

# Consumer Confidence Report

## I. Owner/Operator of Public Water System

**Public Water System:** Town of Wilton Water Department

**PWSID #:** ME0091620

**Water Operator's Names:** Justin Futia, Dale Welch, Clifford Lehigh, Nels Hawkins

**Mailing Address:** 158 Weld Road, Wilton, Maine 04294

**Telephone #:** 207-645-3682      **Fax #:** 207-645-2001      **Email:** wasw@wiltonmaine.org

**Report Covering Calendar Year:** Jan. 1–Dec. 31, 2015

**Upcoming Regularly Scheduled Meeting(s):** Upon request.

## II. Source Water Information

**Water Source:** Varnum Pond, Located in Wilton and Temple, Maine

**Description of Water Treatment:** A flocculent is added to the source water at the 1.0 million gallon per day plant, the water is then filtered through four different types of media. After filtration the water is chlorinated and pH adjusted for corrosion control.

**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, public water suppliers, and the DWP. For more information about the SWAP, please contact the DWP at telephone 287-2070.

## III. Waiver (if applicable)

In 2014, 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, Semi-volatile Organics. This waiver was granted due to the absence of these potential sources of contamination within a half mile radius of the water source.

## IV. Violations

No Violations in 2015

## V. Definitions

**Maximum Contamination Level (MCL):** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water.

**Maximum Contamination 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):** The average of all monthly or quarterly samples for the last year at all sample locations.

**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 disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that the addition of a disinfectant is necessary to control 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. MLDRGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

**Treatment Technique (TT):** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

## VI. Water Test Results

<b>Contaminant:</b>	<b>Results:</b>	<b>Viol:</b>	<b>MCLG:</b>	<b>MCL:</b>	<b>Likely Source:</b>
TOTAL COLIFORM BACTERIA (1)	0 positives - 2015	N	0	1 positive	Naturally present in the environment.
BARIUM	0.0023 ppm – 3/25/2015	N	2 ppm	2 ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes. Discharge from metal refineries. Erosion of natural deposits.
Radium- 228	0.0638 pCi/l – 12/17/13	N	0 pCi/l	5 pCi/l	Erosion of natural deposits.
COPPER 90 <sup>th</sup> percentile (3)	0.067 ppm – 9/1/2015	N	1.3 ppm	1.3 ppm (AL)	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
LEAD 90 <sup>th</sup> percentile (3)	4.8 ppb – 9/1/15	N	0	15 ppb (AL)	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (7)	12ppb – 7/23/2015	N	0 ppb	60 ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethane (TTHM) (7)	28.6ppb – 7/23/2015	N	0 ppb	80 ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Sodium	3.1ppm – 3/25/2015	-	-	-	For Information only

**Chlorine Residual** Annual average = 0.90 ppm Annual Range = 0.25 - 0.90 ppm MRDL= 4.0 ppm  
**Turbidity** Highest Annual = 0.120 NTU on April, 27 2015 at 8:00 PM

Key:

ppm = parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/l) (one penny in \$ 10,000)  
 ppb = parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/l) (one penny in \$10,000,000.)  
 pCi/L = pico curies per liter, a measure of radioactivity in water.  
 N/A = Not applicable. pos = positive samples MFL = million fibers per liter

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) **Fluoride:** For those water systems that fluoridate, fluoride levels must be maintained between 0.5 to 1.2 ppm. The optimum level is 0.7 ppm.
- (3) **Lead/Copper:** Action levels (AL) are measured at consumer's tap. 90% of the tests must be equal to or below the action level.
- (4) **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.
- (5) **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
- (6) **Radon:** The State of Maine adopted a Maximum Exposure Guidance (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.
- (7) **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.

**All other regulated drinking water contaminants were below detection limits.** A sampling of some of the drinking water test results are listed below. All test results are available for inspection and copying at 78 Davis Court, Wilton Maine

<u>Contaminant</u>	<u>Test Date</u>	<u>Result</u>
Zinc	3/25/2015	<0.001ppm
Chloride	3/25/2015	4 ppm
Nickel	3/25/2015	<0.0005 ppm
Manganese	3/25/2015	0.00081 ppm
Sulfate	3/25/2015	3 ppm
Magnesium	3/25/2015	0.47 ppm

**VII. 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).

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.

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

## VIII. Certification

(PRINT NAME)

I hereby certify and attest that I have distributed copies of this Consumer Confidence Report to all users of my public water system, in accordance with 40 CFR§141-142. I further certify that the information contained in this annual Consumer Confidence Report is correct and consistent with compliance monitoring data. Any intentional deception or misinformation represented in this report may be cited as a violation of State and U.S. EPA National Primary Drinking Water Rules.

Signed: \_\_\_\_\_ Dated: \_\_\_\_\_