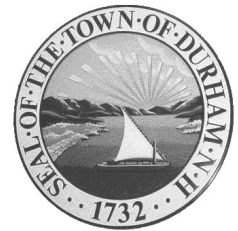


UNH-DURHAM WATER SYSTEM- PWS ID # 0691010 2026 WATER QUALITY REPORT



The water that the UNH-Durham Water System provides to University and Durham buildings and residences meets or exceeds State and USEPA strict standards. This report has been created to inform you of the quality of drinking water delivered to you on a daily basis.

UNH/DURHAM WATER SYSTEM

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** If you are interested in learning more about the UNH-Durham Water System or in attending a future meeting, please contact the University or Public Works Department at the email or number listed above.*

Water Quality Data – Detected Regulated Contaminants in 2025: Sampling Dates: The State of New Hampshire allows water systems to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Thus some of the data presented, though representative, may be more than one year old.

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule		UNH Water Plant (Finish Water)						Lee Well (Finish Water)			
UCMR-5 Contaminants 2023	Unit	2/14/23	5/23/23	8/23/23	10/11/23	11/20/23	12/6/23	2/14/23	4/18/23	8/23/23	10/11/23
200.7 Lithium											
Lithium	PPB or ug/l	N/D	N/D	N/D	-	N/D	-	N/D	-	N/D	N/D
533 PFAS Compounds											
11C1-PF3OUdS	PPB or ug/l	N/D	-	-	N/D	N/D	N/D	-	N/D	-	N/D
4:2 FTS	PPB or ug/l	N/D	-	-	N/D	N/D	N/D	-	N/D	-	N/D
6:2 FTS	PPB or ug/l	N/D	-	-	N/D	N/D	N/D	-	N/D	-	N/D
8:2 FTS	PPB or ug/l	N/D	-	-	N/D	N/D	N/D	-	N/D	-	N/D
9CI-PF3ONS	PPB or ug/l	N/D	-	-	N/D	N/D	N/D	-	N/D	-	N/D
ADONA	PPB or ug/l	N/D	-	-	N/D	N/D	N/D	-	N/D	-	N/D
HFPO-DA	PPB or ug/l	N/D	-	-	N/D	N/D	N/D	-	N/D	-	N/D
NFDHA	PPB or ug/l	N/D	-	-	N/D	N/D	N/D	-	N/D	-	N/D
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid	PPB or ug/l	N/D	-	-	N/D	N/D	N/D	-	0.0013	-	N/D
Perfluorodecanoic acid	PPB or ug/l	N/D	-	-	N/D	N/D	N/D	-	N/D	-	N/D
Perfluorohexanoic acid	PPB or ug/l	0.0012	-	-	0.0016	0.0013	0.001	-	N/D	-	N/D
PFBA	PPB or ug/l	N/D	-	-	0.002	0.0016	N/D	-	N/D	-	N/D
PFEESA	PPB or ug/l	N/D	-	-	N/D	N/D	N/D	-	N/D	-	N/D
PFHpS	PPB or ug/l	N/D	-	-	N/D	N/D	N/D	-	N/D	-	N/D
PFMBA	PPB or ug/l	N/D	-	-	N/D	N/D	N/D	-	N/D	-	N/D
PFMPA	PPB or ug/l	N/D	-	-	N/D	N/D	N/D	-	N/D	-	N/D
PFPeA	PPB or ug/l	0.0011	-	-	0.0017	N/D	0.001	-	N/D	-	N/D
PFPeS	PPB or ug/l	N/D	-	-	N/D	N/D	N/D	-	N/D	-	N/D
Perfluorododecanoic acid	PPB or ug/l	N/D	-	-	N/D	N/D	N/D	-	N/D	-	N/D
Perfluoroheptanoic acid	PPB or ug/l	N/D	-	-	N/D	N/D	N/D	-	N/D	-	N/D
PFHXS	PPB or ug/l	N/D	-	-	N/D	N/D	N/D	-	N/D	-	N/D
PFNA	PPB or ug/l	N/D	-	-	N/D	N/D	N/D	-	N/D	-	N/D
PFOS	PPB or ug/l	N/D	-	-	N/D	0.0014	N/D	-	N/D	-	N/D
PFOA	PPB or ug/l	0.0018	-	-	0.0029	0.0025	0.0025	-	0.0013	-	0.002
Perfluoroundecanoic acid	PPB or ug/l	N/D	-	-	N/D	N/D	N/D	-	N/D	-	N/D
537.1 PFAS Compounds											
NEtFOSAA	PPB or ug/l	N/D	-	N/D	N/D	N/D	-	N/D	-	-	N/D
NMeFOSAA	PPB or ug/l	N/D	-	N/D	N/D	N/D	-	N/D	-	-	N/D
Perfluorotetradecanoic Acid	PPB or ug/l	N/D	-	N/D	N/D	N/D	-	N/D	-	-	N/D
Perfluorotridecnoic Acid	PPB or ug/l	N/D	-	N/D	N/D	N/D	-	N/D	-	-	N/D

