

MILO WATER DISTRICT

2012 Consumer Confidence Report

General Information

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Source Water Information

Description of Water Source: Surface Water Intakes; 1 (Sebec River)Water Treatment & Filtration Information: slow sand filtration

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, public water suppliers, and the DWP. For more information about the SWAP, please contact the DWP at telephone 287-2070.

Water Test Results

Contaminant	Date	Results	MCL	MCLG	Source
Microbiological					
COLIFORM (FCRL1)	2012	0 pos	1 pos/mo or 5%	0 pos	Naturally present in the environment.
Inorganics					
ANTIMONY, TOTAL	6/13/2012	0.66 ppb	6 ppb	6 ppb	Discharge from petroleum refineries, fire retardant ceramics, electronics, and solder
ARSENIC (2)	6/13/2012	0.52 ppb	10 ppb	0 ppb	Erosion of natural deposits. Runoff from orchards, glass and electronics production wastes.
BARIUM	6/13/2012	0.0037 ppm	2 ppm	2 ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes. Discharge from metal refineries. Erosion of natural deposits.
NITRATE (5)	6/13/2012	0.07 ppm	10 ppm	10 ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use. Leaching from septic tanks, sewage. Erosion of natural deposits.

Radionuclides

RADON (0) 10/23/2009 720 pCi/l 4,000 pCi/l 4,000 pCi/l Erosion of natural deposits.

Copper/Lead

COPPER % (DIP VAL) (1) 1/1/2012 - 12/31/2012 0.51 ppm AL = 1.3 ppm 1.3 ppm Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

LEAD % (DIP VAL) (1) 1/1/2012 - 12/31/2012 14 ppb AL = 15 ppb 0 ppb Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

Disinfectants and Disinfection ByProducts

TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (THAA) (1) RAA (2012) 17 ppb 60 ppb 0 ppb By-product of drinking water chlorination.

Range (0-26 ppb)

Organic contaminants such as PCBs and dioxins, 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).

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.

Milo 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: <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>

Violations

Violation Period	Violation Type
1/1/2012 - 3/31/2012	02 Violation - MCL - AVERAGE TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)
4/1/2012 - 6/30/2012	02 Violation - MCL - AVERAGE TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)
1/1/2012 - 3/31/2012	02 Violation - MCL - AVERAGE TTHM
1/1/2011 - 12/31/2019	03 Violation - MONITORING ROUTINE MAJOR RADIUM-228

We are required to monitor our drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring indicate whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During 2012, we did not test for, or failed to collect all necessary tests for Radium-228.

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) and Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) MCL Violation: In 2012, our water system exceeded the MCL for TTHM and HAA5. The MCL is based on the running annual average (RAA) of four quarter's worth of sample data. 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. The results of these tests revealed levels for TTHM in excess of the MCL of 80 ppb and in excess of 60 ppb MCL for HAA5. We are in the process of exploring the various options to reduce TTHM and HAA5 in your water supply. Some people who drink water containing TTHM in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with the liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. Some people who drink water containing HAA5 in excess of the MCL over many years could experience nervous system or liver damage.

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

In 2011, our system was granted a 'Synthetic Organics Waiver.' This is a three year exemption from the