



2026 WATER QUALITY REPORT



2025 DATA
EPA ID #: 1531010

WHAT IS A CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT?

The Consumer Confidence Report (CCR), also known as a Water Quality Report, 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).

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribes regulations, which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by Public Water Systems. These regulations are defined by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) which was originally passed by Congress in 1974 to protect public health by regulating the nation's public drinking water supply. The law was amended in 1986 and 1996 and requires many actions to protect drinking water and its sources; rivers, lakes, reservoirs, springs, and ground water wells. The SDWA authorizes the EPA to set National health-based standards for drinking water to protect against both naturally occurring and man-made contaminants that may be found in drinking water. The EPA, the State of NH Department of Environmental Services (NHDES) and Merrimack Village District (MVD) work together to make sure that these standards are met. The SDWA defines "contaminant" as any physical, chemical, biological or radiological substance or matter in water. Drinking water may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. Some contaminants may be harmful if consumed at certain levels in drinking water. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. **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.

What about bottled water regulations? The US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 contacting the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at [800-426-4791](tel:800-426-4791) or online at www.epa.gov/safewater.

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, 1004 Fire Hydrants, 6 Groundwater Wells, 3 Water Storage Tanks, an Iron & Manganese Treatment Facility, three Booster Stations, three PFAS Treatment Facilities, and also by performing extensive water sample collection and analysis. **Throughout 2025 we collected over 1,700 routine water samples for compliance testing of over 160 drinking water contaminants. We're pleased to report that the water quality results significantly surpass the standards established by NHDES and EPA, including the regulations for PFAS.**

In the past year, MVD has collaborated with the EPA to evaluate alternative media options for PFAS removal through pilot testing at the Wells 4 & 5 Treatment Facility. Seven different media types were selected for testing, with the objective of decreasing the frequency of media replacements.

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.

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](tel: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 23-25 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, NHDES 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](tel:603-424-9241) x: 103 or email jlavoie@mvdwaternh.gov, or visit the [NHDES website https://www.des.nh.gov/water](https://www.des.nh.gov/water).

How Do I GET INVOLVED?

For more information about your drinking water please contact either MVD's Business Manager/Water Quality Specialist, Jill Lavoie by phone at [603-424-9241](tel:603-424-9241) x: 103 or email to jlavoie@mvdwaternh.gov or contact MVD's Superintendent, Ronald Miner, Jr. by phone at [603-424-9241](tel:603-424-9241) x: 107 or email to rminer@mvdwaternh.gov. Additionally, MVD's Board of Commissioners (BOC) meets on 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@mvdwaternh.gov, 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 SOURCE & PROTECTION

A PROTECTED DRINKING WATER SOURCE, COMBINED WITH PROPER WATER QUALITY MONITORING, TREATMENT, MAINTENANCE AND DISTRIBUTION, IS NECESSARY TO PROVIDE CLEAN, SAFE WATER.

GROUNDWATER

100% of the water supplied by Merrimack Village District 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. 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 homes, businesses and schools. Many people think of groundwater as underground lakes or rivers. Groundwater, however, is simply water that is stored beneath the earth's surface within the spaces between rocks and sand or between fractures in bedrock. When enough water beneath the surface is present in a usable quantity, we call this an aquifer. Compared to water in rivers and streams, groundwater moves very, very slowly. Groundwater, like all water on earth, comes from rain and snow which percolate through the soil until it reaches the zone of saturation. At this point, water moves toward sites of groundwater discharge, such as lakes, local springs and oceans.

For more information, please contact:

Merrimack Village District • www.mvdwater.org • 603-424-9241

New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services (NHDES) • www.des.state.nh.us • 603-271-3503

US Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA) Region 1 • www.epa.gov/region1 • 888-372-7341

US EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline • 800-426-2791

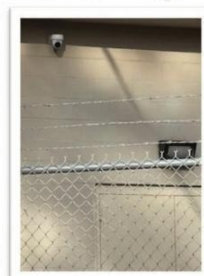
US Center for Disease Control (CDC) • www.cdc.gov • 800-311-3435

WELL PROTECTION

To accomplish this, MVD participates in the NH Department of Environmental Services (NHDES) Drinking Water Source Protection Program (DWSPP) to ensure the water sources remain safe. Each of MVD's wells has an established Sanitary Protective Radius (SPR); a designated area around each well location that is required by law to be controlled by MVD through ownership or easements. In addition to the SPR, MVD's wells also have an established Wellhead Protection Area (WHPA) as delineated by the NHDES. Having the SPR and WHPA allows MVD to monitor, regulate, and prevent any activities that could potentially be harmful to the groundwater wells and the water produced by each well.

