

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.

EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

DO I NEED TO TAKE SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

DESCRIPTION OF WATER TREATMENT PROCESS

Water from the intake pipes is screened prior to the addition of measured doses of chloramine. Chloramine is a disinfectant that kills harmful bacteria, viruses, and microbes. Additional disinfection is achieved with ultraviolet treatment. Fluoride is added for dental health benefits. Because some of our customers' homes contain lead and/or copper plumbing, we add a blended phosphate to the water to stop lead corrosion. Finally, we reduce the pH of the water with sodium hydroxide to prevent copper corrosion.

WE AIM TO DELIVER SAFE DRINKING WATER TO YOUR TAP; ALWAYS. State Licensed operators run your water system. The drinking water is tested 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. We conduct thousands of water tests each year to monitor water quality. In addition, we closely monitor the lake and contributing waters. Technology enables safety systems to ensure that treatment continues to operate correctly.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR LEAD

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. Lewiston Division of Water 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>.



LEWISTON PUBLIC WORKS WATER DIVISION

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LEWISTON WATER DIVISION 2015 Annual Water Quality Report

IS MY WATER SAFE?

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality and is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

WHERE DOES MY WATER COME FROM?

Your drinking water comes from Lake Auburn. The source of Lewiston and Auburn's public drinking water since 1875, Lake Auburn is fed by a mostly forested watershed extending from Buckfield to Turner to Hebron and Minot to East Auburn. Due to the high quality of Lake Auburn's water the EPA has exempted the Auburn Water District and Lewiston Water Division from the requirement to filter the water prior to disinfection. This exemption reduces treatment costs while providing excellent, safe water to our consumers. To assure long-term protection of the water source, in 1993 the two Districts formed the Lake Auburn Watershed Protection Commission; empowered to protect the lake and surrounding watershed. The most effective, safest, and least expensive method for keeping Lake Auburn clean is to assure that water entering the lake is from a protected, well managed watershed. For more information about watershed protection and how you can do your part; visit www.lakeauburnwater.org or call 207-784-6469.

Recently a study of the watershed was completed, indicating potential sources of contaminants to the lake. A copy of the report, called The Lake Auburn Diagnostic Study, is available at www.lakeauburnwater.org.

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

ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN MY DRINKING WATER?

The sources of drinking water (tap and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Water can carry:

MICROBIAL CONTAMINANTS, such as viruses and bacteria, that 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 stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and

RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.



LEAD AND COPPER RULE: LEAD PUBLIC EDUCATION

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT POSSIBLE LEAD IN DRINKING WATER

Lewiston Water Division currently meets EPA limits for lead in drinking water. However, we wanted to share some important information about possible lead in drinking water. Lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Please read this information closely to see what you can do to reduce lead in your drinking water.

HEALTH EFFECTS OF LEAD

Lead can cause serious health problems if too much enters the human body from drinking water or other sources. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of the body. The greatest risk of lead exposure is to infants, young children, and pregnant women. Scientists have linked the effects of lead on the brain with lowered IQ in children. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults. Lead is stored in the bones, and it can be released later in life. During pregnancy, the developing child receives lead from the mother's bones, which may affect brain development.

SOURCES OF LEAD

Lead can be found in many places. Knowing where lead is can help limit your contact with it. Though most known cases of lead poisoning in Maine are a result of lead paint dust, exposure can also occur through drinking and cooking with water that has lead in it. Some plumbing materials, including solder and brass fixtures, may contain lead. Lead can dissolve/seep into water from lead solder or brass faucets, fittings, and valves. Lead can also come from jobs and hobbies that work with lead or lead paint, as well as from things you buy, such as toys and antiques. The Lewiston water distribution system does not have lead pipes, but some of the old cast iron piping may have poured lead joints. Water services (from the water main to your home or structure) and the plumbing within your building may have lead pipes or lead solder, which can leach into the water.

STEPS YOU CAN TAKE TO PROTECT YOURSELF FROM LEAD IN DRINKING WATER

- 1) Run the water for at least 15 seconds or until it becomes noticeably colder before using it for drinking or cooking. The longer water sits in piping the more lead it may contain.
- 2) Do not drink or cook with water from the hot water faucet. Hot water can dissolve lead more quickly than cold water. If you need hot water, use water from the cold water faucet and heat it on the stove or in the microwave.
- 3) Do not use water from the hot water faucet to prepare baby formula.
- 4) Boiling water does not reduce lead levels.
- 5) If your home has high lead in the water, consider using bottled water for drinking and cooking.
- 6) If you are concerned about lead, contact your health care provider or the Maine Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program (866-292-3474), where you can ask about having you or your child tested for lead.

