Brewer Water Department 2016 Water Quality Report

This is the annual water quality report of the Brewer Water Department serving the City of Brewer as well as customers in Eddington, Holden, and Orrington. This report is intended to provide our customers with important information about their drinking water. We know that you count on a safe and reliable supply of water every day and we are dedicated to providing the highest quality of service to you.

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The Brewer City Council meets the second Tuesday of each month at 6:00 PM in the Brewer City Hall Council Chambers. The Public is always Welcome.

Water Supply/System Information

Source Water

Hatcase Pond, located in Dedham and Eddington, has been the primary water source for the City of Brewer, and parts of Eddington, Holden and Orrington, since the 1950's. From the beginning, the District and now the Department realized the importance of protecting this pristine water supply. Today, the Water Department owns over 300 acres of the 1,707 acres in the watershed, and has acquired conservation easements on an additional 1,091 acres. The Department maintains an active monitoring program of all land use activity in the watershed. Our goal is to maintain a high quality water supply for our current customers and for future generations.

Protecting the Hatcase Pond watershed from contaminants is an important focus of the Brewer Water Department. We are one of only ten public water utilities in Maine that has been granted a waiver (December 1993) from filtration. This waiver, in addition to saving rate payers a multi-million dollar investment in filtration facilities, recognizes the excellent quality of our source of supply and our watershed protection activities.

We are currently under a three-year waiver from testing for synthetic organic contaminants, which include pesticides, herbicides, and semi-volatile organic compounds. The Department is also on reduced monitoring for bromate, a compound created by the ozonation of surface water, if the surface water has naturally occurring bromide. Fortunately, bromide is in very low concentrations in Hatcase Pond.

Treatment

Treatment techniques used by the Department to ensure the safety of the water at your tap, include ozonation, UV and chloramination. Ozone gas, a powerful disinfectant, is used to provide primary disinfection. UV light is used to deactivate cryptosporidium and other organisms. Chloramines, a combination of chlorine and ammonia, are used to provide a disinfectant residual in the distribution system. Ozone levels at the plant and chloramine residuals in the distribution system are continuously monitored to ensure adequate disinfection has occurred, prior to delivery to you. Since surface waters in Maine are naturally acidic, sodium carbonate (soda ash) is added to raise the pH and alkalinity of the water to make it less corrosive to metal pipes. This not only protects our distribution system from corrosion but also reduces the amount of lead and copper that can leach out of your home's plumbing system . The success of our corrosion control program is reflected by the reduced monitoring for lead and copper to every 3 years. Our final treatment technique is the addition of fluoride (hydrofluorosilicic acid) to promote improved dental health. In January 2011 the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services and the American Dental Association changed the recommendation for fluoride levels from a level of 1.2 ppm to 0.7 ppm.

Distribution System

Our distribution system includes 24 miles of transmission mains and more than 47 miles of distribution mains. The Department serves a little over 9,000 people through 3,700 individual service connections. We also provide fire protection throughout our service area via 443 hydrants. In 2016, we treated 272 million gallons of water. The average daily usage was 742,400 gallons, with a maximum day usage of 1,284,700 gallons on December 14th, 2016.

Mission Statement

The mission of the Brewer Water Department can be summarized as follows:

- To provide high quality drinking water to our customers.
- To provide continuous, uninterrupted service to our customers.
- To do so at the most reasonable cost possible.
- To hold the protection of Hatcase Pond, and it's watershed, above all other considerations.

