

## 2008 Water Quality Report

# YOUR DRINKING WATER



### Auburn Water District / Lewiston Water Division

Dear Customer,

The Auburn Water District (AWD) and the Lewiston Public Services Water Division (LWD) are pleased to send you this annual report on your drinking water quality. This report provides you with important information about the quality of the public drinking water supply. Please take time to read this brochure. If you have any questions, please feel free to contact us.

#### WHERE DOES OUR WATER COME FROM?

Your water comes from Lake Auburn, located in Auburn. This lake has been the sole source of public water since 1887. When full, Lake Auburn holds approximately 26 billion gallons of water and covers an area of 2290 acres. The watershed (the land area that drains into the lake) encompasses 18.9 square miles and extends into Turner, Hebron, Minot, Buckfield, as well as Auburn.

Lake Auburn has exceptional water quality. It has been protected as a public drinking water source for over 130 years. The water utilities take many steps to protect Lake Auburn. If we didn't, the two communities would have no alternative source of public drinking water. Protection of Lake Auburn is the primary responsibility of the Lake Auburn Watershed Protection Commission (LAWPC), formed in 1993 in a joint effort from the two water suppliers to protect Lake Auburn. The Commission owns about 80 percent of the shore line and several upland parcels in the watershed. The Commission's By-Laws and local zoning ordinances provide strong protection to the watershed, the shore and the lake. In addition, AWD and LWD have staff responsible for managing, patrolling, monitoring and investigating conditions that could affect lake quality.

Approximately 75 percent of the watershed is forested. Urban grasses, pastures and croplands cover about 23 percent of the watershed. The water supply intake is located in the southeast portion of the lake where the lake and shore land are highly restricted. There are threats to Lake Auburn. 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 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. Lake Auburn's susceptibility to pollution received a source water assessment ranking of low to moderate, based on good water quality, extensive land ownership and restrictions for the intake area and shoreland, but the high potential for development and pressure on the Lake increases the risk. The protection efforts need to continue and grow in order

to ensure we have safe drinking water well into the future. You may obtain a copy of our Source Water Assessment by contacting our office, the Lewiston or Auburn city office, or the Drinking Water Program at telephone 287-2070.

The Auburn Water District and the Lewiston Water Division serve over 46,000 people from the Lake Auburn water supply. Please consider this when you visit the watershed. Your actions can have an impact on the water quality of Lake Auburn. Funds used to protect our water, are received from our customers, our forest management program, and State and Federal grant programs.



*Painted Turtle. Picture taken on Lake Auburn by Lisa Dixon*

#### HOW IS OUR WATER TREATED?

Lake Auburn has exceptional water quality which minimizes the amount of treatment that is required. Since the lake is of superior quality, AWD and LWD were granted and continue to maintain a waiver from the filtration requirement of the Surface Water Treatment Rule. Lake Auburn is one of 11 surface water sources in Maine that is not required to filter the water. This allows us to further protect the watershed by dedicating resources to land acquisition, forestry management, education, and upgrading storage and piping systems while keeping the cost of your water as low as possible. **The approximate cost for 1000 gallons of drinking water is \$2.39 in Auburn and \$2.80 in Lewiston.**

AWD and LWD licensed operators treat Lake Auburn water to ensure its safety. The first treatment step is disinfection. The operators carefully add measured doses of chlorine to the water to kill any pathogens (organisms that might cause disease) that may be present in the water. Fluoride is added to provide protection against tooth decay. A blended phosphate is added to minimize lead corrosion in residential plumbing. The acidity of the water is also adjusted using sodium hydroxide to minimize corrosion of copper plumbing. The

process goes one step further by adding chloramines before the first customer which protects the water while it is in the water pipes leading to our homes and businesses.

The drinking water is tested 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, 365 days a year for most of our treatment systems. The water is tested through each process. We have systems in place to automatically notify operators and shut off pumps if necessary in the event of a failure of our critical systems. Our goal is to deliver safe drinking water to you at all times.

### WHO ELSE MAKES SURE OUR WATER IS SAFE?

The Safe Drinking Water act, enacted by Congress, directs the State Drinking Water Program and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to establish and enforce minimum drinking water standards. These standards set limits on certain biological, radioactive, organic, and inorganic substances sometimes found in drinking water.

