



# PUBLIC DRINKING WATER IN MAINE 2019

The Annual Report from the  
Maine CDC Drinking Water Program



Dear Reader:

I hope you are doing well as we navigate the challenges associated with the COVID-19 pandemic and its impact on the people of Maine. I am impressed every day with the continued dedication of the men and women in the drinking water industry and their commitment to providing safe reliable water despite many obstacles. With that in mind, I am pleased to introduce the 2019 annual report of Public Drinking Water in Maine. This report provides an overview of Maine public water systems' compliance with the requirements of the Safe Drinking Water Act, including general water quality measurements and tracking of the Maine CDC Drinking Water Program's efforts to help systems stay in compliance and continue to provide safe drinking water.

Safe and reliable supplies of drinking water are essential for public health protection, as well as the economic viability of communities. This is even more true in the face of a national crisis such as the current pandemic. Although this report covers the 2019 compliance period – prior to the pandemic – it illustrates how well-positioned Maine's public water systems were to be able to continue delivering safe water in the face of multiple challenges, including the sustained drought that we are now experiencing throughout our state.

I express my appreciation to all those working diligently throughout Maine to ensure that the public is being supplied with high quality, affordable, and safe drinking water. I hope you find this report informative and helpful. And please remember that the Drinking Water Program is ready to provide assistance whenever and wherever needed. So please reach out with questions, concerns, or requests for help at any time.

Yours for safe drinking water,



**Michael Abbott, P.E., C.G.**

Associate Director, Maine Center for Disease Control & Prevention  
Division of Environmental & Community Health

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The Maine CDC Drinking Water Program works to ensure safe drinking water and protect public health in Maine by administering and enforcing drinking water and subsurface wastewater regulations and providing educational, technical, and financial assistance.

### **Primacy**

The Maine CDC Drinking Water Program (DWP) administers the federal Safe Drinking Water Act, which is administered through the National Primary Drinking Water Regulations. Maine was granted primacy by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

### **Maine Legislative Authorization**

The Maine Legislature enacted Maine’s Water for Human Consumption Act to authorize Maine to administer both State rules and federal safe drinking water regulations. This law grants the DWP oversight of all operational aspects of public water systems in Maine that impact drinking water service and public health.

### **Organization**

The DWP is organized into three teams: Engineering and Water Resources, Data Management and Program Support, and Public Water System Inspection. Each team plays a crucial role in ensuring that Maine’s public water systems provide safe, reliable drinking water to their customers.

### **The Role of Drinking Water in Public Health Protection**

The United States has one of the safest public drinking water supplies in the world. Over 286 million Americans consume tap water from public water systems. The EPA regulates drinking water quality in public water systems and sets maximum concentration levels for pollutants in water.

Drinking water sources are susceptible to pollution and sometimes require appropriate treatment to remove disease-causing contaminants. Contamination of drinking water supplies can occur in both the source water *and* the distribution system. Sources of water contamination include naturally occurring chemicals and minerals (e.g., arsenic, radon, uranium), local land use practices (e.g., fertilizers and pesticides), manufacturing processes, and sewer overflows or wastewater releases.



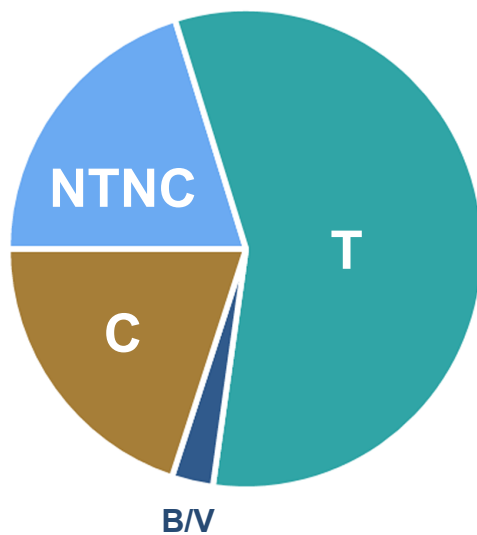
The presence of contaminants in water can lead to adverse health effects, including gastrointestinal illness, reproductive problems, neurological disorders, cancer, and other issues. Infants, young children, pregnant women, older populations, and those with compromised immune systems may be especially susceptible to illness from some contaminants.



### What is a Public Water System?

Public water systems provide water for human consumption through pipes and other constructed conveyances (distribution system) to at least 15 service connections, or serve a minimum average of 25 people per day for at least 60 days per year. The water is usually drawn from exclusive sources: some systems own wells, while others utilize surface water (e.g., lakes and streams). Public water systems are divided into two categories: *Community* and *Non-Community*; Non-Community systems are further separated into *Transient* and *Non-Transient* groups.