How Brewer Water Fulfilled our Mission in 2016

Provide high quality drinking water— Hatcase Pond provides some of the finest drinking water in Maine. We continue to monitor and protect this amazing resource through inspections and active management of the surrounding area. Our 3 plant operators continuously maintain and monitor our treatment systems to ensure we provide you with the highest quality drinking water possible.
Provide uninterrupted service to our customers— In 2016, we had 5 leaks requiring repairs. Service reductions where short and the mains were repaired quickly due partly to the type and location of the breaks but mostly due to our crew's ability to keep water service intact during repairs.
Most reasonable cost possible— Brewer Water has not had a rate increases in over eight years. In fact, the only rate change we've had during that period was a 7% reduction in rates, effective in December of 2008. One of our uppermost priorities continues to be rate stability for our customers.
Protect Hatcase Pond— Brewer Water Department either owns or has conservation easements on all but approximately 300 acres within the watershed. The remaining 300 acres are owned by approximately 15 different families, with the majority of acreage located more than 1/2 mile from the pond. Discussions with these families regarding conservation easements, are on-going. Our crew continuously inspects the pond and surrounding area for potential hazards and takes care of them immediately if found.

Water Quality

WATER QUALITY

We ensure that your water is safe through regular monitoring and testing of water quality. These tests are conducted by our own state-certified water testing laboratory as well as the State of Maine Health and Environmental Testing Laboratory (HETL). This report includes a comprehensive summary of the laboratory test results for the constituents 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 State of Maine Department of Human Services.

The Safe Drinking Water Act directs the state, 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 substances 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, and other aesthetic aspects of drinking water which do not present a health risk.

Source Water Assessment Information

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.

Water Test Results

Contaminant	Date	Results	MCL	MCLG	Source
Microbiological					
Coliform (TCR) (1)	2016	0 pos	1 Pos/mo or 5%	0 pos	-Naturally present in the environment.
Inorganic Chemicals					
Arsenic	5/2/16	<1 ppb	10 ppb	10 ppb	-Erosion of natural deposits.
Barium	5/2/16	0.0013 ppm	2 ppm	2 ppm	-Discharge of drilling wastes. Discharge from metal refineries. Erosion of natural deposits.
Bromate	5/2/16	ND	10 ppb	0 ppb	-Byproduct of Ozonation.
Chromium	5/2/16	0.96 ppb	100 ppb	100 ppb	-Discharge from steel and pulp mills. Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (3)	10/27/16	0.8 ppm	4 ppm	4 ppm	-Erosion of natural deposits. Water additive which promotes strong teeth. Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate-Nitrogen	5/2/16	<0.05 ppm	10 ppm	10 ppm	-Erosion of natural deposits.
Lead/Copper					
Copper 90th % Value (4)	2014	0.1 ppm	AL 1.3 ppm	1.3 ppm	-Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead 90th % Value (4)	2014	3.6 ppb	AL=15ppb	0 ppb	-Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts					
146 South Main Street					
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (9)	LRAA(2016)	12ppb Range (12-12 ppb)	60ppb	0 ppb	-By product of drinking water chlorination.
Total Trihalomethane (TTHM) (9)	LRAA(2016)	2ppb Range (2.1-2.1 ppb)	80ppb	0 ppb	-By product of drinking water chlorination.
518 South Main Street					
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (9)	LRAA(2016)	13ppb Range (13-13 ppb)	60ppb	0 ppb	-By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Total Trihalomethane (TTHM) (9)	LRAA(2016)	2ppb Range (2.2-2.2 ppb)	80ppb	0 ppb	-By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine Residual					
Chlorine Residual	2016	RAA=1.43 Range (1.03-1.66)	MRDL= 4 ppm	MRDLG= 4 ppm	-By-product of drinking water chlorination
Turbidity					
Turbidity (NTU)	2016	1.48 NTU	5 NTU	N/A	-Soil runoff

Units:
ppm = parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L).
ppb = parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L).
pCi/L = picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity).
pos = positive samples.
MFL = million fibers per liter

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): 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.

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.

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.

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

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) 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) 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) 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.

7) 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.

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) 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 running annual average.

Secondary Standards-Primarily for aesthetic qualities in drinking water

Contaminant	Date	Results	MCL
Chloride	5/2/16	5 ppm	250 ppm
Zinc	5/2/16	0.0018 ppm	2 ppm
Sulfate	5/2/16	4 ppm	250 ppm
Sodium	5/2/16	20 ppm	
Manganese	5/2/16	0.0074 ppm	0.05 ppm
Magnesium	5/2/16	0.39 ppm	
Nickel	5/2/16	<0.0005 ppm	
Iron	5/2/16	<0.05 ppm	0.3 ppm
Hardness	5/2/16	5.47 ppm	500 ppm

Units:
ppm = parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L). pCi/L = picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity).