(N/D) = Non detect, results were below limits of test equipment (-) = no test performed

Abbreviations:

BDL: Below Detection Limit

NA: Not Applicable

ND: Not Detectable at testing limits

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Unit

pCi/L: picoCurie per Liter

ppb: parts per billion

OR ug/L: micrograms per Liter

ppm: parts per million OR mg/L: milligrams per Liter

ppq: parts per quadrillion

RAA: Running Annual Average

TTHM: Total Trihalomethanes

UCMR: Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule



“Your public water supply is fluoridated. According to the Center for Disease Control and Prevention, if your child under the age of 6 months is exclusively consuming infant formula reconstituted with fluoridated water, there may be an increased chance of dental fluorosis. Consult your child’s health care provider for more information.”

LEAD AND COPPER									
Contaminant (Units)	Action Level (AL)	90 th percentile sample value *	Date	# of sites above AL	Range of tap sampling results	Exceedance Yes/No	Likely Source of Contamination	Health Effects of Contaminant	
Copper (ppm)	1.3	0.154	12/02/25	0	0-0.308	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 doctor.	
Lead (ppb)	15	0	12/02/25	0	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits	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. 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. Lead can enter your water from pipes that bring the water to your home and from your home internal plumbing. Always flush your tap by running cold water for one minute before using every morning and after you've been away from home for the day. Use only cold water for drinking and cooking. In addition, our GetTheLeadOutNH program ensures that all K-12 schools and child care facilities in the state test for lead at every outlet where children drink the water and remediate any fixture testing at 5 ppb lead or higher.	

DETECTED WATER QUALITY RESULTS									
Microbiological Contaminants									
Contaminant (Units)	Level Detected*	Date	MCL	MCLG	Violation YES/NO	Likely Source of Contamination	Health Effects of Contaminant		
<i>E. coli</i> Bacteria	Non-Detect	2025	0	0	NO	Human and animal fecal waste	<i>E. coli</i> 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)	Highest Month 2.7 Average Month 1.6 Range 0.7-2.7	Dec. 2025	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 byproducts. 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)	Highest Monthly Average 0.094 Highest Daily 0.155	Oct. 2025 10/17/25	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 indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.
Radioactive Contaminants							
Contaminant (Units)	Level Detected*	Date	MCL	MCLG	Violation YES/NO	Likely Source of Contamination	Health Effects of Contaminant
Compliance Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	UNH Plant- ND Lee Well- ND	7/09/25 11/17/25	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 226 + 228 (pCi/L)	UNH Plant- ND LEE Well 0.6	7/09/25 10/31/22	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 Contaminant
Barium (ppm)	UNH Plant 0.010 Lee Well 0.016	7/09/25 11/17/25	2	2	NO	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge 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.
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
Contaminant (Units)	Level Detected*	Date	MCL	MCLG	Violation YES/NO	Likely Source of Contamination	Health Effects of Contaminant
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	2025 System Average 34.5	2025 System Range 14.0-58.0	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.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA) (ppb)	2025 System Average 17.1	2025 System Range 9.5-31.0	60	N/A	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.
Other Contaminants							
Contaminant (Units)	Level Detected*	Date	MCL	MCLG	Violation YES/NO	Likely Source of Contamination	Health Effects of Contaminant

Chlorine (ppm)	UNH Plant Average 0.97 Lee Well Average 1.03	UNH Plant Range 0.42-1.43 Lee Well Range 0.44-1.36	MRDL= 4	MRDL G= 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.
Fluoride (ppm)	UNH Plant Average 0.68 Lee Well Average 0.63	UNH Plant Range 0.37-0.95 Lee Well Range 0.18-0.93	4.0	4.0	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.
PER- AND POLYFLUOROALKYL 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)	UNH Plant 0.527 Lee Well 0.416	8/15/24 10/18/23	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 women's chance of getting pregnant.
Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA) (ppt)	UNH Plant 1.77 Lee Well Non-Detect	8/15/24 10/18/23	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 perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA) 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.
Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS) (ppt)	UNH Plant 1.76 Lee Well 0.54	8/15/24 10/18/23	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 women's chance of getting pregnant.
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) (ppt)	UNH Plant 3.19 Lee Well 2.00	8/15/24 10/18/23	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 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 women's chance of getting pregnant.

