System Name: Epsom Village Water District PWS ID: 0771010

2026 Report (2025 Data)

If a drinking water public notice, MCL, Monitoring/Reporting, or treatment technique violation has occurred, the following table should be used to explain the violation and health effects:

VIOLATIONS					
VIOLATIONS	**Date of violation**	**Explain violation**	**Length of violation**	**Action taken to resolve**	**Health Effects (Env-Dw 804-810)**
Monitoring and Reporting (M/R)	11/16/25	Water Use Reporting	5 days	See Footnote	N/A

*The value must be reported as whole number, see Env-Dw 811, Appendix B for conversions. PLEASE note the units listed under the Contaminant Name.

LEAD AND COPPER								
Contaminant (Units)	**Action Level (AL)**	**90th 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	0.348	Not Available	7/18/2023	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	4	Not Available	7/18/2023	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.

*If applicable report average, range, and date sampled if prior to the reporting year. Level detected must be reported as whole number, see Env-Dw 811, Appendix B for conversions. PLEASE note the units listed under the Contaminant Name.

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)	Range: 0.0066 - 0.015 Average: .0108	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)	Range: 0.57 - 4 Average: 1.8	2025	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.

*If applicable report average, range, and date sampled if prior to the reporting year. Level detected must be reported as whole number, see Env-Dw 811.25 for conversion chart:

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)	Range: 2.0 - 3.1 Average: 2.6	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.
Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS) (ppt)	Range: 1.6 - 2 Average: 1.8	2025	15	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 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)	Range: 9.6 - 12 Average: 7.8	2025	12	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 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.

				SECONDARY CONTAMINANTS			
Secondary MCLs (SMCL)	**Level Detected, Average & Range**	**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)	Range: 34-45 Average: 39.5	2025	N/A	250	N/A	N/A	Wastewater, road salt, water softeners, corrosion
Iron (ppm)	Range: 0.2 - 1.6 Average: 0.9	2025	N/A	0.3	N/A	N/A	Geological
Manganese (ppm)	0.017	7/8/25	N/A	0.05	0.15	0.3	Geological
Nickel (ppm)	0.0012	7/8/25	N/A	Not established; reporting is required for detections	0.05	0.1	Geological; electroplating, battery production, ceramics
pH	Range: 6.6 - 9.7 Average: 8.2	2025	N/A	6.5-8.5 (Normal Range)	N/A	N/A	Precipitation and geology
Sodium (ppm)	Range: 27 - 56 Average: 42	2025	N/A	100-250	N/A	N/A	We are required to regularly sample for sodium
Sulfate (ppm)	Range: 7.0 - 7.1 Average: 7.05	2025	N/A	250	250	500	Naturally occurring
Zinc (ppm)	0.059	7/8/25	N/A	5	N/A	N/A	Galvanized pipes

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.