SECURITY

Maintaining the safety of MVD's water sources also includes safeguarding against potential issues, such as unauthorized access to MVD's infrastructure. In 2025 MVD applied for and received a Local Source Water Protection Grant in the amount of \$25,000 to assist with the installation of security cameras at all of MVD's wells, treatment facilities, warehouses, booster stations and at the MVD office. The security cameras allow MVD to add another level of protection for our vital resources.



WATER SOURCE & PROTECTION CONTINUED

MVD's SODIUM & CHLORIDE REDUCTION

During 2023 MVD sought and obtained a Watershed Planning Grant through the NHDES which is being used to develop a Sodium and Chloride watershed-based plan – the first of its kind in the state of NH – for MVD's Wellhead Protection Areas (WHPA). Additionally, MVD put together a list of stakeholders and formed our Salt Mitigation Committee comprised of 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 provides public education intended to lower Sodium and Chloride levels in the WHPA's. Part of our Sodium & Chloride Reduction initiative is to bring awareness to Merrimack businesses as well as to its residents. 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.

MVD would like to express our gratitude to the New Hampshire Department of Transportation (NHDOT) for their support in securing the "low salt" designation for Continental Boulevard. Permanent signage has been installed on both Continental Boulevard and Industrial Drive to inform drivers of the reduced salt application. Additionally, electronic signage from both MVD and NHDOT were temporarily employed to enhance awareness. For additional information please refer to the following information.

- Water Protection: <https://www.mvdwater.org/protect-your-drinking-water/>
- MVD's Sodium & Chloride Reduction Project: <https://www.mvdwater.org/sodium-chloride-reduction-project/>.



HOW TO HELP

To assist in protecting water sources please review the information below and visit the following websites. United States Environmental Protection Agency's web page - "Preventing Contamination of Drinking Water Resources" at <https://www.epa.gov/privatewells/protect-your-homes-water> and the NHDES Drinking Water Source Protection Program web page at <https://www.des.nh.gov/climate-and-sustainability/conservation-mitigation-and-restoration/source-water-protection#:~:text=NHDES%20provides%20grant%20funding%20for,around%20sources%20of.>

WATER QUALITY

MVD's water quality and sampling is regulated by the New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services (NHDES). 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.

To comply with the required regulations MVD tests for various contaminants, including inorganic contaminants (salts, metals), organic chemical contaminants (synthetic and volatile chemicals), and radioactive contaminants as well as some additional unregulated contaminants/chemicals.

Water analyses and treatments are performed as required and directed by the United States Environmental Services Agency's Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) and the NHDES Drinking Water and Groundwater Bureau (DWGB). All water tests are performed by an independent laboratory that is accredited in accordance with the National Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program (NELAP) & the New Hampshire Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program (NHELAP). All testing is reported to and monitored by the NHDES.

PFAS Information: Per-and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), sometimes referred to as PFCs, are a family of man-made compounds that do not naturally occur in the environment. They have a large number of industrial uses and are found in many commercial products because of their properties to resist heat, oil, grease and water. Once released to the environment, PFCs are persistent and do not biodegrade or breakdown. Additional information regarding PFAS, including standards, analysis reports for water sampling test results, historical charts, resources, announcements, media/press releases and contact information can be found on MVD's web page at http://www.mvdwater.org/pfas_info. Construction of the PFAS Treatment Facilities for Wells 7 & 8 has been completed and is operational as of spring 2022. Construction of the Wells 2 & 9 PFAS Treatment Facilities has been completed and is operational as of March 2023. All water is now treated with granular activated carbon (GAC). All water sent to the distribution system is in compliance with all NHDES and EPA PFAS regulations. The cost of these PFAS Treatment Facilities is approximately \$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. 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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Last year, MVD conducted water sampling to assess various potential contaminants, including inorganic substances (such as salts and metals), organic chemicals (both synthetic and volatile compounds), and radioactive materials. The data tables within this report reflect substances that were detected in MVD's water sources in 2025. Additionally, in accordance with CCR reporting requirements, historical data for previous results are included for any substances that were not required to be monitored in the past year but were tested for and detected at some point within the past five years.