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. Immunocompromised 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).

Important Lead Information

Hatcase pond, our water source is tested annually and found to be free of lead. Drinking water is lead free when it leaves our treatment plant. Brewer water uses piping and materials that do not add lead to our water. Lead can enter drinking water from contact with interior plumbing containing lead. The following are some common sources of lead in drinking water:

Lead Solder: Used to connect internal plumbing pipes- not allowed to be used in plumbing since 1987.
Brass faucets, valves or fittings: Were allowed to contain up to eight percent lead prior to 2014.
Drinking fountains with internal components containing lead or fittings with lead.
Lead service lines-we have no lead service lines in our system.

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. Brewer Water Department is 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 to 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. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at: **http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead**

Violations

Brewer water had no violations in 2016.

Your water crew works diligently to keep educated on all new issues and concerns associated with Drinking Water, we continue to work hard with the Maine Drinking Water Program to provide Brewer Water customers with the High Quality H2O.

Waiver Information

In 1993 Brewer Water was granted a filtration waiver for Hatcase Pond. We continue to meet and exceed all of the source water monitoring requirements to maintain this waiver. Over 12,000 surface water supplies exist in the United States, less than 60 of these systems meet the requirements to have this filtration waiver.

In 2014, our system was granted a 'Synthetic Organics Waiver.' This is a three year exemption from the monitoring/reporting requirements for the following industrial chemical(s): TOXAPHENE/CHLORDANE/PCB, HERBICIDES, CARBAMATE PESTICIDES, SEMIVOLATILE ORGANICS. This waiver was granted due to the absence of these potential sources of contamination within a half mile radius of the water source.

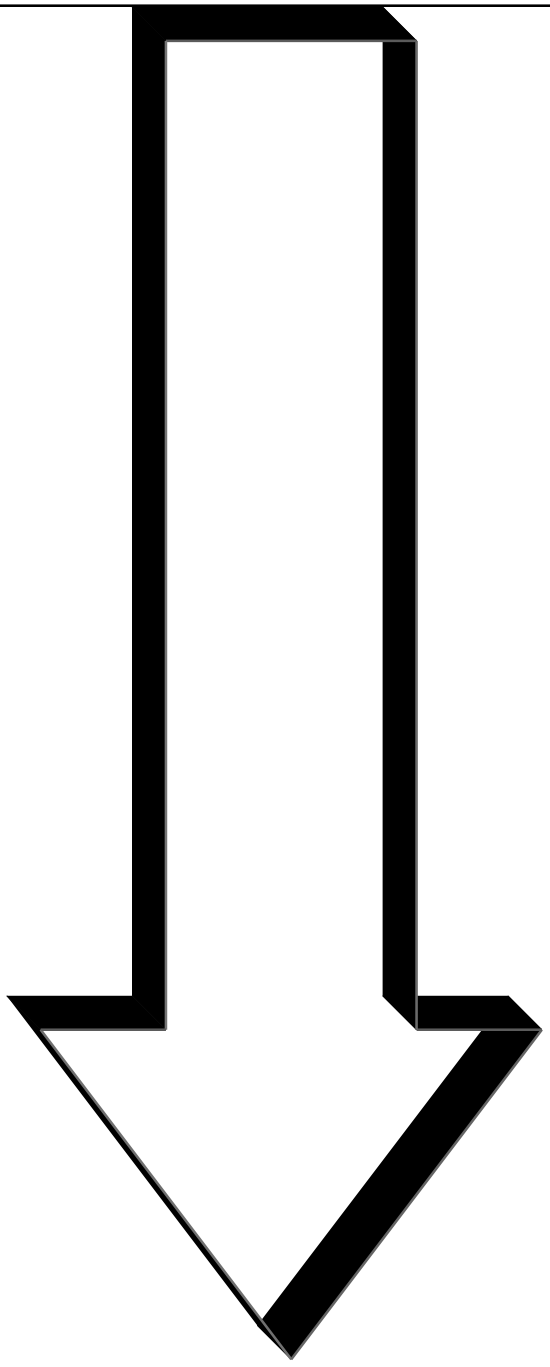
TESTING NOTIFICATION

Brewer Water Department has been selected to participate in the Assessment Monitoring for List 1 contaminants under the UCMR3.

