

# Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Reporting Year 2025



Pease Tradeport  
Water System  
PWS ID: 1951020

# OUR COMMITMENT: SAFE DRINKING WATER

The City of Portsmouth Water Division is pleased to present the Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This report summarizes the results of drinking water testing performed from January 1, 2025 to December 31, 2025 and is provided to keep customers informed about the quality of the water they rely on every day. It is being sent to every water customer served by the Pease Tradeport Water System.

**Through 2025, the Pease Tradeport Water System has continued to meet all water quality standards as regulated by the US Environmental Protection Agency and the NH Department of Environmental Services.**

## Drinking Water Sources

The mission of the Portsmouth Water Division is to provide the community with drinking water that meets all current federal and state drinking water regulations and standards. The Division is constantly monitoring and routinely testing the drinking water according to these requirements to ensure the quality of water delivered to local customers consistently meets all water quality standards. Potential contaminants and impacts from changing weather cause new challenges. City staff remain vigilant in meeting the goals of water treatment, source water protection, water efficiency, system improvements, fire service capability and community education, while continuing to serve the needs of all water users. Water Supply Updates are prepared and provided on the Water webpage at least quarterly, and more often when warranted. Water customers can access these reports at: [https:// portsnh.co/WaterSupplyUpdates](https://portsnh.co/WaterSupplyUpdates).

Water supplied to the Pease Tradeport Water System customers comes primarily from three groundwater wells located on the Tradeport (Harrison Well, Smith Well, and Haven Well). The Portsmouth Water System (PWS ID#: 1951010) supplies water to the Pease Tradeport Water System as needed. Seven percent of the water supplied to this area was from the Portsmouth Water System in 2025.

Water from the Harrison Well, Smith Well, and Haven Well is pumped to the Grafton Road Drinking Water Treatment Facility (WTF) where it is treated through ion-exchange resin filters, and granular activated carbon (GAC) filters. This filtration process is designed to remove per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) that are present in these three groundwater sources. Sodium hypochlorite (bleach) for disinfection, fluoride as sodium fluoride (used to prevent tooth decay) and poly/ortho-phosphate (a sequestering agent to reduce oxidation of iron and manganese, and inhibit corrosion of distribution system pipes) are added before entering the distribution system.

When additional supply is needed from the Portsmouth Water System, the water that is pumped from Portsmouth primarily consists of water from three groundwater wells: Portsmouth Well #1, Collins Well, and Greenland Well. Sodium hypochlorite and poly/ortho-phosphate are added to the water supplied by these wells. Fluoride as hydrofluorosilicic acid is also added at the Greenland Well. Occasionally, water from the City's sources in Madbury may contribute to the water pumped into Pease from the Portsmouth Water System. The Madbury sources include the Bellamy Reservoir and four groundwater wells located beside the Madbury Water Treatment Facility. For more information on the treatment processes that occur at this facility, see the Portsmouth Water System's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report located on the City's website: <https://portsnh.co/Drinking-Water-Reports>.

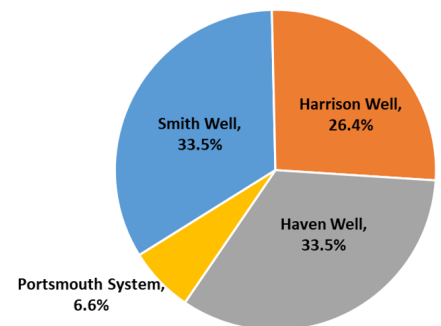


Portsmouth Water Treatment Operators following landscaping efforts around the Grafton Road Water Treatment Facility.



Pease Tradeport Water Treatment Operator replacing cartridge filters at the Grafton Road Treatment Facility.

Pease Supply Sources Source Percentages in 2025



## PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT

### Safe Water Advisory Group (SWAG)



The Safe Water Advisory Group (SWAG) was created with the approval of City Council on October 5, 2020. Its starting mission was to review and communicate the latest science on the health and environmental effects of PFAS, to monitor federal and state level legislative changes, and to anticipate policy changes that could impact the City of Portsmouth. Since 2020, the group has evolved to review topics beyond PFAS, such as the City's drinking water quantity, quality, preservation and conservation efforts, water infrastructure projects, and public health aspects of water quality. The SWAG met four times in 2025 and continues to support and provide public education about these drinking water topics. Video recordings and minutes from SWAG meetings are posted on the City's YouTube channel and website: <https://bit.ly/3PxnLd>.