Please note, during 2025 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/>. The direct link to their 2026 report is <https://pennichuck.com/pdf/CCR-A0.pdf>.

WATER QUALITY CONTINUED

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 require MVD 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 because 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*” within this report.

MAINTENANCE PROGRAMS

MVD HAS THE FOLLOWING MAINTENANCE PROGRAMS IN PLACE TO MAINTAIN THE WATER QUALITY AND SUPPLY:

WATER FLUSHING PROGRAM –

To maintain the water quality throughout the water distribution system, MVD performs a unidirectional flushing of the water mains in the spring and autumn of each year. The program involves opening flushing valves to create increased water flow; this dislodges and cleans out naturally occurring sediment in the water mains. **Flushing occurs on weekdays between the hours of 8:30 AM to 3:00 PM.**

In order to keep customers aware of the progress*, MVD provides notification of the streets scheduled for flushing on our website at www.mvdwater.org as well as posted to our Facebook page.

During the water flushing there can be fluctuations of pressure and/or brief interruptions of water service. Additionally, flushing may cause minor flooding of streets, and discolored water. Discolored water is typically caused by sediment, such as iron. Although discolored water is not aesthetically pleasing it is not unsafe** and can be easily resolved by flushing the water service line to the property. Flushing allows a larger than normal quantity of water to flow through the service line, which helps clear out the sediment. You may notice the discoloration return after the water has sat in the lines for a period, such as overnight or during the day if it is not being used – this is to be expected. When the water is not used for a longer period of time the sediment settles, when water is turned on it is agitated, and the discoloration returns. If this happens, you may repeat the flushing process.

If your water is discolored, we recommend avoiding the use of hot water until the cold water is clear. If you have used hot water prior to/during flushing and are noticing discoloration in the hot water, the water heater may need to be flushed – refer to the manufacturer’s manual for instructions or contact a licensed plumber.

*Residential customers with special water needs required for medical reasons are urged to call MVD so they can be notified in advance of flushing in their area.

**Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. These people should seek advice from their health care providers.

MAINTENANCE PROGRAMS CONTINUED

FIRE HYDRANT MAINTENANCE –

MVD's Hydrant Maintenance Program ensures that the hydrants are operable and available for use by the Merrimack Fire Department in an emergency situation. Hydrants are flushed twice a year (usually in spring and autumn) and typically after any use by the fire department. During the flushing process MVD's technicians perform an inspection of the hydrant and its parts to ensure the hydrant is operable and readily accessible. Inspection includes a visual examination of the hydrant; including checking valves, checking (and if necessary cleaning/lubricating) caps, checking for leaks, checking the flow of water, and assessing if there are any required repairs to the hydrant or area surrounding it. During the winter hydrants are cleared of snow and ice. Hydrants are also painted as needed, which is crucial to ensure that when necessary, the fire department can readily locate hydrants.

BACKFLOW PREVENTION DEVICE PROGRAM –

Backflow devices are required by the New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services – Drinking Water & Groundwater Bureau (NHDES DWGB) as part of the Cross-Contamination Control Program. In the event of a decrease or increase in water pressure, the backflow device protects any contaminated water from being siphoned back into the water system; protecting the water system from potential contamination. MVD has licensed backflow inspectors who perform annual and semi-annual testing of the backflow devices. Annual tests are required for businesses considered “low” hazard (such as office buildings) and semi-annual tests are required for “high” hazard facilities (such as gas stations and medical facilities). Questions about this program? Please contact Jill Lavoie by phone at [603-424-9241 x: 103](tel:603-424-9241) or via email at jlavoie@mvdwaternh.gov.

METER EXCHANGE PROGRAM –

Like any mechanical device, water meters are susceptible to wear and deterioration over time which causes the internal mechanics of the meter to slow down. In turn, the slow down causes water usage to be registered inaccurately; typically, lower than what is actually used. This results in unaccounted for or “lost” water. Lost water has a fiscal impact on MVD and its customers. Lost water is not billed and does not generate revenue; however, it still costs MVD to pump, treat, and distribute the water. The potential for revenue loss can be staggering if a large number of meters are under-registering. MVD's water meter exchange program is intended to decrease lost water and thereby reduce unnecessary costs. To ensure the accuracy of meter readings and billings MVD performs routine meter exchanges. Service locations that are due for a meter exchange will receive notification.

