WATER QUALITY
We ensure your water is safe through regular monitoring and testing of water quality. Testing is conducted by independent, state certified laboratories. This report shows a summary of the contaminants we regularly monitor in your water supply. Responsibility for maintaining your water quality resides with our staff of certified water treatment plant operators, licensed by the Maine Department of Health and Human Services.

The Safe Drinking Water Act directs the States, along with the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), to establish and enforce minimum drinking water standards. These standards set limits on certain biological, radioactive, organic and inorganic contaminants sometimes found in drinking water. Two types of standards have been established. Primary drinking water standards set achievable levels of drinking water quality to protect your health. Secondary drinking water standards provide guidelines regarding the taste, odor, color, hardness, and other aspects of drinking water, which are not health-related.

This year's test results indicate your water meets all state and federal requirements. Detected contaminants are shown in the attached table.

WATER SUPPLY/SOURCE INFORMATION
The CARIBOU UTILITIES DISTRICT procures its water from two gravel wells on the river. The River Water is treated with chlorine to prevent contamination by bacteria and other microorganisms. The quality of groundwater is monitored by the Maine Department of Health and Human Services. The river water meets all state and federal requirements. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate the water poses a health risk. Contaminants which may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which can originate from wastewater 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 & herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential use.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic organic and natural 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 related activities.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons, especially those with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, 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 microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

This report is only a summary of our activities during the past year. If you have any questions or comments, the quality information contained in this report, or your water service in general, please call us at 207-496-0911 during normal business hours (Monday through Friday) from 7:30 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. You may also direct questions to the Maine Department of Human Services Drinking Water Program at 207-287-2070, State Toxicologist at 866-292-3474, or your local Health Department.

For more information about contaminants and potential health effects, you can obtain by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE PAST YEAR
Throughout 2021 the Board of Trustees had several workshops to discuss the option of the CUD being the public entity to construct, own and operate a fiber optic network in the communities which could be transferred to the company and the District.

At the same time, the City joined the effort by donating the funds required to develop a specific scope of work and cost to build a dark fiber network which would allow a public entity the opportunity to meet future economic goals. A practical plan for a fiber network in Brooklin Street was donated by the City as well for the central telecom hub.

Next steps in this project will be getting District's charter amended, starting the process to secure project funding and continue to collaborate with all the community stakeholders.
## Primary Drinking Water Standards

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)</th>
<th>Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)</th>
<th>Action Level (AL)</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Coliform Bacteria</td>
<td>0 c.f.u. per 100 mL</td>
<td>0 c.f.u. per 100 mL</td>
<td>culture medium used</td>
<td>literature review</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cysts, Giardia, Cryptosporidium</td>
<td>1 c.f.u. per 100 mL</td>
<td>1 c.f.u. per 100 mL</td>
<td>culture medium used</td>
<td>literature review</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Trihalomethanes (THM)</td>
<td>60 μg/L</td>
<td>90 μg/L</td>
<td>60 – 80 μg/L</td>
<td>literature review</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haloacetic Acids (HAA)</td>
<td>40 μg/L</td>
<td>60 μg/L</td>
<td>60 – 80 μg/L</td>
<td>literature review</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biocides</td>
<td>10 mg/L</td>
<td>10 mg/L</td>
<td>10 mg/L</td>
<td>literature review</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cadmium</td>
<td>0.01 μg/L</td>
<td>0.05 μg/L</td>
<td>0.01 μg/L</td>
<td>literature review</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barium</td>
<td>0.3 mg/L</td>
<td>0.4 mg/L</td>
<td>0.3 mg/L</td>
<td>literature review</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper (4)</td>
<td>1.3 ppm</td>
<td>1.3 ppm</td>
<td>0.3 ppm</td>
<td>literature review</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pesticides (5)</td>
<td>3.0 μg/L</td>
<td>3.0 μg/L</td>
<td>0.3 ppm</td>
<td>literature review</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead</td>
<td>15 μg/L</td>
<td>15 μg/L</td>
<td>15 μg/L</td>
<td>literature review</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radiologicals</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>literature review</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alkalinity, Total</td>
<td>80 mg/L as CaCO₃</td>
<td>150 mg/L as CaCO₃</td>
<td>150 mg/L as CaCO₃</td>
<td>literature review</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chlorine Residual</td>
<td>0.5 mg/L</td>
<td>0.5 mg/L</td>
<td>0.5 mg/L</td>
<td>literature review</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Effective Residual</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>literature review</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Definitions and Footnotes

- **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)**: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. There may be no scientific certainty that the level of a contaminant will never cause a health effect, but the best available scientific evidence indicates that it is unlikely to do so.
- **Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)**: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are enforceable standards.
- **Action Level (AL)**: The concentration of a contaminant at which, if exceeded, requires treatment or other requirements to be met in order to protect public health.
- **Turbidity**: A measurement of water clarity.
- **Nitrate-N** (as N): 10 mg/L

### Board of Trustees 2021

- **Janie Murshon**: President
- **Nancy Solman**: President-Elect
- **David Belyea**: Secretary
- **Jay Karmm**: Treasurer
- **Phil McDonough**: Board Secretary

### Employees

- **Hugh A. Kirkpatrick**: General Manager
- **Sue Sands**: Office Manager
- **Russell Pirocchi**: Water Operator
- **Paul Rossignol**: Water Operator

### Water Source Information

- **Website**: http://www.carbounami.org/utilities

### The Caribou Utilities District Board of Trustees consists of a five-person Board appointed by the City Council for a term of three years each. The Board holds regular meetings, usually on the second Wednesday of each month, at the office building at 176 Lime Street. Board Meetings are open to the public and public participation is encouraged.

The Caribou Waterworks was first established in 1889 as The Caribou Water Company, and in 1903 reformed as the Caribou Water, Light and Power Company. In 1943 the power generating assets were sold to Maine Public Service Company and the Waterworks was acquired by General Waterworks Corporation of Philadelphia, Pa. In 1989 the Caribou Utilities District (CUD) purchased the Caribou Waterworks Corporation, adding a water treatment and distribution system to the District. A new groundwater source and treatment plant were completed in 2008 to replace the old filter plant built in 1941. The new facility provides higher quality water that complies with more stringent water quality standards.

The Caribou Waterworks District was organized in 1945 to take over the assets of the Caribou Sewer Company (1905) and to manage wastewater facilities for the City of Caribou. In 1980, a primary treatment plant was constructed at 176 Lime Street to treat wastewater prior to discharge to the Aroostook River. Significant improvements were added to the CUD facilities from local potato processing plants. In order to provide an improved effluent quality, the Charles H. Dyer Treatment Facility was constructed in 1983 near Grimes Mills on the Aroostook River, 2.5 miles downstream from the primary plant. Three aerated lagoons totaling 30 million gallons were constructed along with disinfection facilities. Periodic improvements have been performed to improve treatment and effluent water quality.