The 2026 Portsmouth City Council voted to renew the SWAG for another 2 years. The public is invited to attend meetings and encouraged to be involved with the community and informed of all aspects of the City's water supply.

### Water Treatment Tours

In August 2025, EPA Administrator Lee Zeldin toured the City of Portsmouth's Grafton Road PFAS Treatment Facility at the Pease Tradeport, as part of a New England regional visit. The visit focused on inspecting technology used to eliminate PFAS from drinking water nationwide, highlighting the agency's efforts to address contamination. The tour provided an opportunity to showcase recent upgrades, demonstrate the facility's commitment to high quality drinking water, and discuss ongoing efforts to protect the region's groundwater resources.



City of Portsmouth's Water Operations Manager, Tim Green, describing the ion exchange PFAS removal process to Administrator Zeldin.

## ADVANCEMENT

### Upgrades to Water Treatment Facility for PFAS Treatment

The Pease Tradeport Water Treatment Facility began operations in 2021. The completion of this facility marks the culmination of a seven-year response to the presence of PFAS contaminants that were found in the three Pease drinking water supply wells in May 2014. Historical use of firefighting foam at the former Pease Air Force Base containing PFAS compounds caused this contamination. Subsequently, a treatment plant designed to remove PFAS compounds was constructed through an agreement between the Air Force and the City of Portsmouth. This agreement provided the City with funds to reimburse the cost of construction of the final treatment system for all three wells, including a dual filtration system consisting of resin and granular activated-carbon filters.

The construction of the new Pease Water Treatment Facility followed extensive research, pilot testing and design of a system to treat the contamination. The treatment facility became fully operational in August 2021. Water samples are collected to test for PFAS monthly, and the operations of the filtration process are carefully monitored to ensure the media is performing as expected. The facility continues to remove PFAS compounds that reside in the groundwater supply wells, and treatment operators continue to monitor the effectiveness of the ion exchange media to prepare for scheduled replacement.



As part of scheduled inspections in 2025, Pease Tradeport's supply wells underwent routine cleaning and maintenance to help ensure the continued reliability, performance, and safety of the water system. This work included replacing a section of the Haven Well's column pipe, upgrading the Harrison Well's pump for improved performance, and installing a new submersible pump at Smith Well. Regular well maintenance is an important part of protecting our groundwater sources. These efforts help maintain consistent water pressure, improve system efficiency, and reduce the likelihood of unexpected equipment issues.



Frac tanks positioned beside Smith well in preparation for pump replacement project.

# 2025 WATER QUALITY RESULTS

CONTAMINANT (UNIT OF MEASUREMENT)		IN COMPLIANCE	VIOLATION (Y/N)	LEVEL MEASURED	RANGE	MCLG	MCL	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS	Total Coliform Bacteria	✓	N	<b>NO</b> total coliform bacteria was detected in the 120 distribution system samples that were collected and analyzed in 2025.				Naturally present in the environment
DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS	Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	✓	N	Highest Level Measured: 4	2 - 4	N/A	80	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
LEAD AND COPPER	Lead (ppb)	✓	N	90th Percentile = 1 0 sites above AL (21 sites sampled)	<1 - 1	15	AL = 15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
	Copper (ppm)	✓	N	90th Percentile = 0.54 0 sites above AL (21 sites sampled)	0.014 - 0.54	1.3	AL = 1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS	Barium (ppb) 2021 - 2024 data	✓	N	Highest Level Measured: 11 Avg Source Level: 10	10 - 11	2000	2000	Geological; oil/gas drilling, painting, industrial waste
	Chromium (ppb) 2021 - 2024 data	✓	N	Highest Level Measured: 1 Avg Source Level: <1	<1 - 1	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
	Nickel (ppb) 2021 - 2024 data	✓	N	Highest Level Measured: 2 Avg Source Level: <1	<1 - 2	10	10	Geological; electroplating, battery production, ceramics
	Chlorine (ppm)	✓	N	Highest Level Measured: 1.2 Avg System Level: 0.9	0.3 - 1.2	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes
	Fluoride (ppm)	✓	N	Highest Level Measured: 0.7 Avg Source Level: 0.6	0.4 - 0.7	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
	Nitrate (ppm)	✓	N	Highest Level Measured: 1.2 Avg Source Level: 0.9	0.5 - 1.2	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
PFAS	Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS)	✓	N	See PFAS section		Discharge from industrial processes, wastewater treatment, residuals from firefighting foam, runoff / leachate from landfills and septic systems		

