

**PWSID ME0091380**  
**RUMFORD WATER DISTRICT**  
**2025 Consumer Confidence Report**

**General Information**

**Water System Contact Name:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Address:** \_\_\_\_\_

**City, State, Zip Code:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Telephone #:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Fax#:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Email:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Report Covering Calendar Year:** Jan 1 - Dec 31, 2025

**Upcoming Regularly Scheduled Meeting(s):** \_\_\_\_\_

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

**Source Water Information**

**Description of Water Source:** Wells: 4

**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 occurred prior to delivery to you. At our Milligans and Scotties sites, Aeration is used to remove radon and to elevate pH levels. The pH is an important part of corrosion control, helping to keep lead and copper levels down. Sodium Flouride is added to the water to promote dental health. Flouride has been proven to reduce rates of 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:**

**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
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## Microbiological

COLIFORM (TCR) (9)	2025	0 pos	1 pos/mo or 5%	0 pos	Naturally present in the environment.
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## Inorganics

BARIUM	8/8/2023	0.0238 ppm	2 ppm	2 ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes. Discharge from metal refineries. Erosion of natural deposits.
FLUORIDE (3)	11/12/2025	0.68 ppm	4 ppm	4 ppm	Erosion of natural deposits. Water additive which promotes strong teeth. Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
NITRATE (6)	3/11/2025	0.53 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 (5)	1/1/2024 - 6/30/2024	0.502 ppm Range (0.0182-0.63 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)	1/1/2024 - 6/30/2024	3.7 ppb Range (0-9.2 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

### DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5) (10)	8/12/2025	2 ppb	60 ppb	0 ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANE (TTHM) (10)	8/12/2025	14 ppb	80 ppb	0 ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination.

## Chlorine Residual (Add chlorine residual information)

CHLORINE RESIDUAL	Range (.27 - .73 ppm)	MRDL=4 ppm	MRDLG=4 ppm	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
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### Notes:

- 1) 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.
- 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 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.
- 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 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 LRAA.
- 11) 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	2.83 ppm	8/8/2023
CHLORIDE	12 ppm	8/8/2023
SULFATE	5 ppm	8/8/2023
ZINC	0.0049 ppm	8/8/2023
SODIUM	11.1 ppm	8/8/2023

## **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 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>**

## **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: \_\_\_\_\_

## **Violations**

No Violations in 2025

## **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 posting this report in a public place or distributing copies by hand, mail, email, or another method.*

## **Water System Data**

Your water supply and distribution system includes over 42 miles of mains. The system served 4,500 people in 2025 and provides fire protection services through 220 hydrants. The amount of water pumped in 2025 was 327,722,000 gallons. That is an average of 897,870 gallons per day and 623 gallons per minute. The system also maintains one million gallons in each of our two covered storage reservoirs. This storage allows us to meet peak system demand periods and maintain an adequate supply during firefighting activities.

## **Highlights of 2025**

Throughout the course of the year, the district experienced four main breaks and two service leaks. They were repaired promptly and water was restored. During the summer season the district crew installed services to the residences on Byron Street, Rangely Place and part of Cumberland Street. This work consisted of 25 new services and completed the two year job to disconnect from the old main that was laid out behind the houses on Byron St. and Rangely Place, and connect to the new main that was installed in the street in front of the houses. Outside of this job the district crew renewed 17 curb stops (shut-offs) and installed 5 new services. The crew also renewed 39 valve box tops.

In June the district received its new backhoe, a 2025 Caterpillar 420XE with a quick detach front bucket and a set of forks. Also, a quick detach back bucket with a ripper tooth for frost and a hydraulic hammer for frost, rocks and ledge.

This year the district started the process of switching to Kamstrup water meters. It will take several years to complete. Kamstrup meters have much more technology to offer and are more readily available, due to being made in America.

## **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 department 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.

## **Board of Trustees**

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Richard C Blanchard - Clerk

## **Employees**

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Charles C Bellegarde - Foreman; Certified Water Operator III

Eric S Goodrow - Certified Water Operator II

Kyle Kilgore - Certified Water Operator II

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Kathy L. Andrews - Office Assistant