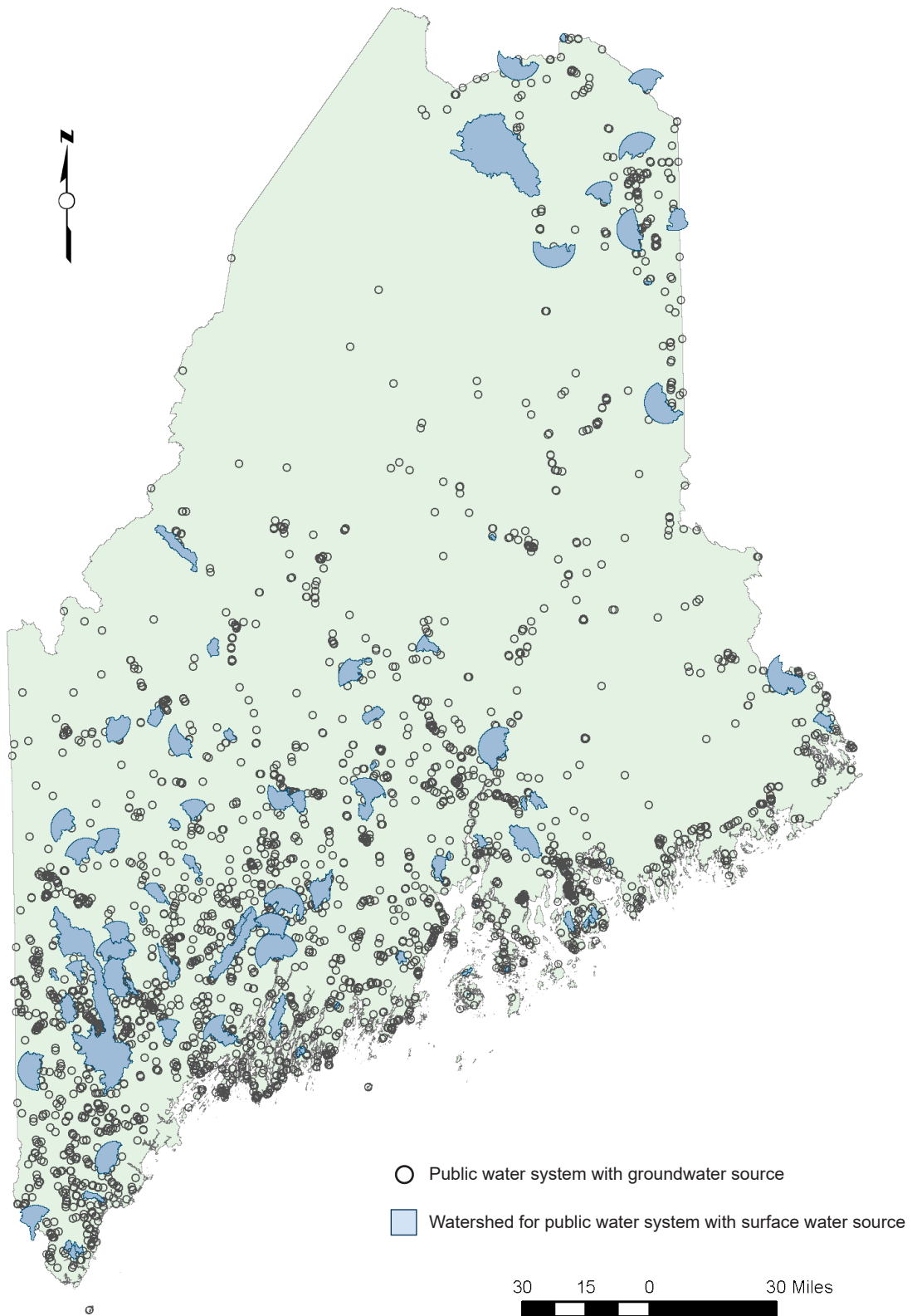
Non-Community		Community
Examples of <b>Transient</b> systems:	Examples of <b>Non-Transient</b> systems:	Examples of <b>Community</b> systems:
Gas Stations Parks Resorts Campgrounds Restaurants Golf Courses Hotels / Motels	Schools Factories Office Buildings Hospitals	Municipal Water Districts Apartment Buildings Nursing Homes Mobile Home Communities



- Transient, Non-Community**  
 1,078 water systems  
 serving about 180,500 consumers
- Non-Transient, Non-Community**  
 377 water systems  
 serving about 63,500 consumers
- Community**  
 381 water systems  
 serving about 680,300 consumers
- Bottled Water/Vending Machines**  
 53 water systems  
 serving hundreds of consumers



# Public Water Systems in Maine



Maine has nearly 2,000 Public Water Systems that rely on groundwater & surface water sources.



While the Drinking Water Program serves as the regulatory body for public drinking water systems in Maine, the systems themselves are responsible for ensuring their ability to provide safe drinking water. These responsibilities include routine operations and maintenance, regular sampling of post-treatment drinking water, and reporting data to both the Drinking Water Program and the consumers they serve.

### Operations and Maintenance

Regardless of size and complexity, no public water system can be fully automated. All systems require human oversight and every piece of equipment requires some level of maintenance. Some water systems must employ licensed water operators with qualifications that match the complexity of the water system equipment. To ensure all public water systems serve safe drinking water to the public, sanitary surveys are performed every three to five years. Sanitary surveys are routine inspections conducted by the DWP’s public water system inspectors.

### Routine Sampling

Depending on the type of public water system and water source, water quality testing is required for a variety of contaminants on a routine basis. Specific sampling requirements for public water systems may differ based on site specific characteristics and water quality results. Table 1 details a general sampling summary by system type. (See Appendix for a complete list of regulated contaminants.)

**Table 1.** Routine sampling schedules for public water systems.

	<b>C</b> Community		<b>NTNC</b> Non-Transient, Non-Community		<b>T</b> Transient
	Ground Water	Surface Water	Ground Water	Surface Water	Ground- and Surface Water
<b>Total Coliform Bacteria</b>	<b>All:</b> Quarterly or Monthly				
<b>Nitrates</b>	<b>All:</b> Annually				
<b>Nitrites</b>	<b>All:</b> Every 9 Years				
<b>Inorganics</b>	Every 3 Years	Annually	Every 3 Years	Annually	State Monitoring Possibly Required
<b>Volatile Organics *</b>	<b>C/NTNC:</b> Based on Risk and Results History (Quarterly - Every 6 Years)				
<b>Synthetic Organics *</b>	<b>C/NTNC:</b> Based on Risk and Results History (Quarterly - Every 6 Years)				Not Applicable
<b>Lead &amp; Copper</b>	<b>C/NTNC:</b> Based on Risk and Results History (Bi-Annually - Every 3 Years)				
<b>Radionuclides</b>	Determined by Results History (Quarterly - Every 9 Years)		Not Applicable		
<b>Disinfection By-products</b>	Quarterly/Annually (Based on Population)	Quarterly	Quarterly/Annually (Based on Population)	Quarterly	
<b>Cyanide/Asbestos *</b>	<b>C/NTNC:</b> Every 3-9 years				

Most systems are eligible to reduce their sampling frequency for many analytes based on sample result history.

\* Waivers available to allow decreased sampling frequency.



