2005 Water Quality Report
Waldoboro Water Department
PWSID #ME0091560

About Your Drinking Water
Waldoboro Water Department (WWD) is pleased to provide you with its 2005 Consumer Confidence ReP9rt for its Waldoboro water system (public water supply ID# ME 0091560), which contains important information about your drinking water. The report summarizes the quality of water WWD provided in 2005 - including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies.

Your water system is operated and maintained by the Camden and Rockland Division of Aqua Maine, Inc. Water quality tests are conducted by the state's public health laboratory, as well as the laboratory at Aqua Maine and other independent state certified testing laboratories.

Uranium MCL Exceedance: In 2005, our water system exceeded the Uranium standard of 30 ppb. Public notification was posted or distributed to all concerned residents. A water treatment system to remove Uranium from the water was constructed for our water system and became operational in March, 2006. Results of Uranium testing in 2006 are expected to be in compliance with this standard. Drinking water containing Uranium above the MCL over the course of a lifetime increases the risk of getting cancer and kidney toxicity.

Although this report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. This report is only a summary of our activities during 2005. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 1-800-287 -1643.

Sources of Supply
WWD has used a bedrock well as its primary source of water since May of 1998. A second bedrock well also provides regular service to the system. All water delivered to you is disinfected with sodium hypochlorite (liquid chlorine) for protection from bacteriological contaminants.

Sources of drinking water include rivers, lakes, ponds, and wells. As water flows either on the surface or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and radioactive material and can also accumulate substances resulting from human and animal activity. The Maine Drinking Water Program (DWP) has evaluated all public water supplies as part of the Source Water Protection Program. 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. The source overall has a low to moderate risk of significant contamination. . Assessment results are available at town offices, public water suppliers, and the DWP (207-287-2070).

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

(A) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife. .
(B) Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
(C) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
(D) Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.
(E) Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Radon: Radon is found in the soil and bedrock formations and is a radioactive gas that you can't see, taste or smell. The State of Maine currently recommends treatment for Radon levels in drinking water above 20,000 pCi/L. The USEPA is considering setting lower standards for public drinking water. Most Radon in water is released to the air moments after turning on the tap. Breathing Radon released to air from 'tap water may increase the risk of lung cancer over the course of your lifetime. If you seek more information about Radon, please contact this office or the State Drinking Water Program and request a Radon Fact Sheet.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in

water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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 cryptosporidlum and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Notes:
Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Alpha Emitters: Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing these alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer. Gross Alpha levels above the MCL require further tesUng for levels of Radium-226, Radium 228, Uranium-234 and Uranium-238. When adjusted for Radon and Uranium, Gross Alpha levels were below the MCL of 15 pCi/L. Radium levels were also below the MCL of 5 pCi/L.
Fluoride: Fluoride levels should be maintained between 1-2 ppm, for those water systems that fluoridate the water. Fluoride in drinking water at half the MCL or more may cause *mottling* of children's teeth, usually in children less than nine years old. Mottling, also known as dental fluorosis, may include brown staining and/or pitting of the teeth, and occurs only in developing teeth before they erupt from the gums.
Maximum Contaminant Level (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. Some levels are based on a running annual average.
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (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.
pCi/L, picocuries/Liter: A unit of concentration for radioactive contaminants.
ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.
ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.
PWSID: Public water supply identification number.

The following table lists contaminants that were detected during 2005 in your water system. The table lists the water source, the area served, and the range as well as the maximum observed level of regulated contaminants that were detected.

Waldoboro Water Department - PWSID ME0091560 **Water Source:** Two drilled wells **Service Area**: Waldoboro.

Microbiological Contaminants: During 2005, none of the 24 distribution system samples tested positive for coliform bacteria.

Contaminants/Compounds	Test Date	Violation Y/N	Maximum	Range	Federal/State Standard MCL	Federal/State Standard MCLG	Major Sources In Drinking Water
Alpha emitters (pC ill)	3/22/2005	N*	125.44	28.8 - 125.44	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 (pCi/L)	8/28/2002	N	0.04	N/A	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228 (pCiIL)	7/8/2003	N	0.19	N/A	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined radium (pCi/L)	10/10/2002	N	0.37	N/A	5	0	Naturally occurs in some drinking water sources

Radon screen (pCi/L)	4/7/2004	N	9,824	N/A	20,000	NA	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium, Combined (pCi/L) **	10/18/2005	Y	120	100 - 120	30	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic (ppb)	6/30/2005	N	0.9	0.7 - 0.9	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine (ppm)	2005	N	2.0	0.3 - 2.0	MRDL =4	MRDLG =4	Water additive used to control microbes
Chromium (ppb)	6/30/2005	N	1.5	1.1-1.5	100	100	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	6/23/2005	N	1.3	0.51-1.3	4	4	Water additive which promotes strong teeth

** Testing for Uranium and Radium is required if Gross Alpha exceeds 15 pCi/L. The MCL for Uranium of 30 pCi/L becomes effective in January, 2008. Compliance is required on or before January, 2009. Gross Alpha levels above the MCL require further testing for levels of Radium-226, Radium 228, Uranium-234 and Uranium-238. When adjusted for Radon and Uranium, Gross Alpha levels were below the MCL of 15 pCi/L. Radium levels were also below the MCL of 5 pCi/L.

Lead and Copper	Test Date	90th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Federal/State Standard Action level	Federal/State Standard MCLG	Major Sources In Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	6/15/2005	0.81	20	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead, ppb	6/15/2005	7	20	2 (a)	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing

(a) **Lead:** The calculated 90th percentile lead level for first-draw tap water samples collected in June 2005 was below the Action Level of 15 ppb. Results from samples collected in August, 2004 exceeded the Action Level, prompting public education material to be distributed to you in 2005. Additional testing will be done in 2006. Lead in tap water usually comes from corrosion of lead-containing materials in household plumbing. The longer water stands in the pipes. The more lead can get into the water. For that reason we recommend that whenever water has been standing in the household plumbing for many hours, you flush the tap for 2 to 3 minutes before using the water for drinking or cooking purposes.

Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

Your family doctor, pediatrician or local clinic can perform a blood test for lead and provide you with information about the health effects of lead. You can also contact the following agencies for more information, testing and treatment: State of Maine Drinking Water Program, 207-287-2070; State Childhood Lead Program 207-287-4311; or the State of Maine Bureau of Public Health, 207- 287-4311.

The Safe Drinking Water Act allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old. The Safe Drinking Water Act allows monitoring waivers to reduce or eliminate the monitoring requirements for asbestos, volatile organic chemicals and synthetic organic chemicals. Our system received monitoring waivers for asbestos and synthetic organic chemicals. No volatile organics were detectable.