

Lewiston Public Works Water Division is pleased to present to you our annual water quality report. This report includes important information about the quality of your drinking water. We are dedicated to providing water that meets all federal and state regulations. If you have questions about this report or your water service, please contact us.

LEWISTON PUBLIC WORKS WATER DIVISION
 101 ADAMS AVENUE
 LEWISTON ME 04240
 CITYOFLEWISTON@CI.LEWISTON.ME.US
 513-3003

FACTS:

- Lake Auburn has been Lewiston's public water source since 1899.
- One dollar can buy an average of 233 gallons of water.
- Lewiston serves over 23,000 people with safe drinking water.
- Lake Auburn is the only source of public water available for the twin cities.
- Because of Lake Auburn's exceptional water quality, the water is not filtered.
- Lewiston Water Division maintains 160 miles of water mains and over 740 public fire hydrants. These water mains deliver water from the Lake to you.
- There are over 9,300 services connected to the public system.
- Lewiston withdraws an average of 4.4 million gallons of water per day from Lake Auburn.
- Auburn withdraws an average of 2.7 million gallons per day.

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LEWISTON PUBLIC WORKS WATER DIVISION

Water testing performed in 2011



Annual Water Quality Report

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Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791 or at: <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>

Your drinking water is treated to reduce your exposure to 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. We 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 or 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.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

Because Lake Auburn has been well protected, its water is of high quality and is exempted from the federal requirement to filter. It is much more expensive to treat dirty water. The best level of protection and cost saving to our customers is to keep Lake Auburn clean by protecting the land and water within the watershed. Current treatment includes adding measured doses of chlorine to kill bacteria, viruses, and other microbes. Fluoride is added to aid in tooth decay prevention. A blended phosphate is added to stop lead corrosion in customers plumbing. The water travels through transmission mains where the chlorine has time to disinfect the water. Before reaching the first customers, the pH is adjusted to prevent copper corrosion in plumbing using sodium hydroxide. Chlorine in water is converted to chloramine using ammonia to form chloramines which is a disinfectant. The water continues through piping to your service connection. State licensed operators run your water system. The Maine Drinking Water Program is the enforcement agency for EPA and ensures that all the EPA regulations are met. The drinking water is tested 24 hours a day, 7 days a week for most of our treatment systems. We have safety systems in place to ensure the treatment continues to operate correctly. Our goal is to deliver safe drinking water to your tap, always.

HEALTH INFORMATION
 Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised people such as 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 disinfection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial and chemical contaminants are available from the State Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

WATER MAIN REPLACEMENT PARTNERING
 Major projects that were completed in 2011 included the replacement of 1500 feet of 6 inch with new 8 inch water main on Dow Avenue, and the lining of approximately 200' of water main on Gulf Island Road, Myrtle Street, and Labbe Avenue. Also, 800 feet of 6 inch water main was replaced with 8 inch pipe on Campus Avenue.

SYSTEM FLUSHING
 In 2011, our annual hydrant flushing program started in March and lasted through early summer. With a combination of day and night flushing, the crews began in the downtown area and progressively worked to the outskirts and dead ends. We will implement an aggressive program again this Spring and attempt to flush every hydrant in the system.

WATER RATES
 Water rates did not increase in 2011. There is no anticipated increase for 2012.

WATER METERS
 Lewiston's annual water meter testing and replacement continued testing and replacing approximately 600 water meters in 2011.

Lake Auburn, your water source, is a unique lake and one of the most difficult to protect. Besides the utility staff keeping a watchful eye on it, there are laws in effect that govern its use and how land in the watershed is used and developed. The Lake Auburn Watershed Protection Commissions By-Laws, Auburn City Ordinances, State of Maine Private and Special Laws, an Environmental Protection Agency regulations all help to keep our lake clean and

safe. Please do your part to prevent pollution of this great natural resource. If you suspect inappropriate activity please call us at 207-784-6469 or call 911 for the Police.

ABOUT US

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 Council Chambers. You are invited to attend.

CONTACTS

David Jones, PE, Director LPS
Richard Burnham, PE, Lewiston City Engineer
Kevin Gagne, PE Water & Sewer Superintendent
Mary Jane Dillingham, Water Quality Manager

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

Maine Water Utilities Assoc. @ www.mwua.org
American Water Works Association @ www.awwa.org
USEPA @ www.epa.gov
Maine Drinking Water Program @ www.medwp.com
National Center for Disease Control @ www.cdc.gov

What's in Your Water?

This table provides Lewiston Water Division 2011 Water Quality sampling results for the public water supply

Substance	Units of measure	Violation	Highest Level Allowed (MCL)	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)	Lewiston Water Highest Detected Level	Range of Detections	How it gets in the water
Total Coliform	Per 100 milliliters	NO	5%	0 positive	2 pos (Aug 2011)		Naturally found in environment
Chloramine	Parts per million	NO	MRDL= 4	MRDLG= 4	2.46 Average	2.05 - 2.67	Water additive for disinfection
Turbidity	NTU	NO	5	NA	4.41 9/27/2011	.35 - 4.41	Soil pollution
Copper	Parts per million	NO	AL= 1.3	1.3	0.08 (1/1/11-12/31/11)	0.05-0.20	Corrosion of household plumbing
Fluoride	Parts per million	NO	4	4	0.9 9/28/11		Water additive promoting strong teeth
Lead	Parts per billion	NO	AL= 15	0	4 (1/1/11-12/31/11)	1-7	Corrosion of household plumbing
Radium-228	Pico curies per liter	NO	5	0	0.485 (10/17/11)		Erosion of natural deposits
Haloacetic acids	parts per billion	NO	60	0	RAA=34.13	20.00-40.00	By-product of chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes	parts per billion	NO	80	0	RAA=34.89	21.03-48.15	By-product of chlorination
Arsenic	Parts per billion	NO	10	0	<.5 4/26/2011		Erosion of natural deposits. Runoff from orchards, glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	Parts per million	NO	2	2	.0012 4/26/2011		Erosion of natural deposits. Discharge of drilling wastes. Discharge from metal refineries.
OTHER INFORMATION							
Chloride	Parts per million	NO	250	NA	11 4/26/2011		
Iron	Parts per million	NO	0.3	NA	<.05 4/26/2011		
Magnesium	Parts per million	NO	NA	NA	.83 4/26/2011		
Manganese	Parts per million	NO	0.05	NA	0.011 4/26/2011		
Sodium	Parts per million	NO	NA	NA	9.1 4/26/2011		
Sulfate	Parts per million	NO	250	NA	3 4/26/2011		
Zinc	Parts per million	NO	5	NA	0.0042 4/26/2011		
Nitates	Parts per million	NO	10	NA	<.05 4/26/2011		

There were no violations in 2011

There were no waivers from testing granted in 2011

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): The Average of all monthly or 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.

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). pCi/L = picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity).

ppb = parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L). pos = positive samples.

NOTES:

1) Total Coliform Bacteria: Reported as the highest monthly number of positive samples, for water systems that take < 40 samples per month. 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 bacteria were not detected in the treated drinking water.

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 .5-1.0 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 µg/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 the 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 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.

All other regulated drinking water contaminants were below detection levels.