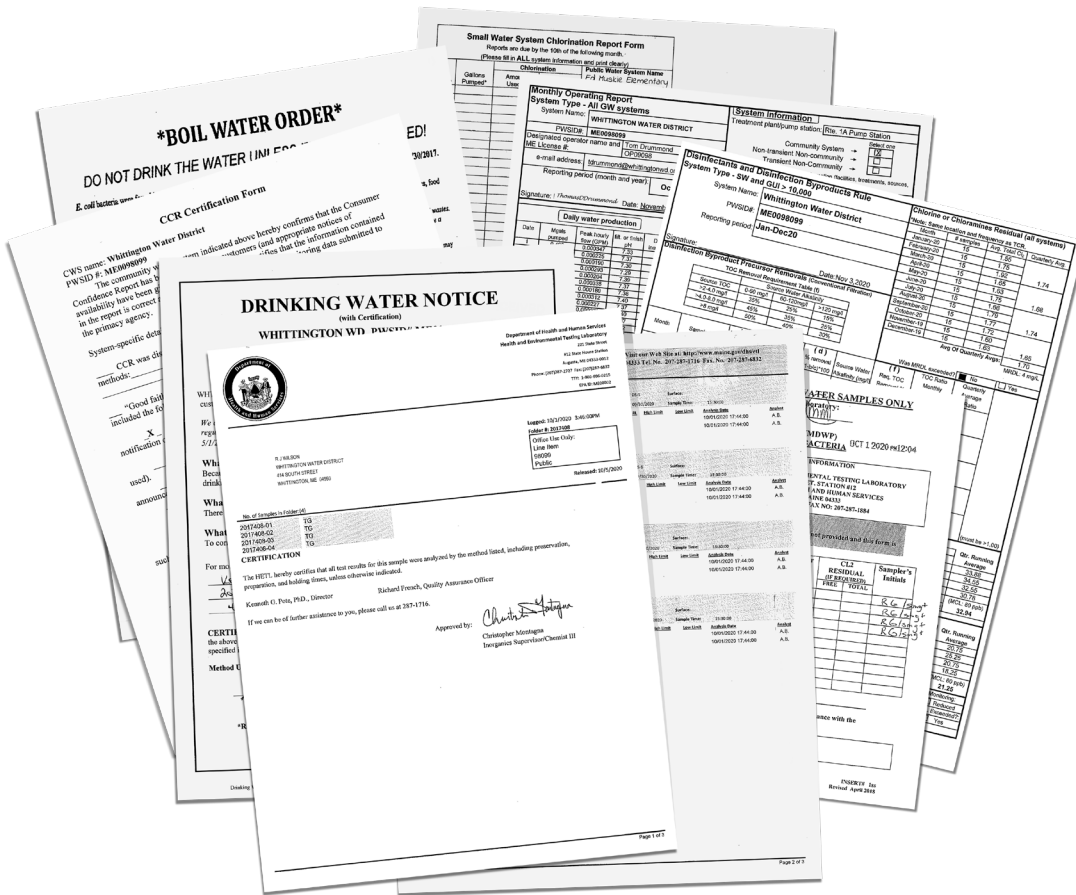
## Reporting to the Maine Drinking Water Program

### Sample Results

Public water systems send water samples to accredited laboratories for analysis, and these laboratories report the sample results to the DWP within the time-frame set by the system's specific requirement. Although the laboratory reports sample results to the DWP, the public water system is ultimately responsible for ensuring that water quality results are on time and correctly reported.

### Monthly Operating Reports

All public water systems that add chemical(s) to their water systems for treatment are required to send monthly operating reports to the DWP by the tenth day of the following month.



## Reporting to Consumers

### Consumer Confidence Reports

Every year, community water systems are required to develop and distribute a Consumer Confidence Report. These reports detail the previous year's water quality information and must be shared with consumers and the DWP by July 1 every year. Public water systems are also required to provide evidence to the DWP that Consumer Confidence Reports were delivered to consumers.

### Public Notification

The Public Notification Rule requires public water systems to notify consumers when a violation occurs. The scope and delivery method of public notices vary, depending on the type of violation.

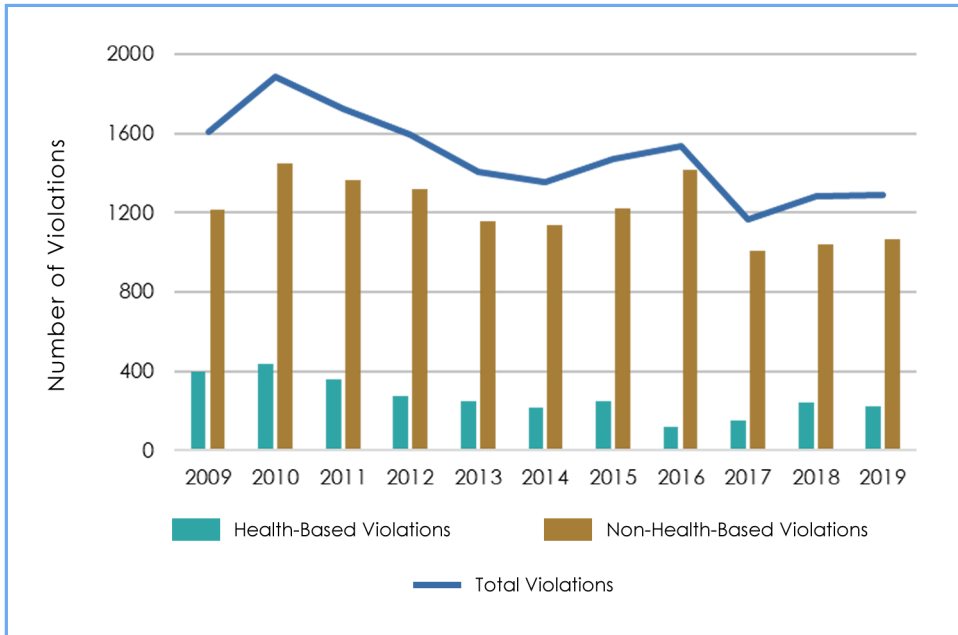


Comparing rates of public water system compliance from year to year is one method of measuring the success of public water systems in supplying safe drinking water.

### Violations

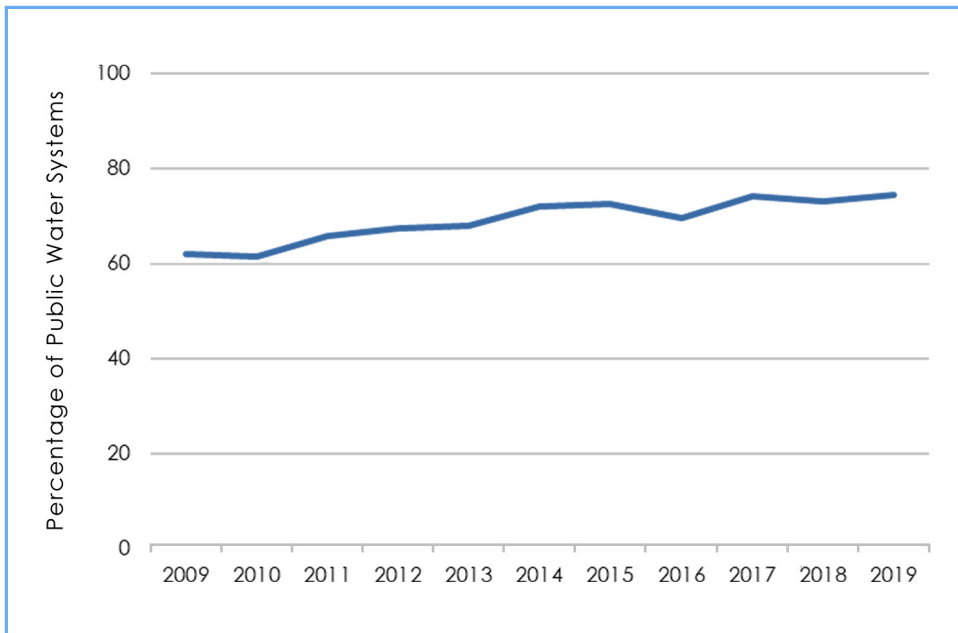
Violations are only issued to public water systems when the water system does not meet all of the requirements mandated by the Safe Drinking Water Act or the Maine Rules Related to Drinking Water.

