PWSID ME0090660

HAMPDEN WATER DISTRICT

2020 Consumer Confidence Report

General Imormation					
Water System Contact Nam	e:				
Address:					
Telephone #:					
Report C	Covering Calendar Year	r: Jan 1 - Dec 31, 2020			
Upcoming Regularly Scheduled	l Meeting(s):				
Source Water Information	on				
Description of Water Source:	Consecutive Connections: 3 (Cons Connection W/bangor - Business Park, Cons Connection W/bangor - Route 202, Cons Connection W/bangor - Route 1a)				
Water Treatment & Filtration	Information:				

Source Water Assessment:

General Information

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). pCi/L = picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity). pos = parts per billion or micrograms per liter ($\mu g/L$). pos = positive samples. MFL = million fibers per liter

Water Test Results

Contaminant	Date	Results	MCL	MCLG	Possible Sources of Contamination
Microbiological COLIFORM (TCR) (1)	2020	0 pos	1 pos/mo or 5%	0 pos	Naturally present in the environment.
Lead/Copper					
COPPER 90TH% VALUE (4)	1/1/2018 - 12/31/2020	0.133 ppm	AL = 1.3 ppm	1.3 ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
LEAD 90TH% VALUE (4)	1/1/2018 - 12/31/2020	3.21 ppb	AL = 15 ppb	0 ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts

DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5) (9)	LRAA(2020) Ra	5 ppb nge (5.1–5.1 ppb)	60 ppb	0 ppb By-product of drinking water chlorination.
TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANE (TTHM) (9)	LRAA(2020)	13 ppb ange (13–13 ppb)	80 ppb	0 ppb By-product of drinking water chlorination.

Chlorine Residual (Add chlorine residual information)

CHLORINE RESIDUAL Range (____- ppm) MRDL=4 ppm MRDLG= 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.

All other regulated drinking water contaminants were below detection levels.





Hampden Water District proudly serves safe, reliable drinking water to the inhabitants of the Town of Hampden for domestic, sanitary, manufacturing, municipal and fire protection purposes.



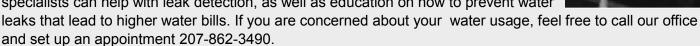






Possible leaks - Keep us in mind...

The Hampden Water District encourages all customers to routinely check to make sure interior and exterior plumbing fixtures are working properly. Some other indicators of undetected leaks are unexpected high water bills or gradual increases of your water usage. Toilet tablets (a.k.a. dye-tablets) are offered free of charge to our customers to make sure their toilets are working properly. Our water service specialists can help with leak detection, as well as education on how to prevent water



You are not just paying for WATER each quarter, your also paying for ...

<u>Public Health</u>—monitoring for contaminants, while following through with regulations ensures our customers can drink safely from the tap.

<u>Fire Protection</u> –providing adequate fire protection and protecting the community from eminent threat of fire.

Infrastructure—maintaining 39.5 miles of water line, 217 fire hydrants, 2 standpipes, 4 pump stations / treatment facilities.

<u>Economic Development</u>—The quantity, quality and cost of public water and fire protection influence a companies decision on locating or expanding a business into the town of Hampden.

SUMMER METER

Do you use your outside spigot in the summer to water your garden, wash your car or fill your pool? If so, you may want to consider purchasing a meter that will allow you to track the water that flows through your outside spigots. This allows sewer users to get a rebate on their sewer bill for water that does not go into the public sewer system. Once a meter has been purchased, the Town of Hampden Sewer Department, request notifi-



cation of the reading before the 15th of the following months; April, July and October. To report your meter reading (first 4 white digits), please call 207-862-3337 or email nikole@hampdenmaine.gov.







Eliminating your exposure to lead...

Flush your cold water tap

for 1 to 3 minutes

before using for drinking or cooking, if it has not been used for several hours.

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. Hampden 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 2020

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

No Water Testing Waivers in 2020

Phone: 207-862-3490 Fax: 207-862-3595 E-mail: info@hampdenwaterdistrict.org www.hampdenwaterdistrict.org

<<First Name Last Name>>
Or Current Resident
Mailing Address
City, State, Postal Code

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