

LISBON WATER DEPARTMENT

2022 Consumer Confidence Report

General Information

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Report Covering Calendar Year: Jan 1 - Dec 31, 2022

Upcoming Regularly Scheduled Meeting(s): Second Tuesday of each month. 5:00 PM at the Department office.

Source Water Information

Description of Water Source: Wells: 4

Lisbon and Lisbon Falls obtains our water from one of four gravel packed wells. The Bauer Well is drilled to a depth of 56 feet and is located on the southwest side of route 196 on the easterly edge of Lisbon Village. The Ann Street Well is drilled to a depth of 78 feet and is located on the east side of Ann Street in the middle of the Lisbon Falls Village. The Moody Wells are on the westerly side of Lisbon Village and are drilled to 70 feet and 88 feet. All facilities are equipped with a means to add chlorine as a means of disinfection to protect against potential bacteriological contaminants.

Water Treatment & Filtration Information:

In 2022, the State approved a plan to permanently add disinfection to the Ann Street Well and Bauer Well facilities. The Moody well facility currently provides a means of disinfection in addition to four (4) Green Sand filters. The Green Sand filters reduce or remove contaminants found in the Moody Wells. In the 2022 approved plan, the Department will add corrosion control to all three sites. The corrosion control program is designed to aid in water quality, will reduce private line leaching, and will assist with dealing with some hard water issues the Department and its customers face.

Source Water Assessment:

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. 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 town offices and public water 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 rolling average of all monthly or quarterly samples at all 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 the 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).

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

pCi/L = picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity).

pos = positive samples.

MFL = million fibers per liter

Water Test Results

<i>Contaminant</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Results</i>	<i>MCL</i>	<i>MCLG</i>	<i>Possible Sources of Contamination</i>
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Microbiological

COLIFORM (TCR) (1)	Jul 2022	1 pos	1 pos/mo or 5%	0 pos	Naturally present in the environment.
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Inorganics

ARSENIC (6)	9/21/2022	2.2 ppb	10 ppb	0 ppb	Erosion of natural deposits. Runoff from orchards, glass and electronics production wastes.
BARIUM	4/28/2020	0.0189 ppm	2 ppm	2 ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes. Discharge from metal refineries. Erosion of natural deposits.
CHROMIUM	4/28/2020	2 ppb	100 ppb	100 ppb	Discharge from steel and pulp mills. Erosion of natural deposits.
NITRATE (5)	5/3/2022	1.48 ppm	10 ppm	10 ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use. Leaching from septic tanks, sewage. Erosion of natural deposits.

Synthetics

TOTAL PFAS (6 regulated) (10)	6/8/2022	14 ppt	20 ppt	0 ppt	Man-made chemicals in a wide variety of consumer products and industrial applications. Stain- and water-resistant fabrics, carpeting, non-stick cookware, cleaning products and paints, Class B Firefighting foam (AFFF) foam and industrial processes.
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Radionuclides

COMBINED URANIUM	4/20/2021	1.3 ppb	30 ppb	0 ppb	Erosion of natural deposits.
RADIUM-226	5/18/2020	0.6 pCi/l	5 pCi/l	0 pCi/l	Erosion of natural deposits.

Lead/Copper

COPPER 90TH% VALUE (4)	1/1/2018 - 12/31/2020	0.456 ppm	AL = 1.3 ppm	1.3 ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
LEAD 90TH% VALUE (4)	1/1/2018 - 12/31/2020	3.9 ppb	AL = 15 ppb	0 ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts

DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5) (9)	LRAA(2022)	2 ppb Range (1.6–1.6 ppb)	60 ppb	0 ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANE (TTHM) (9)	LRAA(2022)	25 ppb Range (25–25 ppb)	80 ppb	0 ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination.

Chlorine Residual (Add chlorine residual information)

CHLORINE RESIDUAL	Range (<u>.38</u> - <u>1.41</u> ppm)	MRDL=4 ppm	MRDLG= 4 ppm	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
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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 systems that fluoridate, fluoride levels must be maintained between 0.5 to 1.2 ppm. The optimum level is 0.7 ppm.
- 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) 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, effective 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.
- 10) PFAS: The degree of risk depends on the level of chemicals and duration of exposure. Laboratory studies of animals exposed to high doses of PFAS have shown numerous negative effects such as issues with reproduction, growth and development, thyroid function, immune system, neurology, as well as injury to the liver. Research is still relatively new, and more needs to be done to fully assess exposure effects on the human body.

All other regulated drinking water contaminants were below detection levels.

Secondary Contaminants (You are not required to list detects for secondary contaminants, but this information, particularly sodium levels, might be useful to your customers. The decision to supply this information in your CCR is up to you.)

IRON	0.08 ppm	5/21/2020
ZINC	0.0013 ppm	4/28/2020
SODIUM	48 ppm	4/28/2020
NICKEL	0.0012 ppm	4/28/2020
MANGANESE	0.268 ppm	4/28/2020
MAGNESIUM	6.8 ppm	4/28/2020
SULFATE	24 ppm	4/28/2020
CHLORIDE	68 ppm	4/28/2020

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, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which 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, which 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, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban runoff, and septic systems.

Radioactive Contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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:

<https://www.epa.gov/ccr/forms/contact-us-about-consumer-confidence-reports>

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. Lisbon Water Department 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 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 the following link:

<http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>

Violations

Violation Period	Violation Type
10/1/2022 - 10/31/2022	3A Violation - MONITORING, ROUTINE, MINOR (RTCR) E. COLI

We are required to monitor our drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring indicate whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During 2022, we did not test for, or failed to collect all necessary tests for total coliform bacteria, OR our results were not reported to the DWP on time (indicated as a Reporting violation above).

Waiver Information (to be included in the CCR for systems that were granted a waiver)

In 2020, our system was granted a 'Synthetic Organics Waiver.' This is a three year exemption from the monitoring/reporting requirements for the following industrial chemical(s): TOXAPHENE/CHLORDANE/PCB, HERBICIDES, CARBAMATE PESTICIDES, SEMIVOLATILE ORGANICS. This waiver was granted due to the absence of these potential sources of contamination within a half mile radius of the water source(s).