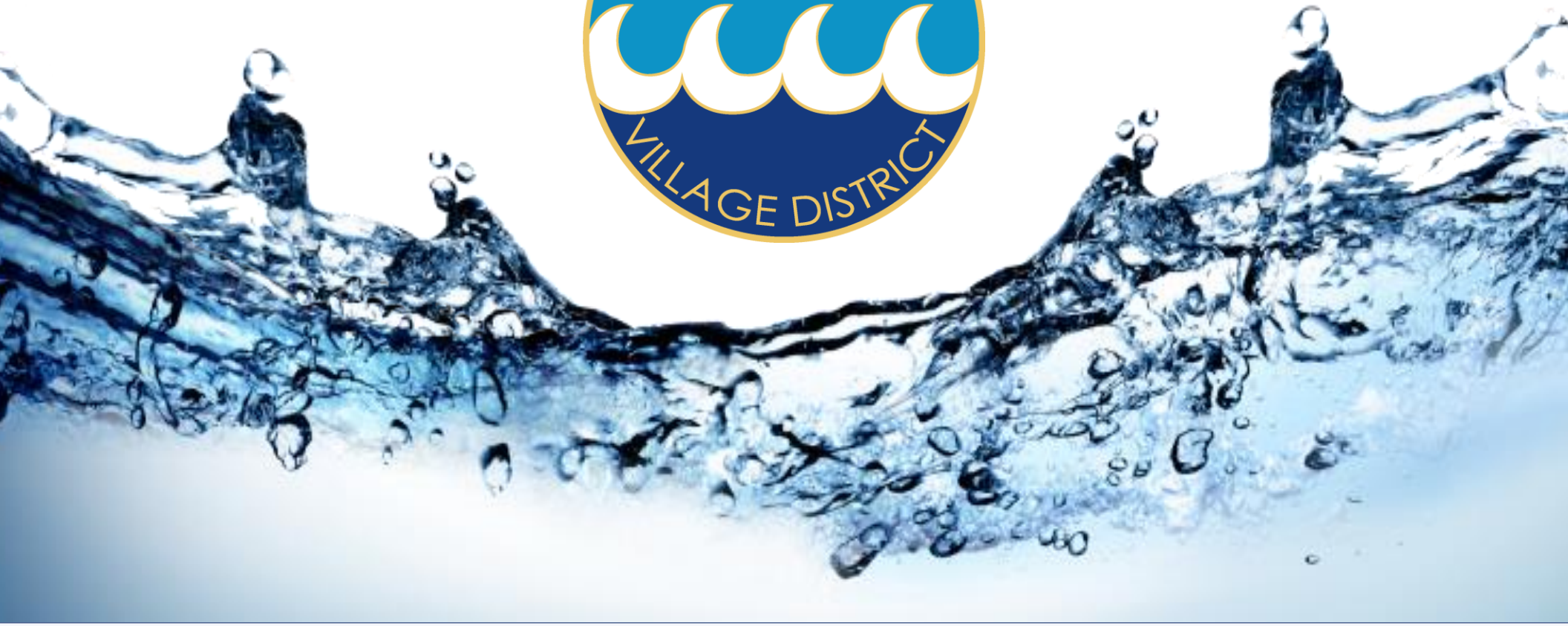

2021 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

(2020 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).

Introduction:

The Merrimack Village District's mission is to develop, operate and maintain our water system in a cost-effective manner. MVD achieves by servicing and maintaining 930,800 feet of water mains, 930 fire hydrants, 6 groundwater wells, 3 Water Storage Tanks, an Iron & Manganese Treatment Plant, 3 Booster Stations, as well as the new PFAS Treatment Plant for wells 4 & 5.

Aging infrastructure presents challenges to drinking water safety. Continuous improvements are necessary in order to maintain the water quality throughout the distribution system.

