2026 Consumer Confidence Report

Epsom Village Water District (EVWD)

PWS ID# 0771010

Introduction

The primary mission of the EVWD is to provide drinking water that meets State and Federal standards for various regulated contaminants that may be present, as listed below. The EVWD also provides stored (and pumped) water capacity for residential and commercial structure fire protection. The EVWD Commissioners (two seats filled, one vacant) manage day-to-day activities, and as necessary, approve contracts for engineering services, system operation/water quality monitoring, long-term maintenance, and other as-needed work. Aging infrastructure and contamination threats present challenges, thus continuous system improvements are sought. Capital improvements in the form of a Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) contamination treatment facility and appurtenances, approved by EVWD voters in early 2025, is in the final design phase. Although we expect to receive substantial State Aid, PFAS treatment engineering, construction, and operating costs will place a significant economic burden on the EVWD. These capital investments and on-going operation and maintenance costs are supported by user rates. Water use is measured by meters, and billed to customers quarterly. The current minimum bill is $130 per quarter.

What is a Consumer Confidence Report?

The Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) details the quality of your drinking water, where it comes from, and how to get more information. This annual report documents all detected primary and secondary drinking water contaminants and their respective standards known as Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs).

The sources of drinking water - Both tap water and bottled water come from 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. The water can also pick up and transport substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Contaminant, any physical, chemical, biological, or radiological substance or matter in water.
- 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 occur naturally in the soil or groundwater or may result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
- Pesticides, generally, any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any pest.
- Herbicides, any chemical(s) used to control undesirable vegetation.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including PFAS, 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.

To protect public health, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the State of New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services (DES) prescribe regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in tap water provided by public water systems. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

What is the source of my drinking water?

The EVWD source water is groundwater pumped from two gravel-packed wells located on EVWD property. (See footnote.) At each well, the water is treated with Sodium Hydroxide (NaOH), a strong base chemical, to reduce corrosion of system and customer pipes. Water is tested for the presence of contaminants after treatment per DES rules (Env-Dw 103.49 and Env-Dw 712.03). Treated water is stored in a 250,000 gallon tank.

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 mean that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by contacting the EPA at the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791) or visiting the website 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 guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791) or on the EPA website epa.gov/safewater.

Lead Service Line Inventory

New EPA regulations for Lead in drinking water require the EVWD to locate and replace lead/galvanized service lines by 2037. Notification was provided to EVWD customers in June 2025. A customer service line inventory has been prepared and can be accessed by contacting the EVWD at epsomvillagewater@gmail.com. As noted above, corrosion control efforts consist of NaOH treatment.

Source Water Assessment Summary

DES 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 during 2002, are noted below. This information is on the DES Source Water Program website.

Well #1 on Route 4, three susceptibility factors were rated high, 3 medium, and 6 low.

Well #2 on Water Street, three susceptibility factors were rated high, none medium, and 9 low

Note: Based on the year the assessment was completed, some of the ratings may differ if they were updated to reflect current assessment information.

How can I get involved?

For more information about your drinking water, please email the EVWD at epsomvillagewater@gmail.com, or call Commissioner Timothy R. Denison at (603) 848-7633, or Commissioner Donna Dudley at (781) 640-1497. You may also call the system operator Wade in the Water, LLC at (603) 783-1778. The EVWD Commissioners meet monthly and meetings are noticed on the website evwd.myruralwater.com

The EVWD is in need of volunteers to fill vacant Commissioner, Clerk, and Treasurer seats. Interested persons must be domiciled in the district. Please call a Commissioner if you wish to serve.

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. The EVWD 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 a Commissioner or the operator. 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.

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

Abbreviations

NA: Not Applicable

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Unit

pCi/L: picoCurie per Liter

ppb: parts per billion OR ug/L: micrograms per Liter

ppt: parts per trillion OR ng/L: nanograms per Liter

ppq: parts per quadrillion

ppm: parts per million OR mg/L: milligrams per Liter

RAA: Running Annual Average

TTHM: Total Trihalomethanes

UCMR: Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule

Footnote:

Well #2 is the water source with PFAS levels requiring a treatment system. Approximately mid-2025, the pump and flowmeter for Well #2 failed and these failures were not identified until months later. Therefore, PFAS water analysis results for 10/7/2025, 11/4/2025, 1/6/2026, and possibly 7/8/2025, were invalid. Further, water usage data was not available for reporting to DES, and EVWD was issued a Notice of Violation. As of the writing of this report, June 17, 2026, the pump and flowmeter have been replaced. Work to put the well back in service and collect valid water samples is nearly complete.