 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 at ***5 Lower Mill Road, Rollinsford, NH, 03869***. For more information, call ***Raymond McNeil at 603-742-8124*** or visit the DES Drinking Water Source Assessment website at http://des.nh.gov/organization/divisions/water/dwgb/dwspp/dwsap.htm.

How can I get involved?

The Rollinsford Water and Sewer District invites its customers to become more involved with its water quality efforts. The Board of Commissioners meets monthly at the District office. These meetings are open to the public. Please follow us on Facebook and check our website for details on the date and time. For more information about your drinking water, please call the District office at **603-742-8124,** visit the Facebook page at **Rollinsford Water and Sewer District,** or visit the website at **rollinsfordwatersewer.org**.

Violations and Other Information:

See a list of violations on the next page.

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 that a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level or **MCL**: The highest level of 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 disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that the addition of a disinfectant is necessary for the control of microbial contaminants.

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.

Treatment Technique or **TT:** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Abbreviations:

BDL: Below Detection Limit
DIC: Dissolved Inorganic Carbon
mg/L: milligrams per Liter
NA: Not Applicable
ND: Not Detectable at testing limits
NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Unit
ppb: parts per billion
ppm: parts per million
RAA: Running Annual Average
TTHM: Total Trihalomethanes
ug/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 or at http://water.epa.gov/drink/info/lead/index.cfm.

Rollinsford Water and Sewer District
PWS ID: NH2011010
2025 Report (2024 data)

***If you need assistance interpreting this report or have questions, please contact Raymond McNeil at 603.742.8124**

ABBREVIATIONS: **AL**: ACTION LEVEL **ND**: NOT DETECTABLE **MCL**: MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL **MCLG**: MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL GOAL.
MRDL: MAXIMUM RESIDUAL DISINFECTANT LEVEL **PPM**: PARTS PER MILLION **PPB**: PARTS PER BILLION **pCi/L:** PICOCURIES PER LITER

Violations

Violation	Date of Violation	Explain Violation	Length of Violation	Action Taken To Resolve	Health Effects of Contaminants
Monitoring and Reporting (M/R)	**11/16/2024**	**Water use report**	**21 Days**	**Completed Quarterly Report**	**N/A**
MCL	**10/01/2024**	**Benzene**	**9 Months**	**Reduced pumping volume from the well with increased contaminant levels to blend below the MCL.**	**Some people who drink water containing benzene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience anemia or a decrease in blood platelets, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.**

LEAD AND COPPER

Contaminant (Units)	Action Level	90th percentile sample value	Date	# of sites Above(AL)	Violation Yes/No	Likely Source of Contamination	Health Effects of Contaminants
Copper (ppm)	1.3	0.26	10/09/24	0	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, and 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	1	10/09/24	0	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 plumbing. 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

Radioactive Contaminants

Contaminant (Units)	Level Detected	Date	MCL	MCLG	Violation YES/NO	Likely Source of Contamination	Health Effects of Contaminants
Uranium (ug/L)	0.21 Porter Well 004/006	12/2021	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 kidney toxicity.
Combined Radium 226 + 228 (pCi/L)	0.7 Porter Well 004/006	12/2021	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

Contaminant (Units)	Level Detected	Date	MCL	MCLG	Violation YES/NO	Likely Source of Contamination	Health Effects of Contaminants
Arsenic (ppb)	1.4 1.7 Porter Well 004/00.6	09/2024 12/2024	10	0	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes	(5 ppb through 10 ppb) While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances 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 10 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.
Chlorine (ppm)	0.48-1.51 Avg 0.95	3/2024	MRDL = 4	MRDLG= 4	NO	Water additive used to control microbes	Some people who use water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort.
Barium (ppm)	0.015 General Sullivan Well. 009	12/2024	2	2	NO	Discharge of drilling wastes, discharge from metal refineries, and 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.
Fluoride (ppm)	0.68 Porter Well 004/00.6	12/2022	4	4	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum 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.
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	2.2 General Sullivan Well. 009	12/2024	10	10	NO	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits	(5 ppm through 10 ppm) Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask for advice from your health care provider. (Above 10 ppm) Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue baby syndrome.

Volatile Organic Contaminants

Contaminant (Units)	Level Detected	Date	MCL	MCLG	Violation YES/NO	Likely Source of Contamination	Health Effects of Contaminants
Benzene (ppb)	6.6 Porter Well 004/00.6	12/2024	5	0	YES	Discharge from factories, leaching from gas storage tanks, and landfills	Some people who drink water containing benzene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience anemia or a decrease in blood platelets, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA) (ppb)	ND - 7.4	9/2024	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 Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	5 - 26.1	9/2024	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, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

PER- AND POLY-FLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES (PFAS) CONTAMINANTS

Contaminant (Units)	Level Detected	Date	MCL	MCLG	Violation YES/NO	Likely Source of Contamination	Health Effects of Contaminant
Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (PFHxS) (ppt)	1.8 General Sullivan Well. 009	12/2024	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 perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (PFHxS) in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver, endocrine system, or immune system, or may experience increased cholesterol levels. It may also lower a woman's chance of getting pregnant.
Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS) (ppt)	3.3 General Sullivan Well. 009	12/2024	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 perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (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 increased risk of getting certain types of cancer. It may also lower a woman's chance of getting pregnant.
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) (ppt)	7.0 General Sullivan Well. 009	12/2024	12	0	NO	Discharge from industrial processes, wastewater treatment, residuals from firefighting foam, runoff/leachate from landfill,s and septic systems	Some people who drink water containing perfluorooctanoic acid (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 increased risk of getting certain types of cancer. It may also lower a woman's chance of getting pregnant.

SECONDARY CONTAMINANTS

Secondary MCLs (SMCL)	Level Detected	Date	Treatment technique	AL (Action Level), SMCL or AGQS (Ambient groundwater quality standard)	Specific contaminant criteria and reason for monitoring
Chloride (ppm)	52	12/2024	N/A	250	Wastewater, road salt, water softeners, corrosion
Fluoride (ppm)	0.68	12/2022	N/A	2	See health effects language from Env-Dw 806.11
Manganese (ppm)	0.0087	12/2024	N/A	0.05	Geological
pH	6.27	12/2024	N/A	6.5-8.5	Precipitation and geology
Sodium (ppm)	40	12/2024	N/A	100-250	We are required to regularly sample for sodium
Sulfate (ppm)	7.9	12/2024	N/A	250	Naturally occurring
Zinc (ppm)	0.0073	12/2024	N/A	5	Galvanized pipes