**Total Number of Violations Incurred by Year: 2009-2019**



**Figure 1. Total number of violations issued to public water systems over the past decade.** A generally decreasing trend occurred over the past decade, with a high of 1,889 violations in 2010 and a low of 1,164 violations issued in 2017.

**Public Water Systems in Compliance: 2009-2019**

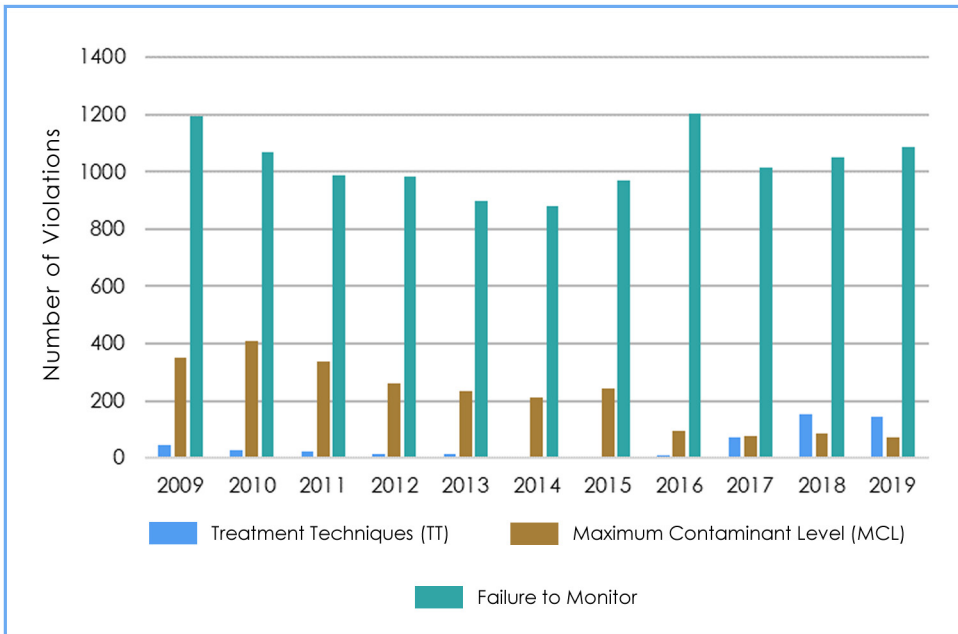


**Figure 2. Percentage of water systems receiving no violations over the past decade.** Overall, the percentage of systems without any violations continues to steadily increase, an important gain for public health and safety.

## Health-Based and Non-Health-Based Violations

Health-based violations are issued when water sample results show the presence of contaminant(s) at concentrations above a **maximum contaminant level (MCL)** or when a **treatment technique (TT)** requirement is not met. The maximum contaminant level is set by the EPA and is based on human health and safety standards. Treatment techniques are specified processes intended to reduce the level of a contaminant.

Non-health-based violations are violations that are not directly related to human health and safety. These types of violations typically arise when public water systems fail to test drinking water for a regulated contaminant (**failure to monitor**), neglect to report test results to the DWP, and/or fail to notify their customers of violations of the federal Safe Drinking Water Act.



**Figure 3. Total number of violations by violation type over the past decade.** Public water systems may receive violations in three different forms: maximum contaminant level (MCL), treatment technique (TT), or failure to monitor/failure to report violations. Failure to monitor violations—and non-health-based violations in general—occur most frequently.

### Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)

A **maximum contaminant level** is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. These levels are set as close as feasible to the maximum contaminant level goal or MCLG. The MCLG is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected health risk. When the MCL level is set for a contaminant, public health, available technology, and cost are all taken into consideration.

### Treatment Technique (TT)

**Treatment techniques** are water treatment processes that reduce the level of contamination in drinking water. For certain contaminants, the EPA establishes treatment techniques instead of an MCL, such as those established for viruses, bacteria, and turbidity under the Surface Water Treatment Rule. Other rules have established treatment techniques as well, such as conducting lead education or creating corrosion control treatment plans per the Lead/Copper Rule, or failing to complete a level assessment or corrective actions under the Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR).



### Health-Based Violations Issued in 2019 for Regulated Contaminants

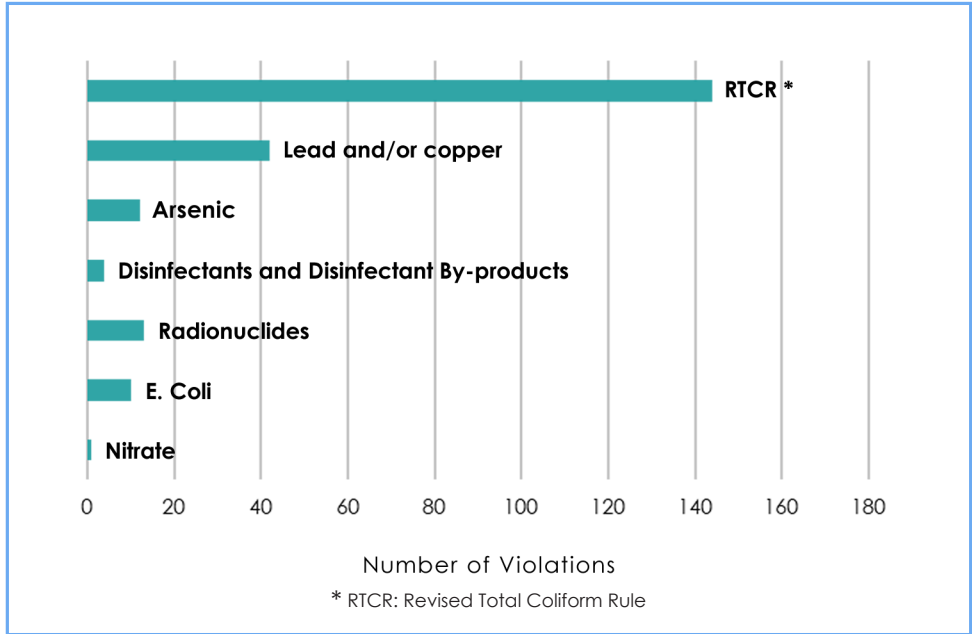


Figure 4. Health-based violations issued in 2019 by type of contaminant. Violations are issued when a sample result from a public water system exceeds a drinking water standard for a regulated contaminant. In 2019, violations of the Revised Total Coliform Rule were by far the most common.

