

Sugarloaf Water Association

Consumer Confidence Report

BECAUSE WE CARE ABOUT OUR
COMMUNITY

MAY, 2012

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water.

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IS MY WATER SAFE?

Last year, we conducted tests for over 80 contaminants. We only detected 12 of those contaminants, and found only 1 at a level higher than the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) allows. Our water temporarily exceeded one drinking water standard. (For more information see the section labeled Violations and Exceedances.) This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

WHERE DOES MY WATER COME FROM?

Our primary water source is a combination of eight deep bedrock wells located on Sugarloaf Mountain.

Our secondary source is the South Branch Carrabassett River, filtered through a 375 gpm Kinetico Macrolite filter system located on West Mountain.

We only inject one chemical into our water, sodium hypochlorite “liquid chlorine” for disinfection, to protect you against microbial contaminants.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT

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.

WHY ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN MY DRINKING WATER?

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.

DO I NEED TO TAKE SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS?

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/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR LEAD

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. Sugarloaf Water Association 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>.

WATER QUALITY DATA

Contaminant	Date	Results	MCL	MCLG	Source
Microbiological					
Total Coliform (*1)	2011	0 pos/mo	1 pos/mo or 5%	0 pos	Naturally present in the environment
Inorganics					
Arsenic (*2)	RAA (2011)	4 ppb Range (1.3-12ppb)	10 ppb	0 ppb	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	6/14/2011	0.0043 ppm	2ppm	2ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	6/14/2011	1.6 ppb	100ppb	100 ppb	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper 90 th % Value (*4)	1/12010-12/31/2010	0.19 ppm	AL=1.3 ppm	1.3 ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (3)	6/14/2011	0.7 ppm	4ppm	4 ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead 90 th % Value (*4)	1/12010-12/31/2010	4 ppb	AL=15 ppb	0 ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (*5)	6/14/2011	0.3 ppm	10 ppm	10 ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Synthetics					
Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (ppb)	3/28/2007	0.26 ppb	6 ppb	0 ppb	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
Radionuclides					
Uranium-238 (*7)	6/14/2011	0.84 ppb	30 ppb	0 ppb	Erosion of natural deposits
Disinfectants and Disinfection By Products					
Chlorine Residual	RAA (2011)	0.66 ppm Range (0.1-2.87 ppm)	MRDL=4 ppm	MRDLG=4 ppm	Water additive used to control microbes
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (*9)	RAA (2011)	57 ppb	60 ppb	0 ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Trihalomethane (TTHM) (*9)	1 st Quarter RAA (2011)	89.8 ppb 22.45 ppb	80 ppb	0 ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Turbidity					
Turbidity	2011	97%	95%	NA	Soil runoff
97% of the samples were below the TT value of 1. A value less than 95% constitutes a TT violation. The highest single measurement was 1.21. Any measurement in excess of 5 is a violation unless otherwise approved by the state.					

Definitions

Units

ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
pos/mo	positive samples/month

Other Important Drinking Water Acronyms

MCLG	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no
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	known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level: This highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
TT	Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water systems must follow.
MRDLG	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal: 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.
MRDL	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level: 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.
RAA	Running annual average.

*Other Important Drinking Water Definitions

1. Total Coliform Bacteria: Reported as the highest monthly number of positive samples, for water systems that take < 40 samples per month.
2. Arsenic: The U.S. EPA adopted the new MCL standard in October 2001. Water systems must meet this new standard by January 2006.
3. Fluoride: Fluoride levels must be maintained between 1-2 ppm, for those water systems that fluoridate the water.
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. Gross Alpha: Action level over 5 pCi/L requires testing for Radium. Action level over 15 pCi/L requires testing for Radon and Uranium.
7. Uranium: The U.S. EPA adopted the new MCL standard of 30 ug/L(ppb), in December 2000. Water systems must meet this new standard after December 2003.
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 die MEG in water, treatment is recommended. It is also advisable to test indoor air for Radon. The U.S.EPA is proposing setting federal standards for Radon in public drinking water.
9. TTHM/HAA5: Total Trihalomethanes and Haloacetic Acids (TTHM and HAAS) are formed as a by-product of drinking water chlorination. This chemical reaction occurs when chlorine combines with naturally occurring organic matter in water.

Secondary Contaminates

We are not required to list detects for secondary contaminants, but this information, particularly sodium levels, might be useful to our customers.

CHLORIDE	3 ppm	6/14/2011
IRON	0.13 ppm	6/14/2011
MAGNESIUM	5.6 ppm	6/14/2011
MANGANESE	0.014 ppm	6/14/2011
NICKEL	0 ppm	6/14/2011
SODIUM	9.8 ppm	6/14/2011
SULFATE	3 ppm	6/14/2011
ZINC	0.0089 ppm	6/14/2011

VIOLATIONS AND EXCEEDANCES

Our water system exceeded the arsenic standard of 10 ppb. Our water system has been placed on quarterly sampling for Arsenic. Results of subsequent Arsenic testing will be made available. Some people who drink water containing Arsenic well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience skin damage or problems with their circulatory system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

The exceedance, was a state exceedance, resulting from a single sample of 12 ppb. The RAA was 4 ppb, and much lower than the EPA's MCL of 10 ppb. To avoid any single samples exceeding 10 ppb, Sugarloaf Water Association has implemented routine in house sampling for arsenic as well as water production and distribution procedures that will minimize the chance of any spikes in arsenic levels.

HOW CAN YOU HELP?

Source Water Protection Tips

Protection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility. You can help protect your community's drinking water source in several ways:

- Eliminate excess use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides – they contain hazardous chemicals that can reach your drinking water source.
- Pick up after your pets.
- If you have your own septic system, properly maintain your system to reduce leaching to water sources or consider connecting to a public water system.
- Dispose of chemicals properly; take used motor oil to a recycling center.

ABOUT US

Public Water System: Sugarloaf Water Association

PWSID #: 91690

Manager: Jeffrey Lawrence

Address: 5005 Iron Brook Road

City, State, Zip Code: Carrabassett Valley ME. 04947-9799

Telephone #: 207-237-6865

Fax #: 207-237-6880

Email: SWA@tds.net

Website: SugarloafWater.net

Upcoming Regularly Scheduled Meeting(s): Upon request.

CERTIFICATION

I Eric Copeland hereby certify and attest that I have distributed copies of this Consumer Confidence Report to all users of my public water system on June 1, 2012, in accordance with 40 CFR§ 141-142. I further certify that the information contained in this annual Consumer Confidence Report is correct and consistent with compliance monitoring data. Any intentional deception or misinformation represented in this report may be cited as a violation of State and U.S. EPA National Primary Drinking Water Rules.

Signed: Eric Copeland

Dated: 05/31/2012