## DEFINITIONS OF TERMS

- AL (Action Level) - Concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level) - 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.
- MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal) - 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.
- MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level) - 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.
- MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal) - 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.
- N/A (not applicable) - Sampling was not completed by regulation or was not required.
- ND (Non-Detect) - Indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.
- ppm (parts per million) - One part substance per million parts water (or milligrams per liter).
- ppb (parts per billion) - One part substance per billion parts water (or micro-grams per liter).
- ppt (parts per trillion) - One part substance per trillion parts water (or nanograms per liter).
- TT (Treatment Technique) - Required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- LRAA (Locational Running Annual Average) - Average of sample analytical results for samples taken at a particular monitoring location during the previous four calendar quarters. Amount Detected values for TTHMs and HAAs are reported as LRAAs.

# 2025 WATER QUALITY RESULTS

## Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS)

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 is 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 are based on an annual rolling average of the sample results. 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 compounds (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.

Over the past ten years, the Harrison Well and Smith Well in the Pease Tradeport Water System, and Portsmouth Well #1 and Collins Well in the Portsmouth Water System, have been routinely monitored for PFAS by the Air Force. Since reactivation, the Haven Well has been sampled and tested on a monthly basis. The City of Portsmouth samples all of the Portsmouth System water supply sources quarterly. Sample results from 2025 are summarized in the PFAS table below. All monitoring data is available online: <https://bit.ly/4s3RQXs>.

PER- AND POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCE (concentrations* reported in ng/L or ppt)			PORTSMOUTH WATER SUPPLIED TO PEASE SYSTEM			PEASE TRADEPORT TREATED WELL WATER		TABLE ABBREVIATIONS & NOTES:				
			PORTSMOUTH WELL #1	COLLINS WELL	GREENLAND WELL	SUPPLIED AFTER GAC TREATMENT	*UCMR5 AVERAGES					
# of samples in 2025			4	4	4	4	4	ND (none detected): Indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.				
% of water supplied in 2025			6.6%			93.4%						
Perfluorohexane-sulfonic acid (PFHxS)	18	Average	8	2	ND	ND	ND	Due to laboratory analytical method limitations, low concentrations reported for these chemicals are considered estimates unless the amount measured is above 2 ng/L (ppt).				
		Range	6 - 9	ND - 3	ND	ND	ND					
Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA)	11	Average	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND		*UCMR5 - Fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule: The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires that once every five years the EPA issue a list of unregulated contaminants to be monitored by public water systems (PWSs).			
		Range	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND					
Perfluorooctane-sulfonic acid (PFOS)	15	Average	6	4	3	ND	ND			This sampling program will improve the understanding of the frequency that 29 per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) and lithium are found in the nation's drinking water systems, and at what levels.		
		Range	5 - 6	4 - 5	2 - 4	ND	ND					
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	12	Average	7	4	4	ND	ND				Two analytical methods were used to determine PFAS concentrations in Pease Tradeport's drinking water sources. The far-right column of the results table presents the average concentration and range of detected compounds measured post-treatment, representing water as it is delivered to the Pease Tradeport Water System. Samples were collected on May 12 and November 17, 2025.	
		Range	6 - 7	3 - 5	3 - 5	ND	ND					
Perfluorobutane-sulfonic acid (PFBS)	not regulated	Average	4	11	2	ND	ND					For more information about PFAS health effects: <a href="http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/sites/pease/index.html">www.atsdr.cdc.gov/sites/pease/index.html</a>
		Range	4 - 5	7 - 15	2 - 3	ND	ND					
Perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA)	not regulated	Average	3	5	ND	19	18					
		Range	3 - 4	3 - 8	ND	17 - 22	15 - 21					
Perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA)	not regulated	Average	4	ND	ND	ND	ND					
		Range	3 - 4	ND	ND	ND	ND					
Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)	not regulated	Average	6	ND	3	ND	ND					
		Range	5 - 7	ND - 2	3 - 4	ND	ND					
Perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)	not regulated	Average	6	2	3	ND	ND					
		Range	5 - 7	ND - 2	3 - 4	ND - 3	ND					