### Total Number of Public Water Systems Receiving Violations: 2009-2019

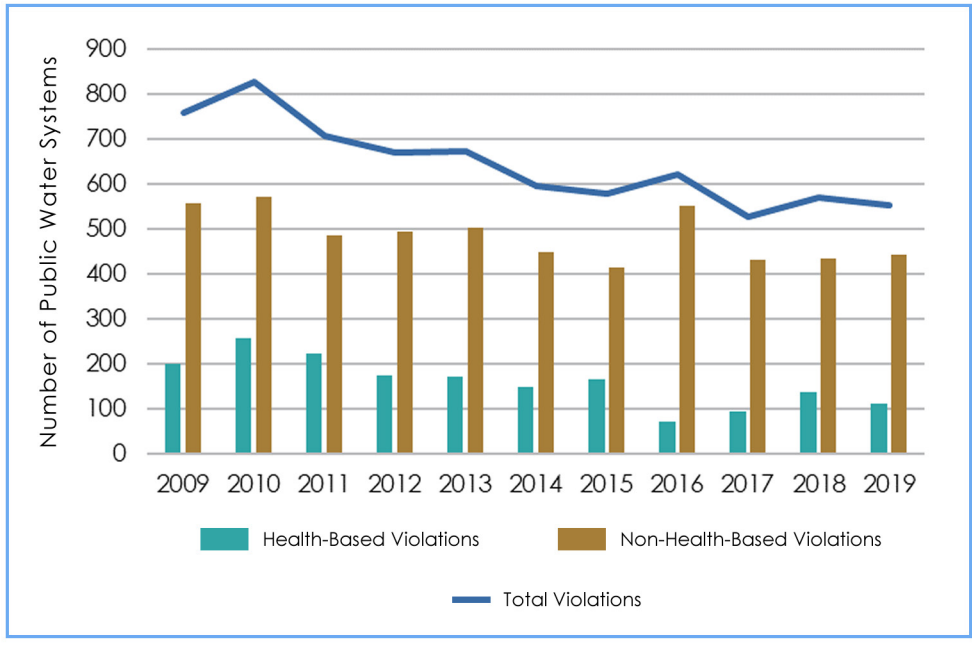


Figure 5. Total number of public water systems receiving violations over the past decade.

### Health-Based Violations Issued to Public Water Systems: 2009-2019

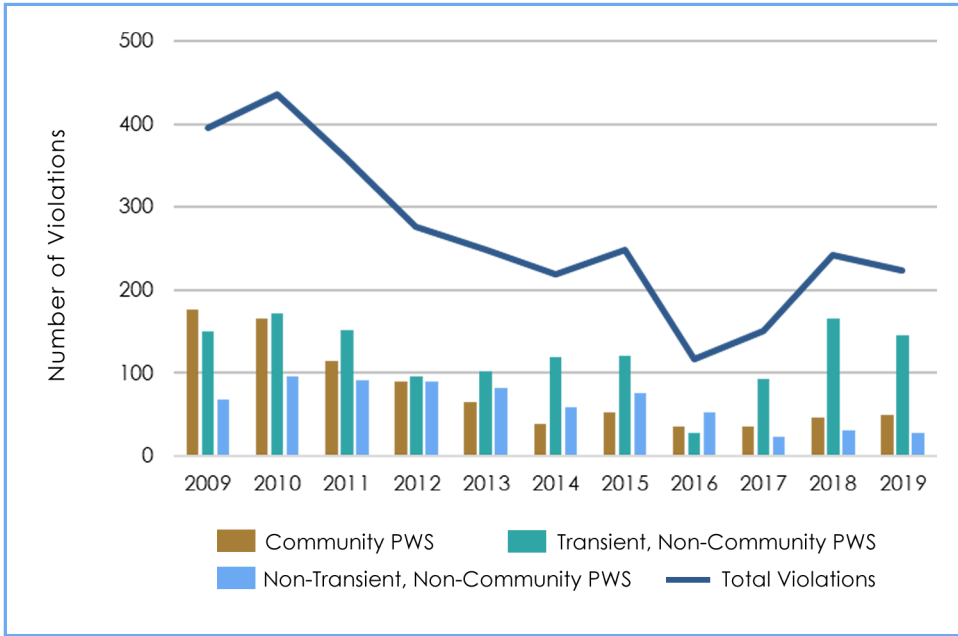


Figure 6. Ten years of total health-based violations by public water system type.

### Non-Health-Based Violations Issued to Public Water Systems: 2009-2019

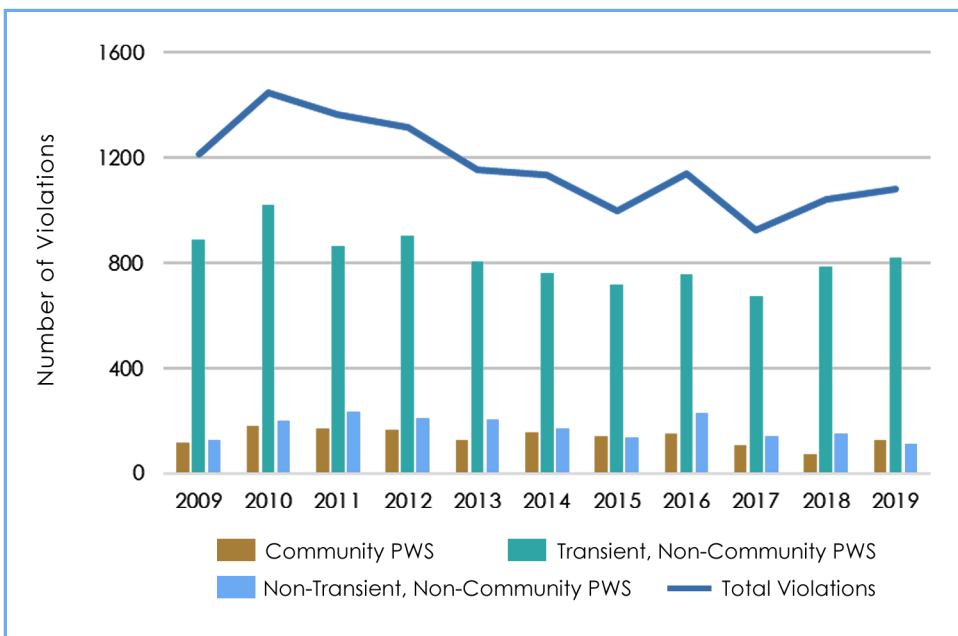


Figure 7. Ten years of total non-health-based violations by public water system type. While non-transient, non-community and community water systems routinely keep violation numbers near or fewer than 200 per year, transient non-community systems tend to receive more non-health-based violations.



