City of
Portsmouth
Department of Public Works

Portsmouth and Pease International Tradeport Drinking Water Status Report 2025 Year in Review – January 21, 2026

The following report provides a summary of the water system operations for the Portsmouth and Pease International Tradeport drinking water systems. Highlights from 2025 for both water systems include:

- The Portsmouth and Pease Drinking Water Systems had no drinking water quality violations in 2025.
- Water Production (Portsmouth and Pease combined):
  - 4.1 Million Gallons – Average Day
  - 6.6 Million Gallons – Maximum Day
  - 2.6 Million Gallons – Minimum Day

Water supplied to Portsmouth Water System customers comes from a combination of surface water and seven groundwater well sources. The surface water supply is the Bellamy Reservoir, which is located in Madbury and Dover. Water flows from the reservoir to the Madbury Water Treatment Facility, where it is treated before distribution to the Portsmouth Water System's regionally served water customers.

Water supplied to Pease Tradeport Water System customers comes primarily from the groundwater wells located within the Tradeport area (Harrison, Smith and Haven wells). The Portsmouth Water System can supply additional water to the Pease Tradeport Water System as needed. Throughout 2025, 6.6% of the water supplied to the Pease Tradeport Water System came from the Portsmouth Water System.

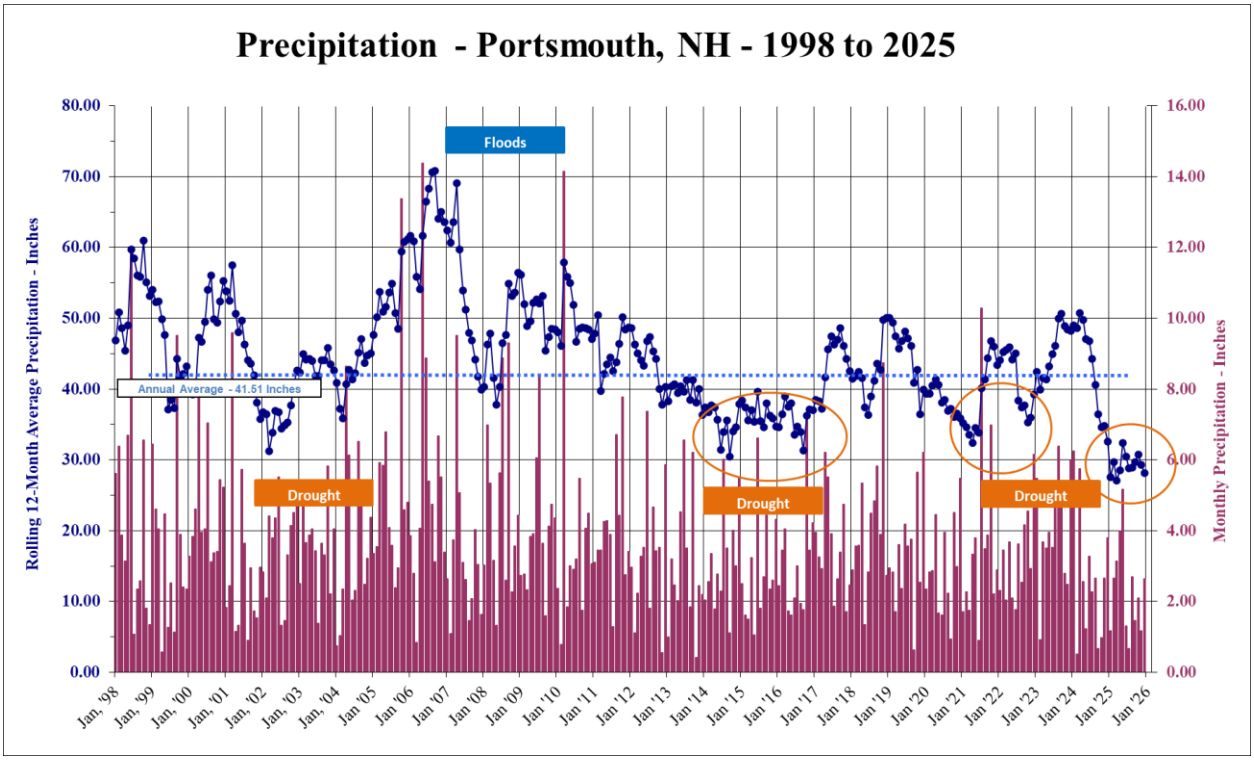
Precipitation, Weather and Water Demands

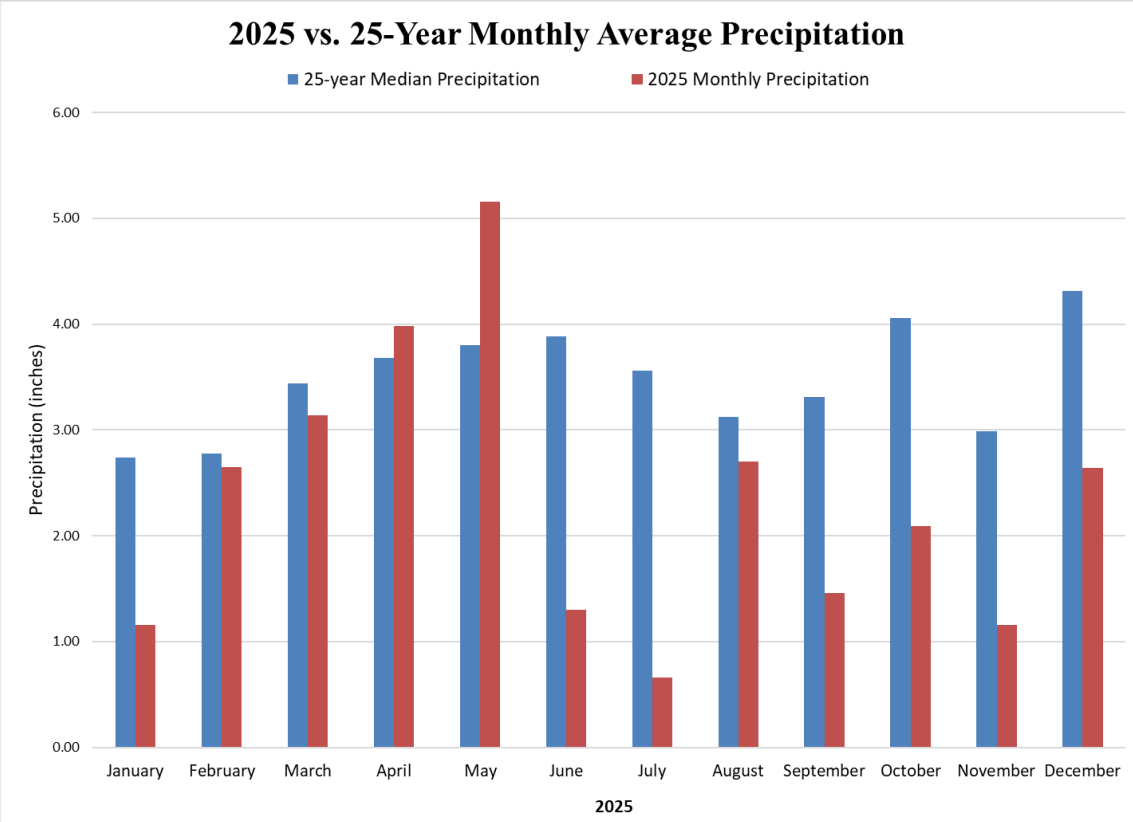
Portsmouth's drinking water supply has remained resilient despite drought conditions that have persisted since late summer. Water levels in the Bellamy Reservoir, the City's primary surface-water source, have rebounded from the lows observed in October following recent storm events. However, groundwater levels remain below average at two of the City's seven groundwater sources as the year comes to a close.

