PWSID ME0090870

LISBON WATER DEPARTMENT

2023 Consumer Confidence Report

General Information

Water System Contact Name: Charles Harrison

Address: 639 Lisbon Steet

City, State, Zip Code: Lisbon Falls, Maine, 04252

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Report Covering Calendar Year: Jan 1 - Dec 31, 2023

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

Source Water Information

Description of Water Source: Wells: 4

The Lisbon Water Department can obtain water from one of four gravel packed wells. The Bauer well is drill to a depth of 56 feet and is located on the edge of Lisbon Village. The Ann Street well is drilled to a depth of 78 feet and is located in middle of the Lisbon Falls Village. The Moody wells are drill to 70 and 88 feet and are located in the Lisbon Village

Water Treatment & Filtration Information:

To all water produced, the Department adds chlorine as a means of disinfection, and poly orthophosphate for corrosion control. The Moody treatment plant employs four greensand filters to reduce and/or remove contaminants from the drinking water.

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.

Secondart Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL)

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.

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

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)	Oct 2023	**1 pos**	1 pos/mo or 5%	0 pos	Naturally present in the environment.
Inorganics					
ARSENIC (6)	12/5/2023	**15 ppb**	10 ppb	0 ppb	Erosion of natural deposits. Runoff from orchards, glass and electronics production wastes.
BARIUM	12/5/2023	**0.0206 ppm**	2 ppm	2 ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes. Discharge from metal refineries. Erosion of natural deposits.
CHROMIUM	12/5/2023	**1 ppb**	100 ppb	100 ppb	Discharge from steel and pulp mills. Erosion of natural deposits.
NITRATE (5)	12/5/2023	**1.47 ppm**	10 ppm	10 ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use. Leaching from septic tanks, sewage. Erosion of natural deposits.
Synthetics					
TOTAL PFAS (6 regulated) (10)	12/21/2023	**7.68 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.
Volatile Organics					
TOLUENE	12/5/2023	**0.0005 ppm**	1 ppm	1 ppm	Discharge from petroleum factories.
Radionuclides					
COMBINED URANIUM	12/5/2023	**9.5 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.
Disinfectants and Disinfection ByProducts					
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5) (9)	7/31/2023	**1.3 ppb**	60 ppb	0 ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANE (TTHM) (9)	7/31/2023	**22 ppb**	80 ppb	0 ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Lead/Copper					
COPPER 90TH% VALUE (4)	7/1/2023 - 12/31/2023	**0.34 ppm Range (0.0223-0.803 ppm)**	AL = 1.3 ppm	1.3 ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
LEAD 90TH% VALUE (4)	7/1/2023 - 12/31/2023	**2 ppb Range (0-27.4 ppb)**	AL = 15 ppb	0 ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Chlorine Residual (Add chlorine residual information)					
CHLORINE RESIDUAL		**Range (.25 - 1.31 ppm)**	MRDL=4 ppm	MRDLG= 4 ppm	By-product of drinking water chlorination.

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	45.4 ppm	12/5/2023
SULFATE	13 ppm	12/5/2023
NICKEL	0.0014 ppm	12/5/2023
MAGNESIUM	5.85 ppm	12/5/2023
ZINC	0.0553 ppm	12/5/2023
CHLORIDE	63 ppm	12/5/2023
MANGANESE	0.298 ppm	12/5/2023

Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring

Unregulated contaminants are those for which U.S. EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of these contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted. In 2023 we participated in the fifth round of the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 5). We had no detections of any of the contaminants in this round of testing.

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
1/1/2015 - 12/31/2023	03 Violation - MONITORING, ROUTINE MINOR DIQUAT TREAT PT 2
1/1/2015 - 12/31/2023	03 Violation - MONITORING, ROUTINE MINOR DIQUAT WELL HD 1
1/1/2015 - 12/31/2023	03 Violation - MONITORING, ROUTINE MINOR DIQUAT WELL HD 4
1/1/2015 - 12/31/2023	03 Violation - MONITORING, ROUTINE MINOR ENDOTHALL TREAT PT 2
1/1/2015 - 12/31/2023	03 Violation - MONITORING, ROUTINE MINOR ENDOTHALL WELL HD 1
1/1/2015 - 12/31/2023	03 Violation - MONITORING, ROUTINE MINOR ENDOTHALL WELL HD 4
1/1/2023 - 12/31/2023	SM Violation - STATE MONITORING NITRATE WELL HD 3

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 2023, we did not test for, or failed to collect all necessary tests for, nitrate/nitrite.

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 2023, we did not test for, or failed to collect all necessary tests for endothall, 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 2023, we did not test for, or failed to collect all necessary tests for Diquat, 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)

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#: ME0090870 **Water System Name:** LISBON WATER DEPARTMENT

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	**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: _____
Please print

Signature: _____ Date: _____ **(DO NOT PRE-DATE)**

Date CCR distribution completed: _____ (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