For additional information including flushing schedules please visit www.mvdwater.org or refer to the MVD Facebook page at <https://www.facebook.com/merrimackvillagedistrict/>.

PARTNERSHIPS



Merrimack Village District (MVD) has teamed with the US Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA's) WaterSense program to help consumers and businesses save water for future generations and reduce costs on their utility bills. WaterSense aims to decrease indoor and outdoor water use through water-efficient products and water-saving practices. The program encourages customers to look for WaterSense labeled products, which are independently certified to use 20 percent less water and perform as well as or better than standard models. WaterSense also promotes water-saving techniques and practices that reduce stress on water supplies.

“The goal of EPA's WaterSense program is to help Americans save water and money by offering simple ways to reduce water use through water-efficient product choices and practices,” says Veronica Blette, WaterSense branch chief. “Using water more efficiently can help delay the need to create more supplies, saving communities money and resources, as well as ensuring that water will be available for future generations.”

WaterSense, a partnership program sponsored by the EPA, seeks to protect the future of our nation's water supply by offering people a simple way to use less water with water-efficient products, new homes, and services. Since the program's inception in 2006, WaterSense has helped consumers save trillions of gallons of water and billions in water and energy bills. For more information, visit www.epa.gov/watersense.

MEMBERSHIPS

MVD IS ALSO A PROUD MEMBER OF THE FOLLOWING ASSOCIATIONS



DID YOU KNOW...?



Bottled water has less regulations than tap water...

Thanks in part to aggressive marketing, the bottled water industry has successfully convinced people that water purchased in bottles is a healthier alternative to tap water. However, according to a four-year study conducted by the Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC), bottled water is not necessarily cleaner or safer than most tap water. In fact, about 40% of bottled water is actually just tap water, according to government estimates.

The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is responsible for regulating bottled water, but these rules allow for less rigorous testing and purity standards than those required by the EPA for community tap water. For instance, the high mineral content of some bottled waters makes them unsuitable for babies and young children. ***Further, the FDA completely exempts bottled water that's packaged and sold within the same state, which accounts for about 70 percent of all bottled water sold in the United States.***

People spend 10,000 times more per gallon on bottled water than they typically do for tap water. ***Drinking the recommended 64 oz of daily of bottled water costs up to \$1,400 per year or about \$120 per month - the same amount of water from MVD costs approximately .85¢ per year or about .07¢ per month; that's less than a penny per day!*** Even if you installed a filter device on your tap, your annual expenditure would be far less than what you'd pay for bottled water.

For a detailed discussion on the NRDC study results, visit <https://www.nrdc.org/stories/bottled-water-vs-tap-water>.

COPPER

Non-magnetic
New copper looks like a

LEAD

Non-magnetic
Dull, silver-gray color

GALVANIZED

Non-magnetic
Gray; may become

PLASTIC

Non-magnetic
Usually, blue or black



WATER SERVICE LINE PROGRAM (WSLP)

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is responsible for setting drinking water standard and regulations for **ALL** public water systems (PWS) in the United States. In New Hampshire, these regulations are administered by the New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services' (NHDES) Drinking Water and Groundwater Bureau (DWGB). One of the many EPA regulations is the Lead and Copper Rule (LCR), recently updated to the Lead and Copper Rule Revisions (LCRR). While lead, in its natural state, is seldom present in New Hampshire's drinking water sources, it can enter the water supply through the deterioration of pipes, plumbing fixtures, or the solder used to connect those components. As such, it's important for property owners to know the material type for internal plumbing as it could have a direct health impact. Because of this, part of the LCRR includes the Lead Service Line Inventory and Replacement Plan (LSLI/R). The LSLI/R was developed to better protect against possible lead exposure in drinking water by providing information on the location and material type of each water service line connected to a public water system; the goal being identification and replacement of all lead water service lines as well as all galvanized steel downstream from a lead water service line as it can leach lead into the water.

If the service line is identified as being lead or another material that can leach lead into water, it will need to be replaced. The LSLI/R Plan also includes taking inventory, including the location and material type, of the following:

- The PWS owned portion of water mains/pipes that provide water supply
- The customer owned water service lines & plumbing at all service locations connected to the PWS.

