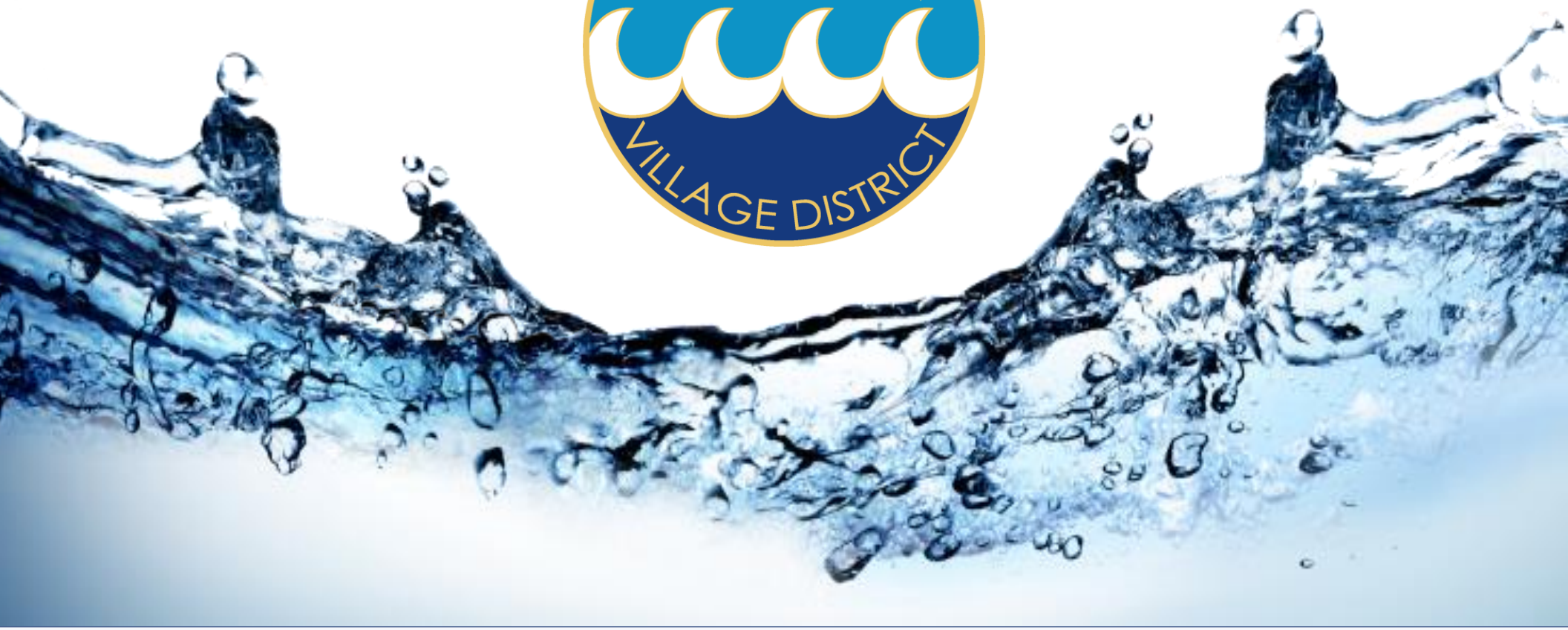

2024 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

(2023 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 (MVD) Mission is *"To provide the best Quality, Quantity, and Cost-Conscious water that meets or exceeds standards for Merrimack's consumption and fire protection – from source to tap."* MVD achieves this by servicing and maintaining approximately 930,800 feet of Water Mains, 930 Fire Hydrants, 6 Groundwater Wells, 3 Water Storage Tanks, an Iron & Manganese Treatment Facility, three Booster Stations, as well as three PFAS Treatment Facilities. Aging infrastructure presents challenges to drinking water safety. Continuous improvements are necessary in order to maintain the water quality throughout the distribution system. Since the completion of our Granular Activated Carbon (GAC) Treatment Facilities, all water sent to the distribution system is non-detect for PFAS and is complaint with all NHDES and EPA PFAS regulations. In the past year, MVD has continued with improvements to the water system including pursuit of additional water sources, such as Mitchell Woods. We've continued exploring options and feasibility of Artificial Recharge to the aquifer at Wells 4 and 5. MVD sought and obtained a Watershed Planning Grant through the NHDES which will be used to develop a Sodium and Chloride watershed-based plan for the MVD's Well Head Protection Areas (WHPA). We put together a list of stakeholders and formed our Salt Mitigation Committee comprised of the MVD, Water Industry Engineers, the Town of Merrimack, NHDOT, NHDES, local Contractors, Businesses, and Residents. The Salt Mitigation Committee monitors the amounts of Sodium and Chloride used for winter maintenance and also provides public education intended to lower Sodium and Chloride levels in the WHPA's. These projects along with on-going operations and maintenance costs, are supported by the voter approved budget as well as grants and loans. MVD continues to pursue additional grants through NHDES. Additionally, MVD has filed suit in New Hampshire Superior Court against the parties responsible for the PFOA contamination of MVD's wells.