## Enforcement: Serious Violators

Enforcement action against a public water system occurs when a public water system violates federal or State drinking water regulations and does not address the non-compliance issue in a timely manner. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency’s Enforcement Targeting Tool is a method for determining which public water systems require enforcement actions. The tool extracts data from each primacy agency in the country, including the Maine CDC Drinking Water Program, in order to identify public water systems with violations that do not appear to have been resolved or addressed. It uses a set formula based on violation type and on the length of time the violations have remained unresolved.

Using this formula, public water systems are prioritized for enforcement action in an effort to facilitate a return to compliance. Any public water system scoring 11 points or higher is considered ‘priority’ status. The DWP must address or resolve priority status systems within 60 days of the EPA’s quarterly Enforcement Targeting Tool report. Each quarter, the DWP researches the accuracy of all of Maine’s priority-status public water systems on the Enforcement Targeting Tool list and reports progress or status of each system to the EPA. See figure 8 (opposite).

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## 2019 Community Water Systems Performance Data

Under the Government Performance and Results Act for Drinking Water, the EPA collects data related to reported health-based violations of drinking water standards. As illustrated in Table 2, Maine has met standards based on the 2019 EPA National Target for safe drinking water.

**Table 2.** EPA’s 2019 Community Water Systems Performance Data

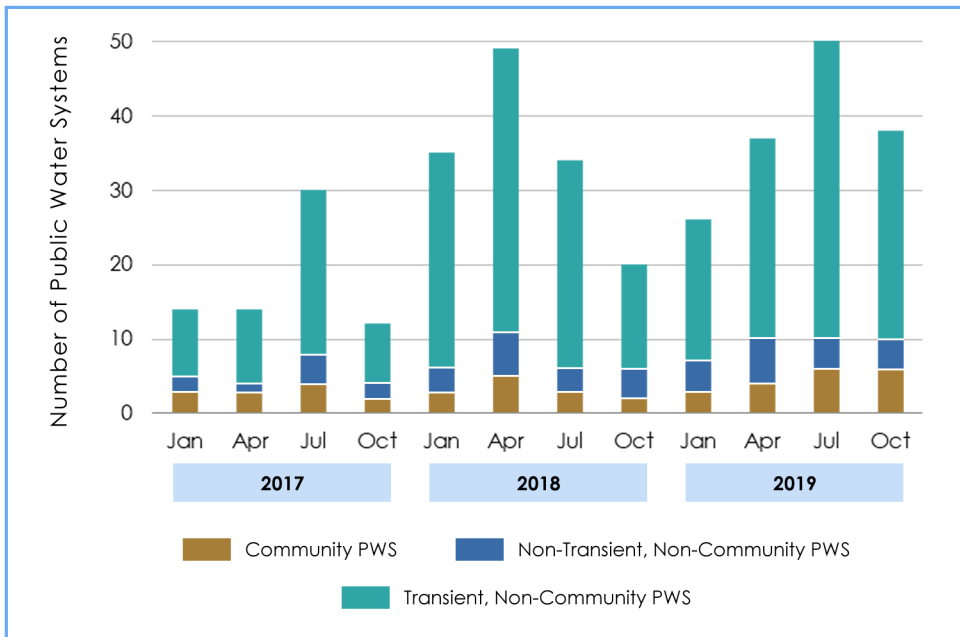
	Community Systems <sup>1</sup>	Community Population <sup>2</sup>	Community “Person Months” <sup>3</sup>
<b>2019 US EPA National Target</b>	90%	92%	95%
<b>2019 Actual US EPA Region 1<sup>4</sup> Results</b>	93.1%	97.6%	99.2%
<b>2019 Maine Results</b>	93.9%	98%	99%

1 Community Systems: Community water systems meeting all health-based standards.

2 Community Populations: Population served by community water systems that meet all health-based standards.

3 Community “Person Months”: *Person months* refers to the time during which a community water system provides drinking water that meets all applicable health-based standards, calculated by multiplying the community’s population by 12 months.

4 EPA Region 1 encompasses the six New England states (Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island) and ten Tribal nations residing within that geographic area.



**Figure 8. Number of public water systems in Maine by system type listed on the EPA’s Enforcement Targeting Tool.** These systems have a “priority” status due to repeated compliance issues and so, as a general rule, must be addressed with an enforcement action.

### Site Visits to Public Water Systems

The DWP’s public water system inspectors provide on-site advice and assistance to public water systems regarding operation, maintenance, treatment, quality control, testing waivers, and testing requirements. The DWP also partners with Maine Rural Water Association (MRWA) to provide water systems with free, on-site technical assistance. Technical assistance is available to help systems with reviewing the operation of a treatment process, collecting samples, filling out reports, regulatory compliance, leak detection and line location, and development of emergency response plans and vulnerability assessments.

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Number of Site Visits Completed	1698	1502	1454	1324	1240	1055	952

### Sanitary Surveys: 2009-2019

Public water system inspectors conduct routine sanitary surveys for each public water system: Community water systems and Bottled Water facilities are inspected every three years, while Non-Transient, Non-Community and Transient water systems are inspected every five years. A sanitary survey is a review of a water system to identify any deficiencies and make recommendations for improvements. The sanitary survey also offers a chance for public water system operators to ask questions and learn about their requirements and responsibilities.

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Number of Sanitary Surveys Completed	395	466	409	493	480	461	446	304	462	422	501



## The Drinking Water Program's Core Message

The Drinking Water Program promotes a core message of four principles that ensure public water systems provide safe drinking water to their customers: source protection, sampling, treatment, and maintenance of tanks and pipes. The core message encourages water systems to continually work to identify, reduce, and eliminate risks and vulnerabilities to their water systems. The DWP works to convey this message to all of Maine's public water systems on a daily basis through every interaction – whether it be a phone call, site visit, training session, or a DWP email alert.