Under UCMR3 randomly selected systems serving less than 10,001 persons are chosen to monitor for List 1 unregulated contaminants.

What does this mean for our system? Basically we have been selected to test for unregulated contaminants the EPA is currently monitoring and reviewing to evaluate their presence and levels in water systems nation wide. Many of the contaminants are man made compounds which have been found in the environment. This emphasizes the importance of proper disposal and use of paints, varnishes, medications, petroleum products, pesticides, etc. The EPA will send the Brewer Water Department sample kits and we will return these samples to a lab of their choice for testing. This will happen for a 12 month period between 2013 and 2015.

Testing for UCMR3 by the EPA began in 2015 and the results for the first round of testing was provided in the 2015 CCR. In 2016 we worked with the EPA to complete 3 more rounds of testing. Pages 6-11 in this report contain the 2016 results for UCMR3 testing.



Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR3) Data Report
Assessment Monitoring

PWS ID/Name	**ME0090220**	**Brewer Water Department**
Sample Event Code/Sample Schedule	**SE2**	**April, 2015**
Facility ID/Name	**90001**	**Hayes Treatment Plant**
Sample Point ID/Type/Name	**EP001**	**EP Plant Domestic**
Disinfectant Type[1]	**CAOF, CLOF, OZON, ULVL**	

Sample Kit ID	Method ID	Analyte Name[2]	Collection Date	Reported Value[3](µg/L)[4]
112933P	EPA 200.8	chromium	4/20/2015	<0.2
112933P	EPA 200.8	cobalt	4/20/2015	<1
112933P	EPA 200.8	germanium	4/20/2015	<1
112933P	EPA 200.8	manganese	4/20/2015	=10
112933P	EPA 200.8	molybdenum	4/20/2015	<1
112933F	EPA 200.8	strontium	4/20/2015	=8.3
112933P	EPA 200.8	tellurium	4/20/2015	<1
112933P	EPA 200.8	vanadium	4/20/2015	<0.2
112933P	EPA 218.7	chromium-6	4/20/2015	=0.04
112933P	EPA 300.1	chlorate	4/20/2015	=260
112933P	EPA 522	1,4-dioxane	4/20/2015	<0.07
112933P	EPA 524.3	1,1-dichloroethane	4/20/2015	<0.03
112933P	EPA 524.3	1,2,3-trichloropropane	4/20/2015	<0.03
112933P	EPA 524.3	1,3-butadiene	4/20/2015	<0.1
112933P	EPA 524.3	bromomethane	4/20/2015	<0.2
112933P	EPA 524.3	chloromethane	4/20/2015	<0.2
112933P	EPA 524.3	Halon 1011	4/20/2015	<0.06
112933P	EPA 524.3	HCFC-22	4/20/2015	<0.08
112933P	EPA 524.3	n-propylbenzene	4/20/2015	<0.03
112933P	EPA 524.3	sec-butylbenzene	4/20/2015	<0.04
112933P	EPA 537	PFBS	4/20/2015	<0.09
112933P	EPA 537	PFHpA	4/20/2015	<0.01
112933P	EPA 537	PFHxS	4/20/2015	<0.03
112933P	EPA 537	PFNA	4/20/2015	<0.02
112933P	EPA 537	PFOA	4/20/2015	<0.02
112933P	EPA 537	PFOS	4/20/2015	<0.04

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR3) Data Report
Assessment Monitoring

