

Consumer Confidence Report
Merrimack Village District
2017
(2016 data)
EPA ID# 1531010

What is a Consumer Confidence Report?

The Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) details the quality of your drinking water, where it comes from, and where you can get more information. This annual report documents all detected primary and secondary drinking water parameters, and compares them to 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, 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 substances and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

NOW IT COMES WITH A LIST OF INGREDIENTS.



reservoirs,
ground, it
material,
human

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

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 and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.

Organic chemical contaminants, including 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 prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

What is the source of my drinking water?

The District is supplied by 6 “ground water” wells known locally as Wells 2, 3, 4, 5, 7 and 8. Water is treated at the pumping stations as required prior to being released into 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 indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency’s Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Do I need to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Source Water Assessment Summary

The source assessment done in 2000 and the remainder of the wells in 2002 indicates that Four (4) wells were rated low, the other two (2) wells were rated in the medium range are noted below.

Well #	Susceptibility Rating		
	High	Medium	Low
1	1	2	9
2	1	2	9
3	1	2	9
4	3	4	5
5	4	3	5
7	1	2	9
8	1	2	9

Note: This information is over 10 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 MVD, 2 Greens Pond Road, Merrimack, NH. For more information, call Ronald Miner, Jr, Superintendent at (603) 424-9241 x107 or The 4 page completed report can be obtained from the NHDES website at:

<http://des.nh.gov/organization/divisions/water/dwgb/dwspp/reports/documents/merrimack.pdf>

How can I get involved?

For more information about your drinking water, please call Jill Lavoie, Water Quality Testing at (603) 424-9241 x103 (email jill.lavoie@mvdwater.org) or Superintendent Ronald Miner, Jr. at (603) 424-9241 x107 (email ron.miner@mvdwater.org).

The MVD Board of Commissioners meets the 3rd Monday of each month except holidays. You may submit questions in writing to the MVD by sending them to 2 Greens Pond Road, Merrimack, NH 03054.

Violations None.

Water Quality Data Table

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the last calendar year. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased

protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the last calendar year. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Inorganic Contaminants								
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	2.13	ND	.033	2016	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (optional) (ppm)	NA		55.3	28.5	102	15/16	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching
Barium	2	2	.02	.011	.033	15/16	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Microbiological Contaminants								
Turbidity (NTU)	NA	5	.8	NA		2016	No	Soil runoff
Contaminants	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Violation	Typical Source		
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	.184	2016	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits		
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	15	0	2016	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits		

Unregulated Contaminants

As part of an on-going evaluation program the EPA has required us to monitor some additional contaminants/chemicals. Information collected through the monitoring of these contaminants/chemicals will help to ensure that future decisions on drinking water standards are based on sound science.

Name	EPA advisory / AGQS	Average Level PFOA/PFOS in MVD Wells	Range		Sample
	70 ppt combined		Low	High	Date
Well #2 perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) (ppt)		14.26	6	33	2016
perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS) (ppt)		1.3	ND	23	2016
Well #3 perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) (ppt)		19.4	10	45	2016
perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS) (ppt)		1	ND	16.7	2016
Well #4 perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) (ppt)		79.5	25	130	2016
perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS) (ppt)		4.6	ND	11	2016
Well #5 perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) (ppt)		52.4	21	79	2016
perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS) (ppt)		1.46	ND	5.5	2016

Name	EPA advisory / AGQS	Average Level PFOA/PFOS in MVD Wells	Range		Sample
	70 ppt combined		Low	High	Date
Well #7 perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) (ppt)		24.6	8	38	2016
perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS) (ppt)		1.3	ND	7	2016
Well #8 perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) (ppt)		17.2	5	32	2016
perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS) (ppt)		.94	ND	18	2016
Blend of wells 7&8 Iron/ Manganese Treatment Plant					
perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) (ppt)		19.4	7	30	2016
perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS) (ppt)		.2	ND	4.9	2016

To view more information on PFOA/PFOS along with testing results please visit our web site at www.mvdwater.org and click on the link provided.

Definitions

Unit Descriptions	
Term	Definition
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
ppt	ppt: parts per trillion
NTU	NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.

Important Drinking Water Definitions	
Term	Definition
MCLG	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.
MCL	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.
AGQS	AGQS: Ambient Groundwater Quality Standard: An enforceable standard set by NHDES under Chapter 485 of the New Hampshire Safe Drinking water Act.
TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Variances and Exemptions	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. 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.

Important Drinking Water Definitions

MRDL	MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. 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.
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

For more information please contact:

Contact Name: Jill Lavoie
Address: 2 Greens Pond Road Merrimack, NH 03054
Phone: 603-424-9241