

**PWSID ME0090110**  
**BANGOR WATER DISTRICT**  
**2025 Consumer Confidence Report**

**General Information**

**Water System Contact Name:** Chuck Harrison

**Address:** 614 State St.

**City, State, Zip Code:** Bangor, ME 04401

**Telephone #:** 207-947-4516

**Fax#:** 207-947-5707

**Email:** chuck@bangorwater.org

**Report Covering Calendar Year:** Jan 1 - Dec 31, 2025

**Upcoming Regularly Scheduled Meeting(s):** Board of Trustees meetings, 3rd Tuesday of the month at 614 State Street at 3:45 PM

No scheduled meetings at this time. Please contact for more information.

**Source Water Information**

**Description of Water Source:** Surface Water Intakes: 1 (Floods Pond)

Floods Pond in Otis has served as the Bangor Water District's source of supply since 1959. The quality of the water is so high that it does not need to be filtered. The District protects 99 percent of the land in the watershed through direct ownership and conservation easements that limit activity within the watershed.

**Water Treatment & Filtration Information:**

The water from Floods Pond is treated with ozone and ultraviolet light disinfection systems. Chloramines are added as a secondary disinfectant to provide long lasting protection in the distribution system. Treatment also includes pH adjustment for corrosion control, and fluoride addition for dental health.

**Source Water Assessment:**

The sources of drinking water include rivers, lakes, ponds, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and radioactive material and can pick up substances resulting from human or animal activity. The Maine Drinking Water Program (DWP) has evaluated all public water supplies as part of the Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP). The assessments included geology, hydrology, land uses, water testing information, and the extent of land ownership or protection by local ordinance to see how likely our drinking water source is to being contaminated by human activities in the future. Assessment results are available at town offices and public water systems.

**Definitions:**

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

**Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA):** A 12 month rolling average of all monthly or quarterly samples at specific sampling locations. Calculation of the RAA may contain data from the previous year.

**Maximum Contaminant Level or 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 or 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.

**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.

**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.

**Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL):** Non-mandatory water quality standards.

**Treatment Technique (TT):** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

**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). ppt = parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

MFL = million fibers per liter.

pos = positive samples.

# Water Test Results

Contaminant	Date	Results	MCL	MCLG	Possible Sources of Contamination
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## Microbiological

COLIFORM (TCR) (9)	Jun 2025	<b>1 pos</b>	1 pos/mo or 5%	0 pos	Naturally present in the environment.
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## Inorganics

BARIUM	3/25/2025	<b>0.0013 ppm</b>	2 ppm	2 ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes. Discharge from metal refineries. Erosion of natural deposits.
FLUORIDE (3)	2/14/2025	<b>0.7 ppm</b>	4 ppm	4 ppm	Erosion of natural deposits. Water additive which promotes strong teeth. Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.

## Radionuclides

COMBINED URANIUM	3/25/2025	<b>0.62 ppb</b>	30 ppb	0 ppb	Erosion of natural deposits.
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## Lead/Copper

COPPER 90TH% VALUE (5)	1/1/2023 - 12/31/2025	<b>0.159 ppm</b> Range (0.0199-0.387 ppm)	AL = 1.3 ppm	1.3 ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
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Number of sampling sites exceeding the action level: **0**

LEAD 90TH% VALUE (5)	1/1/2023 - 12/31/2025	<b>7.45 ppb</b> Range (0-70.6 ppb)	AL = 15 ppb	0 ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
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Number of sampling sites exceeding the action level: **1** Complete lead tap sampling data are available upon request

## Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts

### 1123 BROADWAY

TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5) (10)	LRAA (2025)	<b>24.8 ppb</b> Range (12-38 ppb)	60 ppb	0 ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
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TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANE (TTHM) (10)	LRAA (2025)	<b>10 ppb</b> Range (1-17 ppb)	80 ppb	0 ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
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### 450 ESSEX ST

TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5) (10)	LRAA (2025)	<b>21.2 ppb</b> Range (9.9-40 ppb)	60 ppb	0 ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
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TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANE (TTHM) (10)	LRAA (2025)	<b>5.6 ppb</b> Range (0-14 ppb)	80 ppb	0 ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
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### 614 STATE ST

TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5) (10)	LRAA (2025)	<b>21.8 ppb</b> Range (10-38 ppb)	60 ppb	0 ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
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TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANE (TTHM) (10)	LRAA (2025)	<b>5.2 ppb</b> Range (0-12 ppb)	80 ppb	0 ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
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### GRIFFIN RD

TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5) (10)	LRAA (2025)	<b>23 ppb</b> Range (12-42 ppb)	60 ppb	0 ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
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TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANE (TTHM) (10)	LRAA (2025)	<b>6.2 ppb</b> Range (1.8-11 ppb)	80 ppb	0 ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
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## Chlorine Residual (Add chlorine residual information)

CHLORINE RESIDUAL	Range (1.89 - 2.86 ppm)	MRDL=4 ppm	MRDLG=4 ppm	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
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## Turbidity (Add turbidity information, highest monthly reading in 2025)

TURBIDITY	Sample Date: 10/20/2025	Value: 0.68 NTU	5 NTU	N/A	Soil runoff.
	Lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting turbidity limit 100 %				