Facility ID/Name	**99001 Distribution System**
Sample Point ID/Type/Name	**MR001 MR Ron's Café**
Disinfectant Type[1]	**CAOF, CLOF, OZON, ULVL**

Sample Kit ID	Method ID	Analyte Name[2]	Collection Date	Reported Value[3](µg/L)[4]
313030P	EPA 200.8	chromium	4/21/2015	<0.2
313030P	EPA 200.8	cobalt	4/21/2015	<1
313030P	EPA 200.8	germanium	4/21/2015	<1
313030P	EPA 200.8	manganese	4/21/2015	=9.2
313030P	EPA 200.8	molybdenum	4/21/2015	<1
313030P	EPA 200.8	strontium	4/21/2015	=9.9
313030P	EPA 200.8	tellurium	4/21/2015	<1
313030P	EPA 200.8	vanadium	4/21/2015	<0.2
313030P	EPA 218.7	chromium-6	4/21/2015	=0.05
313030P	EPA 300.1	chlorate	4/21/2015	=240

[1]Disinfectant types were collected for EPA Method 300.1: Gaseous Chlorine (CLGA), Offsite Generated Hypochlorite (CLOF), Onsite Generated Hypochlorite (CLON), Chloramine-formed from gaseous chlorine (CAGC), Chloramine-formed from offsite hypochlorite (CAOF), Chloramine-formed from onsite hypochlorite (CAON), Chlorine Dioxide (CLDO), Ozone (OZON), Ultraviolet Light (ULVL), Other (OTHD), No Disinfectant Used (NODU).

[2]In addition to reporting occurrence data for UCMR3 target analytes, EPA tasked its small-system contract-support laboratories with reporting results for sec-butylbenzene, n-propylbenzene, tellurium, germanium, and manganese. These additional unregulated analytes are within the scope of the methods already being performed for the UCMR analytes. The CCR reporting requirement does not apply to these additional analytes.

[3]Results less than the minimum reporting level (MRL) are displayed with a less than sign (<) and the MRL. Reported values equal to or greater than the MRL are displayed with an equal sign (=) and the reported value from the laboratory. No data reportable (NDR) indicates that EPA could not obtain valid data for this contaminant during the scheduled sampling event.

[4]A detection of a UCMR3 analyte above the MRL does not represent cause for concern, in itself. The implications of the detection should be judged considering health effects information, which is often still under development or being refined for unregulated contaminants. For more information on occurrence data consult "UCMR 3 Data Considerations, Definitions, Reference Concentrations and Summary PDF" at http://water.epa.gov/lawsregs/rulesregs/sdwa/ucmr/data.cfm#ucmr2013.

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR3) Data Report
Assessment Monitoring

PWS ID/Name	ME0090220	Brewer Water Department
Sample Event Code/Sample Schedule	SE3	July, 2015
Facility ID/Name	90001	Hayes Treatment Plant
Sample Point ID/Type/Name	EP001	EP Plant Domestic
Disinfectant Type[1]	CAOF, CLOF, OZON, ULVL	

Sample Kit ID	Method ID	Analyte Name[2]	Collection Date	Reported Value[3](µg/L)[4]
114592P	EPA 200.8	chromium	7/21/2015	<0.2
114592P	EPA 200.8	cobalt	7/21/2015	<1
114592P	EPA 200.8	germanium	7/21/2015	<1
114592P	EPA 200.8	manganese	7/21/2015	=7.1
114592P	EPA 200.8	molybdenum	7/21/2015	<1
114592P	EPA 200.8	strontium	7/21/2015	=8.1
114592P	EPA 200.8	tellurium	7/21/2015	<1
114592P	EPA 200.8	vanadium	7/21/2015	<0.2
114592P	EPA 218.7	chromium-6	7/21/2015	=0.08
114592P	EPA 300.1	chlorate	7/21/2015	=270
114592P	EPA 522	1,4-dioxane	7/21/2015	<0.07
114592P	EPA 524.3	1,1-dichloroethane	7/21/2015	<0.03
114592P	EPA 524.3	1,2,3-trichloropropane	7/21/2015	<0.03
114592P	EPA 524.3	1,3-butadiene	7/21/2015	<0.1
114592P	EPA 524.3	bromomethane	7/21/2015	<0.2
114592P	EPA 524.3	chloromethane	7/21/2015	<0.2
114592P	EPA 524.3	Halon 1011	7/21/2015	<0.06
114592P	EPA 524.3	HCFC-22	7/21/2015	<0.08
114592P	EPA 524.3	n-propylbenzene	7/21/2015	<0.03
114592P	EPA 524.3	sec-butylbenzene	7/21/2015	<0.04
114592P	EPA 537	PFBS	7/21/2015	<0.09
114592P	EPA 537	PFHpA	7/21/2015	<0.01
114592P	EPA 537	PFHxS	7/21/2015	<0.03
114592P	EPA 537	PFNA	7/21/2015	<0.02
114592P	EPA 537	PFOA	7/21/2015	<0.02
114592P	EPA 537	PFOS	7/21/2015	<0.04