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 MVD's Drinking Water? 100% of MVD's 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 filtered and distributed through a network of water mains to residential, municipal, commercial and industrial locations. The water from MVD's wells is distributed through MVD's water mains which are an interconnecting looped system. Depending on the situation, wells may be on or off at any given point in time. The well source for the water provided may vary based on which wells are on and producing water.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Environmental Protection Agency (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/Center for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium (found in surface water) and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or online at www.epa.gov/safewater.

Source Water Assessment Summary

In an effort to assess the vulnerability of each New Hampshire's public water supply sources, the New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services (NHDES) prepared drinking water Source Water Assessment Reports for all public water systems between 2000 and 2003. The Source Water Assessment Reports include a map of each Source Water Protection Area (SWPA), a list of potential and known contamination sources, as well as a summary of available protection options. The Susceptibility Rating can be viewed on the chart located on this page.

Well #	Date Assessment Completed	Susceptibility Rating		
		High	Medium	Low
001	02/20/2002	1	2	9
003	02/20/2002	1	2	9
004	02/20/2002	3	4	5
005	02/20/2002	4	3	5
007	03/31/2000	1	2	9
008	02/20/2002	1	2	9
009	02/20/2002	1	2	9

Note: As indicated on the chart, the results of MVD's Source Water Assessment Report are from 2000 and 2002. This information is 22-24 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 Source Water Assessment Report is available for review at MVD's office located at 2 Greens Pond Rd Merrimack, NH. For more information, call MVD's Business Manager/Water Quality 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 Business Manager/Water Quality Specialist, Jill Lavoie either by phone at 603-424-9241 x: 103 or by emailing jill.lavoie@mvdwater.org or contact MVD's Superintendent, Ronald Miner, Jr. by phone at 603-424-9241 x: 107 or by emailing ron.miner@mvdwater.org.

MVD's Board of Commissioners (BOC) meet the 3rd Monday of each month (except holidays). The BOC Meeting includes a Public Session as listed on the Agenda for "Questions from the Public/Press". Questions can be submitted in writing to MVD via email at customerservice@mvdwater.org, or by mail to 2 Greens Pond Road, Merrimack, NH 03054. Please refer to MVD's website www.mvdwater.org for meeting details (including dates, times, full agendas).

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 2023 or earlier. Please note, during 2023 MVD temporarily obtained water from Pennichuck Water Works; this was necessary in order to supplement MVD's sources during routine maintenance within our water system. As such, we have included the Pennichuck Water Works testing results from their CCR. Pennichuck Water Works complete CCR can be found on their website at **https://pennichuck.com/water-quality/water-quality-reports/**.

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 and/or the NHDES 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" on page 10.

QUESTIONS REGARDING THIS CCR REPORT

If you have any questions regarding this report or would like additional information about the water system please contact MVD's Business Manager/Water Quality Specialist, Jill Lavoie by phone at 603-424-9241 x: 103, by emailing jill.lavoie@mvdwater.org or in-person at MVD 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
NHDES 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

LEAD AND COPPER							
Contaminant (Units)	**Action Level**	**90th Percentile Sample Value**	**Date**	**# of Sites Above AL**	**Violation Yes/No**	**Likely Source of Contamination**	**Health Effects of Contaminant**
Copper (ppm)	1.3	.17	11/01/2023	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 (ppb)	15	.001	11/01/2023	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). (Above 15 ppb) Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

Drinking Water Contaminants: Lead: If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health 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. This water system is responsible for high quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials used in your plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing cold water from your tap for at least 30 seconds before using water for drinking or cooking. Do not use hot water for drinking and 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 1-800-426-4791 or at US EPA Basic Information about Lead in Drinking Water (https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/basic-information-about-lead-drinking-water).

