

2008 Consumer Confidence Report Water Test Results

Contaminant	Date	Results	MCL	MCLG	Source
Microbiological					
TOTAL COLIFORM	2008	0 pos	1 pos	0 pos	Naturally present in the environment.
Inorganics					
BARIUM	09/11/2008	0.006 ppm	2 ppm	2 ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes. Discharge from metal refineries. Erosion of natural deposits.
COPPER 90TH % VALUE (4)	1/1/08-12/31/10	0.4 ppm	AL=1.3 ppm	1.3 ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
LEAD 90TH % VALUE (8)	2003-2005	0.004 ppm	AL=.015 ppm	0 ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
FLUORIDE (3)	02/29/2008	1.32 ppm	4 ppm	4 ppm	Erosion of natural deposits. Water additive which promotes strong teeth. Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
ARSENIC (2)	9/11/2008	1.2 ppb	10 ppb	0 ppb	Erosion of natural deposits. Runoff from orchards, glass and electronics production wastes.
CHROMIUM	9/11/2008	2.7 ppb	100 ppb	100 ppb	Discharge of steel and pulp mills. Erosion of natural deposits.
Disinfection and Disinfection By-Products					
TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES	RAA2008	33.6 ppb	80 ppb	0 ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (8)	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.
RADIUM 228	05/15/2002	0.18 pCi/l	5 pCi/l	0 pCi/l	Erosion of natural deposits.
RADON SCREEN (8)	08/19/2004	59 pCi/l	4000 pCi/l	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits.

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.

Units:

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

Notes:

- 1) Total Coliform Bacteria: Reported as the highest monthly number of positive samples, for water systems that take < 40 samples per month. 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 occurs when chlorine combines with naturally organic matter in water.

All other regulated drinking water contaminants were below detection levels.

Sources: 3 groundwater wells

Treatment: pH adjustment, chlorination, inorganics removal, fluoridation, aeration

In May and June 2008, our water system failed to report on time, total coliform bacteria results to the State Drinking Water Program.

Public notification was posted or distributed to all concerned residents. Coliforms are bacteria which are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful bacteria may be present. Since this violation testing has resumed on schedule.

Synthetic Organic Contaminants (SOC) Waiver: 1/1/2008-12/31/2010 full waiver (TCP,TQI,TQ3,TSO)

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