HOW LEAD MAY GET INTO YOUR WATER

The most likely reason lead gets into drinking water is because it dissolved from lead solder or out of brass plumbing materials such as faucets, fittings, and valves. The Lewiston Water Division is currently reviewing our corrosion control treatment to reduce the potential for lead leaching from our customer's private plumbing into their water. Lead has not been detected in the water from Lake Auburn.

TESTING YOUR WATER

To find out how you can get your water tested for lead, contact A&L Laboratory, 207-784-5354. Your cost would be approximately \$25 per test.

TO FIND OUT MORE

If you have questions, call us at the Lewiston Water Division or visit our website at www.lewistonmaine.gov. To learn other ways to protect yourself and your family from lead, visit EPA's website at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>.

TABLE DEFINITIONS

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): 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 Contaminant Level (MCL): 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.

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.

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

Variations and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.

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.

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.

Monitored Not Regulated (MNR)

State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level (MPL)

Not Applicable (NA)

Not Detected (ND)

Monitoring not required, but recommended (MR)

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.

WHAT'S IN YOUR WATER?

This table provides Lewiston Water Division 2015 Water Quality sampling results for the public water supply

Substance	Units of measure	Violation	Highest Level Allowed (MCL)	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)	Lewiston Water Highest Detected Level	Result Sample Date	Range of Detections	How it gets in the water
Total Coliform see note 1	Per 100 milliliters	NO	5%	0 positive	3 pos	July 6, 20, 26	0	Naturally found in environment
Chloramine	Parts per million	NO	MRDL= 4	MRDLG= 4	2.8	Aug	2.2-2.8	Water additive for disinfection
Turbidity	NTU	NO	5	NA	2.04	Nov	0.40-2.04	Soil pollution
Copper see note 4	Parts per million	NO	AL (Action Level)= 1.3	1.3	0.251 (90th %ile)	6/26/2014	0.023-0.770	Corrosion of household plumbing
Fluoride see note 3	Parts per million	NO	4	4	0.76	7/9/2015	0.46-0.76	Water additive promoting strong teeth
Lead see note 4	Parts per billion	NO	AL (Action Level)= 15	0	14 (90th %ile)	6/23/2014	0-120	Corrosion of household plumbing
Gross Alpha see note 6	Pico curies per liter	NO	15	0	<.986	3/11/2015		Erosion of natural deposits
Haloacetic acids see note 9	parts per billion	NO	60	0	31	Jan-Dec	17-31	By-product of chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes see note 9	parts per billion	NO	80	0	44	Jan-Dec	26-45	By-product of chlorination
Arsenic see note 2	Parts per billion	NO	10	0	<0.001	3/11/2015		Erosion of natural deposits. Runoff from orchards, glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	Parts per million	NO	2	2	0.0014	3/11/2015		Erosion of natural deposits. Discharge of drilling wastes. Discharge from metal refineries.
Nitates see note 5	Parts per million	NO	10	NA	<1.00	3/11/2015		Runoff from fertilizer use. Leaching from septic tanks, sewage. Erosion of natural deposits.
Radium 228	Pico curies per liter	NO	5	0	0.485	10/17/2011		Erosion of natural deposits.
OTHER INFORMATION								
Chloride	Parts per million	NO	250	NA	14	3/11/2015		
Iron	Parts per million	NO	0.3	NA	<0.1	3/11/2015		
Magnesium	Parts per million	NO	NA	NA	0.86	3/11/2015		
Manganese	Parts per million	NO	0.05	NA	0.0057	3/11/2015		
Sodium	Parts per million	NO	NA	NA	11.6	3/11/2015		
Zinc	Parts per million	NO	5	NA	0.0013	3/11/2015		
Calcium	Parts per million	NO	NA	NA	5.25	3/11/2015		
Total Hardness	Parts per million	NO	NA	NA	16.7	3/11/2015		

There were no violations in 2015

There were no waivers from testing granted in 2015

Notes: **1) Total Coliform Bacteria:** Reported as the highest monthly number of positive samples, for water systems that take < 40 samples per month. Bacteria used as an indicator to determine disinfection effectiveness. Coliforms are bacteria which are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful bacteria may be present. E.coli bacteria were not detected in the treated drinking water. **2) Arsenic:** The U.S. EPA adopted the new MCL standard in October 2001. Water systems must meet this new standard by January 2006. **3) Fluoride:** Fluoride levels must be maintained between .5-1.0 ppm, for those water systems that fluoridate the water. **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) Gross Alpha:** Action level over 5 pCi/L requires testing for Radium. Action level over 15 pCi/L requires testing for Radon and Uranium. **7) Uranium:** The U.S. EPA adopted the new MCL standard of 30 ug/L(ppb), in December 2000. Water systems must meet this new standard after December 2003. **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. The U.S.EPA is proposing setting federal standards for Radon in public drinking water. **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. All other regulated drinking water contaminants were below detection levels.