DETECTED WATER QUALITY RESULTS

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

Contaminant (Units)	Level Detected	Date	MCL	MCLG	Violation YES/NO	Likely Source of Contamination	Health Effects of Contaminant
Barium (ppm)	0.04	11/17/2023	2	2	NO	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits	Some people who drink water containing barium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience an increase in their blood pressure.
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	3.13	10/19/2023	10	10	NO	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits	(5 ppm through 10ppm) 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. (Above 10 ppm) Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue baby syndrome.

SECONDARY CONTAMINANTS

Secondary MCLs (SMCL)	Level Detected	Date	Treatment Technique (if any)	SMCL	50 % AGQS (Ambient groundwater quality standard)	AGQS (Ambient groundwater quality standard)	Specific contaminant criteria and reason for monitoring
Chloride (ppm)	181.5	2023	N/A	250	N/A	N/A	Wastewater, road salt, water softeners, corrosion. Results from routine monitoring as required by NHDES.
Manganese ppm)	0.004	2023	N/A	0.05	0.15	0.3	Geological. Results from routine monitoring as required by NHDES.
Nickel (ppm)	0.005	2023	N/A	Not established; reporting is required for detections	0.05	0.1	Geological; electroplating, battery production, ceramics. Results from routine monitoring as required by NHDES.
PH (ppm)	7.69	2023	N/A	6.5-8.5 (Normal Range)	N/A	N/A	Precipitation and geology. Results from routine monitoring as required by NHDES.
Sodium (ppm)	94.6	2023	N/A	100-250	N/A	N/A	We are required to regularly sample for sodium. Results from routine monitoring as required by NHDES.
Sulfate (ppm)	12.1	2023	N/A	250	250	500	Naturally occurring. Results from routine monitoring as required by NHDES.
Zinc (ppm)	0.031	2023	N/A	5	N/A	N/A	Galvanized pipes. Results from routine monitoring as required by NHDES.

DETECTED WATER QUALITY RESULTS CONTINUED

ADDITIONAL TEST RESULTS

Contaminant (Units)	Results	Date	MCL or MRDLG	MCL, SMCL, TT OR MRDL	Violation YES/NO	Specific Contaminant Criteria, Reason for Monitoring, Likely Source of Contamination, and Health Effects of Contaminant
Copper (ppm)	0.047	2023	Action Level = 1.3 mg/L	1.0	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives. Results from routine monitoring as required by NHDES. 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.
Chloroform (ug/L)	0.700	2023	100	N/A	NO	Results from routine monitoring as required by NHDES. Increased risk of cancer at levels above MCL.

PER- AND POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES (PFAS) CONTAMINANTS

Contaminant (Units)	Level Detected	Date	MCL	MCLG	Violation YES/NO	Likely Source of Contamination	Health Effects of Contaminant
Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (PFHxS) (ppt)	ND	2023	18	0		Discharge from industrial processes, wastewater treatment, residuals from firefighting foam, runoff/leachate from landfills and septic systems	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) (ppt)	ND	2023	11	0			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.
Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS) (ppt)	ND	2023	15	0			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.
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) (ppt)	ND	2023	12	0			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.

RESOURCE INFORMATION FOR PER- AND POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES (PFAS)

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

NH PFAS Investigation:
https://www.pfas.des.nh.gov/

NH Dept Health & Human Services:
https://www.dhhs.nh.gov/programs-services/environmental-health-and-you/poly-and-fluoroalkyl-substances-pfas

United States Environmental Protection Agency:
https://www.epa.gov/pfas

MVD PFAS Information: Detailed information, including "Frequently Asked Questions", Notices, Planning/Financial info, Announcements, Media/Press Releases, as well as the analysis reports of water sampling test results, can be found on our website at www.mvdwater.org. Construction of the PFAS Treatment Facility for Wells 7 & 8 has been completed and is operational as of spring 2022. Construction of the Wells 2 & 9 PFAS Treatment Facility has been completed and is operational as of March 2023. The cost of these PFAS Treatment Facilities is approximatley $14.5 million. These investments, along with on-going operations and maintenance costs, are supported by the voter approved budget as well as grants and loans. Additionally, MVD continues to pursue additional grants through NHDES and we have filed suit in New Hampshire Superior Court against the parties responsible for the PFOA contamination of the MVD's wells.

