PWSID ME0090930

ANSON AND MADISON WATER DISTRICT

2022 Consumer Confidence Report

General Information

Water System Contact Name: Anson and Madison Water District

Address: PO Box 293

City, State, Zip Code: Richmond, ME 04357

Telephone #: 207-424-3288 **Fax#:** _____ **Email:** AMWDCustomerService@mainerwa.org

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

Upcoming Regularly Scheduled Meeting(s): 3rd Thursday of every month

Source Water Information

Description of Water Source: Surface Water Intakes: 1 (Hancock Pond)

Hancock Pond is located in Emden, Maine

Water Treatment & Filtration Information:

The water is filtered using 3 slow sand beds to remove color, turbidity, and reduce bacteria and viruses. We use chloramines for disinfection, sodium silicates for corrosion control, and fluoride is added for oral health.

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

Contaminant	*Date*	*Results*	*MCL*	*MCLG*	*Possible Sources of Contamination*
Microbiological					
COLIFORM (TCR) (1)	2022	**0 pos**	1 pos/mo or 5%	0 pos	Naturally present in the environment.
Inorganics					
BARIUM	11/4/2022	**0.0023 ppm**	2 ppm	2 ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes. Discharge from metal refineries. Erosion of natural deposits.
FLUORIDE (3)	7/21/2022	**0.89 ppm**	4 ppm	4 ppm	Erosion of natural deposits. Water additive which promotes strong teeth. Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Lead/Copper					
COPPER 90TH% VALUE (4)	1/1/2019 - 12/31/2021	**0.04 ppm**	AL = 1.3 ppm	1.3 ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
LEAD 90TH% VALUE (4)	1/1/2019 - 12/31/2021	**2.2 ppb**	AL = 15 ppb	0 ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts					
HIGH SCHOOL					
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5) (9)	LRAA(2022)	**26.5 ppb Range (16–35 ppb)**	60 ppb	0 ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANE (TTHM) (9)	LRAA(2022)	**49 ppb Range (37–56 ppb)**	80 ppb	0 ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
WATER TOWER					
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5) (9)	LRAA(2022)	**24.8 ppb Range (14–43 ppb)**	60 ppb	0 ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANE (TTHM) (9)	LRAA(2022)	**48 ppb Range (37–54 ppb)**	80 ppb	0 ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine Residual (Add chlorine residual information)					
CHLORINE RESIDUAL	**Range (** 0.67 **-** 2.78 **ppm)**		MRDL=4 ppm	MRDLG= 4 ppm	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Turbidity (Add turbidity information, highest monthly reading in 2022)					
TURBIDITY	8/15/22	0.633 **NTU**	5 ntu	N/A	Soil runoff.

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.)

SODIUM	9.9 ppm	11/4/2022
SULFATE	3 ppm	11/4/2022

CHLORIDE	4 ppm	11/4/2022
ZINC	0.0011 ppm	11/4/2022

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. Anson And Madison 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 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
1/1/2022 - 1/31/2022	3A Violation - MONITORING, ROUTINE, MINOR (RTCR) E. COLI
11/1/2020 - 11/30/2020	03 Violation - PUBLIC NOTICE, MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR FLUORIDE DIST SYS

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).

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 2020, we did not test for, or failed to collect all necessary tests for fluoride, 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).

Maine Drinking Water Program
Consumer Confidence Report Certification Form

PWSID#: ME0090930 **Water System Name:** ANSON AND MADISON WATER DISTRICT

INSTRUCTIONS:
1. Distribute copies of your Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to all users served by your public water system by **JULY 1ST**.
2. Use the checklist below to check off which methods you use to distribute your CCR- you **MUST** select **AT LEAST ONE** option from **EACH** of the two columns below.
3. Please complete the certification section below and submit it, along with a copy of the CCR you distributed to customers, to the Maine Drinking Water Program before **OCTOBER 1ST**.

Primary Method of Distribution (you **MUST** use **at least one (1)** of these methods)

Direct Delivery Method- to get report to each customer

CHECK IF USED	METHOD	ADDITIONAL INFO
☑	Mail hard copy	
☐	Hand deliver	
☐	Mail notice that CCR is available on website- MUST include a direct URL (CCR **MUST** open when url is clicked)	Provide url: _____ **Attach copy of notice (i.e. bill)**
☐	Email the direct URL	**Attach copy of email**
☐	Email the CCR as a file attachment	**Attach copy of email**
☐	Email CCR in message	**Attach copy of message**

AND

Secondary Method of Distribution (you **MUST** use **at least one (1)** of these methods*)

Good Faith Effort to reach non-bill-paying consumers

CHECK IF USED	METHOD	ADDITIONAL INFO
☐	Do a postal patron mailing with service area	**Provide zip codes used in postal patron mailing**
☐	Deliver multiple copies to single bill addresses serving several people- i.e. apartment buildings, businesses, large private employers	**Provide list of business/facilities receiving copies**
☐	Posting on internet at URL	Provide url: _____
☐	Post the CCR in public places	**Provide a list of where posted**
☐	Publication of CCR in local newspaper	**Provide copy of newspaper notice**
☐	Advertising availability of CCR in news media	**Provide copy of announcement**
☐	Deliver to community organizations	**Provide list of facilities**
☑	Availability of paper copy Notice in memo on bills	**Provide method of sharing this info**
☐	Population <500-complete delivery by 1st method	Only if you provided 100% distribution to all consumers by your 1st method & population served is below 500

Certification of Distribution and Accuracy of Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)
I certify that the information in the attached CCR contains all data and required language found in the Fillable CCR provided by the Drinking Water Program and that the CCR was distributed by July 1st by the methods noted above.

Name of licensed designated operator: Matthew Demers
Please print

Signature: Matthew Demers Date: 6/28/2023 **(DO NOT PRE-DATE)**

Date CCR distribution completed: 6/28/2023 **(DO NOT PRE-DATE)**

EMAIL COPY OF CCR, COMPLETED CERTIFICATION & ACCOMPANYING DOCS TO DWPMOR@maine.gov OR MAIL TO: MAINE DRINKING WATER PROGRAM, 11 STATE HOUSE STATION, 286 WATER STREET, AUGUSTA, ME 04333-0011