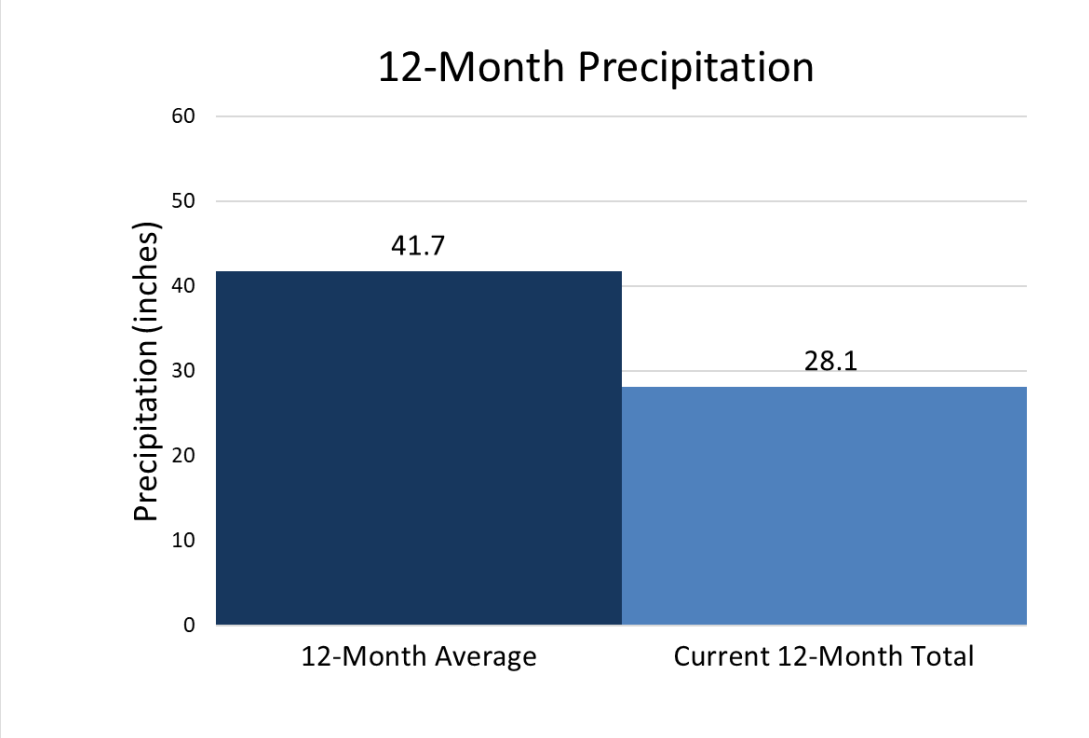
During the winter months, frozen ground limits the natural recharge of groundwater, which means drought conditions can persist until spring. For now, Water Division staff will continue to closely monitor conditions and adjust operations as needed, relying more heavily on surface-water withdrawals when appropriate.

The following graphics illustrate monthly precipitation totals recorded at the Pease NOAA weather station, as well as cumulative precipitation for the year. New Hampshire experienced one of its driest years on record. While precipitation in April and May exceeded the 25-year average, all other months before and after received below-average rainfall. From the start of summer through the end of the year, conditions were especially dry, with June precipitation 67% below average and July 82% below average. The third graphic shows the rolling 12-month average precipitation, which remains below normal.

If dry conditions continue through the winter and spring, water use restrictions may be necessary in 2026. The Portsmouth Water Division encourages all customers to remain mindful of their water use and to practice water efficiency whenever possible.




2025 vs. 25-Year Monthly Average Precipitation
25-year Median Precipitation
2025 Monthly Precipitation
Precipitation (inches)
6.00
5.00
4.00
3.00
2.00
1.00
0.00
January
February
March
April
May
June
July
August
September
October
November
December
2025

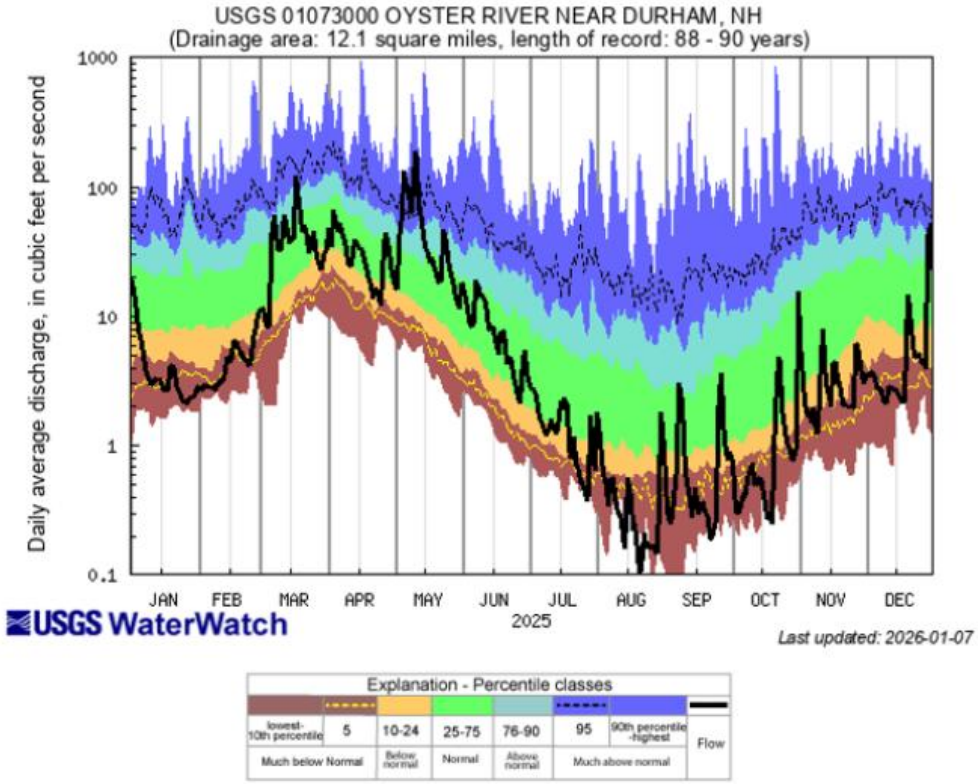

12-Month Precipitation
Precipitation (inches)
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
41.7
28.1
12-Month Average
Current 12-Month Total

