

# PWSID ME0091110

## NORRIDGEWOCK WATER DISTRICT

### 2019 Consumer Confidence Report

#### Water Test Results for 1/1/19-12/31/19

#### **SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT**

Our water source comes from two 80-85 foot gravel-packed wells (one is not yet online). They are located on the corner of Upper Main Street and Winding Hill Road. Our water is untreated.

Sources of drinking water include rivers, lakes, ponds and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and radioactive material and can accumulate substances resulting from human or animal activity. The Maine Drinking Water Program (DWP) has evaluated all public water supplies as part of the Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP). The assessments included geology, hydrology, land uses, water testing information and the extent of land ownership or protection by local ordinance to determine how likely our drinking water source is to being contaminated by human activities in the future. Assessment results are available at town offices and public water systems.

*If you have questions about this report, or concerns with your water quality, please contact the Norridgewock Water District office at 634-2660, via email @ norridgewockwaterdistrict@gmail.com, or at P.O. Box 96, Norridgewock, ME 04957. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. **Regular monthly meetings are held at our office, located in the front right corner of Oosoola Country Store, at noon on the first Thursday of each month.***

#### **WATER TEST RESULTS:**

Contaminant	Date	Results	MCL	MCLG	Source
<b>Microbiological</b>					
COLIFORM (TCR) (1)	Aug 2019	<b>2 pos</b>	1 pos/mo or 5%	0 pos	Naturally present in the environment.
<b>Inorganics</b>					
ARSENIC (6)	4/12/2017	<b>3.9 ppb</b>	10 ppb	0 ppb	Erosion of natural deposits. Runoff from orchards, glass and electronics production wastes.
BARIUM	4/12/2017	<b>0.0037 ppm</b>	2 ppm	2 ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes. Discharge from metal refineries. Erosion of natural deposits.
FLUORIDE (3)	4/12/2017	<b>0.1 ppm</b>	4 ppm	4 ppm	Erosion of natural deposits, discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. NWD does not add any to our water.
NITRATE (5)	8/14/2019	<b>0.13 ppm</b>	10 ppm	10 ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use. Leaching from septic tanks, sewage. Erosion of natural deposits.
<b>Radionuclides</b>					
COMBINED RADIUM (-226 & -228)	3/22/2016	<b>0.04 pCi/l</b>	5 pCi/l	0 pCi/l	Erosion of natural deposits.
COMBINED URANIUM RADIUM-228	4/12/2017	<b>0.9 ppb</b>	30 ppb	0 ppb	Erosion of natural deposits.
	3/22/2016	<b>0.171 pCi/l</b>	5 pCi/l	0 pCi/l	Erosion of natural deposits.
<b>Lead/Copper</b>					
COPPER 90 <sup>TH%</sup> Value (4)	1/01/2016-12/31/2018	<b>0.12 ppm</b>	AL = 1.3 ppm	1.3 ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
LEAD 90 <sup>TH%</sup> Value (4)	1/01/2016-12/31/2018	<b>1.7 ppb</b>	AL = 15 ppb	0 ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

#### **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):** A 12 month average of all monthly or quarterly samples for the last year at all sample locations. Calculation of the RAA may contain data from the previous year.

**Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA):** A 12 month rolling average of all monthly or quarterly samples at specific sampling locations. Calculation of RAA may contain data from the previous year.

**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 disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

#### **Units:**

ppm = parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L).

pos = positive samples.

ppb = parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L).

MFL = million fibers per liter

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 less than 40 samples per month.

2) **E. Coli:** E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a greater health risk for infants, young children, the elderly, and people with severely-compromised immune systems.

3) **Fluoride:** For those water systems that fluoridate, fluoride levels must be maintained between 0.5-1.2 ppm. The optimum level is 0.7. (**Norridgewock does not add fluoride.**)

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 care provider.
- 6) **Arsenic:** While your drinking water may meet EPA's standard for Arsenic, if it contains between 5 to 10 ppb you should know that the standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing it 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. Quarterly compliance is based on running annual average.
- 7) **Gross Alpha:** Action level over 5 pCi/L requires testing for Radium 226 and 228. Action level over 15 pCi/L requires testing for Uranium. Compliance is based on Gross Alpha results minus Uranium results = Net Gross Alpha.
- 8) **Radon:** The State of Maine adopted a Maximum Exposure Guideline (MEG) for Radon in drinking water at 4000 pCi/L, eff. 1/1/07. If Radon exceeds the MEG in water, treatment is recommended. It is also advisable to test indoor air for Radon.
- 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 occurring organic matter in water. Compliance is based on running annual average. (Norridgewock does not chlorinate.)

All other regulated drinking water contaminants were below detection levels.

**SECONDARY CONTAMINANTS:**

Chloride	8 ppm	4/12/2017	Magnesium	5.8 ppm	4/12/2017	Zinc	0.092 ppm	4/12/2017
Sodium	8.6 ppm	4/12/2017	Sulfate	14 ppm	4/12/2017			
Iron	0.12 ppm	4/12/2017	Nickel	0.00069 ppm	4/12/2017			

**Health Information:** 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. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

**Microbial contaminants:** such as viruses and bacteria, may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

**Inorganic contaminants:** such as salts and metals, can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

**Pesticides and herbicides:** may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

**Organic chemical contaminants:** including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban runoff, and septic systems.

**Radioactive contaminants:** can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

**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 with service lines and home plumbing.

Norridgewock Water District is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using 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 or at: <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>

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 (1-800-426-4791) or at the following link: <http://www.epa.gov/ccr/forms/contact-us-about-consumer-confidence-reports>

**TOTAL COLIFORM BACTERIA LEVEL ASSESSMENTS**

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

A Level One Assessment is 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. During the past year we were required to conduct one (1) Level One Assessment. We completed one (1) Level One Assessment. In addition, we were required to take one (1) corrective action and we completed one (1) of these actions.

**Violations:**

No Violations in 2019

**Waiver Information:**

No water testing waivers in 2019