Introduction
Like any responsible public water system, 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, we added distribution gate valves and there are no plans currently for any future work beyond regular maintenance. Potential future investments along with on-going operation and maintenance costs are supported by user fees based on the total fiscal year budget. When considering the high value we place on water, it is truly a bargain to have water service.

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.

What is the source of my drinking water?
Our water comes from a single artesian/gravel well located 24 feet northeast of the pump house. This water is treated with soda ash for PH correction.

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
DES 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 4/18/2000, are noted below.

- Dug well 1 (inactive), 1 susceptibility factor was rated high, 5 susceptibility factors were rated medium and 6 susceptibility factors were rated low

Note: This information is over 17 years old and includes information that was current at the time the report was completed. Therefore, some of the 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 Pump Systems in Franklin. For more information, call Laura DeFazio at 603-934-7100 or visit the DES Drinking Water Source Assessment website at
How can I get involved?
For more information about your drinking water, please call Carina Park, owner, at 603-726-3223 or John Benham, water operator, at 603-934-7100. Although we do not have specific dates for public participation events or meetings, feel free to contact us with any questions you may have.

Violations and Other information:
We are happy to report that no violations occurred in 2016.

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.

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
BDL: Below Detection Limit
mg/L: milligrams per Liter
NA: Not Applicable
ND: Not Detectable at testing limits
pCi/L: picoCurie per Liter
ppb: parts per billion
ppm: parts per million

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

“Water is the driving force of all nature”
Leonardo da Vinci