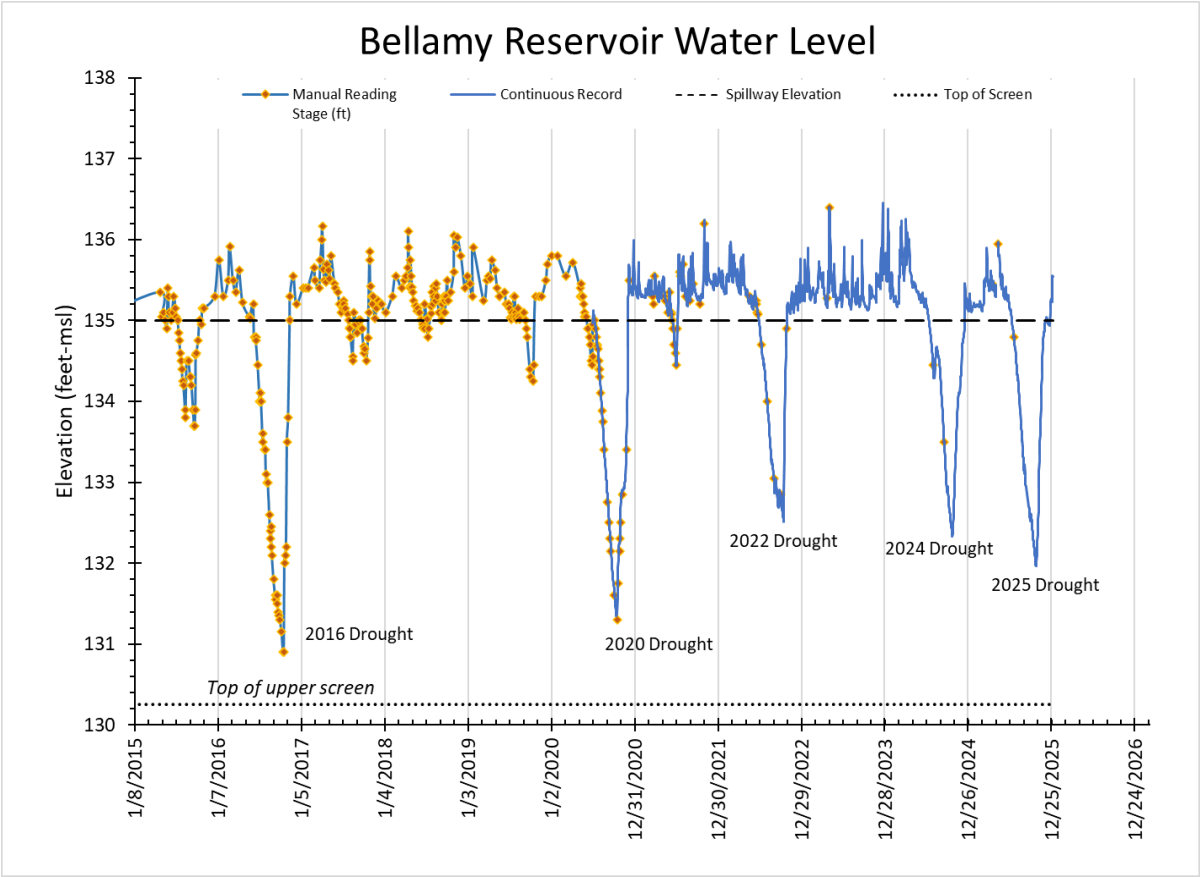
River Flows and Reservoir Levels

The following graphic shows Oyster River flow conditions throughout 2025, based on data from the U.S. Geological Survey gauging station used to evaluate inflows to the Bellamy Reservoir. River flows returned to normal or above-normal levels in March and remained stable through late June. Dry conditions then intensified, and flows dropped rapidly to much below normal levels during the summer months. Periodic rainfall later in the year, along with a mix of rain and snow toward year's end, helped reverse this trend, resulting in above-normal flows entering 2026.

These patterns are reflected in the second graphic, which shows Bellamy Reservoir water levels over the same period. The reservoir experienced declining levels during the summer drought, followed by gradual recovery through the fall and winter. For context, the graphic also highlights the more severe drought conditions experienced in 2016 and 2020, compared with the less extreme droughts observed over the past three years.

Swains Lake, a 341-acre water body located upstream in Barrington, is seasonally lowered each October as part of a planned drawdown managed by the Town of Barrington. This routine operation typically lowers the lake by approximately 2 to 2.5 feet below the spillway to allow for dam maintenance and to improve aquatic habitat. During the drawdown period, water released from Swains Lake flows downstream and helps supplement water levels in the Bellamy Reservoir.



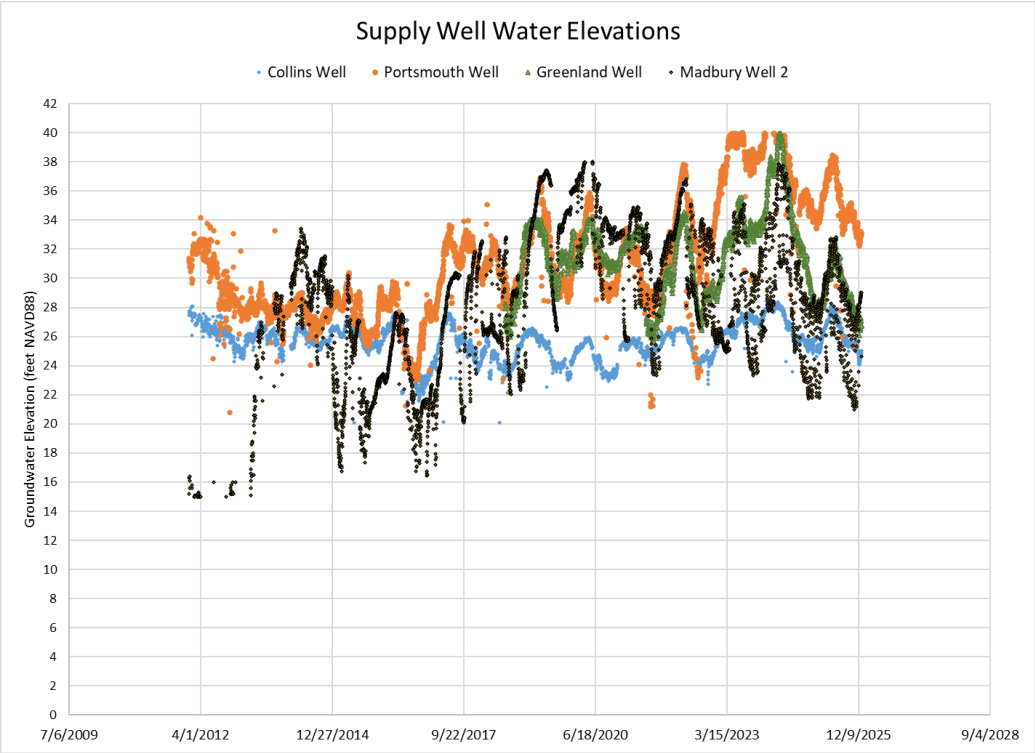


Groundwater Levels and Status

Spring groundwater levels were generally within the normal range for most of the City's supply wells, with the exception of the Greenland Well and Madbury Well 2. Lingering drought conditions from late 2024 caused these two wells to begin 2025 at below-normal levels. Above-average rainfall in April and May led to a strong recovery across the groundwater system; however, peak aquifer storage at the end of May was limited by the below-average levels observed earlier in March.

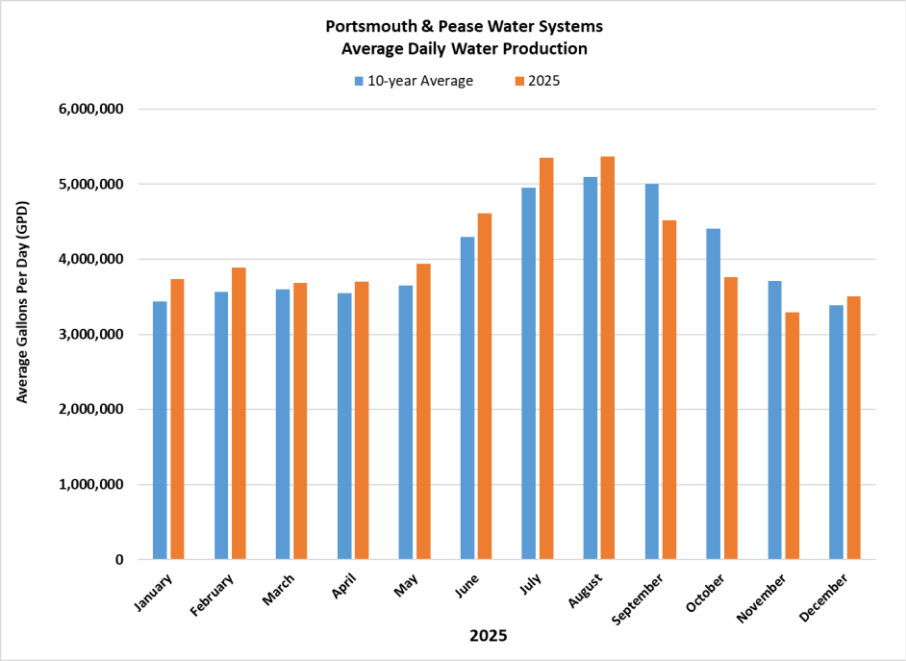
As severe drought conditions returned and water demand remained higher than average throughout the summer, Greenland Well and Madbury Well 2 levels at the end of the year were lower than those recorded in the past five years. With water use typically declining during the winter months, Water Division operators have reduced well withdrawals to allow aquifers time to recharge ahead of the higher demand expected in the summer of 2026.