Like all NH PWS, Merrimack Village District (MVD) is responsible for adhering to EPA and NHDES regulations. As part of MVD's compliance with the updated LCRR requirements, we developed and are actively engaged in our Water Service Line Program (WSLP). One part of the WSLP initiative involves the inspection and documentation of water service lines and plumbing materials. MVD staff have been obtaining this information while onsite at both existing and newly connected service locations during routine/scheduled appointments. Prior to the WSLP, MVD did not maintain any records of water service line or plumbing material information as these components are not installed, owned or maintained by MVD. Consequently, while we have successfully gathered information for a substantial number of locations, there are still many for which this information is not on file. Locations that do not have the required information on file have been sent notification. In order to obtain the required information, MVD is requesting that locations which receive the notice perform an inspection of the water service line at their location and provide the results to MVD. Instructions and submission information for Water Service Line Inspection Information can be found online - <https://www.mvdwater.org/water-service-line-inspection-information/> If customers are unable to perform an inspection, an appointment can be arranged for inspection by MVD. Once inspections are completed and the water service line material has been identified, MVD will update their records, share the information with the property owner, and if necessary, provide a recommendation for moving forward.

LEAD SERVICE LINE INVENTORY

The Water Service Line Map is part of MVD's WSLP. The Water Service Line Map is an interactive tool that provides information about *both* MVD's service connections & Property Owner's Water Service Lines. The Water Service Line Map is an inventory of the service line material type. It includes those that are unknown as of yet, as well as any that have been determined to be lead or galvanized requiring replacement (GRR), which is part of the compliance requirements of the LCRR. The Water Service Line Map reflecting this information can be viewed online at <https://pws-ptd.120wateraudit.com/merrimackvillagenh>. Complete details and additional information about MVD's Water Service Line Program can be found on the MVD website at <https://www.mvdwater.org/water-service-line-program/>.

Corrosion control treatment prevents both pipe deterioration and the presence of metals in drinking water. MVD's Corrosion Control Treatment Program involves monitoring and adjusting water chemistry parameters to minimize corrosivity; this is achieved by regulating pH levels and utilizing phosphate as a corrosion inhibitor.

INFORMATION ABOUT LEAD IN DRINKING WATER

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. MVD 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 MVD's Business Manager, Jill Lavoie at [603-424-9241](tel:603-424-9241) x: 103 or by email to jlavoie@mvdwaternh.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.

TEST RESULT DATA TABLES

The following data tables reflect substances that were detected in MVD's water sources in 2025. Additionally, in accordance with CCR reporting requirements, historical data for previous results are included for any substances that were not required to be monitored in the past year but were tested for and detected at some point within the past five years.

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 – MRL is the lowest concentration that laboratories can reliably report.
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. It is monitored because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.
ppb	Parts per Billion or Micrograms per Liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$)
ppm	Parts per million or Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)
ppt	Parts per Trillion
RAA	Running Annual Average
SMCL	Secondary Maximum Contaminant Levels (Refer to MCL)
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

LEAD AND COPPER

Result from Multiple Sample Sites Located Throughout the MVD Water System

Contaminant (Units)	Action Level (AL)	90 th Percentile Sample Value	Range of Tap Sampling Results	Date	# of Sites Above AL	Action Level Exceedance YES/NO	Likely Source of Contamination	Health Effects of Contaminant
Copper (ppm)	1.3	0.177	0.01-0.46	2025	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	0	0-36	2025	*2 Refer to NOTE below	YES	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits.	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).</p> <p>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.</p>

***NOTE: A total of 37 locations were sampled for Lead. Of these, 36 samples were BELOW the Action Level for Lead. One sample recorded a result of 0.036 mg/L (36 ppm). The property owner of that service location was notified and it was subsequently determined that the sample was collected from an outdoor faucet. A second test kit was provided to the property owner for sampling from the indoor plumbing. The second result was <0.001 mg/L, this result is below the level of any detection.**

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

Inorganic contaminants in water are non-carbon-based substances, often minerals or metals, that enter water supplies through natural geological deposits or human activities like industrial discharge, mining, and agricultural runoff.

Contaminant (Units)	Level Detected	Date	MCL	MCLG	Violation YES/NO	Likely Source of Contamination	Health Effects of Contaminant
Arsenic (ppb)	1	2025	5	0	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes	<p>2.5 ppb through 5 ppb: While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.</p> <p>Above 5 ppb: Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years could experience skin damage or problems with their circulatory system and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.</p>
Barium (ppm)	0.02	2025	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)	AVERAGE: 1.24 RANGE: 0.61 - 2.49	2025	10	10	NO	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
Chromium (ppb)	AVERAGE: 3 RANGE: 0 - 5	2023	100	100	NO	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits	Some people who use water containing chromium well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience allergic dermatitis.

