Drinking water, including bottled water, may 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. Some contaminants are naturally present in the environment, some are due to the erosion of natural deposits and some are attributable to the corrosion of plumbing systems. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency’s Safe Drinking Water Hotline (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 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 or other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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. 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 water?**

Dover residents drink groundwater pumped from eight wells located throughout the City. These wells provide access to four underground aquifers of high quality water to supply our multifaceted needs.

**Why are there contaminants in my water?**

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**How can I get involved?**

For more information about your drinking water, please contact Richard Fowler at the Community Services Department, Utilities Division (603) 516-6450. Currently, the Dover Utilities Commission meets in the Pierre R. Bouchard Public Works Facility, located at 271 Mast Road, on the third Monday of each month at 6:00 p.m. Meetings are open to the public.

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Health Effects Information

IN THE EVENT CONTAMINANTS EXCEEDED THE MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVELS, PERTINENT HEALTH EFFECTS INFORMATION WOULD BE PROVIDED.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT REPORT

The NH Department of Environmental Services has prepared a Source Assessment Report for the source(s) serving this community water system, assessing the sources’ vulnerability to contamination. The results of the assessment, prepared on January 7, 2003, are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source Information</th>
<th>Summary of Susceptibility Ratings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GPW &amp; Calderwood / Hoppers</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GPW Cummings</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GPW Hughes Well</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GPW Ireland Well</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GPW Campbell / Hoppers</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GPW Smith Well</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GPW Griffin Well</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The complete Assessment Report is available for review at the Pierre R. Bouchard Public Works Facility located at 271 Mast Rd, Dover, NH. For more information, call Community Services at (603) 516-6450 or visit NHDES’ Drinking Water Source Assessment Program web site at http://des.nh.gov/organization/divisions/water/dwgb/dwspp/

Water Treatment Techniques

Iron & Manganese Removal is conducted at three treatment plants. Water is filtered through tanks filled with media. One facility uses “PUREFLOW” inorganic oxide, while the other facilities use green sand to remove the iron and manganese.

Volatile Organic Compounds are removed via air stripping. Air is forced through the water at the plants, which allows the VOC’s to be removed.

“Your public water supply is fluoridated. According to the Center 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.”