The following graphic illustrates overall water level trends for four of the City's seven groundwater supply wells.



Water Production and Sales Trends

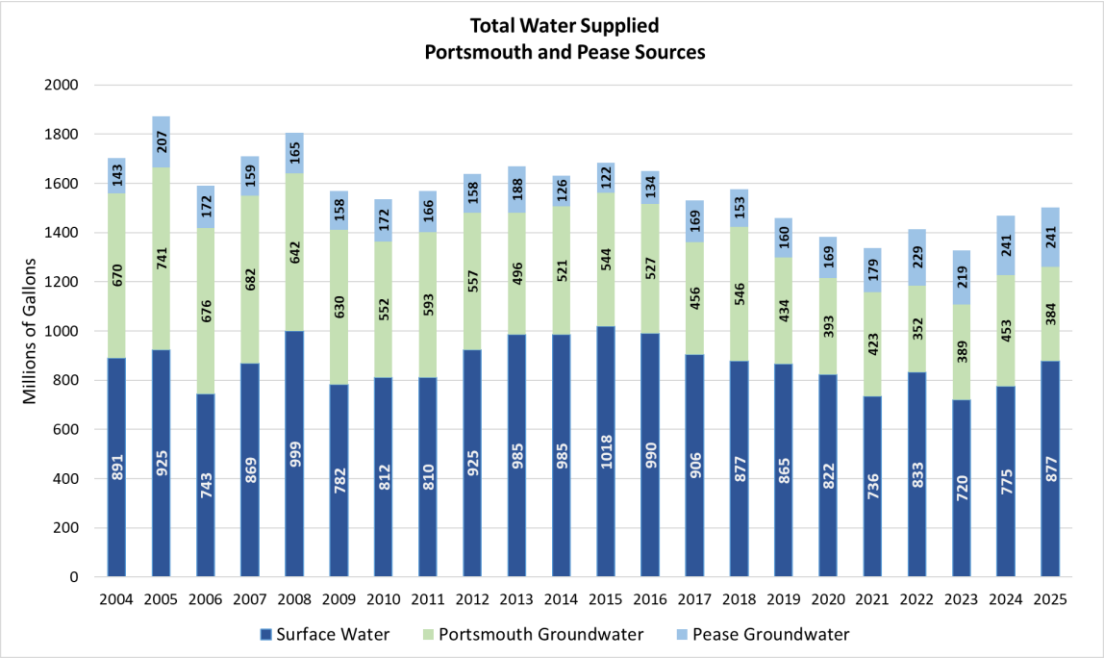
The following graphics show the monthly and annual trends in water supply production for the Portsmouth and Pease Tradeport water systems. Both systems experienced above-average demand most of the year, with below-average demand from September through the end of November.



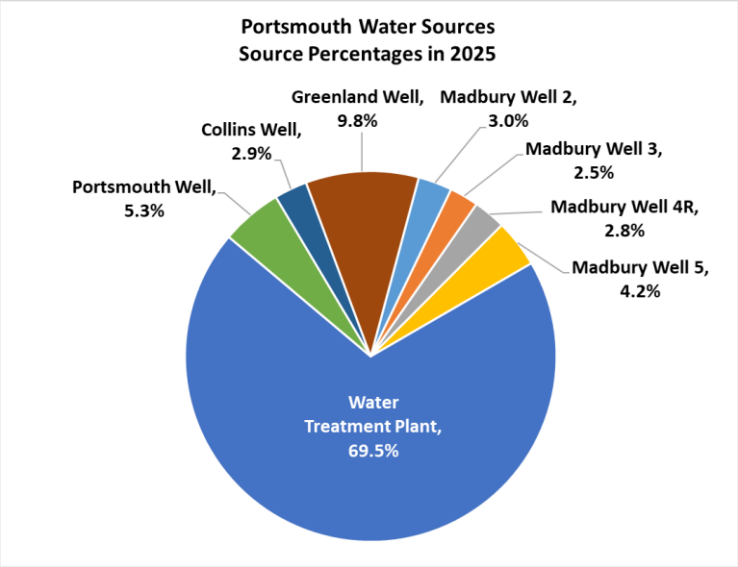
In 2025, the Portsmouth and Pease Water Systems produced an average of 4.1 million gallons of water per day. While this level remains below the system's peak demand prior to 2018, it is higher than the average demand experienced over the past seven years (see graphic below). The long-term reduction in water use compared to earlier years reflects Portsmouth's continued commitment to water efficiency, including customer rebate programs and conservation initiatives. In addition, proactive system management has helped reduce water loss by identifying and repairing leaks throughout the distribution network.

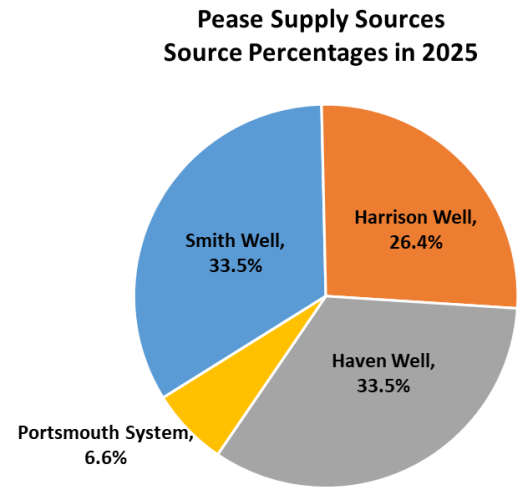
Water Division staff are responsible for monitoring more than 200 miles of water pipelines across both systems, making leak detection and repair a standard part of operations. As a result, water lost through aging infrastructure has been significantly reduced compared to historical averages, lowering overall production needs while maintaining reliable service.

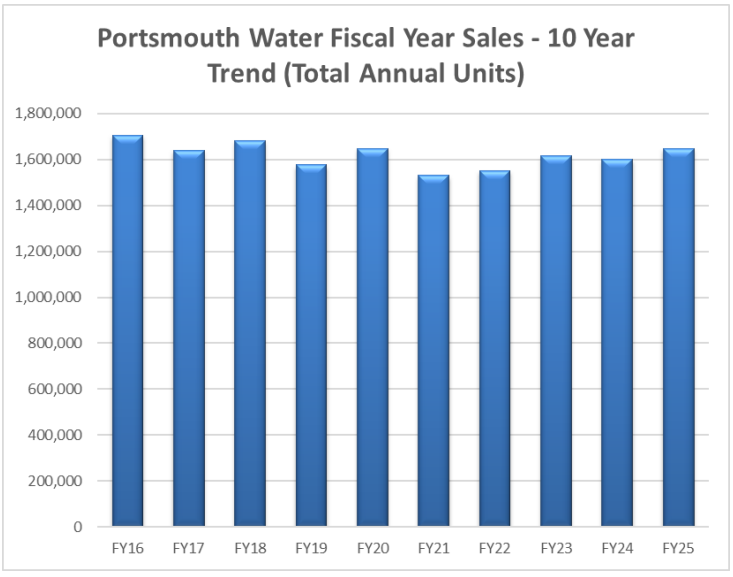
During 2024 and 2025, crews detected and repaired 45 leaks across the system. Depending on their severity and duration, these leaks likely contributed to the modest increase in water demand observed since 2023, along with higher outdoor irrigation use driven by severe drought conditions.



