PWSID ME0091390

ST FRANCIS WATER DISTRICT

2022 Consumer Confidence Report

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Water System Contact Name: KAREN W JANDRI	EAU
Address: 857 MAIN STREET	
City, State, Zip Code: ST. FRANCIS, ME 04774	
Telephone #: 207-398-3175 Fax#:	Email: MAL.SWFD@FAIRPOINT.NET
Report Covering Calendar Year: Upcoming Regularly Scheduled Meeting(s): MONTHLY	
Source Water Information Description of Water Source: Wells: 1	
Our water is drawn from a 49' gravel packed well located at 7 filtered and then treated with chlorine to protect against bacter connections that serve a population of 80.	
Water Treatment & Filtration Information:	
CHLORINATION	

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).	$pC_1/L = p_1 cocurres per liter ($	(a measure of radioactivity).
ppb = parts per billion or micrograms per liter (μ g/L).	pos = positive samples.	MFL = million fibers per liter

Water Test Results	S				
Contaminant	Date	Results	MCL	MCLG	Possible Sources of Contamination
Microbiological COLIFORM (TCR) (1)	2022	0 pos	1 pos/mo or 5%	0 pos	Naturally present in the environment.
Inorganics					
ARSENIC (6)	5/10/2021	1.9 ppb	10 ppb	0 ppb	Erosion of natural deposits. Runoff from orchards, glass and electronics production wastes.
BARIUM	5/10/2021	0.0065 ppm	2 ppm	2 ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes. Discharge from metal refineries. Erosion of natural deposits.
Radionuclides					
COMBINED RADIUM (-226 & -228)	3/12/2019	1.37 pCi/l	5 pCi/l	0 pCi/l	Erosion of natural deposits.
RADIUM-226	3/12/2019	0.84 pCi/l	5 pCi/l	0 pCi/l	Erosion of natural deposits.
RADIUM-228	3/12/2019	0.53 pCi/l	5 pCi/l	0 pCi/l	Erosion of natural deposits.
Lead/Copper					
COPPER 90TH% VALUE (4)	1/1/2020 - 12/31/2020	0.2 ppm	AL = 1.3 ppm	1.3 ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
LEAD 90TH% VALUE (4)	1/1/2020 - 12/31/2020	7.5 ppb	AL = 15 ppb	0 ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

Chlorine Residual (Add chlorine residual information)

CHLORINE RESIDUAL Range (0.1 _ 2.8 _ ppm) MRDL=4 ppm MRDLG= By-product of drinking water chlorination. 4 ppm

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.
- 10) PFAS: The degree of risk depends on the level of chemicals and duration of exposure. Laboratory studies of animals exposed to high doses of PFAS have shown numerous negative effects such as issues with reproduction, growth and development, thyroid function, immune system, neurology, as well as injury to the liver. Research is still relatively new, and more needs to be done to fully assess exposure effects on the human body.

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.)

MAGNESIUM	2.4 ppm	5/10/2021
MANGANESE	0.04 ppm	5/10/2021
IRON	0.13 ppm	5/10/2021
CHLORIDE	1 ppm	5/10/2021
ZINC	0.0097 ppm	5/10/2021
SULFATE	8 ppm	5/10/2021
SODIUM	2.6 ppm	5/10/2021
NICKEL	0.0014 ppm	5/10/2021

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. St Francis 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 2022

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

No Water Testing Waivers in 2022

Maine Drinking Water Program Consumer Confidence Report Certification Form

PWSID#: ME0091390 Water System Name: ST FRANCIS WATER DISTRICT

INSTRUCTIONS:

- 1. Distribute copies of your Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to all users served by your public water system by JULY 1ST.
- 2. Use the checklist below to check off which methods you use to distribute your CCR- you MUST select AT LEAST ONE option from EACH of the two columns below.
- 3. Please complete the certification section below and submit it, along with a copy of the CCR you distributed to customers, to the Maine Drinking Water Program before OCTOBER 1ST.

CHECK IF USED	METHOD	ADDITIONAL INFO	
	Mail hard copy		
	Hand deliver		
	Mail notice that CCR is available on website- MUST include a direct URL (CCR MUST open when url is clicked)	Provide url:	
		Attach copy of notice (i.e. bill)	
	Email the direct URL	Attach copy of email	
	Email the CCR as a file attachment	Attach copy of email	
	Email CCR in message	Attach copy of message	
	AND d of Distribution (you MUST use at least one (1) of Good Faith Effort to reach non-bill-paying	consumers	
CHECK IF USED	METHOD	ADDITIONAL INFO	
Ш	Do a postal patron mailing with service area	Provide zip codes used in postal patron mailing	
	Deliver multiple copies to single bill addresses serving several people- i.e. apartment buildings, businesses, large private employers	Provide list of business/facilities receiving copies	
	Posting on internet at URL	Provide url:	
V	Post the CCR in public places St. Francis Town Office	Provide a list of where posted	
	Publication of CCR in local newspaper	Provide copy of newspaper notice	
	Advertising availability of CCR in news media	Provide copy of announcement	
	Deliver to community organizations	Provide list of facilities	
	Availability of paper copy	Provide method of sharing this info	
	Population <500-complete delivery by 1 st method	Only if you provided 100% distribution to all consumer by your 1st method & population served is below 500	
I certify that the in provided by the Dr Name of licensed of Signature:	istribution and Accuracy of Consumer Confidence Reformation in the attached CCR contains all data and requinking Water Program and that the CCR was distributed designated operator: Karen M Jandreau, Treasurer/Trus Please print Date: 04/10/2 ution completed: 4/10/2023 (DO NOT PRE-)	ired language found in the Fillable CCR by July 1st by the methods noted above. tee 023 (DO NOT PRE-DATE)	