In the past year, we have continued with improvements to the water system including Water Storage Tank upgrades, replacement of the Turkey Hill Booster Station, evaluation for alternatives to the Lime Stations at Wells 2, 3, 5, and 7, and exploration of options and feasibility of Artificial Recharge to the aquifer at Wells 4 and 5. The construction of the PFAS Treatment Plant for Wells 4 & 5 has been completed and is now online. Construction of the PFAS Treatment Plant for Wells 7 & 8 is in progress and is scheduled for completion in November of 2021. Wells 2 & 9 PFAS Treatment plant is underway; and construction will start this summer. The cost of these PFAS treatment stations is approximatley $14.5 million. These investments, along with on-going operations and maintenance costs, are supported by the water rates as well as grants and loans.

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.

What is the source of my drinking water?

100% of Merrimack water comes from groundwater. Groundwater is precipitation that has soaked through the ground's surface and is stored where there are open spaces between rocks and soil. This water is pumped from wells located in various parts of Merrimack and Hollis. Water from each well is treated on-site at each pumping station and distributed through a network of water mains to residential, municipal, commercial and industrial locations.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the 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.
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.

Why are there contaminants in my water? Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least a small amount 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 (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791) or online at www.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 1-800-426-4791 or online at www.epa.gov/safewater.

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

Source Water Assessment Summary: In an effort to assess the vulnerability of each of the states' public water supply sources NH DES prepared drinking water source assessment reports for all public water systems between 2000 and 2003. 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 for well 7 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 as noted on the chart located on this page. The complete Assessment Report is available for review at MVD's office located at 2 Greens Pond Rd Merrimack, NH. For more information, call MVD's Water Quality Testing Specialist, Jill Lavoie at 603-424-9241 x: 103 or email jill.lavoie@mvdwater.org or visit the NHDES website.

How can I get involved? For more information about your drinking water please contact MVD's Water Quality Testing Specialist, Jill Lavoie by phone at 603-424-9241 x: 103 or email jill.lavoie@mvdwater.org or contact MVD's Superintendent, Ronald Miner, Jr. by phone at 603-424-9241 x 107 or 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 MVD by sending them to 2 Greens Pond Road, Merrimack, NH 03054. **Note:** This information is over (number) 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.

Violations and Other information

MVD did not have any violations.

Water Quality

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. Last year MVD tested for various contaminants, including inorganic contaminants (salts, metals), organic chemical contaminants (synthetic and volatile chemicals), and radioactive contaminants. The following tables only show the substances that were detected in MVD's water in 2020 or earlier. *Please note, wells 4&5 were offline and not sampled in 2020*. 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 completed in the prior 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. The data tables included in this report may have terms and abbreviations that are not familiar; to help with understanding this information we have provided "IMPORTANT DRINKING WATER DEFINITIONS".

DETECTED WATER QUALITY

Microbiological Contaminants

Contaminant Unit of Measure	Level Detected	MCL	MCLG	Violation YES/NO	Likely Source of Contamination	Health Effects of Contaminant
Turbidity (NTU)	Low < 0.5 High <0.5 Average <0.5	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.

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant Unit of Measure	Level Detected	MCL	MCLG	Violation YES/NO	Likely Source of Contamination	Health Effects of Contaminant
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	<1.0	10	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits	(5 ppm through 10 ppm) Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask for advice from your health care provider.

Volatile Organic Contaminants

Contaminant Unit of Measure	Level Detected	MCL	MCLG	Violation YES/NO	Likely Source of Contamination	Health Effects of Contaminant
Haloacetic Acids (HAA) (ppb)	Low 7.1 High 12 Average 9.5	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.