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR3) Data Report
Assessment Monitoring

Facility ID/Name	**99001 Distribution System**
Sample Point ID/Type/Name	**MR001 MR Ron's Café**
Disinfectant Type[1]	**CAOF, CLOF, OZON, ULVL**

Sample Kit ID	Method ID	Analyte Name[2]	Collection Date	Reported Value[3](µg/L)[4]
314683P	EPA 200.8	chromium	7/21/2015	<0.2
314683P	EPA 200.8	cobalt	7/21/2015	<1
314683P	EPA 200.8	germanium	7/21/2015	<1
314683P	EPA 200.8	manganese	7/21/2015	=7
314683P	EPA 200.8	molybdenum	7/21/2015	<1
314683P	EPA 200.8	strontium	7/21/2015	=11
314683P	EPA 200.8	tellurium	7/21/2015	<1
314683P	EPA 200.8	vanadium	7/21/2015	<0.2
314683P	EPA 218.7	chromium-6	7/21/2015	=0.05
314683P	EPA 300.1	chlorate	7/21/2015	=230

[1]Disinfectant types were collected for EPA Method 300.1: Gaseous Chlorine (CLGA), Offsite Generated Hypochlorite (CLOF), Onsite Generated Hypochlorite (CLON), Chloramine-formed from gaseous chlorine (CAGC), Chloramine-formed from offsite hypochlorite (CAOF), Chloramine-formed from onsite hypochlorite (CAON), Chlorine Dioxide (CLDO), Ozone (OZON), Ultraviolet Light (ULVL), Other (OTHD), No Disinfectant Used (NODU).

[2]In addition to reporting occurrence data for UCMR3 target analytes, EPA tasked its small-system contract-support laboratories with reporting results for sec-butylbenzene, n-propylbenzene, tellurium, germanium, and manganese. These additional unregulated analytes are within the scope of the methods already being performed for the UCMR analytes. The CCR reporting requirement does not apply to these additional analytes.

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Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR3) Data Report
Assessment Monitoring

PWS ID/Name	ME0090220	Brewer Water Department
Sample Event Code/Sample Schedule	SE4	October, 2015
Facility ID/Name	90001	Hayes Treatment Plant
Sample Point ID/Type/Name	EP001	EP Plant Domestic
Disinfectant Type[1]	CAOF, CLOF, OZON, ULVL	