SECONDARY CONTAMINANTS

Secondary contaminants in water are substances that cause aesthetic (taste, odor, color), cosmetic (skin/tooth staining), or technical (pipe scaling) issues rather than immediate health risks.

Secondary MCLs (SMCL)	Level Detected	Date	Treatment technique	SMCL	50 % AGQS (Ambient Groundwater Quality Standard)	AGQS (Ambient Groundwater Quality Standard)	Specific Contaminant Criteria and Reason for Monitoring
Chloride (ppm)	AVERAGE: 109 RANGE: 0 - 109	2025	N/A	250	N/A	N/A	Wastewater, road salt, water softeners, corrosion
Iron (ppm)	AVERAGE: 0.011 RANGE: 0 - 0.011	2025	N/A	0.3	N/A	N/A	Geological
Manganese (ppm)	AVERAGE: 0.012 RANGE: 0 - 0.012	2025	N/A	0.05	0.15	0.3	Geological
Nickel (ppm)	AVERAGE: 0.0102 RANGE: 0 - 0.015	2023	N/A	Not Established; Reporting is Required for Detections	0.05	0.1	Geological; electroplating, battery production, ceramics
pH	AVERAGE: 7.09 RANGE: 0 - 7.09	2025	N/A	Normal Range 6.5-8.5	N/A	N/A	Precipitation and geology
Sodium (ppm)	AVERAGE: 80 RANGE: 0 - 80	2025	N/A	100-250	N/A	N/A	We are required to regularly sample for sodium.
Sulfate (ppm)	AVERAGE: 12 RANGE: 0 - 12	2025	N/A	250	250	500	Naturally occurring
Zinc (ppm)	AVERAGE: 0.002 RANGE: 0 - 0.002	2025	N/A	5	N/A	N/A	Galvanized pipes

DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS

Chlorine disinfects the water by eliminating and/or inactivating harmful organisms such as bacteria and viruses like cholera and E.coli. During the disinfection process, chlorine also reacts with naturally occurring organic matter such as decaying leaves, plants, and soil that may be present in drinking water, when this occurs unintended contaminants, known as disinfection byproducts (DBPs) can form.

Contaminant (Units)	Level Detected	Date	MCL	MCLG	Violation YES/NO	Likely Source of Contamination	Health Effects of Contaminant
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (Bromodichloro-methane Bromoform Dibromochloro-methane Chloroform) (ppb)	2.4	2025	80	N/A	NO	By-product of drinking water chlorination	Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

PER- AND POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES (PFAS) CONTAMINANTS

Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a group of over 15,000 synthetic, highly persistent "forever chemicals" used since the 1950's to repel water, grease, and heat. They contaminate drinking water, soil, and food, and are linked to cancer, immune system harm, and developmental issues because they bioaccumulate in humans. Some PFAS sources include the following:

Contaminant (Units)	Level Detected	Date	MCL	MCLG	Violation YES/NO	Likely Source of Contamination	Health Effects of Contaminant
Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (PFHxS) (ppt)	ND	2025	18	0	NO	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 woman's chance of getting pregnant.
Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA) (ppt)	ND	2025	11	0	NO		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	2025	15	0	NO		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 woman's chance of getting pregnant.
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) (ppt)	ND	2025	12	0	NO		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 woman's chance of getting pregnant.

PER- AND POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES (PFAS) CONTAMINANTS

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- **Clothing**
- **Food packages & wrappers**
- **Hygiene Products like shampoo & dental floss**
- **Beauty products like makeup & nail polish**
- **Kitchen Items: Non-Stick Cookware & Bakeware, including plastic tools used for cooking**
- **Cleaning products**
- **Pesticides**
- **Paints, Sealants, and Varnishes**
- **Items that are made or treated with stain resistant products like carpets, furniture, and vehicle interiors**

RESOURCE INFORMATION FOR PER- AND POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES (PFAS) CONTAMINANTS

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:** www.mvdwater.org

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 approximately \$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 2025 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/>. The direct link to their 2026 report is <https://pennichuck.com/pdf/CCR-A0.pdf>.