The following graphics illustrate the sources of water supply for Portsmouth's surface water and groundwater systems, including the percentage of each source serving Portsmouth and Pease customers. The final graphic highlights 2025 water demand trends based on water units delivered through customer meters. A unit of water is equal to 748 gallons.


Portsmouth Water Sources
Source Percentages in 2025
Greenland Well, 9.8%
Madbury Well 2, 3.0%
Collins Well, 2.9%
Madbury Well 3, 2.5%
Portsmouth Well, 5.3%
Madbury Well 4R, 2.8%
Madbury Well 5, 4.2%
Water Treatment Plant, 69.5%

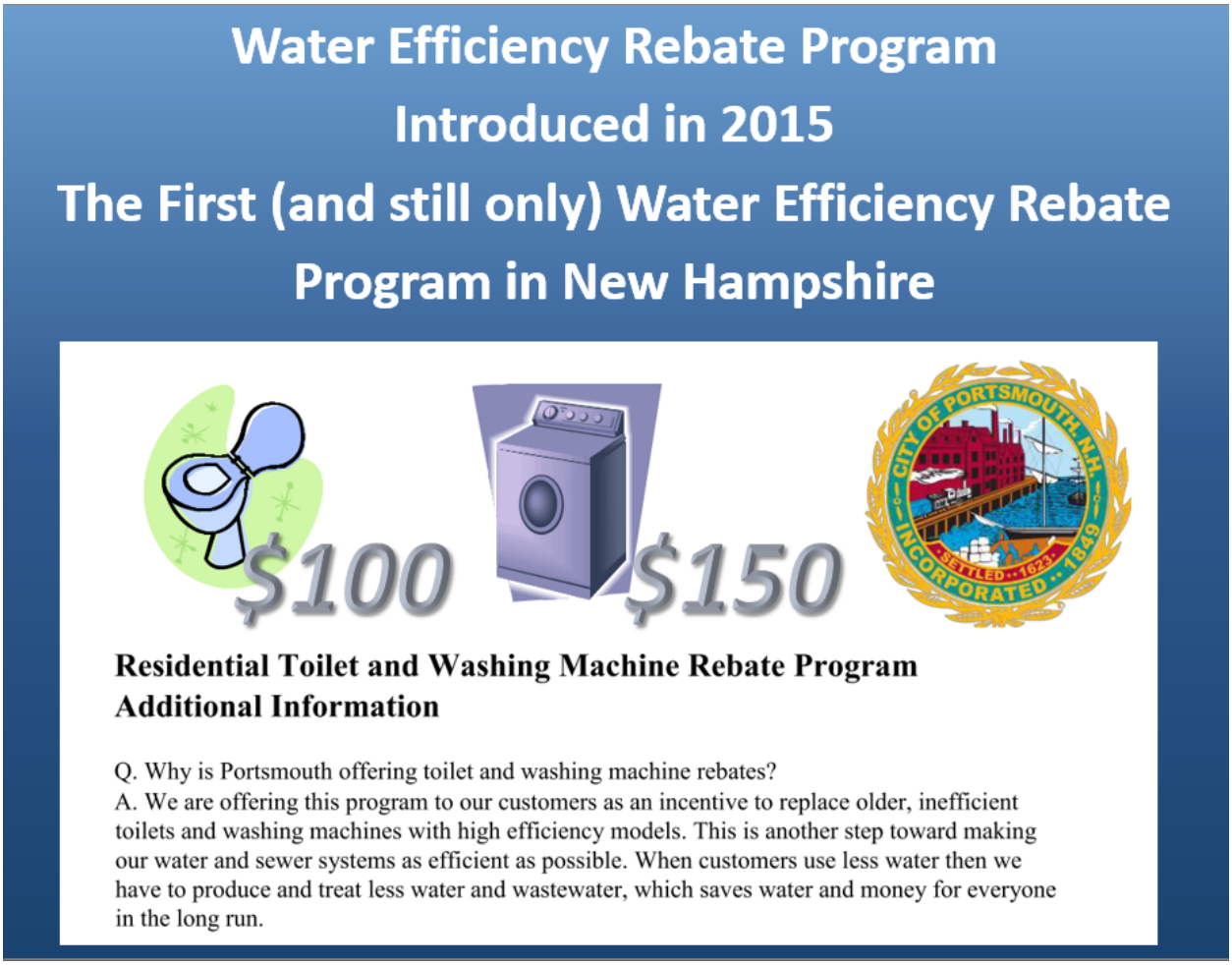

Pease Supply Sources
Source Percentages in 2025
Harrison Well, 26.4%
Smith Well, 33.5%
Haven Well, 33.5%
Portsmouth System, 6.6%


Portsmouth Water Fiscal Year Sales - 10 Year Trend (Total Annual Units)
1,800,000
1,600,000
1,400,000
1,200,000
1,000,000
800,000
600,000
400,000
200,000
0
FY16
FY17
FY18
FY19
FY20
FY21
FY22
FY23
FY24
FY25

Water Efficiency

The City continues to offer water efficiency rebates of $100 per low flow toilet and $150 for the purchase of a high efficiency washing machine. These are available to all residential customers, including multi-family customers. According to the NH Department of Environmental Services (NHDES), the Portsmouth Water System is currently the only water system in New Hampshire offering these rebates.

Additional information on this program can be obtained from the City's water billing department or from the City's website: https://www.portsmouthnh.gov/publicworks/water-efficiency-rebate-program



The City of Portsmouth intends to continue the rebate program and expand outreach efforts to focus on ways that customers can be more efficient, especially with summertime water use for irrigation and cooling needs.

Water Quality Information

The Portsmouth Water Division routinely monitors water quality parameters and performs water quality sampling and analyses as directed by the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act and the New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services. Water sources are monitored for radioactive, biological, inorganic, volatile organic, and synthetic organic contaminants. Critical water treatment parameters for turbidity, pH, chlorine, orthophosphate and fluoride are continually monitored and tracked by Portsmouth's Water Treatment Operators. The regulations require public water systems to monitor certain parameters less often than once per year because the concentrations of these substances do not change frequently. In these cases, the most recent sample data are reported, along with the year in which the sample was taken. Annual Water Quality Reports for both water systems detail these efforts and are mailed to every water system customer annually. They are also available on the City's website at: https://portsnh.co/DrinkingWaterQualityReports.

Updated reports highlighting the water quality data collected throughout 2025 will be available to the public on or before July 1, 2026.

PFAS Water Quality Sampling and Tracking

The City's work to track and treat PFAS contamination at the Pease International Tradeport and Portsmouth Water System continues. The term "PFAS" covers a broad group of perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances found in many commercial products including firefighting foam. On September 30, 2019, the NHDES established limits on the concentrations of four per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) in drinking water. The NHDES maximum contaminant level (MCL) for drinking water and groundwater remains at 15 parts per trillion (ppt) for perfluorooctane-sulfonic acid (PFOS), 12 ppt for perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA), 11 ppt for Perfluorononanoic Acid (PFNA), and 18 ppt for Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (PFHxS). These limits were based on an annual rolling average of sample results collected throughout the state.

