PWSID ME0090870

LISBON WATER DEPARTMENT

2025 Consumer Confidence Report

General Information

Water System Contact Name: Interim General Manager Shellie Reynolds

Address: 639 Lisbon Street

City, state, Zip Code: Lisbon Falls, ME 04252

Telephone#: 207-353-3020 **Fax#: N/A** **Email:** lwdgeneralmgr@lisbonme.org

Report Covering Calendar Year: Jan 1 -Dec31,2025

Upcoming Regularly Scheduled Meeting(s): 2nd Tuesday of the Month at 5pm at the Lisbon Water Department Office

D No scheduled meetings at this time. Please contact the office for more information.

Source Water Information

Description of Water Source: Wells: 3

The Lisbon Water Department's drinking water is supplied entirely from groundwater sources. The water system operates three gravel packed wells located within the Town of Lisbon: Moody Well #1, Moody Well #2, and the Bauer Well. The Moody Wells are located off Moody Road near the northern end of the system, and the Bauer Well is located on Route 196 in Lisbon Center. Water from the Moody Wells is treated to remove naturally occurring iron, manganese, and arsenic prior to distribution. All drinking water sources are routinely monitored and treated as required by state and federal drinking water regulations to ensure safe, high quality water for customers.

Water Treatment & Filtration Information:

The Lisbon Water Department's drinking water is treated as necessary to meet all state and federal standards. Water from the Moody Wells is filtered to remove iron, manganese, and arsenic and disinfected with chlorine. Both the Moody and Bauer facilities use corrosion control treatment to reduce the potential for plumbing corrosion, and chlorine is added to maintain a disinfectant residual throughout the system.

The Lisbon Water Department's drinking water is treated as necessary to meet all state and federal standards. Water from the Moody Wells is filtered to remove iron, manganese, and arsenic and disinfected with chlorine. Both the Moody and Bauer facilities use corrosion control treatment to reduce the potential for plumbing corrosion, and chlorine is added to maintain a disinfectant residual throughout the system.

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:

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

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.

Maximum Contaminant Level or 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.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or 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 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.

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.

Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL): Non-mandatory water quality standards.

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

ppb = parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L). ppt = parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

MFL = million fibers per liter. pos = positive samples.

Water Test Results

Contaminant	*Date*	*Results*	*MCL*	*MCLG*	*Possible Sources of Contamination*
Microbiological					
COLIFORM (TCR) (9)	Feb 2025	**2 pos**	I pos/mo or 5%	0 pos	Naturally present in the environment.
Inorganics					
ARSENIC(])	4/22/2025	7.7 **ppb**	IO 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	I00 ppb	Discharge from steel and pulp mills. Erosion of natural deposits.
NITRATE (6)	3/4/2025	**1.38 ppm**	IOppm	IO ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use. Leaching from septic tanks, sewage. Erosion of natural deposits.
Synthetics					
TOTAL PFAS (6 regulated) (7)	5/8/2025	**12.9 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.
Radionuclides					
COMBINED URANIUM	3/4/2025	**11.2 ppb**	30 ppb	0 ppb	Erosion of natural deposits.
Lead/Copper					
COPPER 90TH% VALUE (5)	1/1/2025 - 12/31/2025	**0.321 ppm** **Range (0.0529-0.546 ppm)**	AL= 1.3 ppm	1.3 ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Number of sampling sites exceeding the action level: **0**					
LEAD 90TH% VALUE (5)	1/1/2025 - 12/31/2025	**1.6 ppb** **Range (0-7.5 ppb)**	AL= 15 ppb	0 ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Number of sampling sites exceeding the action level: **0**			Complete lead tap sampling data are available upon request		
Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts					
87 FERRY RD					
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAAS) (IO)	6/2/2025	**6.1 ppb**	60 ppb	0 ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANE (TTHM) (10)	6/2/2025	**23 ppb**	80 ppb	0 ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine Residual (Add chlorine residual information)					
CHLORINE RESIDUAL		**Range(0.3 02.10 ppm)**	MRDL=4ppm	MRDLG= 4 ppm	By-product of drinking water chlorination.