Sample Kit ID	Method ID	Analyte Name[2]	Collection Date	Reported Value[3](µg/L)[4]
115801P	EPA 200.8	chromium	10/20/2015	<0.2
115801P	EPA 200.8	cobalt	10/20/2015	<1
115801P	EPA 200.8	germanium	10/20/2015	<1
115801P	EPA 200.8	manganese	10/20/2015	=13
115801P	EPA 200.8	molybdenum	10/20/2015	<1
115801P	EPA 200.8	strontium	10/20/2015	=8.7
115801P	EPA 200.8	tellurium	10/20/2015	<1
115801P	EPA 200.8	vanadium	10/20/2015	<0.2
115801F	EPA 218.7	chromium-6	10/20/2015	=0.05
115801P	EPA 300.1	chlorate	10/20/2015	=260
115801P	EPA 522	1,4-dioxane	10/20/2015	<0.07
115801P	EPA 524.3	1,1-dichloroethane	10/20/2015	<0.03
115801P	EPA 524.3	1,2,3-trichloropropane	10/20/2015	<0.03
115801P	EPA 524.3	1,3-butadiene	10/20/2015	<0.1
115801P	EPA 524.3	bromomethane	10/20/2015	<0.2
115801P	EPA 524.3	chloromethane	10/20/2015	<0.2
115801P	EPA 524.3	Halon 1011	10/20/2015	<0.06
115801P	EPA 524.3	HCFC-22	10/20/2015	<0.08
115801P	EPA 524.3	n-propylbenzene	10/20/2015	<0.03
115801P	EPA 524.3	sec-butylbenzene	10/20/2015	<0.04
115801P	EPA 537	PFBS	10/20/2015	<0.09
115801P	EPA 537	PFHpA	10/20/2015	<0.01
115801P	EPA 537	PFHxS	10/20/2015	<0.03
115801P	EPA 537	PFNA	10/20/2015	<0.02
115801P	EPA 537	PFOA	10/20/2015	<0.02
115801P	EPA 537	PFOS	10/20/2015	<0.04

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Facility ID/Name	99001	Distribution System
Sample Point ID/Type/Name	MR001	MR Ron's Café
Disinfectant Type[1]	CAOF, CLOF, OZON, ULVL	

Sample Kit ID	Method ID	Analyte Name[2]	Collection Date	Reported Value[3](µg/L)[4]
315900P	EPA 200.8	chromium	10/20/2015	<0.2
315900P	EPA 200.8	cobalt	10/20/2015	<1
315900P	EPA 200.8	germanium	10/20/2015	<1
315900P	EPA 200.8	manganese	10/20/2015	=12
315900P	EPA 200.8	molybdenum	10/20/2015	<1
315900P	EPA 200.8	strontium	10/20/2015	=10
315900P	EPA 200.8	tellurium	10/20/2015	<1
315900P	EPA 200.8	vanadium	10/20/2015	<0.2
315900P	EPA 218.7	chromium-6	10/20/2015	=0.05
315900P	EPA 300.1	chlorate	10/20/2015	=270

[1]Disinfectant types were collected for EPA Method 300.1: Gaseous Chlorine (CLGA), Offsite Generated Hypochlorite (CLOF), Onsite Generated Hypochlorite (CLON), Chloramine-formed from gaseous chlorine (CAGC), Chloramine-formed from offsite hypochlorite (CAOF), Chloramine-formed from onsite hypochlorite (CAON), Chlorine Dioxide (CLDO), Ozone (OZON), Ultraviolet Light (ULVL), Other (OTHD), No Disinfectant Used (NODU).

[2]In addition to reporting occurrence data for UCMR3 target analytes, EPA tasked its small-system contract-support laboratories with reporting results for sec-butylbenzene, n-propylbenzene, tellurium, germanium, and manganese. These additional unregulated analytes are within the scope of the methods already being performed for the UCMR analytes. The CCR reporting requirement does not apply to these additional analytes.

[3]Results less than the minimum reporting level (MRL) are displayed with a less than sign (<) and the MRL. Reported values equal to or greater than the MRL are displayed with an equal sign (=) and the reported value from the laboratory. No data reportable (NDR) indicates that EPA could not obtain valid data for this contaminant during the scheduled sampling event.

[4]A detection of a UCMR3 analyte above the MRL does not represent cause for concern, in itself. The implications of the detection should be judged considering health effects information, which is often still under development or being refined for unregulated contaminants. For more information on occurrence data consult "UCMR 3 Data Considerations, Definitions, Reference Concentrations and Summary PDF" at http://water.epa.gov/lawsregs/rulesregs/sdwa/ucmr/data.cfm#ucmr2013.