On April 10, 2024, the US EPA finalized regulations that limit acceptable concentrations of six PFAS compounds in drinking water; establishing legally enforceable levels, called Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs), for six PFAS in drinking water. Those compounds include: PFOA, PFOS, PFHxS, PFNA, and HFPO-DA as contaminants with individual MCLs, and PFAS mixtures containing at least two or more of PFHxS, PFNA, HFPO-DA, and PFBS. The new regulation uses a Hazard Index MCL to account for the combined and co-occurring levels of these PFAS in drinking water. The EPA also finalized health-based, non-enforceable Maximum Contaminant Level Goals (MCLGs) for these PFAS.

On May 14, 2025, the US EPA announced that the agency will maintain the MCL's for PFOA and PFOS established in 2024 and remove the limits for the other four PFAS (PFHxS, PFNA, HFPO-DA and PFBS). The announcement also proposed a change in the compliance date 2029 to 2031. The proposed rule with these changes was intended to be issued in the fall of 2025, however, there has been no additional information published since May 2025.

The City of Portsmouth continues to comply with all standards regulating levels of PFAS in both the Portsmouth and Pease Drinking Water Systems. Until the EPA rule requirements go into effect, Portsmouth, along with all community water suppliers in New Hampshire, must continue to comply with the PFAS maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) established by the DES in 2019 for four regulated PFAS compounds.

The City has tracked, sampled and responded to PFAS regulation since these compounds were first discovered in the Pease drinking water sources in May 2014. The City of Portsmouth maintains a multi-pronged approach to addressing PFAS in water supplies. Actions have included:

- Sampling all Portsmouth drinking water sources quarterly for PFAS compounds to assess the 12-month rolling averages for the four New Hampshire regulated compounds. Working with regulators and other waterworks professionals to track and respond to the evolving water quality information, regulations and treatment technologies related to PFAS compounds.

- Evaluating the need for and piloting effective treatments that may be necessary at any other drinking water sources of supply serving the City's drinking water system.

- Designing and constructing a dual resin and granular activated carbon treatment system for the Pease water system wells that removes the PFAS compounds. Portsmouth continues to work with the Air Force on monitoring and response of PFAS compounds in the Pease southern wellfield aquifer supply sources.

- Recommending and securing approval from City Council to budget $8 million to design and install treatment on the Greenland Well, which is currently just over the 4 parts per trillion level of PFOA. An engineer is currently engaged in this design work, with bidding and construction anticipated later this year.

- Undertaking preliminary design of treatment for the Portsmouth and Collins wells.

The City samples for PFAS in its water supply sources quarterly and periodically posts this data on the City's website at: https://portsnh.co/PFASTesting

PFAS Average – 12 Month Rolling New Hampshire Regulated Compounds - All Sources In Compliance (Jan. 2025-Dec. 2025)

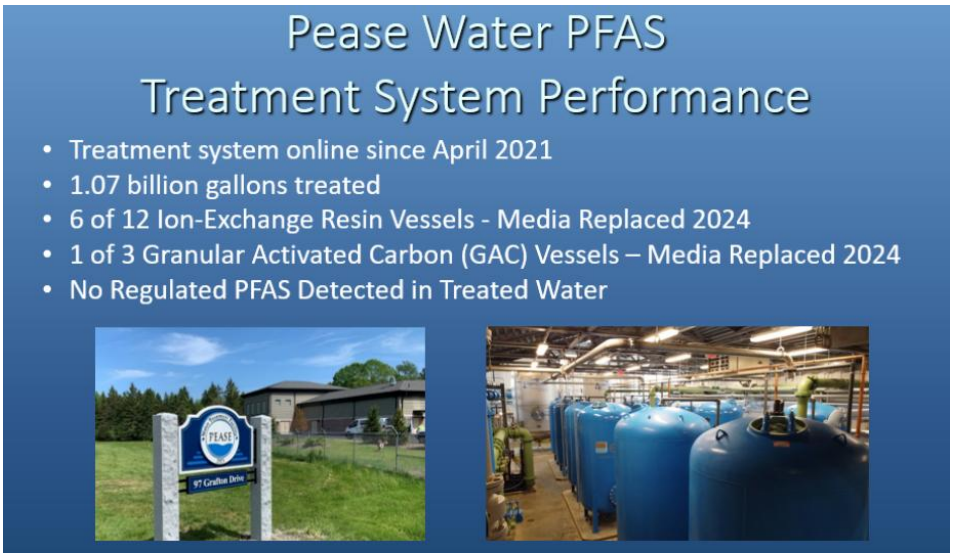
		EPA MCL (2024)	NH MCL	RAW*	MADBURY WTP FINISHED	MADBURY WELL 2	MADBURY WELL 3	MADBURY WELL 4	MADBURY WELL 5	PORTSMOUTH WELL	COLLINS WELL	GREENLAND WELL	PEASE WTP
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid(PFHxS)	ng/L	10	18	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.6	1.3	7.6	2.3	1.9	0.0
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	ng/L	4	15	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.3	0.6	1.0	**5.5**	**4.4**	3.4	0.0
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	ng/L	4	12	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.0	2.7	**7.0**	**4.2**	**4.2**	0.0
Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA)	ng/L	10	11	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid (HFPO-DA)	ng/L	10		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)	ng/L			0.9	1.0	1.5	1.2	1.3	2.2	4.3	11.0	2.2	0.0
Hazard Index*		1		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.0

* Hazard Index MCL = (HFPO-DA/10)+(PFBS/2000)+(PFNA/10)+(PFHxS/10)

According to the City's ongoing monitoring, the following water sources have detection averages above the EPA's finalized MCLs:

- Portsmouth well: 5.5 ppt of PFOS, 7.0 ppt of PFOA
- Collins well: 4.4 ppt of PFOS, 4.2 ppt of PFOA
- Greenland well: 4.2 ppt of PFOA
- No sources are currently over the Hazard Index
- The Pease Water Treatment Facility continues to remove these compounds from the system's supply wells

The Pease Tradeport's dual treatment system of ion exchange and granular activated carbon continues to perform very well. After almost 5 years of operation and over 1 billion gallons of water treated, the levels of the regulated compounds remain "Non Detect."



Disinfection Byproducts (TTHMs & HAAs)

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) and Haloacetic Acids (HAAs) are regulated disinfection byproducts that can form when chlorine, used to disinfect drinking water, reacts with naturally occurring organic material in the source water. At the Madbury Water Treatment Facility, the treatment process removes an average of 64% of total organic carbon (TOC) before disinfection. This exceeds U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) requirements, which call for 45 to 50% TOC removal for surface water sources such as the Bellamy Reservoir. Even with this level of treatment, some organic material remains and can react with chlorine, resulting in the formation of disinfection byproducts. In 2025, the highest system-wide average concentrations measured in Portsmouth were 43 parts per billion (ppb) for TTHMs and 56 ppb for HAAs, both of which remain within EPA regulatory limits.

Elevated HAA levels observed in 2025 are linked to the severe summer drought. Drought conditions can increase dissolved organic carbon in surface waters, which is more difficult to remove through conventional filtration. To address this, the Portsmouth Water Division is considering the replacement the current sand and anthracite filter media with granular activated carbon (GAC). This upgrade will significantly improve the removal of dissolved organic material and further reduce the potential for HAA formation after disinfection. In the meantime, Water Division staff are actively evaluating treatment performance and adjusting pre-treatment processes as needed. By comparison, the Pease Water System consistently reports near non-detect levels of TTHMs and HAAs due to both its source water quality and its existing use of granular activated carbon treatment.

