2009 Consumer Confidence Report
Water Test Results

Contaminant	Date	Results	MCL	MCLG	Source
Microbiological					
TOTAL COLIFORM (1)	2009	0 pos	1 pos	0 pos	Naturally present in the environment.
Inorganics					
ARSENIC (2)	9/11/2008	1.2 ppb	10 ppb	0 ppb	Erosion of natural deposits. Runoff from orchards, glass and electronics production wastes.
BARIUM	09/11/2008	0.006 ppm	2 ppm	2 ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes. Discharge from metal refineries. Erosion of natural deposits.
CHROMIUM	9/11/2008	2.7 ppb	100 ppb	100 ppb	Discharge of steel and pulp mills. Erosion of natural deposits.
COPPER 90TH % VALUE (4)	01/1/08-12/31/10	0.4 ppm	AL=1.3 ppm	1.3 ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
FLUORIDE (3)	12/15/2009	1.28 ppm	4 ppm	4 ppm	Erosion of natural deposits. Water additive which promotes strong teeth. Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Disinfection and Disinfection By-Products					
TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES (THHM) (9)	RAA(2008)	33.6 ppb	80 ppb	ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5) (9)	RAA(2008)	14 ppb	60 ppb	0 ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Radionuclides					
GROSS ALPHA SCREEN (6)	05/04/2006	0.443 pCi/l	15 pCi/l	0 pCi/l	Erosion of natural deposits.
CHLORINE RESIDENTUAL	RAA 0.22 ppm	Range (0.03– 0.46 ppm)	MRDL=4.0 ppm	MRDLG=4 ppm	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Definitions:

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water.
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health.
Running Annual Average (RAA): The Average of all monthly or quarterly samples for the last year at all sample locations.
Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (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 (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 the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
Treatment Technique (TT): The required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Units:

ppm = parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L).
ppb = parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L).
pCi/L = picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity).
pos = positive samples.
ntu = nephelometric turbidity units.

Notes:

1) Total Coliform Bacteria: Reported as the highest monthly number of positive samples, for water systems that take < 40 samples per month.
2) Arsenic: The U.S. EPA adopted the new MCL standard in October 2001. Water systems must meet this new standard by January 2006.
3) Fluoride: Fluoride levels must be maintained between 1-2 ppm, for those water systems that fluoridate the water.
4) Lead/Copper: Action levels (AL) are measured at consumer's tap. 90% of the tests must be equal to or below the action level.
5) Nitrate: 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 advice from your health provider.
6) Gross Alpha: Action level over 5 pCi/L requires testing for Radium. Action level over 15 pCi/L requires testing for Radon and Uranium.
7) Uranium: The U.S. EPA adopted the new MCL standard of 30 ug/L(ppb), in December 2000. Water systems must meet this new standard after December 2003.
8) Radon: The State of Maine adopted a maximum Exposure Guideline (MEG) for Radon in drinking water at 4000 pCi/L, effective 1/1/2007. If Radon exceeds the MEG in water, treatment is recommended. It is also advisable to test indoor air for Radon. The U.S. EPA is proposing setting federal standards for Radon in public drinking water.
9) TTHM/HAA5: Total Trihalomethanes and Haloacetic Acids (TTHM and HAA5) are formed as a by-product of drinking water chlorination. This chemical reaction occurswhen chlorine combines with naturally organic matter in water.

All other regulated drinking water contaminants were below detection levels.

Secondary Contaminants:

Chloride	16 ppm	9/11/2008	Magnesium	4.8ppm	9/11/2008
Sodium	12 ppm	9/11/2008	Manganese	0.041ppm	9/11/2008