PENNICHUCK WATER WORKS

Please note, during 2023 MVD temporarily obtained water from Pennichuck Water Works; this was necessary in order to supplement MVD's sources during routine maintenance within MVD's water system. As such, we have included the Pennichuck Water Works testing results from their CCR. Pennichuck Water Works complete CCR can be found on their website at **https://pennichuck.com/water-quality/water-quality-reports/**.

PENNICHUCK

Pennichuck 2024 Consumer Confidence Report
Nashua EPA # 1621010

2023 Results

	Dated	90th Percentile	Action Level	MCLG	# of Sites Sampled	# Sites Above Action Level	Violation Yes/No	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	8/17/2023	0	15	0	63	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	8/17/2023	0.188	1.3	1.3	63	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS								
	Dated	**Highest Detect**	**Range Detected**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Violation Yes/No**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**	
Chlorine (ppm)	Weekly 2023	AVG 0.67	0.04-1.26	4 - MRDL	4 - MRDLG	No	Water additive used to control microbes	
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	Quarterly 2023	RAA 7.50	2.6-15	60	0	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination	
Total Organic Carbon (ppm)	Monthly 2023	AVG 0.28	ND-0.83		0	No	Naturally present in the environment	
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	Quarterly 2023	RAA 15.67	5.3-41	80	0	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination	
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS								
	Dated	**Highest Detect**	**Range Detected**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Violation Yes/No**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**	
Barium (ppm)	8/28/2023	0.0089	NA	2	2	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits	
Nitrite (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	8/29/2023	0.20	NA	1	1	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits	
Organic Chemical Contaminants								
	Dated	**Highest Detect**	**Range Detected**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Violation Yes/No**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**	
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	Quarterly 2023	RAA 3.20	ND-5.43	12	0	No	Discharge from industrial processes, wastewater treatment, residuals from firefighting foam, runoff/leachate from landfills and	
Turbidity	**TT**	**Lowest Monthly % of Samples**	**Highest Detected Daily Value**	**Violation**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**			
Daily Compliance (NTU)	5	----------	0.21 NTU December 31,2023	No	**Soil Off**			
Monthly Compliance*	At least 100	100 % - All of the months of 2023	----------	No	**Soil Off**			
Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality.								
*Monthly turbidity compliance is related to a specific treatment technique (TT). Our system filters the water so at least 95% of our samples each month must be below the turbidity limits specified in								

PENNICHUCK WATER WORKS CONTINUED

PENNICHUCK

Pennichuck 2024 Consumer Confidence Report

Nashua EPA # 1621010

2023 Results

SECONDARY CONTAMINANTS							
	Dated	Level Detected	Treatment Technique	SMCL	50 % AGQS (Ambient groundwater quality standard)	AGQS (Ambient groundwater quality standard)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chloride (ppm)	8/28/2023	57	N/A	250	N/A	N/A	Wastewater, road salt, water softeners, corrosion
Hardness (ppm)	8/28/2023	10.7	N/A	N/A			Geological
Iron (ppm)	8/28/2023	0.015	Filtration	0.3	N/A	N/A	Geological
Manganese (ppm)	8/28/2023	0.0294	Filtration	0.05	0.15	0.3	Geological
Nickel (ppm)	8/28/2023	0.0038	N/A	N/A	0.005	0.01	Geological; electroplating, battery production, ceramics
pH	1/17/2023	7.38	N/A	6.5-8.5	N/A	N/A	Precipitation and geology
Sodium (ppm)	8/28/2023	34.5	N/A	100-250	N/A	N/A	Road salt, septic systems (salt from water softeners)
Sulfate (ppm)	8/28/2023	4	N/A	250	250	500	Naturally occurring
Zinc (ppm)	8/28/2023	0.22	N/A	5	N/A	N/A	Galvanized pipes

Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level or **SMCL**: They identify acceptable concentrations of contaminants which cause unpleasant tastes, odors, or colors in the water

Pennichuck Water Works participated in the **5th stage of the U.S. EPA's Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR5**) program by performing additional tests on our drinking water. UCMR5, benefits the environment and public health by providing the EPA with data on the occurrence of contaminants suspected to be in drinking water, in order to determine if the EPA needs to introduce new regulatory standards to improve drinking water quality. Unregulated contaminants 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.

Additional Testing	UMCR	Results	Range	Explain federal monitoring requirement
Lithium	2/13/23	ND	ND	The EPA does not currently have a health advisory for lithium in drinking water. However, the CCL program derived a health reference level (HRL) for screening purposes based on the EPA's provisional peer-reviewed toxicity value (PPRTV) assessment for lithium. The HRL is 10 µg/L.
Lithium	5/3/23	ND	ND	The EPA does not currently have a health advisory for lithium in drinking water. However, the CCL program derived a health reference level (HRL) for screening purposes based on the EPA's provisional peer-reviewed toxicity value (PPRTV) assessment for lithium. The HRL is 10 µg/L.
Lithium	8/7/23	ND	ND	The EPA does not currently have a health advisory for lithium in drinking water. However, the CCL program derived a health reference level (HRL) for screening purposes based on the EPA's provisional peer-reviewed toxicity value (PPRTV) assessment for lithium. The HRL is 10 µg/L.
Lithium	11/15/23	ND	ND	The EPA does not currently have a health advisory for lithium in drinking water. However, the CCL program derived a health reference level (HRL) for screening purposes based on the EPA's provisional peer-reviewed toxicity value (PPRTV) assessment for lithium. The HRL is 10 µg/L.
Perfluorinated and Polyfluorinated Alkyl (ppt)	2/13/23	ND	ND	The Safe Drinking Water Act was amended by Section 7311 of the Fiscal Year 2020 National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) to require that the EPA include all PFAS in UCMR 5 for which a drinking water method has been validated, and that are not subject to a National Primary Drinking Water Regulation (NPDWR). Therefore, UCMR 5 includes all 29 PFAS that are within the scope of EPA Methods 533 and
Perfluorinated and Polyfluorinated Alkyl (ppt)	5/3/23	ND	ND	The Safe Drinking Water Act was amended by Section 7311 of the Fiscal Year 2020 National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) to require that the EPA include all PFAS in UCMR 5 for which a drinking water method has been validated, and that are not subject to a National Primary Drinking Water Regulation (NPDWR). Therefore, UCMR 5 includes all 29 PFAS that are within the scope of EPA Methods 533 and
Perfluorinated and Polyfluorinated Alkyl (ppt)	8/7/23	ND	ND	The Safe Drinking Water Act was amended by Section 7311 of the Fiscal Year 2020 National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) to require that the EPA include all PFAS in UCMR 5 for which a drinking water method has been validated, and that are not subject to a National Primary Drinking Water Regulation (NPDWR). Therefore, UCMR 5 includes all 29 PFAS that are within the scope of EPA Methods 533 and 537.1.
Perfluorinated and Polyfluorinated Alkyl (ppt)	11/15/23	ND	ND	The Safe Drinking Water Act was amended by Section 7311 of the Fiscal Year 2020 National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) to require that the EPA include all PFAS in UCMR 5 for which a drinking water method has been validated, and that are not subject to a National Primary Drinking Water Regulation (NPDWR). Therefore, UCMR 5 includes all 29 PFAS that are within the scope of EPA Methods 533 and 537.1.

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.
BDL	Below Detection Limit
LEVEL I ASSESSMENT:	A study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine, if possible, why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.
LEVEL II ASSESSMENT:	A very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine, if possible, why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.
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.
mg/L	Milligrams per Liter
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
RAA	Running Annual Average
TTHM	Total Trihalomethanes
TT	Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
UCMR	Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule
ug/L	micrograms per Liter

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 which requires that water providers to submit and enforce a "Conservation Plan". By fulfilling these requirements MVD is able to receive Federal and State grants and/or loans for any type of water system improvements.

