WINTERPORT WATER DISTRICT
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PWSID 0091640

2025 ANNUAL CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

INTRODUCTION

The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act requires all community water systems to distribute an annual water quality report to its customers. This is the 2025 annual water quality report of the Winterport Water District, which covers the period from January 1, 2025 through December 31, 2025. This annual report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water. We know that you count on the Winterport Water District for a safe and reliable supply of water everyday, and we are committed to providing the highest quality of service to you.
We are pleased to report that there were no violations in 2025.

WATER QUALITY

The Safe Drinking Water Act mandates that the State of Maine, along with the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), establish and enforce minimum drinking water quality standards. These standards set limits on certain biological, radioactive, organic, and inorganic substances sometimes found in drinking water. The limits set on these substances are known as Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCL's). Two types of standards have been established. Primary Standards set required levels of drinking water quality to protect your health. Secondary Standards provide guidelines regarding the taste, odor, color, and other aesthetic aspects of your drinking water, which do not present a health risk. The District's water quality is within the levels established by EPA and the State of Maine for all Primary Standards.

Responsibility for maintaining water quality resides with the Winterport Water District's staff. The operators are licensed by the State of Maine Department of Health and Human Services. We ensure that your water is safe through regular total coliform testing and chlorine residual monitoring. These tests are conducted by the Maine State Health and Environmental Testing Laboratory and the Winterport Water District.

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 the water poses a human health risk. Contaminants that may be present in source water include: (1) microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; (2) 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; (3) pesticides and herbicides may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses and (4) 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 and (5) 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. 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 online at: https://www.epa.gov/ccr/forms/contact-us-about-consumer-confidence-reports

Table 1 lists regulated testing conducted by the Winterport Water District for which results were obtained in 2025. The most recent result is also included for contaminants, which are not tested annually. All other tested and regulated drinking water contaminants were below detection levels. This testing is required by the State of Maine Drinking Water Program (DWP) and must be reported to all customers on an annual basis:

TABLE 1: 2025 REQUIRED WINTERPORT WATER DISTRICT TESTING RESULTS

CONTAMINANT	DATE	WINTERPORT RESULTS	EPA LIMIT	EPA GOAL	SOURCE
MICROBIOLOGICAL					
Total Coliform (1)	Quarterly Testing	0 Positive Results	1 Positive Result	0 Positive Results	Naturally present in the environment.
INORGANICS					
Barium	6/10/2025	0.0018 ppm	2 ppm	2 ppm	Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (3)	Monthly Testing	0.66 ppm (0.55 – 0.73 ppm)	4 ppm	4 ppm	Water additive which promotes strong teeth. Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate (5)	6/10/2025	0.91 ppm	10 ppm	10 ppm	Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper 90th Percent Value (4)	Summer 2024	0.21 ppm (0.056 – 0.26 ppm)	1.3 ppm	1.3 ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Number of Copper sampling site exceeding the Action Level: 0.					
Lead 90th Percent Value (4)	Summer 2024	0.54 ppb (0 – 20 ppb)	15 ppb	0 ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Number of Lead sampling site exceeding the Action Level: 1. Complete lead tap sampling data are available upon request.					
SYNTHETIC COMPOUNDS					
PFAS-6 (7)	6/10/2025	10 ppt	20 ppt	0 ppt	Manmade chemicals including household products, fabrics, cookware, and cleaners.
RADIONUCLIDES					
Combined Uranium	6/10/2025	0.97 ppb	30 ppb	0 ppb	Erosion of natural deposits.
Combined Radium (-226 and -228)	6/16/2021	0.509 pCi/L	5 pCi/L	0 pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits.
Radium-226	6/16/2021	0.132 pCi/L	5 pCi/L	0 pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits.
Radium-228	6/16/2021	0.377 pCi/L	5 pCi/L	0 pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits.
DISINFECTANTS AND DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS					
Chlorine Residual	Quarterly Testing	0.76 ppm (0.60-0.90 ppm)	4.0 ppm	4.0 ppm	Drinking water chlorination.
Total Trihalomethanes (6) - Wastewater Plant Lab	8/27/2025	0 ppb	80 ppb	0 ppb	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination.
Haloacetic Acids (6) – Wastewater Plant Lab	8/27/2025	0 ppb	60 ppb	0 ppb	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination.

