

PWSID ME0091100
NEWPORT WATER DISTRICT
2018 Consumer Confidence Report

General Information

Water System Contact Name: Newport Water District

Address: 124 Mooshead Trail, P. O. Box 142

City, State, Zip Code: Newport, ME 04953

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Email: nwdsupt@myfairpoint.net

Report Covering Calendar Year: Jan 1 - Dec 31, 2018

Upcoming Regularly Scheduled Meeting(s): Typically third Thursday of each month

Source Water Information

Description of Water Source: Surface Water Intakes: 1 (Nokomis Pond)

Nokomis Pond is a small shallow pond feed by surface runoff and a few small springs in the pond

Water Treatment & Filtration Information:

NWD employs a Magnetic Ion Exchange pre-treatment unit for dissolved organics. That is followed by slow sand filtration, disinfection, pH adjustment, fluoridation, and a corrosion inhibitor.

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:

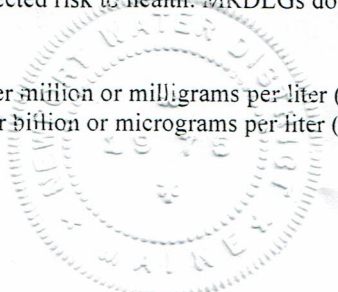
ppm = parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L).

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)	2018	0 pos	1 pos/mo or 5%	0 pos	Naturally present in the environment.
Inorganics					
BARIUM	4/17/2018	0.0047 ppm	2 ppm	2 ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes. Discharge from metal refineries. Erosion of natural deposits.
FLUORIDE (3)	6/20/2018	1.01 ppm	4 ppm	4 ppm	Erosion of natural deposits. Water additive which promotes strong teeth. Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.

Lead/Copper

COPPER 90TH% VALUE (4)	1/1/2017 - 12/31/2019	0.12 ppm	AL = 1.3 ppm	1.3 ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
LEAD 90TH% VALUE (4)	1/1/2017 - 12/31/2019	1.9 ppb	AL = 15 ppb	0 ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts

18 MOOSEHEAD TRAIL

TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5) (9)	LRAA(2018)	46 ppb Range (21-52 ppb)	60 ppb	0 ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
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TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANE (TTHM) (9)	LRAA(2018)	72 ppb Range (54.7-102 ppb)	80 ppb	0 ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
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Chlorine Residual (Add chlorine residual information)

CHLORINE RESIDUAL	Range (1.12 - 2.14 ppm)	MRDL=4 ppm	MRDLG= 4 ppm	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
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Turbidity (Add turbidity information, highest monthly reading in 2018)

TURBIDITY	October	.13 NTU	5 ntu	N/A	Soil runoff.
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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.

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	1 ppm	4/17/2018
SODIUM	18 ppm	4/17/2018
MAGNESIUM	2.5 ppm	4/17/2018
IRON	0.052 ppm	4/17/2018
CHLORIDE	28 ppm	4/17/2018