The Maine Drinking Water Program is the primary enforcement agency for the EPA. They ensure that all the EPA regulations are met as well as State Drinking Water requirements. We send operating reports to the State monthly. These reports contain water quality and quantity information, chemicals used and amounts, and calculated values ensuring that we meet the standards. The Drinking Water Program conducts inspections of our watershed and facilities at regular intervals.



### AUBURN WATER DISTRICT

The Auburn Water District's distribution system includes approximately 140 miles of water mains. The system serves 6385 metered customers and provides fire protection service through 610 hydrants. In 2008, the District treated and delivered nearly 1 billion gallons of water, an average of 2.7 million gallons each day. The system also includes 3 reservoirs and a standpipe, which holds a combined total storage of 7.4 million gallons. This storage allows the system to meet peak system demand periods and satisfy the requirements for fire suppression.

- In 2008, Auburn Water District improvements included:
- Sunset Avenue: replaced 425 feet of 2"galvanized iron with 1 1/2" HDPE pipe
  - Sunset Court: replaced 270 feet of 2" galvanized iron with 1" HDPE pipe
  - Little Androscoggin River, installed 1,600 feet of new 24" pipe crossing the river between Washington Street and Mill Street in New Auburn
  - Replaced gaseous chlorine disinfection treatment with new a liquid hypochlorite feed system
  - Installed an anemometer on a 100 foot tower for a wind study with the University of Maine
  - Completed 4" water main extension on Crestwood Acres
  - Continued industrial and commercial large water meter replacements
  - Continued annual program to replace antiquated fire hydrants.

A Board of Trustees appointed to 4-year terms by the Mayor and Auburn City Council governs the District. The Board meetings are open to the public and are scheduled to take place at 4:00 p.m. every third Wednesday of the month at the District Office Building at 268 Court Street. The current Trustees are: President: Bruce Rioux; Treasurer: K.C. Geiger; Trustees: Franklin Goss, Catherine Thorpe, Roy Farnsworth; Preston Chapman; Mayor: John Jenkins; Mayor's Representative: Michael Farrell

### LEWISTON WATER DIVISION

Lewiston Water Division's distribution system includes approximately 160 miles of drinking water mains. The system serves over 9243 metered customers and provides fire protection service through 730 hydrants. In 2008, the Division treated and delivered 1.5 billion gallons of water, an average of 4.2 million gallons each day. The system also includes four storage tanks which hold 14.6 million gallons. This storage allows the system to meet peak system demand periods and maintain an adequate supply for fire fighting purposes.

- In 2008, Lewiston Water Division improvements included:
- Central Avenue: cleaned and cement lined 7,435 feet of 16"cast iron pipe
  - Montello Street: cleaned and cement lined 763 feet of 6" cast iron pipe
  - Riley Street: cleaned and cement lined 495 feet of 6" cast iron pipe
  - College Street: replaced 3568 feet of old pipe with new 12" ductile iron pipe from Stetson Brook to Stetson Road
  - Replaced 4 antiquated fire hydrants.

The Lewiston Water Division is municipally owned and operated. The Lewiston City Council meets every first and third Tuesday of every month at 7:00 p.m. in the City Hall



*Sunrise at the basin. Picture taken by Lisa Dixon*

Council Chambers. These meetings are open to the public. Following is a current list of Mayor and Council: Mayor: Laurent F. Gilbert Sr.; Council President: Thomas Peters, II; Councilors: Ward 1: Thomas Peters II; Ward 2: Nelson Peters, Jr.; Ward 3: Larry Poulin; Ward 4: Denis Theriault; Ward 5: Tina Bailey; Ward 6: Elizabeth Dube; Ward 7: Robert Reed.

### LAKE AUBURN WATERSHED PROTECTION COMMISSION

The Lake Auburn Watershed Protection Commission (LAWPC) is an eight member board consisting of three members of the board appointed by the Trustees of the Auburn Water District, three appointed by the City of Lewiston Council, one appointed by the town of Turner and one appointed by the Androscoggin Valley Council of Governments. The towns of Hebron, Minot, and Buckfield also have a shared appointment to the Commission.

