2026 Consumer Confidence Report

North Swanzey Water & Fire Precinct

2301010

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 for maintaining safe quality drinking water and continuous improvements are necessary. In the past year, we have begun engineering the replacement of the water mains that bring our water in from Keene – partially covered by a US RDA Pre-Planning Grant of $30,000. In the coming year we intend to complete the planning and attempt to find funding sources to present to the Precinct.
These investments along with on-going operation and maintenance costs are supported by user Water Rate Charges, Connection Fees, and the Precinct Tax. When considering the high value placed on quality drinking 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 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 come from 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. The water can also pick up and transport 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 occur naturally in the soil or groundwater or may 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.

To protect public health, EPA and the State of New Hampshire prescribe regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in tap 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 NSW&FP obtains water from the City of Keene, which distributes water from 2 reservoirs in Roxbury, and 4 gravel pack wells located on West and Court Streets in Keene.
Woodward is the upper reservoir that holds 530 million gallons of water. Connected by Roaring Brook, 2.6 miles from Woodward is Babbage Reservoir. From there drinking water is piped directly to the City of Keene's Water Treatment Facility (WTF). Then the water is filtered, disinfected and made less corrosive before it 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) or visiting 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 (800-426-4791) or on EPA's website *epa.gov/safewater.*

Lead Service Line Inventory

A service line inventory has been prepared and can be accessed by contacting the Precinct Office at 31 Walnut Place, North Swanzey NH 03431-4548, (603) 352-2338, or Tyler Hotin at Superintendent@NSWater.org

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 *2002* are noted below.
Babbidge Reservoir received zero high susceptibility ratings, one medium susceptibility rating, and eleven low susceptibility ratings. The Court Street well field received two high susceptibility ratings, five medium susceptibility ratings, and five low susceptibility ratings. The West Street well site received six high susceptibility ratings, three medium susceptibility ratings, and three low susceptibility ratings. In 2025 The City of Keene participated in sampling of unregulated contaminants (UMCR 5) through the EPA and were all found to be under the MRL.
Note: This information is over fifteen 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 *the* Keene Public Works Department. For more information, call 603-352-6550 or visit the NHDES website.

How can I get involved?

For more information about your drinking water, please contact Superintendent Tyler Hotin at 31 Walnut Place, 603-352-2338, 603-313-1581, or at superindent@nswater.org ; or Commission Chairman Paul Scheuring at 603-357-6461; or follow us on FaceBook

North Swanzey Water & Fire Precinct

Organization **–** The North Swanzey Water Department is governed by three water commissioners who are elected at the annual meeting held in March, or as posted. The Commissioners meet on the third Monday of each month at 5:00 pm, at the Precinct Office, 31 Walnut Place, North Swanzey NH, or as posted. All meetings are open to the public, and posted at least forty-eight hours prior.
Paul Scheuring, Chairman 2029
Gus Lerandeau, Commissioner 2028
Jim Jarzabek, Commissioner 2027
Sly Karasinski, Clerk 2027
Jan Mackey, Treasurer 2027
Auditor, Bruce Bohannon 2027
Marcy Jarzabek, Moderator 2027
Tyler Hotin, Superintendent, Primary Operator
Neil L. Goodell Jr. Secondary Operator

The **water rate** starts at $50.00/ quarter for a 5/8" meter and $5.62 per 100 c.f. Meters are read quarterly and you will receive a water bill 4 times a year. The bill can be paid in person at the Swanzey Town Hall or mailed to P.O. Box 10009 Swanzey NH 03446.
Violations – None

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.

Abbreviations

BDL: Below Detection Limit
mg/L: milligrams per Liter
NA: Not Applicable
ND: Not Detectable at testing limits
ppb: parts per billion
ppm: parts per million
RAA: Running Annual Average
TTHM: Total Trihalomethanes
ug/L: micrograms per Liter

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. North Swanzey Water & Fire Precinct (NSW&FP) 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 NSW&FP Superintendent Tyler Hotin at (603) 352-2338 or at Superintendent@NSWater.org for 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

System Name: NORTH SWANZEY WATER & FIRE PRECINCT EPA ID: 2301010

2026 Report (2025 Data)

DETECTED WATER QUALITY RESULTS

Contaminant (Units)	Level Detected *(please list date sampled if prior to current reporting year)*	MCL	MCLG	Violation YES/NO	Likely Source of Contamination	Health Effects of Contaminant
Microbiological Contaminants						
Asbestos (MFL) Aug. 15, 2022	TOTAL ASBESTOS ND < 0.19 RDL	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 intestinal polyps.
Chlorine (ppm) 2 Tests Monthly 2025	AVERAGE RANGE .125 – 1.010 0.619 12 month avg.	MRDL = 4	MRDL = 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.
Copper (ppm) September 25, 2024	*Average* *0.052* *Range ND - 0.162* *ppm*	AL =1.3	1.3	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) September 25, 2024	*(7) samples ND* *(1) sample 1 ppb* *(1) sample 2 ppb* *(1) sample 5 ppb*	AL=15	0	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits **Page 1 0f 2**	(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.

Haloacetic Acids (HAA) (ppb)	2025 4 Qtr Avg. 39.2 Range 27.5-67.2	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) (Bromodichloro-methane Bromoform Dibromomethane Chloroform) (ppb)	2025 4 Qtr Avg. 68.8 Range 56.6– 85.2	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.