SECONDARY CONTAMINANTS

Secondary MCLs (SMCL) Unit of Measure	Level Detected	Date	Treatment Technique (if any)	SMCL	Specific contaminant criteria and reason for monitoring
Chloride (ppm)	175.95	2020	N/A	250.00	Wastewater, road salt, water softeners, corrosion
Iron (ppm)	0.20		N/A	0.05	Geological
Manganese (ppm)	0.11		N/A	0.01	Geological
pH	6.27		N/A	6.5-8.5	Precipitation and geology
Sodium (ppm)	86.00		N/A	250.00	We are required to regularly sample for sodium
Sulfate (ppm)	22.01	2018	N/A	250.00	Naturally occurring
Zinc (ppm)	0.01	2018	N/A	5.00	Galvanized pipes

ADDITIONAL TESTING

Additional Tests	Results		Date	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, SMCL, TT or MRDL	Specific contaminant criteria and reason for monitoring
Alkalinity (mg/L)	Low	15.000	2020			The capacity of water to neutralize acids.
	High	66.000				
	Average	32.170				
Hardness (mg/L)	Low	31.900		100		A characteristic of water.
	High	100.000				
	Average	69.380				
Copper (ppm)	Low	<0.01			1.0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
	High	0.056				
	Average	0.023				
Lead (mg/L)	Low	<0.001			0.005	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
	High	<0.001				
	Average	<0.001				
Barium (mg/L)	Low	0.020		2.0	2.0	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
	High	0.118				
	Average	0.069				

LEAD AND COPPER

Contaminant	AL	Results	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination	Health Effects of Contaminant
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	0.337	2017	0	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 - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	15	0	2017	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	(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).

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. MVD is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791 or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

PER- AND POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES (PFAS) CONTAMINANTS

WELL 2

Contaminant Unit of Measure - Parts per Trillion (ppt)	EPA Advisory, MCL or AGQS	Results			Sample Date	Likely Source of Contamination	Health Effects of Contaminant
		Average	Low	High			
Perfluorobutanoic Acid (PFBA)	N/A	1.34	ND	3.40	2020	Discharge from industrial processes, wastewater treatment, residuals from firefighting foam, runoff/leachate from landfills and septic systems	
Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid (PFBS)	N/A	2.45	1.80	3.18			
Perfluoroheptanoic Acid (Pfhpa)	N/A	1.78	ND	3.70			
Perfluorohexanoic Acid (Pfhxa)	N/A	2.79	1.80	6.40			
Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid (PFHxS)	18 ppt	0.69	ND	1.10			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)	11 ppt	0.10	ND	0.69			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.
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA)	12 ppt	11.14	8.80	16.00			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.
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	15 ppt	1.86	1.40	2.28			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.
Perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPA) (PFPeA)	N/A	1.98	ND	4.80			

PER- AND POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES (PFAS) CONTAMINANTS (CONTINUED)

WELL 3

Contaminant Unit of Measure - Parts per Trillion (ppt)	EPA Advisory, MCL or AGQS	Results			Sample Date	Likely Source of Contamination	Health Effects of Contaminant
		Average	Low	High			
Perfluorobutanoic Acid (PFBA)	N/A	5.06	4.00	7.15	2020	Discharge from industrial processes, wastewater treatment, residuals from firefighting foam, runoff/leachate from landfills and septic systems	
Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid (PFBS)	N/A	4.83	3.80	7.20			
Perfluoroheptanoic Acid (Pfhpa)	N/A	5.27	4.00	6.71			
Perfluorohexanoic Acid (Pfhxa)	N/A	8.53	6.90	12.90			
Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid (PFHxS)	18 ppt	0.56	ND	0.76			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)	11 ppt	0.57	ND	0.96			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.
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA)	12 ppt	19.25	16.00	22.00			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.
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	15 ppt	1.84	ND	2.56			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.
Perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPA) (PFPeA)	N/A	7.24	5.10	12.00			

PER- AND POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES (PFAS) CONTAMINANTS (CONTINUED)