The Auburn Water District and the Lewiston Water Division provide professional staff to the LAWPC Board.

The Commission meets bi-monthly. The Commissioners are: Chair: Roger Bouvier, Auburn; Bruce Rioux, Auburn; Raymond Bedette, Auburn; Joseph Grube, Lewiston; Elizabeth Dube, Lewiston; David Jones, Lewiston; Richard Thibodeau, Turner; Bob Thompson, AVCOG, Steve French, Minot.

In 2008, LAWPC began several projects around Lake Auburn to help control erosion and treat pollutants from runoff. Work was completed along Whitman Spring Road, Rte. 4, and Lake Shore Drive. Additional funding for these projects came from Federal grants and work was completed by water utility personnel.

Invasive plants continue to threaten our Lake and all water bodies in Maine. In 2008, boat inspectors at the public launch checked 399 boats for plant fragments. Over 1000 brochures were brought to town offices with information about invasive aquatic plants. The Commission staff worked with specially trained divers to help manage Variable leaf milfoil in the areas of infestation. The Basin acts as a natural buffer in the watershed and is vital to protecting Lake Auburn. Unfortunately, the Basin has a serious Variable leaf milfoil infestation as does the north cove of Lake Auburn and the stream connecting the two. Other species of invasive plants could pose a serious problem for Lake Auburn. We will continue to survey the Lake, Basin, and the wetlands to rapidly respond to new infestations. Please check your boats, trailers, gear, and live wells for plant fragments. Piles of discarded plants left on land can regenerate. Dispose of plant matter in trash receptacles.

In the fall of 2004, Gulls posed a problem in Lake Auburn increasing fecal coliform counts in the untreated water. Since then, we have had a very intensive and successful management program in place to discourage gulls from roosting on Lake Auburn. In 2008, our gull management program began early in the year with leadership and direction from United States Department of Agriculture. These efforts were successful in keeping gulls off the lake and bacteria levels well below the regulatory requirements.

***You can help discourage gulls from roosting on our lakes and ponds. Please do not feed gulls anywhere. Pick up trash and secure your trash receptacles.***

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## HOW IT WORKS

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Many of today's environmental problems are caused by man's activities on the land. If we want to reduce the adverse effect our actions are having, then each of us must do what we can to avoid polluting our environment. Take a minute to think about our water and how it cycles. All the water we have is already here on earth in some form. It is in the atmosphere; in icebergs; in oceans, lakes and ponds; in plants and animals; and in our soils at various levels. Water falls as rain, which either runs off or soaks into the soil. The water that runs off usually enters some sort of surface storage area such as a lake, pond, river or ocean where it is subject to evaporation. The water that soaks into the soil becomes ground water. This water is available to our use as a shallow well and feeds our lawns, crops, and trees.

What we do on the surface dramatically affects our water both above and below the surface. As an example, when you fertilize your lawn, some fertilizer may land on the sidewalk or street. It is carried by the next rain past your neighbor's house and joins the fertilizer spilled on their driveways. It then enters a small stream along with fertilizer from other developments. The small stream then joins a larger one carrying even more material. As you can see, a small impact can be easily multiplied into a larger impact.

In addition, by applying too much fertilizer to your lawn, you may supply more nutrient than your plants can use. This excess of nutrients enters the ground water and follows the flow of the water table.

The effluent from a septic system that is improperly designed, located too near a well, or is improperly maintained also follows the ground water flow. Therefore, never dispose of hazardous material through your septic system, and keep your system maintained properly. Disposing of solvents such as gasoline, paint thinner or other hazardous materials on the ground is dangerous and could be a risk to ground water.

In total, each of us has had an opportunity to contribute to degrading our water resources. Fortunately, nature has the ability to correct or reduce the effect of some of our activities. But as we grow in numbers or increase our poor practices, we reach a point where the problem cannot be buffered by nature. Together we can make a difference and protect our precious water resources. Please do your part to protect Lake Auburn.

