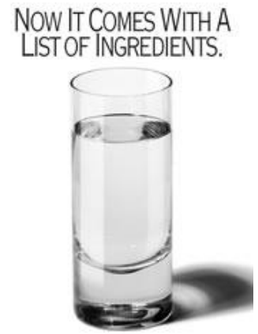
Consumer Confidence Report

Hanover Water Department (Public Water Supply ID: 1071010)

2025 Report (2024 Data)



Introduction
As a responsible public water system (PWS), our mission is to provide clean, safe, and the best quality drinking water in a safe, reliable and professional manner at the lowest appropriate cost.

Aging infrastructure presents challenges for maintaining safe quality drinking water and continuous improvements are necessary. In the past year, we replaced 500 linear feet of water main and services in the downtown area, (College Street), we refurbished the 1972, 330,000-gallon Greensboro water tank, added testing equipment (manganese analyzer) at the facility, and continued with the meter upgrade project throughout the Town. This is in addition to performing regular maintenance and treatment at the facility and system. In the coming year we intend to bid the refurbishing of the Balch Hill water tank, complete the water interconnection project between Hanover and Lebanon, replace the pumps at the Greensboro pump station, and begin a major water distribution project of replacing approximately 7,000 linear feet of mains in the downtown residential area along with brass service lines with lead gooseneck connectors.

These investments along with the ongoing operation and maintenance costs are supported by the user rates. When considering the high value placed on quality drinking water, it is truly a bargain to have water service that protects public health, fights fire, supports businesses and the economy, and ensures high-quality drinking water is always available at your tap.

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 contaminants, and compares them to their respective standards known as Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs).

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, 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.

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

What is the source of my drinking water?

The sources of water for Hanover are three reservoirs located in two watersheds. The Fletcher and Parker Reservoirs are located in the Camp Brook watershed located near Grasse Road. The Jack Nelson Reservoir collects water from a portion of the Mink Brook watershed and is located in Hanover Center.

The water is treated for removal of color, taste, and odor causing contaminants such as iron, manganese, and algae. In addition, the water is filtered to remove bacteria and treated with sodium hypochlorite to inactivate bacteria and viruses. Sodium Bi-Carbonate and poly-ortho phosphate are added to the water as a corrosion inhibitor to prevent the leaching of lead and copper from home plumbing. Fluoride is added as an aid for dental health.

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 in 2001, are noted below.

Hanover Water Works Co: (1) susceptibility factors were rated high, (2) were rated medium, and (9) were rated low.

Pierces Country Inn: (1) susceptibility factors were rated high, (0) were rated medium, and (8) were rated low.

Chieftan Motor Inn: (2) susceptibility factors were rated high, (0) were rated medium, and (7) were rated low.

Hampshire Coop Nursery School: (2) susceptibility factors were rated high, (1) were rated medium, and (9 were rated low.

Montessori Childrens School: (0) susceptibility factors were rated high, (2) were rated medium, and (10) were rated low.

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 at https://www.des.nh.gov/sites/g/files/ehbemt341/files/documents/hanover.pdf. For more information, call the Hanover Water Department at 603-643-3327 or visit the NHDES website (https://www.des.nh.gov/resource-center/publications?keys=ccr&purpose=&subcategory=Drinking+Water).

How can I get involved?

For more information about your drinking water, please call Dylan McDermott, Water Treatment Supervisor, dylan.mcdermott@hanovernh.org, 603-640-3238, or Christina Hall, Deputy Director of Utilities & Engineering, christina.hall@hanovernh.org, 603-640-3384. If you have questions or concerns regarding your water bill or consumption or wish to make an appointment for service please contact the Water Department Administrative Assistant at 603-643-3327 or dpw@hanovernh.org.

Although we do not have specific dates for public participation events or meetings, feel free to contact us with any questions you may have.

Violations and Other information: See violation list in table below.

Fluoridation
Your public water supply is fluoridated. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, if your child under the age of 6 months is exclusively consuming infant formula reconstituted with fluoridated water, there may be an increased chance of dental fluorosis. Consult your child's health care provider for more information.

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.

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.

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.

Turbidity: A measure of the cloudiness of the water. It is monitored by surface water systems because it is a good indicator of water quality and thus helps measure the effectiveness of the treatment process. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants.

Abbreviations

BDL: Below Detection Limit	NA: Not Applicable	ND: Not Detectable at testing limits	NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Unit	pCi/L: picoCurie per Liter	ppb: parts per billion	ppm: parts per million
RAA: Running Annual Average	TTHM: Total Trihalomethanes	UCMR: Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule		ug/L: micrograms per Liter	ng/L: nanograms per Liter	mg/L: milligrams per Liter

Drinking Water Contaminants:

Lead: If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. This water system is responsible for high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in your plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing cold water from your tap for at least 30 seconds before using water for drinking or cooking. Do not use hot water for drinking and cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or at https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/basic-information-about-lead-drinking-water.

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.