TTHM & HAA Running Average – 2025 – Portsmouth Water System

DATE SITE		TTHM	HAA5
Quarter IV 2025	MCL's =>	80	60
ID #	Reference	ppb	ppb
Q4	**Locational Running Average**	Locational Running Average	Locational Running Average
321	30 SPINNAKER WAY	**41**	**56**
325	1550 WOODBURY PLAZA	**34**	**51**
323	120 SPAULDING TURNPIKE	**41**	**55**
324	WATER STREET	**43**	**53**

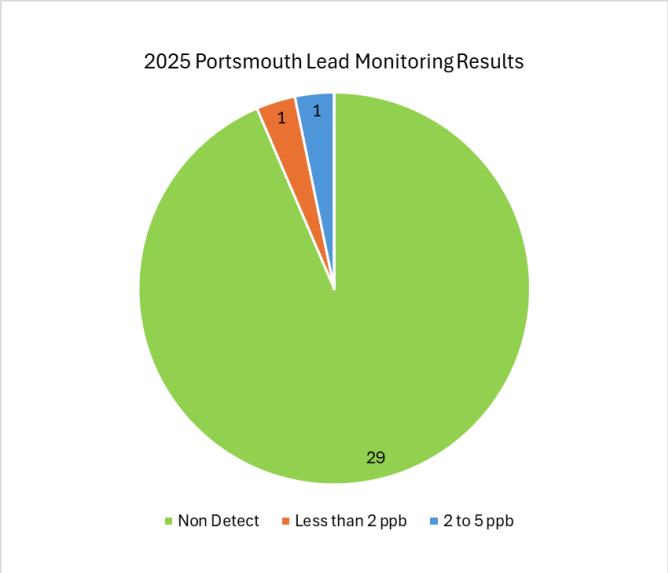
TTHM & HAA Running Average – 2025 – Pease Water System

DATE SITE		TTHM	HAA5
Quarter IV 2025	MCL's =>	80	60
ID #	Reference	ppb	ppb
Q4	**Locational Running Average**	Locational Running Average	Locational Running Average
321	135 CORPORATE DRIVE	**2**	**ND**
322	14 MANCHESTER SQUARE	**4**	**ND**

Lead Sampling

The City of Portsmouth has maintained a Lead and Copper Corrosion Control Program since 2003 and continues to meet all state and federal regulatory requirements. The purpose of this program is to reduce the potential for drinking water to corrode pipes, fixtures, or solder that may contain lead or copper, which can allow these metals to enter the water. Portsmouth's water sources do not contain measurable levels of lead. As a result, any lead or copper that may be present in drinking water typically comes from household plumbing, fixtures, or service lines within privately owned buildings rather than from the water supply itself.

In 2025, water samples collected from 31 residential locations across the Portsmouth water system showed measurable lead at only two locations. These results were 1 part per billion (ppb) and 3 ppb - well below the EPA action level of 15 ppb. The remaining 29 samples showed no detectable lead. These results confirm that Portsmouth's corrosion control practices continue to be effective in protecting public health.



Lead is not present in Portsmouth's drinking water as it leaves the City's wells, treatment facilities, or the water mains beneath public streets. In some cases, however, lead can be found in older service lines that connect homes to the water system or in plumbing materials inside certain homes and businesses. Many homes in Portsmouth and neighboring communities were built before lead-based solder was banned in 1986. For this reason, the City encourages residents, especially households with children under six or individuals who are pregnant, to consider having their drinking water tested by a certified laboratory.

The City actively manages water chemistry through its Corrosion Control Program at treatment facilities and wells to reduce the likelihood that lead from private plumbing materials enters drinking water. While these measures significantly lower risk, trace amounts of lead may still be possible in homes that contain lead-based plumbing components. Information about the Corrosion Control Program can be accessed on the City website: https://portsnh.co/LeadCopperProgram.

Service Line Inventory Efforts

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Lead and Copper Rule Revision required that all public water suppliers including the City of Portsmouth submit an inventory of every service line and their material makeup by November 1, 2025. The City of Portsmouth Water Division has submitted this inventory for the Portsmouth and Pease Tradeport Water Systems and has notified customers whose water service line material was identified as galvanized steel or whose service line material has not been identified. No lead services lines have been identified in the Portsmouth or Pease Water Systems. These notifications are intended to raise awareness of service line materials and help customers avoid possible exposure to lead in their drinking water.

Customers who receive a notification letter are being asked to assist the City by following the directions outlined in the notice.

The information letters include:

- A statement that the service line material is either galvanized steel and requires replacement, or is unknown;
- Information on replacing galvanized steel service lines requiring replacement;
- Actions to take if the material of the water service line is unknown;
- An explanation of the health effects of lead; and
- Steps to reduce any potential exposure to lead.

In accordance with the federal regulation, letters must be sent to property owners on an annual basis until service lines that might contain lead are removed, or the public water system is able to verify that a service line does not contain lead. Customers that haven't received a letter by the end of the year should be assured that the Water Division has determined that their service line material does not contain lead.

More detailed information about this inventory effort can be found on the City website: https://portsnh.co/servicelineinventory.

Safe Water Advisory Group (SWAG)

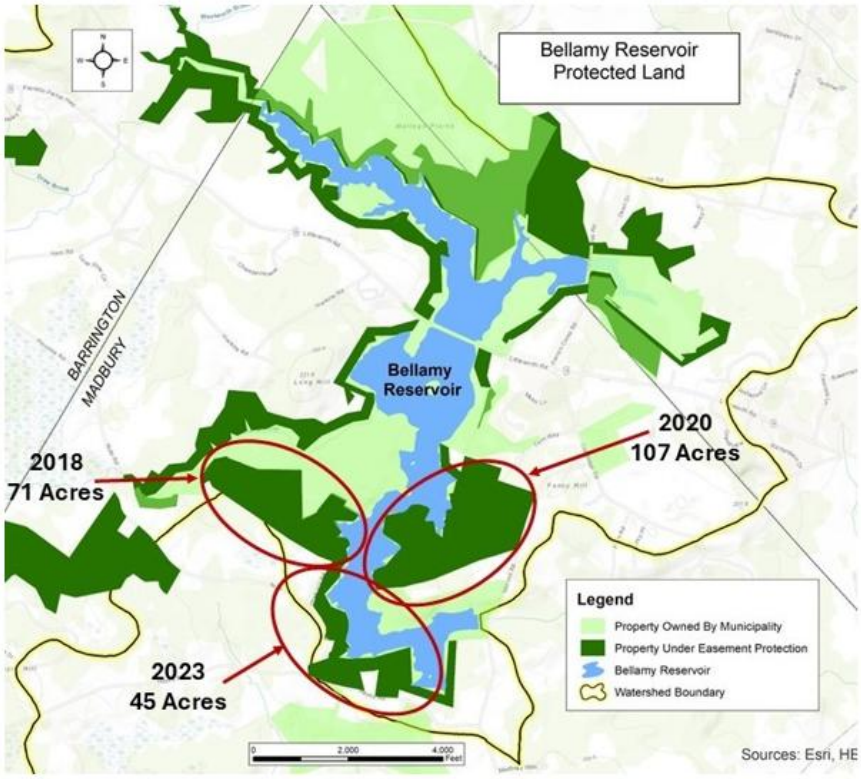
The Safe Water Advisory Group was created by the Mayor and City Council on October 5, 2020. Its mission is to review and communicate the latest science on the health and environmental effects of drinking water contaminants (with a heavy focus on PFAS), to monitor federal and state level legislative changes and to anticipate policy changes that could impact the City of Portsmouth.