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 (NHDES) 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:

MVD staff adjusts production rates to match demand and continuously monitors the water distribution system, the weather conditions and forecasts to determine if additional Watering Restrictions are necessary. 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. The Watering Restrictions/Bans page of our website also provides a *"Frequently Asked Questions"* document, an *"Irrigation Calculator"* which can provide an estimated water bill amount based on the usage, as well as links to the *"US Drought Monitor for NH"* and to the *"Known Water Use Restrictions"*.

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."***

There are FOUR Restriction Levels

YEAR-ROUND ODD/EVEN | LEVEL 1 | LEVEL 2 | LEVEL 3

ALL LEVELS ARE BASED ON THE STREET NUMBER & THE CALENDAR DATE.

Street Addresses *ENDING* with *ODD* numbers = ODD Calendar Dates. Street Addresses *ENDING* with *EVEN* numbers = *EVEN* Calendar Days.

Condo Units – Please contact your Property Management Company for details.

Address/Date Examples:

1234 Example St = Water on the 2nd, 4th, 6th, etc… 1235 Example St = Water on the 1st, 3rd, 5th, etc…

YEAR-ROUND ODD/EVEN

***** YEAR-ROUND ODD/EVEN RESTRICTION ON IRRIGATION & LAWN WATERING ONLY*****

ADDRESS/DATE SCHEDULE - *"YEAR-ROUND ODD/EVEN" is the minimum restriction.*

It is ALWAYS in place.

NOTE: On the 31st of March, May, July, August, and October ALL Address are permitted to water BETWEEN 5:00 AM-8:00AM ONLY.

LEVEL 1

ODD/EVEN – TWICE PER DAY

Mornings: ONLY BETWEEN 5:00 AM-8:00 AM

Evenings: ONLY BETWEEN 5:00 AM-8:00 AM

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 dates by address/calendar dates as described above.

LEVEL 2

ODD/EVEN – ONCE PER DAY

ONLY BETWEEN 5:00 AM-8:00 AM

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 dates by address/calendar dates as described above.

LEVEL 3

NO OUTSIDE WATERING USE

Exceptions to Restrictions:

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. Commercial Pressure Washing businesses that are registered and in good standing with the State of NH as listed in the records on file with the NH Secretary of State shall not be restricted unless deemed necessary by either the MVD Board of Commissioners, the Superintendent, the Business Manager, or their designee(s).

iv. 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.

Merrimack Village District

2 Greens Pond Rd Merrimack, NH 03054

Monday – Friday 8:00 AM - 4:30 PM

Phone : 603-424-9241

Email : customerservice@mvdwater.org

Website: www.mvdwater.org

Facebook: www.facebook.com/MerrimackVillageDistrict

Visit MVD's website www.mvdwater.org

Billing, Payment, and Rate Info, Appointment Scheduling, Scheduled Maintenance/Repairs, Water Flushing, Outages, Water Quality, Water Restrictions/Bans, By-Laws, Meetings, and Reports and to access the Customer Web Portal MyMVD

Want the latest updates…?

Visit the website to sign up for MVD's email notifications and follow us on Facebook

My MVD

Visit MVD's online customer web portal for all-in-one access!

View your bill, account history, make payments, and MORE… **Log into MyMVD to view/update your options for:**

- **E-bill**
- **AutoPay**

(no fee for ACH bank payment)

- **Communication Options**

Receive emails, automated calls, and/or texts for the following:

- Billing Statements
- Payment Receipts
- Returned Payments
- Late Fee/Disconnect Notices
- AutoPay Notifications
- High Usage Notifications

www.mvdwater.org

Click the My MVD logo

NOTE: There is a Payment Services Fee (PSF) to process Credit/Debit Card & E-check payments. The PSF is the greater of $2.50 or 2.5%. The PSF is charged by the payment processing company. The PSF is non-refundable. Per "NH RSA 80:52c Electronic Payment" MVD cannot absorb any processing fees; all fees must be paid by the customer. The PSF will appear on your statement as "MERRIMACK VILLAGE". By processing payment you agree to MVD's Terms & Conditions.