SECONDARY CONTAMINANTS

Secondary MCLs (SMCL)	Level Detected	Date	Treatment technique (if any)	SMCL	50 % AGQS (Ambient groundwater quality standard)	AGQS (Ambient groundwater quality standard)	Specific contaminant criteria and reason for monitoring
Chloride (ppm)	UNH Plant 33 Lee Well 64	7/09/25 11/17/25	N/A	250	N/A	N/A	Wastewater, road salt, water softeners, corrosion
Fluoride (ppm)	UNH Plant 0.65 Lee Well 0.65	7/09/25 11/17/25	Sodium Fluoride Addition	2	2	4	Water additive that promotes strong teeth
Manganese (ppm)	UNH Plant 0.002 Lee Well 0.003	7/09/25 11/17/25	N/A	0.05	0.15	0.3	Geological
Nickel	UNH Plant-ND Lee Well 0.002	7/09/25 11/17/25	N/A	Not established; reporting is required for detections	0.005	0.01	Geological; electroplating, battery production, ceramics
pH	UNH Plant 7.6 Lee Well 6.7	7/09/25 11/17/25	Sodium Hydroxide pH Adjustment	6.5-8.5 (Normal Range)	N/A	N/A	Precipitation and geology
Sodium (ppm)	UNH Plant 30.2 Lee Well 54.8	7/09/25 11/17/25	N/A	100-250	N/A	N/A	We are required to regularly sample for sodium
Sulfate (ppm)	UNH Plant 7.0 Lee Well ND	7/09/25 11/17/25	N/A	250	250	500	Naturally occurring
Zinc (ppm)	UNH Plant 0.002 Lee Well ND	7/09/25 11/17/25	N/A	5	N/A	N/A	Galvanized pipes

2026 Consumer Confidence Report · UNH/Durham Water System · PWS ID# 0691010

INTRODUCTION: As a responsible public water system (PWS), our mission is to protect public health while delivering the best quality drinking water at the lowest appropriate cost.

Aging infrastructure presents challenges for maintaining safe quality drinking water and continuous improvements are necessary. In the past year, we have begun/completed installing mixing systems at our water storage tanks, replacement of certain distribution piping sections, improvements to the Spruce Hole Well and Recharge System, and treatment chemical pumps upgrades at Lee Well. In the coming year we intend to install power generators at the two of the raw water pump stations and the Lee Well, as well as replacing additional aging distribution piping.

These investments along with on-going operation and maintenance costs are supported by user fees and Federal/State grants. When considering the high value placed on quality drinking water, it is truly important to have a reliable water service that protects public health, fight fires, supports businesses and the local economy, ensuring 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 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) 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:

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 be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water 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.

IN ORDER TO ENSURE THAT TAP WATER IS SAFE TO DRINK, EPA prescribe 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? The source of your drinking water comes from two surface water sources (the Lamprey River and the Oyster River), and two groundwater sources (Spruce Hole Well and Lee Well). Lamprey, Oyster, and Spruce undergo treatment at the UNH Water Plant before entering the distribution system, while Lee Well water is treated onsite at the wellhouse and directly enters the distribution system.

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 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](tel:800-426-4791) or visit 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 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 [800-426-4791](tel:800-426-4791).

LEAD SERVICE LINE INVENTORY A service line inventory has been prepared and can be accessed by contacting the Town of Durham at 603-868-5568 or UNH Energy and Utilities at 603-862-1276. Corrosion control efforts consist of pH adjustment and the addition of a corrosion inhibitor Orthophosphate.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT SUMMARY NHDES prepared drinking water source assessment reports for all public water systems from 2000 to 2003. The report includes a map of each source water protection area, list of potential and known contamination sources, and summary of available protection options. Results of the assessment, are noted below, if an assessment was completed. Some ratings may differ if updated to reflect current information. The Lee Well has 2 at high, 1 at medium, and 5 at low. The Oyster has 1 at high, 5 at medium, and 5 at low. The Lamprey has 2 at high, 6 at medium, and 5 at low.

The complete Assessment Report is available for review at the UNH Water Treatment Plant. For more information, call the UNH Water Treatment Plant at 603-862-1390 or visit the [NHDES website](#).

HOW CAN I GET INVOLVED? For more information about your drinking water, please call the UNH/Durham Water Systems Owner Adam Kohler at 603-862-1276, or Primary Operator Michael Sullivan at 603-862-1390, or Owner Representative April Talon at 603-868-5578. Although we do not have specific dates for public participation events, feel free to contact us with your questions."

VIOLATIONS AND OTHER INFORMATION: No Violations.

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 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.

DRINKING WATER CONTAMINANTS:

Lead: Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, 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 UNH/Durham Water System is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. 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 your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact the UNH/Durham Water System at 603-862-1390. 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. 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.

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