PWSID ME0091380

RUMFORD WATER DISTRICT

2022 Consumer Confidence Report

General Information

Water System Contact Name: Rumford Water District

Address: 25 Spruce St.

City, State, Zip Code: Rumford, ME. 04276

Telephone #: 207-364-8531 **Fax#:** 364-3609 **Email:** jhalacy.rumwater@gmail.com

Report Covering Calendar Year: Jan 1 - Dec 31, 2022

Upcoming Regularly Scheduled Meeting(s): First Wednesday of every month at 3:00 p.m.

Source Water Information

Description of Water Source: Wells: 4

The Rumford Water District has two locations of source water supply. The primary source is the Milligan Wells site located off Route 5 in Rumford. The #1 Well can produce 700 gallons per minute and the #2 Well can produce 1,035 gallons per minute. The secondary source site is the Scotties Wells site and is located on the Swift River Road in Rumford. Here the #1 Well produces 400 gallons per minute and the #2 Well produces 300 gallons per minute. All four wells are drilled and gravel packed.

Water Treatment & Filtration Information:

Sodium Hypochlorite is used as a disinfectant at both Milligans and Scotties sites. The levels of this disinfectant are continuously monitored and controlled to ensure adequate disinfection has occured prior to delivery to you. At our Milligans and Scotties sites, Aeration is used to remove radon and to elevate pH levels. The pH level is an important part of corrosion control, helping to keep lead and copper levels down. Sodium Fluoride is added to the water to promote dental health. Fluoride has been proven to reduce rates to tooth decay, especially in children.

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.

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.

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)	2022	**0 pos**	1 pos/mo or 5%	0 pos	Naturally present in the environment.
Inorganics					
BARIUM	8/18/2022	**0.0134 ppm**	2 ppm	2 ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes. Discharge from metal refineries. Erosion of natural deposits.
FLUORIDE (3)	10/11/2022	**0.8 ppm**	4 ppm	4 ppm	Erosion of natural deposits. Water additive which promotes strong teeth. Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
NITRATE (5)	8/18/2022	**0.43 ppm**	10 ppm	10 ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use. Leaching from septic tanks, sewage. Erosion of natural deposits.
Radionuclides					
COMBINED RADIUM (-226 & -228)	8/18/2022	**0.6 pCi/l**	5 pCi/l	0 pCi/l	Erosion of natural deposits.
RADON (8)	8/18/2022	**2164 pCi/l**	4,000 pCi/l	4,000 pCi/l	Erosion of natural deposits.
Lead/Copper					
COPPER 90TH% VALUE (4)	1/1/2020 - 12/31/2022	**0.51 ppm**	AL = 1.3 ppm	1.3 ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
LEAD 90TH% VALUE (4)	1/1/2020 - 12/31/2022	**7.7 ppb**	AL = 15 ppb	0 ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts					
DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM					
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5) (9)	LRAA(2022)	**1.9 ppb Range (1.9–1.9 ppb)**	60 ppb	0 ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANE (TTHM) (9)	LRAA(2022)	**7.9 ppb Range (7.9–7.9 ppb)**	80 ppb	0 ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine Residual (Add chlorine residual information)					
CHLORINE RESIDUAL		**Range (.33 - .81 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.)

SULFATE	6 ppm	8/18/2022
CHLORIDE	28 ppm	8/18/2022
ZINC	0.0017 ppm	8/18/2022

MANGANESE	0.0274 ppm	8/18/2022
IRON	0.026 ppm	8/18/2022
SODIUM	15.3 ppm	8/18/2022
MAGNESIUM	1.7 ppm	8/18/2022

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. Rumford 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 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

No Violations in 2022

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

In 2020, 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, 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).

Water System Data:
Your water supply and distribution system include over 42 miles of water mains. The system served 4,500 people in 2022 and provides fire protection services through 220 hydrants. In the last 12 months we have produced and delivered 234,635,000 gallons of water. That is an average of 642,835 gallons per day. The system also maintains one (1) million gallons in each of our two (2) covered storage reservoirs. This storage allows us to meet peak system demand periods and maintain an adequate supply during firefighting activities.

Highlights of 2022
Throughout the course of the year, the district experienced five main breaks and four service leaks. They were all repaired promptly. The district replaced one hydrant and relocated one hydrant. The district crew also replaced 14 service boxes and rods. Fifteen services were renewed from the main to the service box. In April Swasey Excavation put an offset in the water main on Railroad St. near the new VA clinic. The offset was paid for by Brookfield Power to make room for the Battery Banks that they are having installed. The offset was HDPE fusible pipe.
In May D.L. Mahar started drilling the new #1 Well at Scotties. The job went through different phases throughout the summer. At this point we are just waiting for the pump and motor. The total paid to D.L. Mahar so far is $78,057 and when the pump comes in that will be roughly $15,000. Also, in May the district crew started the Prospect Ave. job, consisting of replacing 1,742 feet of 12" cast iron pipe with new 12" ductile iron pipe. The water main was replaced from Sunnyside Terrace to Crescent Ave. and all services were replaced from main to curb. Material cost was $124,956.41. District labor was $17,667.16. The Towns bill for digging trench and portion of pavement was $50,559.
In November EJP installed an 8" insert valve in front of the Best Western Hotel. This valve is part of a series of valves being installed in order to isolate the Bean Brook crossing. The next valve will be a 16" valve installed near the Paul Bunyan Statue and a tap-n-sleeve for a new hydrant.

Future Plans and Needs
Work planned for 2023 consists of replacing roughly 600' of six-inch water main on Raymond St. and 400' of six-inch water main on York St.
Scotties new #1 well is all drilled and awaiting the new pump and motor. This well should be complete in 2023.
A booster pump station is being built on Falls Hill, which will house two booster pumps and a new pressure reducing valve, i t should be completed by late summer. At the bottom of Falls Hill there will be a 16" valve installed and a tap-n-sleeve for a hydrant near the Paul Bunyan Statue.

Other Important Information
This report is only a summary of our activities during the past year. If you have any questions about your water quality, the information contained in this report, or your water service in general, please call us at our business office at (207)364-8531 or the Superintendent's office at (207)369-5551. Office hours are Monday through Friday 7:00 a.m.-12:00 p.m. and 12:30 p.m.-3:30 p.m.
The Board of Trustee's Meetings are open to the public and held on the first Wednesday of each month at 3:00 p.m. in the Water District's Board Room. You may also direct questions to the Maine Dept. of Human Services Drinking Water Program at (207)287-2070 or the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

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