The four principles of the DWP's core message direct public water systems toward the overarching goal of ensuring safe drinking water for all their consumers.

## Source Protection

### The importance of drinking water source protection

The ideal drinking water source is in a remote, forested natural area with no nearby sources of pollution. However, most water sources are located near more densely populated areas, increasing the vulnerability of the source to contamination. Contamination, whether from harmful chemicals or biological organisms, often comes from activities on the land close to a drinking water source. The Safe Drinking Water Act requires all public water systems to produce safe water through a *multiple-barrier* approach. Source protection is the first and most important component of these barriers. If pollutants never reach a drinking water source, the risk for human consumption is greatly diminished – even if other barriers fail. Additionally, treating a contaminated drinking water source is typically much more costly than protecting a drinking water source area.

### Keeping contamination away

Approval of a new public water system well requires contamination sources, particularly leach fields and underground fuel storage tanks, to be set back a minimum distance from the well. The Maine Rules Related to Drinking Water require all public water system wells to be 300 feet from potential sources of contamination and 1,000 feet from underground fuel storage tanks. When these setback distances cannot be met for unavoidable reasons, such as limited property size or wetlands, the DWP administers setback waiver policies that help to mitigate the increased risk created by reduced setbacks. Mitigation may include increased sampling, well construction requirements, or, in some cases, a pre-treated septic process or the installation of drinking water treatment to remove any contaminants from the water supply. The DWP's public water system inspectors administer these setback waiver policies whenever a well with reduced setback is proposed for approval.

## Source Protection Measures

### Synthetic organic compound waivers

The DWP may waive testing for synthetic organic compounds if regulated chemicals were not used in the source protection area. Synthetic organic compounds include substances such as herbicides, pesticides, and other semi-volatile compounds. Any public water system seeking a waiver from synthetic organic compound sampling must provide an approved wellhead or watershed protection plan and be able to demonstrate that land within 2,500 feet of each source is not under threat from synthetic organic compounds. Systems with waivers can save up to \$1,000 per source for each 3-year monitoring/waiver period.

## Surface water treatment rule filtration avoidance

The Surface Water Treatment Rule requires all public water systems with sources from surface water or groundwater under the influence of surface water to disinfect and filter the drinking water they provide to consumers.

Only those systems demonstrating compliance with the most stringent water quality criteria set forth in the Rule may qualify for filtration avoidance. Maine has nine community water systems that qualify for, and currently maintain, filtration avoidance:

- Auburn Water District – Lake Auburn
- Bangor Water District – Floods Pond
- Brewer Water Department – Hatcase Pond
- Great Salt Bay Sanitary District – Little Pond
- Lewiston Water and Sewer Division – Lake Auburn
- Mount Desert Water District
  - Lower Hadlock Pond
  - Jordan Pond
- Portland Water District – Sebago Lake
- Presque Isle Utility District – Presque Isle Stream
- Town of Bar Harbor Water Division – Eagle Lake



## Sampling

### The importance of sampling

Sampling is the best way of determining the quality of drinking water and ensuring it is free of contaminants such as lead, arsenic, nitrates, and bacteria. In Maine, public water systems are required to regularly test the water they provide to consumers and report the results to the DWP. The Safe Drinking Water Act lists 86 contaminants for which water systems must test. See the Appendix for a complete list of regulated contaminants. Any test results exceeding the

standard (maximum contaminant level) may require treatment, replacement of source, or blending with other sources to reduce the contamination level. Testing schedules are based on a frequency that is reasonable to protect public health.



### Ensuring safe drinking water

All public water systems must sample their drinking water periodically to ensure that the water is safe to drink. Sampling on a regular schedule will also indicate whether a water system is performing the way it is designed, and can help signal if there is a problem with the source, treatment, or distribution system.

## Treatment

### The importance of drinking water treatment

Although no two public water systems are exactly the same, they all share the same goal of providing safe, reliable drinking water to the communities they serve. To meet this goal, many water systems must treat their water to remove potentially harmful contaminants. The types of treatment provided by a public water system vary depending on the size of the system, the source (groundwater or surface water), and the quality of the source water. An important part of delivering safe drinking water, treatment is only successful when the proper chemicals are applied in the correct amounts and all equipment and materials are regularly maintained and monitored. Effective oversight of treatment systems helps to ensure that high-quality drinking water is delivered to the public.



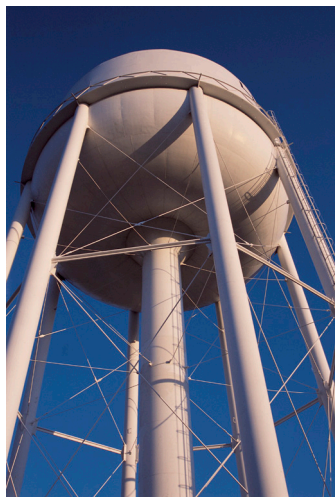
### Monitoring treatment systems through monthly operating reports

All public water systems that add chemicals to their water must submit a monthly operating report to the DWP. These reports help track the amount of chemical used, daily production of the water system, and the amount of chemical residual present in the distribution system. The DWP reviews monthly operating reports to ensure that each public water system's treatment is operating efficiently and effectively to provide proper protection of drinking water.

## Maintaining Pipes and Storage Tanks

### The importance of maintaining pipes and storage tanks

A water system's distribution system, a network of piping and storage tanks, is an integral part of its ability to provide safe, clean water to consumers. It is important for water systems to regularly inspect their distribution systems as contaminants can enter drinking water through damaged pipes or tanks. Routine inspection and maintenance may also help water systems save money if they are able to find and repair leaks in a timely manner to abate water loss.





## Fluorinated Chemicals (PFAS)

Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a large group of human-made fluorinated chemicals that, once introduced to the environment (and the human body), are very persistent. Exposure to PFAS chemicals can lead to harmful human health effects. These emerging (not yet federally regulated) contaminants are found in the environment across the country and right here in Maine; since the 1940s, PFAS chemicals have been used in a variety of everyday consumer products and industrial applications. PFAS chemicals can be found in household products like stain- and water-resistant fabrics (clothing, towels and sheets), carpeting, non-stick cookware, cleaning products and paints. The Class B firefighting foams (Aqueous Film Forming Foam (AFFF)) are made with PFAS chemicals due to their extreme effectiveness at quickly extinguishing petroleum-based fires.