System Name: Hanover Water Department PWS ID: 1071010

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BULK WATER DELIVERIES

Bulk Water Source	Dates of Water Delivery	Gallons Delivered	Reason for Delivery
City of Lebanon Water Department	5/24/24-8/27/24	Approximately 9,400,000 gallons (90-95,000 gallons/day)	During the Greensboro tank refurbishing, the Town of Hanover received treated water from the City of Lebanon Water Department through an existing interconnection between the two water systems for the area that is serviced by the Greensboro tank (Greensboro Road and side streets off Greensboro Road, Great Hollow Road, Route 120, the Gile Tract, and Buck Road).

VIOLATIONS

VIOLATIONS	Date of violation	Explain violation	Length of violation	Action taken to resolve	Health Effects (Env-Dw 804-810)
Public notice	None				N/A
Monitoring and Reporting (M/R)	None				N/A
MCL	None				N/A
E. coli MCL	None				***E. coli*** are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal waste. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a greater risk for infants, young children, the elderly, and people with severely compromised immune systems. We violated the standard for E. coli, indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct a detailed assessment to identify problems and to correct any problems that are found.
TT (Treatment Technique)	None				Inadequately treated or inadequately protected water may contain disease-causing organisms. These organisms can cause symptoms such as diarrhea, nausea, cramps, and associated headaches.
Filtration/disinfection Processes	None				Inadequately treated water may contain disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites which can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.

LEAD AND COPPER

Contaminant (Units)	Action Level (AL)	90th percentile sample value *	Date	# of sites above AL	Violation Yes/No	Likely Source of Contamination	Health Effects of Contaminant
Copper (ppm)	1.3	0.29	8/23/23	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	8/23/23	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.

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.

DETECTED WATER QUALITY RESULTS

Microbiological Contaminants

Contaminant (Units)	Level Detected*	Date	MCL	MCLG	Violation YES/NO	Likely Source of Contamination	Health Effects of Contaminant
Total Organic Carbon (ppm)	2.4	2024 average	TT	N/A	NO	Naturally present in the environment	Total organic carbon (TOC) has no health effects. However, total organic carbon provides a medium for the formation of disinfection byproducts. These byproducts include trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs). Drinking water containing these byproducts in excess of the MCL may lead to adverse health effects, liver or kidney problems, or nervous system effects, and may lead to an increased risk of getting cancer.
Turbidity (NTU)	0.0358 ntu	2024	TT	N/A	NO	Soil runoff	Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant (Units)	Level Detected*	Date	MCL	MCLG	Violation YES/NO	Likely Source of Contamination	Health Effects of Contaminant
Antimony (ppb)	<0.001	5/1/24	6	6	NO	Discharge from petroleum; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder	Some people who drink water containing antimony well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience increases in blood cholesterol and decreases in blood sugar
Arsenic (ppb)	<0.0005	5/1/24	5	0	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes	(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. (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.
Barium (ppm)	0.012	5/1/24	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.
Beryllium (ppb)	<0.001	5/1/24	4	4	NO	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries	Some people who drink water containing beryllium well in excess of the MCL over many years could develop intestinal lesions.

Contaminant (Units)	Level Detected*	Date	MCL	MCLG	Violation YES/NO	Likely Source of Contamination	Health Effects of Contaminant
Cadmium (ppb)	<0.001	5/1/24	5	5	NO	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints	Some people who drink water containing cadmium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience kidney damage.
Chlorine (ppm)	0.890	2024 average	MRDL= 4	MRDLG= 4	NO	Water additive used to control microbes	Some people who use water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort.
Chromium (ppb)	<0.001	5/1/24	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.
Fluoride (ppm)	0.60	2024 average	4.0	4.0	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories	Some people who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the MCL over many years could get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. Fluoride in drinking water at half the MCL or more may cause mottling of children's teeth, usually in children less than nine years old. Mottling also known as dental fluorosis, may include brown staining and/or pitting of the teeth, and occurs only in developing teeth before they erupt from the gums.
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	<0.5	7/3/24	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.
Nitrite (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	<0.5	7/3/24	1	1	NO	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits	Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrite in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill, and if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue baby syndrome.

Volatile Organic Contaminants							
Contaminant (Units)	**Level Detected***	**Date**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Violation YES/NO**	**Likely Source of Contamination**	**Health Effects of Contaminant**
Benzene (ppb)	<0.5	7/6/22	5	0	NO	Discharge from factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills	Some people who drink water containing benzene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience anemia or a decrease in blood platelets and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Chloro-Benzene (Monochloro-benzene) (ppb)	<0.5	7/6/22	100	100	NO	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories	Some people who drink water containing chlorobenzene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver or kidneys.
o-Dichloro-benzene (ppb)	<0.5	7/6/22	600	600	NO	Discharge from industrial chemical factories	Some people who drink water containing o-dichlorobenzene well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or circulatory systems.
1,2-Dichloro-ethane (ppb)	<0.5	7/6/22	5	0	NO	Discharge from industrial chemical factories	Some people who drink water containing 1,2-dichloroethane in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
1,1-Dichloro-ethylene (ppb)	<0.5	7/6/22	7	7	NO	Discharge from industrial chemical factories	Some people who drink water containing 1,1-dichloroethylene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver.
Trans-1,2-Dichloro-ethylene (ppb)	<0.5	7/6/22	100	100	NO	Discharge from industrial chemical factories	Some people who drink water containing trans-1,2-dichloroethylene well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver.
1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)	<0.5	7/6/22	5	0	NO	Discharge from industrial chemical factories	Some people who drink water containing 1,2-dichloropropane in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA) (ppb)	35.40	2024 average	60	N/A	NO	By-product of drinking water disinfection	Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Styrene (ppb)	<0.5	7/6/22	100	100	NO	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; leaching from landfills	Some people who drink water containing styrene well in excess of the MCL over many years could have problems with their liver, kidneys, or circulatory system.
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)	<0.5	7/6/22	200	200	NO	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories	Some people who drink water containing 1,1,1-trichloroethane in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver, nervous system, or circulatory system.