The SWAG met four times in 2025. The public is invited to attend future meetings and encouraged to be involved with the community and informed of all aspects of the City's water supply. Video recordings, information, meeting agendas and minutes, and annual reports of the SWAG are posted on the City's website: https://portsnh.co/safe-water-advisory-group

Source Water Protection - Bellamy Reservoir

The City continues to work with the communities of Madbury and Dover to monitor and track land use within the Bellamy Reservoir watershed. The City of Portsmouth's Water Division has purchased easements around the perimeter of the reservoir to provide a protective buffer for the surface water supply and its overall quality. In addition to these buffers, the Water Division, in cooperation with the Town of Madbury and the New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services, has historically restricted activities in and around the reservoir. The following activities are not permitted in or around the water body: swimming, motorboats and campfires. Kayaks, canoes and other non-motorized boats are permitted on the reservoir.

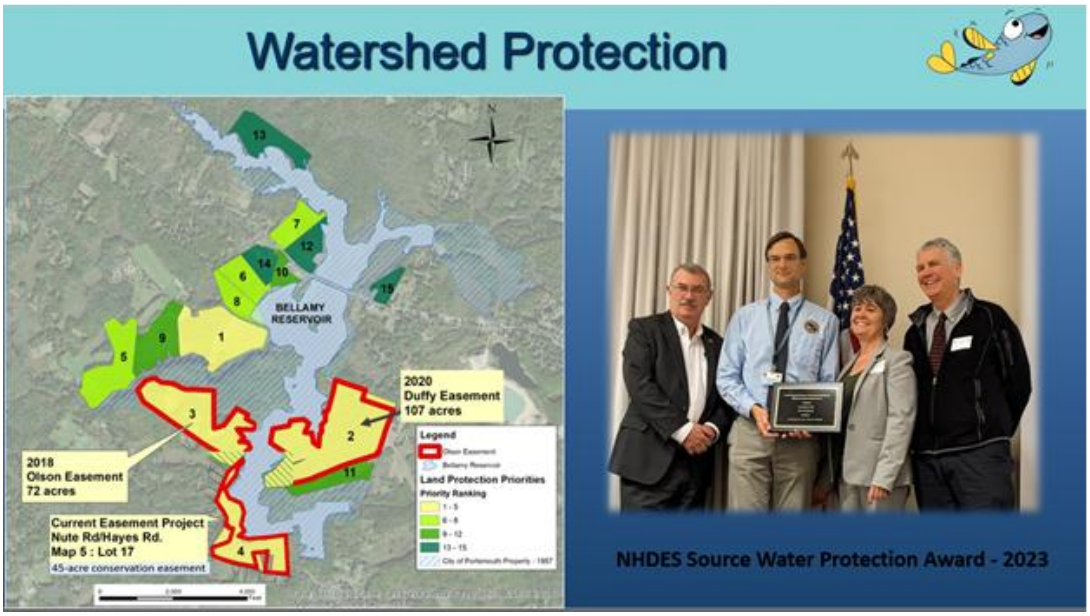
Portsmouth – Bellamy Reservoir Source Water Protection Efforts



The City acquired conservation easements in 2018, 2020, and 2023 on properties that abut the Bellamy Reservoir. Easements on these parcels, totaling 223 acres, were obtained through the combined efforts of the City, Southeast Land Trust, and the Town of Madbury to coordinate due diligence activities and prepare the easement documents. The City received approximately $1.23 million in grant funds for these easements from the New Hampshire Groundwater and Drinking Water Trust Fund and approximately $14,500 from the Great Bay Resource Protection Partnership.

The protection of the Bellamy Reservoir is a high priority for the City of Portsmouth because the Reservoir is the primary water supply for the City. The Bellamy surface water is treated at the City's Water Treatment Facility in Madbury and delivered regionally to communities around the seacoast. Conserving land within the watershed and areas that abut the reservoir and surrounding wetlands, rivers, and streams, protects the water quality from the pressures of development and helps the municipal water system provide quality drinking water.

The City was recognized for these efforts by the NH Division of Environmental Services in 2023 with the NHDES Source Water Protection Award.



The City of Dover continues to update Portsmouth Water System staff about their efforts to track and remediate their closed landfill, which lies within the Bellamy Reservoir watershed. Dover must comply with EPA and DES requirements regarding the level of remediation they need to perform to protect all water sources around their site. City staff continue to be in communication with Dover staff and their consultants regarding these results and Dover's response.

Water System Operations and Infrastructure Projects

System Maintenance and Improvements

The City continues to invest in water system capital improvement programs. Every year, projects are identified to replace aging infrastructure. In 2025, significant emphasis was placed on addressing aging components throughout the Madbury Water Treatment Facility, originally constructed in 2011. This work included replacement of internal process pumps and valves, upgrades to water quality analyzers, enhancements to SCADA communication and cybersecurity infrastructure, and improvements to other critical equipment. Collectively, these efforts have strengthened system reliability, improved operational efficiency, and ensured the facility continues to meet current and future drinking water standards for the community.

In anticipation of the Environmental Protection Agency's finalized PFAS regulations, treatment facilities are being designed for three of the Portsmouth Water System's groundwater supply wells. The treatment systems for the Greenland, Portsmouth, and Collins Wells will be designed to remove PFAS with granular activated carbon media filtration. Construction of the Greenland Well is anticipated to take place between 2026 and 2028.

Bellamy Reservoir Dam Maintenance

The Bellamy Reservoir Dam, owned and operated by the City of Portsmouth, is a 462-foot concrete gravity dam constructed in 1962 by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. The dam

remains a vital component of the Portsmouth Water System, providing storage for more than 750 million gallons of surface water. Routine inspections conducted by the New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services (NHDES) identified areas of concrete deterioration, cracking, and minor seepage. To address these concerns and extend the life of the dam, restoration work was initiated in November 2025, including repairs to areas affected by surface wear, aggregate loss, and minor cracking. Approximately 70% of the dam structure was rehabilitated through mortar patching and epoxy crack sealing, with the remaining repairs scheduled for completion in Spring 2026.

Water Storage Tank Rehabilitations

An engineering assessment was recently completed on three water storage tanks that play an important role in delivering safe and reliable water to the Portsmouth community. The assessment found that, in addition to routine maintenance, targeted repairs and improvements are needed to keep these tanks in good condition for the future. Planned work includes repairing and refreshing protective coatings on the Spinney Road Composite Tank, rehabilitating interior surfaces and improving exterior coatings at the Newington Booster Station Tank, and making spot interior and exterior repairs at the Lafayette Tank. The project will also add corrosion-protection systems to all three tanks to help extend their service life. Construction is expected to begin in Fall 2026.

Seacoast Interconnection Study

Underwood Engineers was selected by the Seacoast Drinking Water Commission's Advisory Committee to perform an interconnection assessment of all the Seacoast drinking water systems. Analysis of each water system's customer demographics, supply capabilities, water quality and water demands were completed. Projections for future needs along with the infrastructure improvements that would be required to further interconnect water systems are ongoing, and a final report is anticipated in early 2026.

Further Updates and Information

This information is updated on the City of Portsmouth's website in the Department of Public Works > Operations > Water section. More detailed updates on capital improvement projects can be located here: https://portsnh.co/cip. For additional information or to ask questions contact Al Pratt, Water Resource Director at 603-520-0622 or Mason Caceres, Assistant Water Resource Manager at 603-312-3804.

Madbury Surface Water Treatment Facility