## Source Water Assessment

Wellhead protection at Pease Tradeport is a community effort. The purpose of wellhead protection is to safeguard the health of consumers by preventing the contamination of groundwater sources supplying their drinking water. The aim is to identify and mitigate potential sources of contamination thereby minimizing the risk of pollutants infiltrating the groundwater.

NHDES 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 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 have been updated and are provided in the table above. Risk factors, such as proximity of highways and proximity of known contamination, are ranked and summarized in the summary of susceptibility ratings section in terms of the number of factors per risk category. The complete Assessment Report is available for review at <https://portsnh.co/3Eylwb5>. For more information, call Mason Caceres, Assistant Water Resource Manager, at 603-312-3804.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT RESULTS	SYSTEM	SOURCE INFORMATION	SUMMARY OF SUSCEPTIBILITY RATINGS		
			HIGH	MEDIUM	LOW
PORTSMOUTH					
		Greenland Well - GPW 003	4	3	5
		Portsmouth Well - GPW 004	5	4	3
		Collins Well - GPW 010	4	1	7
PEASE					
		Smith Well - GPW 001	4	3	5
		Harrison Well - GPW 009	4	1	7
	Haven Well - GPW 002	5	2	5	

# WHAT'S IN YOUR DRINKING WATER AND WHAT'S NOT

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](https://epa.gov/safewater).

## Lead and Copper

The Portsmouth Water Division takes the responsibility of protecting the public's health very seriously. The Division supplies data to make informed decisions about health and drinking water. Lead is not present in the water when it leaves City treatment and well facilities, or in the water mains that run below the streets. However, lead can be present in old service line connections that tie homes to the water system or plumbing inside homes and businesses. Because of this historical issue, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) published a Lead and Copper Rule Improvement requirement that all water suppliers complete an inventory of all water service lines and their material makeup, which was submitted on October 16, 2024. Water Division staff continue to visually inspect water service lines where they enter residential and commercial buildings to determine the material type and request the help of their customers to schedule these inspections. Access to this inventory and more information about Portsmouth's identification efforts can be found at: [portsnh.co/serviceinventory](https://portsnh.co/serviceinventory).

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 Portsmouth 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 Portsmouth's Assistant Water Resource Manager, Mason Caceres, at 603-312-3804 or [mecaceres@portsmouthnh.gov](mailto:mecaceres@portsmouthnh.gov). 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.

**Lead In Schools:** Per RSA 485:17-a, all NH schools and licensed child care facilities must test for lead at all drinking water outlets where children can drink the water and to remediate any outlets testing at or above 5 ppb. Three rounds of testing at least 6 months apart are required. A comprehensive list of facilities and results are available at [www.gettheleadoutnh.org](http://www.gettheleadoutnh.org) or direct link here: [View Results | NH Department of Environmental Services](#).

In 2025, 20 homes and businesses served by the Pease Tradeport Water System were sampled for lead and copper. Of these, 19 samples had no-detection of lead above the laboratory method detection limit (<1-ppb), and only one sample had a lead concentration of 1.2-ppb. No samples exceeded the 15-ppb action level.

 **The Pease Tradeport Water System continues to be in compliance with the Lead and Copper Rule.**

## Fluoridation

Your public water supply is fluoridated. According to the Centers 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. Dental fluorosis, in moderate or severe forms, may result in brown staining and/or pitting of the permanent teeth before they erupt from the gums. Concerns for dental fluorosis arise when fluoride levels are greater than 2 mg/L.



# WATER QUALITY MONITORING

## POSSIBLE CONTAMINANTS IN DRINKING WATER SOURCES

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals, and in some cases, radioactive material. It can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Such substances are called contaminants (any physical, chemical, biological, or radiological substance or matter in water), and may be present in source water as:

**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.

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](http://epa.gov/safewater).