WELL 7&8 - Treatment

Contaminant Unit of Measure - Parts per Trillion (ppt)	EPA Advisory, MCL or AGQS	Results			Sample Date	Likely Source of Contamination	Health Effects of Contaminant
		Average	Low	High			
Perfluorobutanoic Acid (PFBA)	N/A	5.06	4.00	7.15	2020	Discharge from industrial processes, wastewater treatment, residuals from firefighting foam, runoff/leachate from landfills and septic systems	
Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid (PFBS)	N/A	4.83	3.80	7.20			
Perfluoroheptanoic Acid (Pfhpa)	N/A	5.27	4.00	6.71			
Perfluorohexanoic Acid (Pfhxa)	N/A	8.53	6.90	12.90			
Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid (PFHxS)	18 ppt	0.56	ND	0.76			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)	11 ppt	0.57	ND	0.96			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.
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA)	12 ppt	19.25	16.00	22.00			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.
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	15 ppt	1.84	ND	2.56			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.
Perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPA) (PFPeA)	N/A	7.24	5.10	12.00			

PER- AND POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES (PFAS) CONTAMINANTS (CONTINUED)
WELLS 4&5
NO RESULTS AVAILABLE – WELLS WERE OFFLINE AND NOT SAMPLED DURING 2020

RESOURCES INFORMATION FOR PER- AND POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES (PFAS)

The most up to date information can be found on the following websites.

NH PFAS Investigation: https://www4.des.state.nh.us/nh-pfas-investigation/

NH Department of Health and Human Services: https://www.dhhs.nh.gov/dphs/pfcs/index.htm

If you have any questions regarding this report or would like additional information about the water system please contact MVD's Water Quality & Testing specialist, Jill Lavoie. Jill can be reached by phone at 603-424-9241 x: 103, email at jill.lavoie@mvdwater.org, or by visiting our office located at 2 Greens Pond Rd Merrimack NH, 03054. MVD's normal business hours are Monday - Friday, from 8:00 AM - 4:30 PM. Additionally, you may contact any of the offices listed below for information.

Name:	Phone/Website
US EPA	www.epa.gov
US EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline	800-426-4791
NH DES Drinking Water & Groundwater Bureau	603-271-2513
American Water Works Association	www.awwa.org
New England Water Works Association	www.newwa.org
NH Water Works Association	www.nhwwa.org

IMPORTANT DRINKING WATER DEFINITIONS

TERM	DEFINITION
AGQS	Ambient Groundwater Quality Standard: An enforceable standard set by NHDES under Chapter 485 of the New Hampshire Safe Drinking water Act.
AL	Action Level: The 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.
MNR	Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level
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.
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.
MRL	Minimum Reporting Level
N/A or NA	Not Applicable
ND	Not Detected
NR	Monitoring not Required but Recommended.
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.
ppb	Parts per Billion or Micrograms per Liter (µg/L)
ppm	Parts per million or Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)
ppt	Parts per Trillion
TT	Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
UCMR	Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule

WATER RESTRICTIONS/BANS

Purpose:

1. To assist in managing the water distribution system – ensuring we maintain adequate supply for residential and commercial usage.
2. Maintain the required level of water in the storage tanks to ensure ample pressure for potential use by the Town of Merrimack's Fire Department.
3. Comply with the New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services (NH DES) Drinking Water and Groundwater Bureau (DWGB) rules and regulations.

Reasoning:

MVD's water is supplied from groundwater wells, not surface water such as rivers, lakes, and reservoirs. The New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services (NH DES) Drinking Water and Groundwater Bureau (DWGB) permits each of MVD's wells to withdraw a maximum specified quantity of water from the ground per minute – this limits the amount of water we are permitted to produce at a time. Limiting the production amount allows water withdrawal from the aquifer in a controlled manner, which helps protect against seasonal fluctuations, and aids in maintaining sufficient supply. Irrigation and sprinklers have the highest rate of water consumption and causes substantially increased demands. Increased demand is supplied by three storage tanks; the tanks cannot fill up faster than what we are allowed to produce – having Water Restrictions allows the tanks to replenish and be ready for peak usage demands.