Notes:

I) Arsenic: While your drinking water may meet EPA's standard for Arsenic, ifit 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 ammal average.

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) 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.

5) Lead/Copper: Action levels (AL) are measured at consumer's tap. 90% of the tests must be equal to or below the action level.

6) Nitrate: Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants ofless 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.

7) 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.

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) Total Coliform Bacteria: Reported as the highest monthly number of positive samples, for water systems that take less than 40 samples per month.

10) TTHM/HAA5: Total Trihalomethanes and Haloacetic Acids (TTHM and HAAS) are fonned 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 LRAA.

I I) Turbidity: Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea and associated headaches.

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.)

MAGNESIUM	6.61 ppm	12/5/2023
CHLORIDE	92 ppm	12/5/2023
ZINC	0.0026 ppm	12/5/2023
SULFATE	34 ppm	12/5/2023
SODIUM	45.4 ppm	12/5/2023
NICKEL	0.00ll ppm	12/5/2023

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 nmoff, 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

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 the following detections for contaminants in this round of testing:*

Contaminant	*Sample Year*	*Avg Level Found*	*Range of Detections*
Lithium	2024	**17.84 ppb**	**11.9-22.9 ppb**
PFBS	2024	**9.15 ppt**	**9-9.3 ppt**
PFHxA	2024	**4.75 ppt**	**4-5.5 ppt**
PFHxS	2024	**7.875 ppt**	**3.7-13.2 ppt**
PFOA	2024	**4.1 ppt**	
PFPeA	2024	**3.733 ppt**	**3.3-4.5 ppt**

Lead and Copper

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. Your public water system is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact your public water system. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at: **http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead**

Our public water system completed a Lead Service Line Inventory (LSLI) as required by the Revised Lead and Copper Rule. It is publicly accessible by either contacting your system via phone or email, picking up or viewing a copy at a physical address, or via the website link provided (must link directly to report). Our system is making the inventory available using this method: The Lisbon Water Department Office: 639 Lisbon Street, Lisbon Falls, ME 04252

Total Coliform Bacteria Level Assessments

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms, indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any issues that were found during these assessments.

A Level 1 Assessment is an investigation of the water system designed to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system. During the past year, we were required to conduct 1 Level One assessment(s). We completed 1 Level One assessment(s). We were not required to take any corrective actions.

Violations

Violation Period	Violation Type
3/27/2025	4A Violation - REPORTING, ASSESSMENT FORMS (RTCR) REVISED TOTAL COLIFORM RULE (RTCR)
1/1/2025 - 6/30/2025	SM Violation - STATE MONITORING LEAD & COPPER RULE TREAT PT 1
7/1/2025 - 12/31/2025	SM Violation - STATE MONITORING LEAD & COPPER RULE TREAT PT 1
1/l/2025 - 6/30/2025	SM Violation - STATE MONITORING LEAD & COPPER RULE TREAT PT 2
7/l/2025 - 12/31/2025	SM Violation - STATE MONITORING LEAD & COPPER RULE TREAT PT 2

In 2025, we failed to adequately test or failed to report water quality parameters following a lead/copper exceedance. When a water system exceeds a lead or copper action level, they are required to collect additional water quality parameters to help determine whether their water is corrosive and contributing to the high values or to insure that they are adjusting their pH adequately to prevent corrosion. We failed to take/report the necessary tests, but have collected/will collect the required tests needed to come back into compliance.

In 2025, we failed to submit the necessary paperwork for a required Level 1 Assessment to the Drinking Water Program by the designated due date.

Waiver Information (to be included in the CCR for systems that were granted a waiver)

For the time period 2024-2026, 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): DIQUAT, ENDOTHALL. This waiver was granted due to the absence of these potential sources of contamination within a half mile radius of the water source(s).

Please share this information with anyone who drinks this water (or their guardians), especially those who may not have received this report directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by