

2009 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Long Pond Water District

Sorrento, Maine
PWSID ME0090890

We're pleased to present to you our Annual Drinking Water Quality Report, also known as the Consumer Confidence Report. This report, a requirement of the 1996 amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act, is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water.

WATER SOURCE

Our water is drawn from Long Pond. To protect our drinking water source, there are no motorboats or swimming allowed on the pond. Our new treatment plant is located on Punkinville Road not far from the source. At the plant we filter the water by a process known as rapid sand filtration, before adding chlorine to protect against potential bacteriological contaminants, and soda ash to increase the pH, reduce corrosion, and lower lead solubility. We then pump the water to our 283,000-gallon standpipe for storage or through the distribution system to 170 households and Sumner Memorial High School.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT

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 see how likely our drinking water source is to being contaminated by human activities in the future. Assessment results are available at public water suppliers, town offices, and the DWP. For more information about the SWAP, please contact the DWP at telephone 207-287-2070.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water system, please contact Peter Brady at telephone number 207-422-3499 or mailing address 259 Punkinville Road, Sullivan, ME 04664. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water system. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. The annual meeting is held on the third Thursday of July at the Sorrento Building at 7 p.m. in Sorrento. Monthly meetings are held the third Thursday of each month at the treatment plant.

WATER QUALITY

Long Pond Water District routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The following table shows any detection resulting from our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2009.

In 2007, due to efforts to protect the water supply, we applied for and were granted a three-year waiver for synthetic organics (Phase II/V) testing. This is an exemption from the testing/monitoring requirements for pesticides, herbicides, fungicides and other industrial chemicals; the state of Maine Drinking Water Program grants a waiver only upon a finding that "it will not result in an unreasonable risk to health."

The 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 pick up substances resulting from human or animal activity. All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. 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 storm water 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 storm water 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 storm water runoff, and septic systems.

Radioactive contaminants 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, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected through out water quality monitoring and testing. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

| TEST RESULTS | | | | | | |
|---|----------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------|------------|---|
| Unless otherwise noted, testing was done in 2009. | | | | | | |
| Contaminant | Violation Y/N | Level Detected | Unit Measurement | MCLG | MCL | Likely Source of Contamination |
| Microbiological Contaminants | | | | | | |
| Total Coliform Bacteria | N | 0 positive | Highest monthly # of positive samples | 0 positive | 1 positive | Naturally present in the environment |
| Turbidity (2009) | N | 0.38 | ntu | n/a | TT | Soil runoff |
| Radioactive Contaminants | | | | | | |
| Gross Alpha (3/22/06) | N | 0.226 | pCi/L | 0 | 15 | Naturally occurring radioactivity in bedrock. |
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | |
| Barium (4/14/09) | N | 0.003 | ppm | 2 | 2 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper* (1/1/09-6/30/09) | N | 0.086 | ppm | 1.3 | AL=1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems |
| Lead* (7/1/09-12/31/09) | N | 1.6 | ppb | 0 | AL=15 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems |
| Nitrate [as Nitrogen] (3/31/09) | N | 0.02 | ppm | 10 | 10 | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| * = Reported results are the 90 th percentile value (the value that 90% of all samples are less than). | | | | | | |
| Volatile Organic Contaminants | | | | | | |
| HAA5 [Total Haloacetic Acids] (2009) | N | RAA = 17.0 (10.0-29.0) | ppb | 0 | 60 | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| TTHM [Total Trihalomethanes] (2009) | N | RAA = 56.38 (11.1-105.0) | ppb | 0 | 80 | By-product of drinking water chlorination |

Note: The state allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Not all contaminants are tested for every year due to monitoring waivers and therefore we must use the most recent round of sampling. Some of our data is more than one year old, however, is limited to no older than 5 years.

Definitions:

Action Level (AL) - The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - is 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 (MCLG) - is 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 Disinfection 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 Disinfection 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.

Not Applicable (N/A) - Does not apply

Running Annual Average (RAA) - The average of all monthly or quarterly samples for the last year at all sample locations.

Treatment Technique (TT) - A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water (e.g. treatment technique for turbidity).

Variations, Exemptions, and Waivers - State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL, a treatment technique or test for a given contaminant under certain conditions.

Units:

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) - nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

Parts per billion (ppb) or micrograms per liter (µg/L) - One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Parts per million (ppm) or milligrams per liter (mg/L) - One part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - A measure of the radioactivity in water.

Notes:

Gross Alpha: When Gross Alpha test results exceed 15 pCi/L, we are required to test for Radium, Uranium, and Radon (refer to table). After deducting Uranium results from Gross Alpha, the adjusted (net) Alpha was below the regulated MCL of 15 pCi/L, and therefore satisfactory.

Lead/Copper: Action levels are measured at consumer's tap. 90% of the tests must be equal to or below the action level; therefore, the listed results above have been calculated and are listed as the 90th percentile.

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.

Total Coliform Bacteria: Reported as the highest monthly number of positive samples, for water systems that take < 40 samples per month.

TTHM/HAA5: Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) and Haloacetic Acids (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.

Turbidity: 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.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

Since our system chlorinates its water, we are required to report our annual average for chlorine residual. **Chlorine Residual** was found to be **0.84ppm**, with a range of 0.20ppm to 2.0ppm.

Surface Water Treatment Rule Monitoring/Reporting Violation: In September and October 2008, our water system's chlorine residual measured at the entry point was below the allowable limit for four days during the month of September 2008 and for three days during the month of October 2008. This indicates that the water was inadequately treated putting consumers at risk. Notification was distributed to all residents. Testing will continue as scheduled in 2009 and results will be made available in future reports.

All 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 the 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.

For most people, the health benefits of drinking plenty of water outweigh any possible health risk from these contaminants. However, 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/Center of Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the

risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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. We are 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 thirty (30) seconds to two (2) minutes before using water for drinking or 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>.

We, at Long Pond Water District, work hard to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect and preserve our drinking water resources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life, and our children's future. Please contact us with any questions. Thank you for working together for safe drinking water.