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)	46.35	2024 average	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.
Toluene (ppm)	<0.5		1	1	NO	Discharge from petroleum factories	Some people who drink water containing toluene well in excess of the MCL over many years could have problems with their nervous system, kidneys, or liver.
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	<0.5		2	0	NO	Leaching from PVC piping; discharge from plastic factories	Some people who drink water containing vinyl chloride in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Xylenes (total contaminants listed below) M/P-Xylenes O-Xylene (ppm)	<0.5		10	10	NO	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories	Some people who drink water containing xylenes in excess of the MCL over many years could experience damage to their nervous system.

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)	Non-detect	12/11/24	18	0		Discharge from industrial processes, wastewater treatment, residuals from firefighting foam, runoff/leachate from landfills and septic systems	Some people who drink water containing perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (PFHxS) in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver, endocrine system, or immune system, or may experience increased cholesterol levels. It may also lower a women's chance of getting pregnant.
Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA) (ppt)	Non-detect	12/11/24	11	0		Discharge from industrial processes, wastewater treatment, residuals from firefighting foam, runoff/leachate from landfills and septic systems	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)	Non-detect	12/11/24	15	0		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 women's chance of getting pregnant.
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) (ppt)	Non-detect	12/11/24	12	0		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 women's chance of getting pregnant.

SECONDARY CONTAMINANTS							
Secondary MCLs (SMCL)	**Level Detected**	**Date**	**Treatment technique (if any)**	**SMCL**	**50 % AGQS (Ambient groundwater quality standard)**	**AGQS (Ambient groundwater quality standard)**	**Specific contaminant criteria and reason for monitoring**
Chloride (ppm)	10	5/1/24	N/A	250	N/A	N/A	Wastewater, road salt, water softeners, corrosion
Fluoride (ppm)	0.60	2024 average	N/A	2	2	4	Some people who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the MCL over many years could get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. Fluoride in drinking water at half the MCL or more may cause mottling of children's teeth, usually in children less than nine years old. Mottling also known as dental fluorosis, may include brown staining and/or pitting of the teeth, and occurs only in developing teeth before they erupt from the gums.
Manganese (ppm)	0.013	5/1/24	N/A	0.05	0.15	0.3	Geological
Iron (ppm)	<0.05	5/1/24	N/A	0.3	N/A	N/A	Geological
Nickel (ppm)	<0.001	5/1/24	N/A	Not established; reporting is required for detections	0.05	0.1	Geological; electroplating, battery production, ceramics
pH	6.97	5/1/24	N/A	6.5-8.5 (Normal Range)	N/A	N/A	Precipitation and geology
Sodium (ppm)	8.7	5/1/24	N/A	100-250	N/A	N/A	We are required to regularly sample for sodium
Sulfate (ppm)	4.0	5/2/24	N/A	250	250	500	Naturally occurring

Please note that we are required by NH DES to include the notice on the following page to consumers, however, no unregulated contaminant levels were found to be above reporting levels.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER
Availability of Monitoring Data for Unregulated Contaminants

Public Water System Name: Town of Hanover Water Department PWS ID: 1071010

Our water system has sampled for a series of unregulated contaminants. Unregulated contaminants are those that don't yet have a drinking water standard set by EPA. The purpose of monitoring for these contaminants is to help EPA decide whether the contaminants should have a standard. As our customers, you have a right to know that these data are available. If you are interested in examining the results, they are now available at the following location: www.epa.gov/dwucmr/occurrence-data-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule.

What should I do? It is not necessary to use alternate water; however, if you have specific health concerns, please contact your health care professional. General questions can be directed to dwengineering@des.nh.gov. For information about exposure, risk and reducing risk related to environmental exposures, you can also contact the NHDES Environmental Health Program by calling (603) 271-6802. Information about the UCMR requirements can be found at www.epa.gov/dwucmr/learn-about-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule.

Steps being taken to correct the situation:

Expected Resolution Date:

Contact Name: Christina Hall

Company: Town of Hanover Water Department

Address: 194 Lebanon Street, Hanover, NH 03755

Telephone Number: 603.640.3384

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example; people in apartments, nursing homes, schools and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.