Reference: SWCD Fact Sheet 1



***Sunset on Lake Auburn. Picture by Ben Nugent***

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# FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

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## ***How much chloramine is in the water?***

*In 2008, the average chloramine level of all the distribution samples for Auburn was 1.83 mg/L and the average for Lewiston was 1.90 mg/L.*

## ***My water is cloudy or discolored once in a while. What causes it and is it safe to drink?***

*Water being delivered to your home or business is pumped and has pressure. Sometimes if the system of pipes is being worked on, air can get into the pipes. This is temporary and should clear. Yellow water is caused by iron corrosion. If this occurs, run your cold water until it clears. If it persists, give us a call. It may indicate a problem we don't know about such as a water pipe break or a need to flush hydrants. Hydrant flushing will sometimes temporarily cause discolored water. Run your cold water until it clears. Since your water has been disinfected, it is still safe but do not wash your white clothes or staining may result. Discolored water can have an off taste and reduced chlorine levels. Both Auburn and Lewiston are replacing or lining the older iron pipes but some still exist.*

## ***Is my water hard or soft?***

*Lake Auburn water is soft. It has 17 milligrams per liter of hardness which equals 1 grain per gallon. You do not need to soften your water. Water is considered very soft between 0-70 mg/L.*

## ***Why can't I swim in Lake Auburn?***

*Historically hundreds of thousands of people have died from human transmitted waterborne diseases. The most effective way to prevent a disease outbreak is to restrict body contact with the water. Domestic animals such as dogs, horses, cows, etc. are also not allowed in the water. The regulations for Lake Auburn restrict all body contact, even your hands from touching the water! The fines are hefty, up to \$2500.00 for each violation.*

## ***Why are boats allowed on Lake Auburn?***

*Certain boats are allowed in the unrestricted area of Lake Auburn. The restricted area is off limits to all boats including non motorized boats such as kayaks and canoes. Catamarans, most kayaks, all personal watercraft, any boat with sleeping quarters or onboard toilet facilities (whether operational or not), and most sailboats are prohibited from the entire Lake. The "no body contact" provision applies to the Lake and all ponds and streams that lead to the Lake within Auburn. The public boat launch on Route 4 is owned by the Commission and is the only public access for Lake Auburn. Both the public access and the intakes are tested for MTBE. MTBE has not been detected thus far at our intakes but has been detected at the boat launch. Please respect our drinking water when boating on Lake Auburn.*

## ***Is there Arsenic in my water?***

*No, Arsenic has not been detected. Other chemicals such as lead, nitrate, nitrite, cadmium, chromium, and mercury also have not been detected.*

## ***Are there pharmaceuticals in my water?***

*In March 2008, the water utilities tested the raw water from Lake Auburn for 87 unregulated contaminants of hormones, endocrine disruptors, and other pharmaceuticals. The significance of these chemicals in source water has not been scientifically determined relative to health risks but results may be used to determine whether protection efforts are adequate. No pharmaceuticals were detected.*

***Please do not flush unused medications.***

## ***How much Sodium is in my water?***

*Sodium levels in the water are low. The treated water has between 8-11 milligrams per liter of Sodium.*

## ***What can I do to reduce my exposure to lead in drinking water?***

*Both water systems treat the water to reduce your exposure to lead from the pipes in your home. 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. AWD and LWD are 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. Never take water from the hot tap to make baby formulas, cooking, or for drinking. Be aware of other sources of lead such as paint, soil, dust, and some pottery. 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>.*