Throughout 2025, the City has routinely monitored and tested for the presence of radioactive, biological, inorganic, volatile organic and synthetic organic contaminants. The 2025 Water Quality Results table (located on page 4) shows only those contaminants that were detected in the water. Tests included many more substances that registered at 'non-detect' levels and are not included in this report. The state requires the City to monitor for certain substances less than once per year because the concentrations of these substances do not change frequently. In these cases, the most recent sample data are included.

The Pease Tradeport Water System participated in the fifth stage of the U.S. EPA's Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR5) program by performing additional tests on the City's drinking water. UCMR5 sampling benefits the environment and public health by providing the U.S. EPA with data on the occurrence of contaminants suspected to be in drinking water, should the U.S. EPA consider introducing new regulatory standards to improve drinking water quality. Unregulated contaminant monitoring data are available to the public so please feel free to contact us if you are interested in obtaining that information. If you would like more information on the U.S. EPA's Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule, please call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

A summary of the Pease Tradeport Water System's UCMR5 results is compiled on pages 4 and 5 of this report, and the dataset is also available for download and review at <https://portsnh.co/3ECeVgW>.

## Water Quality Parameters

Water quality parameters are routinely monitored to assess the general characteristics of the water supply. Note that the range of some of these parameters illustrates differences among three groundwater supply wells and their characteristics.

PARAMETERS (UNITS)	AVERAGE LEVEL	RESULTS RANGE	SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD SMCL
Chloride (ppm)	55	50 - 65	250
Copper (ppb)	38	4 - 66	1300
Iron (ppb)	21	0 - 40	300
Manganese (ppb)	17	6 - 34	50
pH	7.6	7.3 - 8.0	6.5 - 8.5
Sulfate (ppm)	16	15 - 16	250
Conductivity (umhos/cm)	457	355 - 672	N/A
Alkalinity (ppm)	118	91 - 139	N/A
Hardness (ppm as CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	124	103 - 187	N/A
Ortho-Phosphate (ppm)	1.18	0.94 - 1.43	N/A
Sodium (ppm)	32	26 - 35	N/A
Zinc (ppb)	3	3 - 4	5000





CITY OF PORTSMOUTH  
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS  
680 PEVERLY HILL ROAD  
PORTSMOUTH, NH 03801

## Important Contact Information

City of Portsmouth  
Department of Public Works - Water Division  
680 Peverly Hill Road  
Portsmouth NH 03801  
(603) 427-1530  
[portsmouthnh.gov/publicworks/water](http://portsmouthnh.gov/publicworks/water)

### WATER QUALITY QUESTIONS:

**Mason Caceres**  
Assistant Water Resource Manager  
[mecaceres@portsmouthnh.gov](mailto:mecaceres@portsmouthnh.gov)  
(603) 312-3804

**Tim Green**  
Water Operations Manager  
[tdgreen@portsmouthnh.gov](mailto:tdgreen@portsmouthnh.gov)  
(603) 957-8430

### BILLING QUESTIONS:

(603) 610-7248 or (603) 610-7237  
[billpay@portsmouthnh.gov](mailto:billpay@portsmouthnh.gov)  
To pay utility bills online  
[portsmouthnh.gov/city/pay-my-bill](http://portsmouthnh.gov/city/pay-my-bill)

### FEDERAL & STATE AGENCIES:

EPA Safe Drinking Water (800) 426-4791  
[epa.gov/environmental-topics/water-topics](http://epa.gov/environmental-topics/water-topics)  
NH Department of Environmental Services  
(603) 271-3503 [des.nh.gov/water](http://des.nh.gov/water)

**Get involved!** It's your drinking water and your input is important to us.

Participate in a City Council meeting. Meeting agendas are posted on the City's website and posted in the lobby of City Hall at 1 Junkins Avenue. Portsmouth's Government TV Channel is located on Comcast Channel 22 and in HD on Comcast Channel 1072. Meetings are broadcast live and rebroadcast. Municipal meetings are also live streamed in HD on the City's YouTube channel.



PRODUCTION FROM  
PEASE WELLS



658,817 gallons/avg day

VOLUME SUPPLIED TO  
PEASE SYSTEM IN 2025



257.6 million gallons



>1 billion gallons treated since 2021!