In May of 2016, the EPA released a lifetime drinking water health advisory that limits two components of PFAS chemicals (PFOA and PFOS) to 70 parts per trillion (ppt), or 0.07 micrograms per liter (ug/l). (It should be noted that EPA's health advisories are non-enforceable and non-regulatory.) In 2019, EPA coordinated a draft agency-wide PFAS Action Plan. This plan included proposals for national drinking water regulatory determination, steps to designate PFAS materials as hazardous substances, and recommendations for groundwater cleanup.

The DWP has partnered with the Maine Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) and others to perform three rounds of PFAS testing statewide in select high priority areas in Maine. In March, 2019, Governor Janet Mills issued an executive order to create a PFAS Task Force, which completed its Final Report in January of 2020. The report included recommendations regarding statewide PFAS testing for some public water systems, determination of a Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) for some PFAS compounds in public drinking water, private well testing and continuing to test for PFAS statewide in the environment. Legislation and rulemaking (delayed due to the COVID-19 pandemic) are now needed to implement the recommendations.

## Lead Testing in Schools

School-aged children are extremely susceptible to health and developmental harm as a result of exposure to lead. Children under the age of 6 are most at risk because their brains are still developing, and because they absorb more lead than older children and adults. When lead is present in drinking water, it often is from leaching of pipes or plumbing fixtures inside a building rather than originating from the water source itself. On January 17, 2019, the Maine Legislature passed LD 153, An Act to Strengthen Testing for Lead in School Drinking Water, requiring that all schools test their water used for drinking and culinary purposes for lead.

The DWP has been charged with coordinating the lead testing effort, which is expected to last several years. In light of the strain that COVID-19 is currently placing on school resources, the DWP has decided to temporarily delay lead testing in schools until at least spring of 2021. The DWP will re-evaluate potential school lead testing dates prior to spring of 2021. Schools will be advised of prospective testing periods and will receive advance notice with ample time to schedule and complete their testing. For updates and a more comprehensive look at the DWP's coordination of a testing program for lead in schools, please visit the DWP website at [www.medwp.com](http://www.medwp.com).



**Note:** For schools regulated as public water systems by the DWP, the lead sampling requirements set forth in LD 153 are separate from routine lead/copper sampling requirements under the Safe Drinking Water Act.

## Harmful Algal Blooms

Cyanobacteria, formerly referred to as blue-green algae, are found naturally in lakes, rivers, ponds, and other surface waters. When certain conditions exist, such as warm water containing an abundance of nutrients, they can rapidly form harmful algal blooms (HABs). Some HABs produce toxins, called cyanotoxins, which can pose health risks to humans and animals. HABs can also create taste and odor issues in drinking water.

The environmental conditions that cause HABs to produce cyanotoxins are not fully understood and can vary from year to year in the same waterbody. Some cyanotoxins occur in blooms that look like thick scum or paint-like substances on the surface of the water, while others occur in blooms that are not as easily visible. Scientists predict that, over time, changing climatic conditions, such as warming water temperatures and increased heavy precipitation events, will increase the frequency of cyanobacteria blooms.



In 2017, the DWP conducted a study of cyanobacteria in seven surface water systems. This study showed that Maine's public water systems remain relatively unimpacted by HABs. All raw and finish water detections of microcystin were well below the 10-day EPA health advisory for "younger than school aged children" of 0.3 ppb.

### Maine CDC Drinking Water Program

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p 15: Treatment Unit - Denise Douin • p 16: School Drinking Fountain - Jason Gillman/Pixabay •  
p 17: Algae Bloom on Sabattus Pond - NRC of Maine • Back Cover: Water Glass - Luis Molinero

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## Contaminants in Drinking Water Regulated by the Maine Drinking Water Program

### 1. Microorganisms

Total Coliform  
*E. coli*  
 Turbidity  
 Viruses  
*Giardia lamblia*  
*Cryptosporidium*  
*Legionella*  
 Heterotrophic Plate Count (HPC)

### 2. Radionuclides

Gross Alpha  
 Uranium  
 Radium 226, 228 (combined)  
 Radon

### 3. Disinfectants and Disinfection By-products

Bromate  
 Chloramines  
 Chlorine  
 Chlorine Dioxide  
 Ozone  
 Chlorite  
 Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)  
 Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)

### 4. Inorganic Chemicals

Antimony  
 Asbestos  
 Arsenic  
 Barium  
 Beryllium

Cadmium  
 Chromium (Total)  
 Copper  
 Cyanide  
 Fluoride  
 Lead  
 Mercury  
 Nickel  
 Nitrates (Measured as Nitrogen)  
 Nitrites (Measured as Nitrogen)  
 Selenium  
 Thallium  
 Total Organic Carbon (TOC)

### 5. Organic Chemicals

Acrylamide  
 Alachlor  
 Atrazine  
 Benzene  
 Benzo(a)pyrene (PAHs)  
 Carbofuran  
 Carbon Tetrachloride  
 Chlordane  
 Chlorobenzene  
 2, 4-D  
 Dalapon  
 o-Dichlorobenzene  
 p-Dichlorobenzene  
 1,2-Dichloroethane  
 1,1-Dichloroethylene  
 Cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene  
 Trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene  
 Dichloromethane

1,2-Dichloropropane  
 Di (2-ethylhexyl) adipate  
 Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate  
 Dinoseb  
 Dioxin (2,3,7,8-TCDD)  
 Diquat  
 Endothall  
 Endrin  
 Epichlorohydrin  
 Ethylbenzene  
 Heptachlor  
 Heptachlor epoxide  
 Hexachlorobenzene  
 Hexachlorocyclopentadiene  
 Hexazanone (Velpar)  
 Lindane  
 Methoxychlor  
 Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (MTBE)  
 Oxamyl (Vydate)  
 Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs)  
 Pentachlorophenol  
 Picloram  
 Simazine  
 Styrene  
 Toluene  
 Toxaphene  
 2,4,5 – TP (Silvex)  
 1,2,4- Trichlorobenzene  
 1,1,1-Trichloroethane  
 1,1,2-Trichloroethane  
 Trichloroethylene  
 Vinyl chloride  
 Xylenes (total)

## Online Resources

- **Maine CDC Drinking Water Program**  
[www.medwp.com](http://www.medwp.com)
- **US Environmental Protection Agency**  
<https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water>
- **Chapter 231 – State of Maine Rules Relating to Drinking Water**  
<https://tinyurl.com/MEDWRules>
- **Safe Drinking Water Act**  
<https://tinyurl.com/PL104-182SDWA>
- **Maine Rural Water Association**  
<https://www.mainerwa.org>
- **Maine Drinking Water Commission**  
<https://tinyurl.com/MEDWCommission>
- **US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) / Drinking Water**  
<https://www.cdc.gov/healthywater/drinking/index.html>



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