***Loon family. Picture taken on Lake Auburn by Ben Nugent***

**Compounds found in your water. Note results include some older data.**

Compound	Units of measure	Violation	(MCLG) Ideal Goal	(MCL) Highest Level Allowed	(AWD Found) Highest Detected Level	(LWD Found) Highest Detected Level	Range Of Detections	How it typically gets in the water
Total Coliform (Microbiological) Reported for your information	Per 100 milliliter	NO	0	1 pos (d)	<b>1 positives: (10/08)</b>	<b>2 positive (6-08) 4 positive (9-08)</b>		Naturally Found in the Environment
Turbidity	NTU	NO		5 (c)	<b>3.11 (6/08)</b>	<b>2.75 (6/08)</b>		Soil runoff
Copper (90 <sup>th</sup> % Value)	Parts per million	NO	1.3	1.3(a)	<b>0.17 (7/06)</b>	<b>0.11 (6/08)</b>	.34 AWD .05-.140 LWD	Corrosion of household plumbing
Fluoride	Parts per million	NO	4	4	<b>1.2 (1/08)</b>	<b>1.20 (4/08)</b>		Water additive which promotes strong teeth
Lead (90 <sup>th</sup> % Value)	Parts per billion	NO	0	15(a)	<b>10 (7/06)</b>	<b>2 (6/08)</b>	1-593 AWD 1-12 LWD	Corrosion of household plumbing
Gross Alpha Screen	Pico curies per liter	NO	0	15	<b>.146 (1/06)</b>	<b>.552 (2/06)</b>		Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228	Pico curies per liter	NO	0	5	<b>.26 (3/02)</b>	<b>.17 (3/02)</b>		Erosion of Natural Deposits
Haloacetic Acids	Parts per billion	NO	0	60(b)	<b>RAA= 38.94</b>	<b>RAA= 39.6</b>	25.5-49.25 AWD 26.25-51 LWD	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes	Parts per billion	NO	0	80(b)	<b>RAA= 47.40</b>	<b>RAA= 40.42</b>	14.95-69.9 AWD 19.5-66.1 LWD	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Arsenic	Parts per billion	NO	10		<b>.76 (1/08)</b>	<b>.75(4/08)</b>		Erosion of natural deposits
Barium	Parts per million	NO	2	2	<b>.001 (1/08)</b>	<b>.002 (4/08)</b>		Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate Nitrogen	Parts per Million	NO	10	10	<b>.03 (1/08)</b>	<b>.02 (4/08)</b>		Runoff from fertilizer leaching from septic tanks Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	Parts per Million	NO	100	100	<b>.63 (1/08)</b>	<b>&lt;.5 (4/08)</b>		Erosion of natural deposits

**All other primary regulated drinking water contaminants were below detection levels.**

## DEFINITIONS

**Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

**Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water.

**Running Annual Average (RAA):** The Average of all quarterly samples for the last year at all sample locations.

**Action Level (AL):** The concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

**NA = Not Applicable**

(a) Lead/Copper: Action levels are measured at consumer's tap, 90% of the tests must be equal to or below the action level.

(b) These chemicals are tested for quarterly. Compliance with the regulation is based on a four quarter running average. The result reported is the average value of the four quarters of 2008 and reflects compliance with the regulations. Both Auburn and Lewiston were in compliance for Trihalomethanes and Haloacetic acids in 2008.

(c) Turbidity is a measure of cloudiness or suspended colloidal matter (silt). Excessive turbidity levels can cause problems with water disinfection.

(d) Total Coliform Bacteria: Used as an indicator to determine disinfection effectiveness. Coliforms are bacteria which are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful bacteria may be present. E.coli was not detected in any distribution samples in 2008. For Auburn, further testing indicated water main flushing was needed. For Lewiston, further testing indicated that water main flushing was needed. Subsequent tests have been negative for coliform bacteria.

**Notes:**

1) Total Coliform Bacteria: Reported as the highest monthly number of positive samples. Dates of each occurrence is listed.

2) Fluoride: Fluoride levels must be maintained between 1-2 parts per million for maximum benefit.

3) Gross Alpha: Action level over 5 pico curies per liter requires testing for Radium. Action level over 15 pico curies per liter requires testing for Radon and Uranium.

## ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

The utilities changed our chlorine treatment from gaseous to liquid form. Liquid chlorine is similar to household bleach except stronger. Beyond 2008, the two water utilities are planning to install ultraviolet light treatment, an additional means of disinfection, to also control microbial organisms and reduce chlorine use. As we progress with projects, we will offer information to you either through direct mail or our local media.

## IMPORTANT INFORMATION FROM EPA AND DHS:

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 can be obtained by calling EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791). 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 storm water runoff, and residential uses.

Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production and can come from gas stations, urban runoff, and septic systems.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised people 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*, other microbial contaminants and potential health effects are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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## Lake Auburn's Watershed: How you can protect it

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A watershed is the land area that supplies water to a collective source. In other words, the Lake Auburn watershed is the area in which if a drop of water falls, it will eventually be carried to the lake.

Lake Auburn's watershed encompasses 18.9 square miles, and the activities within this area directly affect the quality of the lake. The water within Lake Auburn's watershed carries many of the materials it makes contact with. In effect, the rain washes the landscape, passing contaminants through the various waterways to the lake.