Definitions:

- Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
- Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
- 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.
- 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).
ppb = parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L).
ppt = parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L).
pos = positive samples.
pCi/L = picocuries per liter.

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) 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.

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. Winterport adds fluoride.

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) 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 RAA.

7) 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.

The data presented in Table 1 demonstrates that the Winterport Water District has been in complete compliance with the requirements for bacteria sampling and has not experienced any positive results for Total Coliform. Total Coliform is used as an indicator parameter for water supply bacterial contamination. This data also shows that the District is in compliance with Barium, Chromium, Fluoride, Nitrate, Radionuclides, PFAS, and Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts. The District tests every three years for lead and copper at ten homes during each sampling event. Copper testing in 2024 was in complete compliance with a result of 0.21 ppm as compared to the EPA limitation of 1.3 ppm. The lead sampling in 2024 was also in compliance. The lead testing was 0.54 ppb versus an EPA standard of 15 ppb. The next round of testing is scheduled for 2027. 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. Your public water system is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact your public water system. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at:
http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead

WATER SUPPLY/TREATMENT/DISTRIBUTION INFORMATION

The District obtains water from two sand and gravel groundwater wells located on Nason Bean Lane. The District provided water service to about 325 connected customers in 2025. The District supplied an average of 76,752 gallons of water per day or 28.0 million gallons of potable water to customers in 2025. In 2019, the District installed a new 714,000-gallon concrete storage tank off of Park Drive that can supply water for up to several days during average water use to the community. This water storage tank also is used for peak flow fluctuations in the system during periods of hydrant flushing and for fire protection purposes. The tank was constructed at a higher elevation to improve pressures throughout the system. The District maintains fire protection through hydrants located throughout the Town. Prior to distribution, the District adds sodium hypochlorite for disinfection, fluoride for dental considerations and a sequestering agent for control of corrosion and calcium scale deposits.

WAIVER INFORMATION

The District completed all Synthetic Organic Compounds testing in 2024.

SOURCE WATER PROTECTION

Several years ago, the District adopted a Well Head Protection plan to help prevent source contamination. The next steps will be to work towards a Zoning Ordinance to implement this plan.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT

The sources of drinking water can 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 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 the DWP. For more information about the SWAP, please contact the DWP at 287-2070.

FUTURE PLANS AND NEEDS

In 2025, the Winterport Water District designed and bid a project to replace unreliable, undersized galvanized steel water lines along Parsonage Street. These lines total about 320 linear feet from Mechanic Street to the last customer along Parsonage Street. The new water main will be 8-inch diameter lined ductile iron piping, which will help maintain water pressure and water quality. Funding was obtained from the State to cover approximately 70% of the total project costs. The project was awarded to Lou Silver Inc. with construction expected to occur in 2026.

LEAD SERVICE LINE INVENTORY

On October 10, 2024, the Winterport Water District completed the Lead Service Line Inventory (LSLI) as required by the Revised Lead and Copper Rule. The entire District LSLI spreadsheet is available for downloading and review on the utility website at the following link:

http://www.winterportmaine.org/winterport.xlsx

CONTACT INFORMATION

This report is a summary of the Winterport Water District's activities during the past year. If you have any questions about your water quality, the information contained in this report, or your water service in general, please call the Water District at (207) 223-5028. You may also direct questions or concerns to the DWP at (207) 287-2070 or the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791. The Winterport Water District Boad meets the second Monday of each month at 4:00 PM at 290 Main Street in Winterport. Customers are welcome to attend to participate.

WATER LEAKS

If you discover indoor plumbing leaks, please have them properly repaired in a timely manner. This includes toilets that run non-stop. If you observe flowing water outdoors which could be a possible water main leak, please report this to the District at (207) 223-5028 to have it investigated.

Please share this information with anyone who drinks this water (or their guardians), especially those who may not have received this report directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this report in a public place or distributing copies by hand, mail, email, or another method.