

PWSID ME0090130
BATH WATER DISTRICT
2017 Consumer Confidence Report

General Information:

Water System Contact Name: *Scott Kinne*

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Report Covering Calendar Year: ***Jan 1-Dec 31, 2017***

Upcoming Regularly Scheduled Meetings: *Upon Request*

Source Water Information:

Description of Water Source: *Surface Water Intakes, Nequasset Lake, Woolwich, Maine*

Water Treatment & Filtration Information: *4 MGD Microfloc Direct Filtration Package Plant. Primary Disinfection: Sodium Hypochlorite, Secondary Disinfection: Chloramination, Corrosion Control: PolyOrtho Phosphate, and Fluoridation: Hydrofluosilicic Acid*

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 supplies as part of the Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP). The assessments include 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 sample locations. Calculation of the LRAA may contain date 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 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. MRDLG's 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)

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

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

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>
<i>Microbiological</i>					
<i>Coliform (TCR) (1)</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>0 pos</i>	<i>1 pos/mo or 5 %</i>	<i>0 pos</i>	<i>Naturally present in the environment.</i>
<i>Inorganics</i>					
<i>Barium</i>	<i>9/12/2017</i>	<i>0.0016 ppm</i>	<i>2 ppm</i>	<i>2 ppm</i>	<i>Discharge of drilling wastes. Discharge from metal refineries. Erosion of natural deposits. Erosion of natural deposits. Water additive which promotes strong teeth. Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.</i>
<i>Fluoride (3)</i>	<i>12/19/2017</i>	<i>0.73 ppm</i>	<i>4 ppm</i>	<i>4 ppm</i>	
<i>Lead/Copper</i>					
<i>Copper 90th % value (4)</i>	<i>1/1/2015-12/31/2017</i>	<i>0.114 ppm</i>	<i>AL = 1.3 ppm</i>	<i>1.3 ppm</i>	<i>Corrosion of household plumbing systems.</i>
<i>Lead 90th % value (4)</i>	<i>1/1/2015-12/31/2017</i>	<i>14.2 ppb</i>	<i>AL = 15 ppb</i>	<i>0 ppb</i>	<i>Corrosion of household plumbing systems.</i>
<i>Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts</i>					
<i>Plant Memorial Home</i>					
<i>Total Haloacetic Acids (HHA5) (9)</i>	<i>LRAA (2017)</i>	<i>22 ppb Range (3.4-27 ppb)</i>	<i>60 ppb</i>	<i>0 ppb</i>	<i>By-product of drinking water Chlorination.</i>
<i>Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (9)</i>	<i>LRAA (2017)</i>	<i>28 ppb Range (20.3-34ppb)</i>	<i>80 ppb</i>	<i>0 ppb</i>	<i>By-product of drinking water Chlorination.</i>
<i>Skillins Greenhouse</i>					
<i>Total Haloacetic Acids (HHA5) (9)</i>	<i>LRAA (2017)</i>	<i>22 ppb Range (3.4-27 ppb)</i>	<i>60 ppb</i>	<i>0 ppb</i>	<i>By-product of drinking water Chlorination.</i>
<i>Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (9)</i>	<i>LRAA (2017)</i>	<i>22 ppb Range (3.4-27 ppb)</i>	<i>80 ppb</i>	<i>0 ppb</i>	<i>By-product of drinking water Chlorination.</i>
<i>Chlorine Residual (Range of Residual in 2017)</i>					
<i>Chlorine Residual</i>		<i>0.95-1.84 ppm</i>	<i>MRDL = 4 ppm</i>	<i>MRDLG = 4 ppm</i>	<i>By-product of drinking water Chlorination.</i>
<i>Turbidity (Highest monthly Reading in 2017)</i>					
<i>Turbidity</i>	<i>3/9/2017</i>	<i>0.995 NTU</i>	<i>5 NTU</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>Soil runoff</i>

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 0.5-1.2 ppm. The optimum level is 0.7 ppm.
- 4) Lead/Copper: Action levels (AL) are measured at the consumers 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 5pCi/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 Limit Guideline (MEG) for Radon in drinking water at 4000pCi/L, effective 1/1/07. If Radon exceeds the MEG in water, treatment is recommended. It is also advised to test indoor air for Radon.
- 9) TTHM/HAA5: Total Trihalomethanes and Haloacetic Acids (TTHM and HAA5) are formed as a byproduct 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.

All other regulated drinking water contaminants were below detection limits.

Secondary Contaminants

MAGNESIUM	0.93 ppm	9/12/2017
MANGANESE	0.0011 ppm	9/12/2017
SODIUM	12 ppm	9/12/2017
CHLORIDE	13 ppm	9/12/2017
SULFATE	4 ppm	9/12/2017

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, 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 storm water 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 storm water 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 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. Bath 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 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 the following link:

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

Violations:

Violation Period

Violation Type

6/1/2017-9/30/2017

66 Violation – LEAD CONSUMER NOTICE (LCR) LEAD & COPPER RULE

We are required to notify any customer who participated in our lead/copper testing of their individual lead results and then notify the Drinking Water Program that this was completed. In 2017 we failed to provide this information to the Drinking Water Program within the necessary timeframe.

Waiver Information:

In 2017, 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, SEMIVOLITILE ORGANICS. This waiver was granted due to the absence of these potential sources of contamination within a half mile radius of the water source.