

2026 Consumer Confidence Report

Cabot Preserve

PWS # 0192070

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).

NOW IT COMES WITH A LIST OF INGREDIENTS.



The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

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 stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

Organic chemical contaminants, including per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances, synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production.

Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribe regulations which limit the amounts of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

What is the source of my drinking water?

Pennichuck Water Works purchased from Merrimack Village District which operates 6 wells located in Merrimack and Hollis. All water from Merrimack Village District is now treated with granular active carbon (GAC). All water sent to the distribution system is compliant with all the New Hampshire of Environmental Services and EPA for Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) regulations.

Average water use for Cabot Preserve is 40,000 gallons per day. Additional information regarding your water can be obtained by calling call our laboratory at 800-553-5191 or www.mvdwater.org.

Why are contaminants in my water?

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Do I need to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-

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

Source Water Assessment Summary

NHDES prepared drinking water source assessment reports for all public water systems between 2000 and 2003 in an effort to assess the vulnerability of each of the state's public water supply sources. Included in the report is a map of each source water protection area, a list of potential and known contamination sources, and a summary of available protection options. The results of the assessment prepared on 12/3/2001 are noted below.

Source Name	Low	Med	High
GPW 3 Camp Sargent Rd. O.O.S.	9	2	4
GPW 4 MVD	5	4	3
GPW 5 MVD	5	3	4
GPW 7 Witches Brook Hollis	9	2	1
GPW 2A Berry Ln.	9	2	1
GPW 8 450' SE Well 7 Hollis	9	2	1

Note: Due to the time when the assessments were completed, some of the ratings might be different if updated to reflect current information.

The complete Assessment Report is available for review. For more information, call Matt Day at 800-553-5191 or visit the [NHDES website](#).

How can I get involved?

For more information about your drinking water, please call Christopher Countie at (800) 553-5191. Although we do not have specific dates for public participation events, feel free to contact us with any questions.

Violations and Other information: We are pleased to report that your drinking water meets or exceeds all federal and state requirements.

Lead Service Line Inventory

A service line inventory has been prepared and can be accessed by navigating to the Pennichuck Water Works website, which can be found here: <https://pennichuck.com/pennichuck-water-service-line-inventory-project/>. On this page, click on the map icon and you will be able to type your street address into the search bar in the top righthand corner of interactive map and see what material your service line is made of.

Drinking Water Contaminants:

Lead: 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. This water system is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Christopher Countie at (800)553-5191. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Health Effects of Lead: Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups. Infants and children can have decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can lead to new learning and behavior problems or exacerbate existing learning and behavior problems. The children of women who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy can have increased risk of these adverse health effects. Adults can have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney or nervous system problems.

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

Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA): 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.

Definitions

Ambient Groundwater Quality Standard or AGQS: The maximum concentration levels for contaminants in groundwater that are established under RSA 485-C, the Groundwater Protection Act.

Action Level or AL: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL: 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.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG: 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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level or MRDL: 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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal or MRDLG: 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.

Treatment Technique or TT: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Abbreviations

NA: Not Applicable

ND: Not Detectable at testing limits

pCi/L: picoCurie per Liter

ppb: parts per billion

ppm: parts per million

ppt: parts per trillion

RAA: Running Annual Average

90th Percentile – Out of every 10 homes sampled, 9 were at or below this level

2025 Data

	Year Collected	90th Percentile	Result Range	Action Level (AL)	# of Sites Sampled	# Sites Above AL	Exceeds Action Level Yes/No	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	7/26/23	0	0-0	15	9	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	7/26/23	0.122	0.014-0.17	1.3	9	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Level Detected	Range	MCL	MCLG	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant	
Chlorine (ppm)	Monthly 2025	Average 0.49	0.21-0.74	4-MRDL	4-MRDLG	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	7/17/2024	0.5	NA	80	0	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	7/17/2024	ND	NA	60	0	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Organic chemical contaminants							
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)(ppt)	Monthly 2024	Average ND	ND	12	0	No	Discharge from industrial processes, wastewater treatment, residuals from firefighting foam, runoff/leachate from landfills and septic systems

Data 2025
Merrimack Village District Water Quality

Inorganic Contaminants	Year Collected	Highest Detect	Range Detected	MCL	MCLG	Violation Yes/No	Typical Source of Contaminant
Barium (ppm)	2025	0.02	NA	2	2	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion or the natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	2025	AVG 3	0-5	100	100	No	Some people who use water containing chromium well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience allergic dermatitis.
Nitrate (ppm)	2025	AVG 1.24	0.61-2.49	10	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic (ppb)	2025	1	NA	5	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes

Merrimack Village District Water Quality

Secondary MCLs (SMCL)	Date	Highest Level Detected	Treatment technique	SMCL	50 % AGQS (Ambient groundwater quality standard)	AGQS (Ambient groundwater quality standard)	Specific contaminant criteria and reason for monitoring
Chloride (ppm)	2025	109	NA	250	N/A	N/A	Wastewater, road salt, water softeners, corrosion
Manganese (ppm)	2025	0.012	filtering	0.05	0.15	0.3	Geological
Nickel (ppb)	2023	0.015	NA	Not established; reporting is required for detections	0.005	0.01	Geological; electroplating, battery production, ceramics
pH (SU)	2025	7.09	NA	6.5-8.5	N/A	N/A	Precipitation and geology
Sodium (ppm)	2025	80	NA	100-250	N/A	N/A	Road salt, septic systems (salt from water softeners) We are required to regularly sample for sodium
Sulfate (ppm)	2025	12	NA	250	250	500	Naturally occurring
Zinc (ppm)	2025	0.002	NA	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.

All water from Merrimack Village District is now treated the granular active carbon (GAC). All water sent to the distribution system is complaint with all the New Hampshire of Environmental Services and EPA Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) regulations.