Please be careful while in Lake Auburn's watershed. Remember, many people drink water from Lake Auburn. The local schools, hospitals, restaurants and businesses that others and your family spend time at, use Lake Auburn water. What we do in our watershed affects our community of residents, workers and visitors too.

### You can help stop pollution in the Lake Auburn Watershed.

1. Throw all your trash away in trash cans rather than on the ground or burning it.
2. Clean up trash on your property.
3. Commercial trash receptacles should be covered. Prevent overflow by increasing the size of the container or the frequency of service.
4. Dispose of toxic chemicals, pharmaceuticals, and cleaning products properly. Flushing them or dumping on the ground is not proper disposal.
5. Use a less pesticides or herbicides, if you must use them at all. They can cause health problems for children, adults, pets, and wildlife and can run into the drinking water supply.
6. Keep farm animals away from stream banks and lake shorelines because they can have contaminants such as pesticides, disease causing organisms, or fecal matter on them that could get washed into the water.
7. Pick up animal waste. Bring bags to pick up dog waste and dispose into a trash can.
8. Never throw diapers on the ground.
9. If disturbing soil, use proper erosion control.
10. Maintain your septic system. Have your tank pumped every 3-5 years.
11. Do not change vehicle fluids near a water body.
12. Use phosphorus-free fertilizer.
13. Do not wash your vehicle near the lake or any stream or pond.
14. Do not leave cans of gasoline or oil on the shoreline.
15. Do not put dead animal carcasses in the water or on the ice.
16. Teach your children these important tips.
17. Do not disturb wetland sites, streams, or shoreline areas

If you see anyone polluting Lake Auburn, please report information to the Auburn Police Department or the Auburn Water District.

# I'm not so easily replaced.



If only our water infrastructure could talk to us. The pipes running below our streets might remind us that they carry the very lifeblood of our community. Tap water keeps us healthy, fights fires, supports our economy and provides us with the high quality of life we enjoy.

We are all stewards of the water infrastructure generations before handed down to us, and our water bills keep that system strong and reliable. For more information about what your tap water delivers, visit  
<http://www.aswd.org>  
<http://www.ci.lewiston.me.us>



Only Tap Water **Delivers**<sup>SM</sup>



Presented in cooperation with

 American Water Works Association

# DRINKING WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT



AUBURN WATER DISTRICT  
LEWISTON WATER DIVISION  
P.O. Box 414  
Auburn, ME 04212-0414

PRSRT STD  
U.S. POSTAGE  
PAID  
PERMIT NO. 56  
LEWISTON, ME

## Postal Patron ECRWSS



## OTHER SOURCES OF INFORMATION

<i>Organization</i>	<i>e-mail / Phone</i>	<i>Type of Information</i>
American Water Works Association	<a href="http://www.awwa.org">www.awwa.org</a>	International scientific and educational society dedicated to the improvement of drinking water quality and supply.
US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)	<a href="http://www.epa.gov">www.epa.gov</a> 1-800-426-4791	Present and future federal regulations, water quality data, and source water information.
National Center for Disease Control	<a href="http://www.cdc.gov">www.cdc.gov</a> 1-800-311-3435	Information on Disease Control and Prevention
State of Maine Drinking Water Program	<a href="http://www.medwp.com">www.medwp.com</a> 1-207-287-2070	State agency responsible for enforcing federal and state drinking water rules.
City of Lewiston	<a href="http://www.ci.lewiston.me.us">www.ci.lewiston.me.us</a>	Lewiston information
Auburn Water & Sewer District	<a href="http://www.awsd.org">www.awsd.org</a>	Auburn information

## CONTACTS AT THE UTILITIES

*Normand R. Lamie, PE, General Manager/Superintendent AWD, 784-6469*

*David A. Jones, PE, Director, LPS 513-3003*

*John Storer, PE, Assistant Superintendent AWD, 784-6469*

*Richard Burnham, PE, Lewiston City Engineer, 513-3003*

*Kevin Gagne, Water & Sewer Superintendent LPSWD, 513-3003*

*Mary Jane Dillingham, Water Quality Manager, 784-6469*