Details:

Information about the current Watering Restriction as well as any changes to the Level of the Watering Restrictions can be found posted on signs/banners located throughout town, through email notification for subscribers, as well as on MVD's Facebook page and website.

Other useful information on the Watering Restrictions/Bans page of our website is a *"Frequently Asked Questions"* document, an *"Irrigation Calculator",* links to the *"US Drought Monitor for NH"* and to the *"Known Water Use Restrictions"*.

MVD staff adjusts production rates to match demand and continuously monitors the water distribution system, the weather conditions & forecasts to determine if additional Watering Restrictions are necessary.

Please be advised - MVD's Watering Restrictions and Bans are strictly enforced.
Per MVD By-Law 1.D.: *"The first violation will result in a warning letter. Further violations will result in termination of water service as well as fees."*

MVD's has multiple levels for Water Restrictions: Year-Round Odd/Even, Level 1, Level 2, and Level 3.

YEAR-ROUND ODD/EVEN

MVD customers with street addresses that end in an odd number can water only on odd days of the month, while residents with even numbered addresses can water on even numbered days.
On the 31st of March, May, July, August, and October, all residents may water outside, but only from 5 AM to 8 AM.
(Refer to MVD By-Laws 2.D. and 2.J.)

LEVEL 1

Outside watering may be done on odd/even days based upon house number and date.
Outside watering will be permitted between the hours of 5am to 8am and/or 5pm to 8pm
i. Washing of streets, driveways, sidewalks or other impervious areas is prohibited.
ii. Washing of cars and boats at a non-commercial facility shall be restricted to odd/even days by address as described above.

LEVEL 2

Outside watering by odd numbered addresses is allowed on Mondays and Thursdays.
Outside watering by even numbered addresses is allowed on Tuesdays and Fridays.
Outside watering will be permitted between the hours of 5am to 8am and/or 5pm to 8pm
i. Washing of streets, driveways, sidewalks or other impervious areas is prohibited.
ii. Washing of cars and boats at a non-commercial facility shall be prohibited.

LEVEL 3

NO OUTSIDE WATER USE

In times that precipitation is not substantial enough to permeate into the ground and fully replenish groundwater sources a Watering Ban may be imposed to ensure we maintain adequate supply for necessary use (refer to number 1, 2, and 3, listed above section: *"Purpose"*). Per MVD By-Law 2.J - *". . . The MVD Board of Commissioners has the authority under RSA 38:26 to issue a partial or full water ban at it's discretion as well as fine for any violation to preserve the safety and integrity of the system. . ."* Should a State or Federal drought or other emergency be declared, the Merrimack Village District may supplement/modify its existing policy.

Restriction Exceptions:

i. Hand irrigation of crops used for food by residents at a residential property shall not be restricted.
ii. Water to sustain animal life shall not be restricted.
iii. Despite the authority granted by RSA 41:11-d. water use restrictions shall not apply to uses that obtain water from sources other than the public water supply, unless it can be clearly demonstrated that the use of such water directly affects the public water supply. Note: Municipalities or village districts have the authority to implement lawn watering restrictions in accordance with RSA 41:11-d applicable to all water users (including those using private wells) under state declared drought conditions.

Find the following information and more on MVD's website www.mvdwater.org

- **Billing, Payment, and Rate Info**
- **Appointment Scheduling**
- **Scheduled Maintenance/Repairs, Water Flushing, Outages** ***(planned or emergency)***
- **Water Quality**
- **Water Restrictions/Bans**
- **By-Laws, Meetings, and Reports**

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Merrimack Village District

Contact Information

Office Location and Hours

2 Greens Pond Rd Merrimack, NH 03054

Monday – Friday 8:00 AM - 4:30 PM

Phone : 603-424-9241

Fax : 603-424-0563

Email : customerservice@mvdwater.org

Website : www.mvdwater.org

Facebook: www.facebook.com/MerrimackVillageDistrict