Pennichuck 2026 Consumer Confidence Report

Nashua EPA # 1621010

	Dated	90th Percentile	Action Level	MCLG	# of Sites Sampled	# Sites Above Action Level	Violation Yes/No	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	8/23/2023	0	15	0	53	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	8/23/2023	0.188	1.3	1.3	53	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

PENNICHUCK WATER WORKS CONTINUED

DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS							
	Dated	Highest Detect	Range Detected	MCL	MCLG	Violation Yes/No	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chlorine (ppm)	Weekly 2025	AVG 0.78	0.12-1.33	4 - MRDL	4 - MRDLG	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	Quarterly 2025	RAA 9.7	2.6-20	60	0	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Organic Carbon(ppm)	Monthly 2023	RAA 0.33	0-0.79	NA	0	No	Naturally present in the environment
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	Quarterly 2025	RAA 15.78	5.7-26	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
Arsenic (ppb)	8/14/2025	0	<0.001	5	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	8/14/2025	0.0094	N/A	2	2	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (ppm)	8/14/2025	0.43	N/A	10	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

PENNICHUCK WATER WORKS CONTINUED

Organic Chemical Contaminants							
	Dated	Highest Detect	Range Detected	MCL	MCLG	Violation Yes/No	Typical Source of Contaminant
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)	10/7/2025	0.958	0.674-0.958	NA	0	No	Discharge from industrial processes, wastewater treatment, residuals from firefighting foam, runoff/leachate from landfills and septic systems
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)	10/7/2025	0	NA	18	0	No	Discharge from industrial processes, wastewater treatment, residuals from firefighting foam, runoff/leachate from landfills and septic systems
Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA)	10/7/2025	0	<2.00	11	0	No	Discharge from industrial processes, wastewater treatment, residuals from firefighting foam, runoff/leachate from landfills and septic systems
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	10/7/2025	1.51	0.758-1.51	15	0	No	Discharge from industrial processes, wastewater treatment, residuals from firefighting foam, runoff/leachate from landfills and septic systems
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	10/7/2025	7.61	0.92-7.61	12	0	No	Discharge from industrial processes, wastewater treatment, residuals from firefighting foam, runoff/leachate from landfills and septic systems
Turbidity	TT	Lowest Monthly % of Samples		Highest Detected Daily Value		Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
Daily Compliance (NTU)	5	-----		0.94 NTU January 20, 2025		No	Soil Off
Monthly Compliance*	At least 100	100%- All months of 2025		-----		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 the regulations.							

PENNICHUCK WATER WORKS CONTINUED

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)	8/14/2025	62	N/A	250	N/A	N/A	Wastewater, road salt, water softeners, corrosion
Fluoride (ppm)	8/14/2025	0.22	N/A	4	2	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Hardness (ppm)	8/14/2025	20.8	N/A	N/A	NA	NA	Geological
Iron (ppm)	8/14/2025	0.016	Filtration	0.3	N/A	N/A	Geological
Manganese (ppm)	8/14/2025	0.0223	Filtration	0.05	0.15	0.3	Geological
pH	5/19/2025	8.42	N/A	6.5-8.5	N/A	N/A	Precipitation and geology
Sodium (ppm)	8/14/2025	40.5	N/A	100-250	N/A	N/A	Road salt, septic systems (salt from water softeners) We are required to regularly sample for sodium
Sulfate (ppm)	8/14/2025	6	N/A	250	250	500	Naturally occurring
Zinc (ppm)	8/14/2025	0.265	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							



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-8:00 AM ONLY.

LEVEL 1

ODD/EVEN – TWICE PER DAY

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

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

- 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.*



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 Paperless Biling, AutoPay, AND Communications. Visit www.mvdwater.org and click the  logo.

QUESTIONS REGARDING THIS WATER QUALITY 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](tel:603-424-9241) x: 103, by emailing jlavoie@mvdwaternh.gov 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



MERRIMACK VILLAGE DISTRICT

OFFICE LOCATION AND HOURS:

2 GREENS POND RD MERRIMACK, NH 03054
MONDAY – FRIDAY 8:00 AM - 4:30 PM

CONTACT INFORMATION:

PHONE: [603-424-9241](tel:603-424-9241) EMAIL: customerservice@mvdwaternh.gov WEBSITE: www.mvdwater.org

SOCIAL MEDIA:

FACEBOOK: www.facebook.com/merrimackvillagedistrict