**Notes:**

- 1) 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.
- 2) E. coli: E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a greater health risk for infants, young children, the elderly, and people with severely-compromised immune systems.
- 3) Fluoride: For those systems that fluoridate, fluoride levels must be maintained between 0.5 to 1.2 ppm. The optimum level is 0.7 ppm.
- 4) Gross Alpha: Action level over 5 pCi/L requires testing for Radium 226 and 228. Action level over 15 pCi/L requires testing for Uranium. Compliance is based on Gross Alpha results minus Uranium results = Net Gross Alpha.
- 5) Lead/Copper: Action levels (AL) are measured at consumer's tap. 90% of the tests must be equal to or below the action level.
- 6) 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.
- 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.
- 8) Radon: The State of Maine adopted a Maximum Exposure Guideline (MEG) for Radon in drinking water at 4000 pCi/L, effective 1/1/07. If Radon exceeds the MEG in water, treatment is recommended. It is also advisable to test indoor air for Radon.
- 9) Total Coliform Bacteria: Reported as the highest monthly number of positive samples, for water systems that take less than 40 samples per month.
- 10) 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 LRAA.
- 11) Turbidity: Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea and associated headaches.

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

**Secondary Contaminants (You are not required to list detects for secondary contaminants, but this information, particularly sodium levels, might be useful to your customers. The decision to supply this information in your CCR is up to you.)**

SULFATE	2 ppm	3/25/2025
SODIUM	15 ppm	3/25/2025
MAGNESIUM	0.38 ppm	3/25/2025
CHLORIDE	6 ppm	3/25/2025
MANGANESE	0.0032 ppm	3/25/2025

## Health Information

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

**Microbial contaminants**, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

**Inorganic contaminants**, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

**Pesticides and herbicides**, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

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

**Radioactive Contaminants**, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or at the following link:

**<https://www.epa.gov/ccr/forms/contact-us-about-consumer-confidence-reports>**

## Lead and Copper

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>

Our public water system completed a Lead Service Line Inventory (LSLI) as required by the Revised Lead and Copper Rule. It is publicly accessible by either contacting your system via phone or email, picking up or viewing a copy at a physical address, or via the website link provided (must link directly to report). Our system is making the inventory available using this method: [Physical copy available at 614 State St., Bangor ME 04401](#)

## Violations

**No Violations in 2025**

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

We completed all Synthetic Organic Compounds testing in 2025

*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.*

# DRINKING WATER NOTICE

## BANGOR WATER DISTRICT (PWSID# ME0090110)

### FAILED TO MEET FEDERAL AND STATE DRINKING WATER STANDARDS/REQUIREMENTS

BANGOR WATER DISTRICT recently failed to meet necessary state and federal drinking water requirements. Although this situation does not require that you take immediate action, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened, what you should do, and what we are doing to correct this situation.

#### What This Means:

From January 10, 2026 at 9:30 AM until January 12 at 1:30 PM and again on January 12 at 7:30 PM until midnight, the chlorine analyzer documenting chlorine residuals at our treatment plant reported inaccurate data. During this period, the treatment plant continued to operate appropriately, but the actual disinfectant levels were not recorded. Without this data to corroborate plant operations, the system cannot provide adequate documentation to demonstrate that disinfection levels were acceptable during this time.

#### What You Should Do:

This situation does not require that you take action (boiling the water or taking other corrective actions). If it had been, you would have been notified immediately.

*If water is inadequately treated, the water may contain disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites which can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches. People with severely compromised immune systems, infants, and some elderly people may be at increased risk. If you have concerns or specific health issues, you may want to consult your doctor or health care provider.*

These symptoms are not caused only by organisms in drinking water, but also by other factors. If you experience any of these symptoms and they persist, you may want to seek medical advice.

#### What Is Being Done:

To address the issue, we:  
purchased a new chlorine analyzer to use as a backup if the first unit fails.

To ensure this type of event doesn't happen in the future, we:  
with the addition of a second analyzer, if one is needing repair, we can switch to the other unit while repairs are being performed on the new unit.

For more information, please contact: Chuck Harrison of BANGOR WATER DISTRICT at chuck@bangorwater.org.

**CERTIFICATION:** By signing below, you certify and attest that you have notified consumers about the above listed violation in accordance with the delivery, content, format requirements, and deadlines, as specified in 40 CFR 141, Subpart Q and 22 M.R.S. § 2615. Included In CCR Posted to Website

Method Used:  Postings  Hand delivery  Mailing  Email

Charles Harrison  
(SIGNATURE OF OWNER/OPERATOR)

3/31/2026  
(DATE NOTICE DISTRIBUTED)

\*Return a copy of the completed/signed notice to [DWPMOR@maine.gov](mailto:DWPMOR@maine.gov) or to the following address:  
Maine Drinking Water Program, 11 State House Station, Augusta, ME 04333-0011

control, innovation, and customer service."

LEARN MORE

## 2026 PROPOSED RATE INCREASE

The District recently sent out a notice regarding our upcoming rate increase for April 1, 2026. Our third party printer's computers read the file as April 15, not as April 1, 2026. We apologize for the confusion. The rate increase is set for April 1, 2026. The [Rate Increase Letter](#) can be found [here](#).

## 2026 FAILURE TO MONITOR DRINKING WATER NOTICE

[Click Here to Read Drinking Water Notice](#)

## 2025 MUNI-LINK SOFTWARE UPDATE:

**WE WOULD LIKE TO THANK OUR CUSTOMERS FOR BEING PATIENT DURING OUR SOFTWARE UPGRADE. WE ARE NOW LIVE ON OUR NEW SYSTEM.**

With our new utility software, all customers will need to register for the new customer portal, in order to view your account or pay your bill online.

Customers who have an email address on-file will receive an email with instructions which will include your new account number and CID number. Instructions will also be listed on your new paper bill and will include your new account number and CID number.

