2025 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Friendly Village of Gorham
Gorham, Maine
PWSIDME0007086

We are pleased to present our Annual Drinking Water Quality Report, also known as the Consumer Confidence Report. This report, a requirement of the 1996 amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act, is designed to inform you about the quality of water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water.

WATERSOURCE
Our water is drawn from two 30-foot drilled wells located on park property. We treat our water with soda ash for corrosion control.

SOURCE WATERASSESSMENT
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 public water suppliers, town offices, and the DWP. For more information about the SWAP, please contact the DWP at telephone207-287-2070.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water system, please contact John L. Richard at telephone number 207-839-5577, or at mailing address 5 Ash Drive, Gorham, ME 04038. We want our valued residents to be informed about their water system. If you want to learn more, please contact us about the time and place of regularly scheduled meetings.

WATERQUALITY
Friendly Village of Gorham routinely monitors contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The following table shows any detection resulting from our monitoring for the period of January 1, 2025 to December 31, 2025.

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. All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man-made. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
Pesticides and herbicides may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
Radio active contaminants can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected through-out water quality

monitoring and testing. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

TESTRESULTS Unless otherwise noted, testing was done in2025.					
Contaminant	**Level Detected**	**Unit Measurement**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Microbiological Contaminants					
Total Coliform Bacteria	**0 positive**	Highest monthly # of positive samples	0 positive	1 pos/mo or 5% (e. coli)	Naturally present in the environment.
Synthetics					
Total PFAS (6 regulated) (7) (11/17/25)	**20.1**	ppt	0	20	Man-made chemicals in a wide variety of consumer products and industrial applications. Stain- and water-resistant fabrics, carpeting, non-stick cookware, cleaning products and paints, Class B Firefighting foam (AFFF) foam and industrial processes.
Radionuclides					
Radium-226 (9/27/21)	**0.6**	pCi/l	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits.
Inorganic Contaminants					
Barium (4/11/23)	**0.0035**	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes. Discharge from metal refineries. Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate (6) (3/25/25)	**0.18**	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use. Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Lead / Copper					
Copper* (1/1/21-12/31/23)	**0.017** *Range (0.005-0.023)*	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbingsystems.
Number of sampling sites exceeding the action level: 0					
Lead* (1/1/21-12/31/23)	**0.74** *Range (0-1.1)*	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbingsystems.
Number of sampling sites exceeding the action level: 0 - Complete lead tap sampling data are available upon request					
* = Reported results are the 90th percentile value (the value that 90% of all samples are less than).					

Note: The state allows us to monitor some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Not all contaminants are tested every year due to monitoring waivers and therefore we must use the most recent round of sampling. Some of our data is more than one year old, however, is limited to no older than 5 years.

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=pico curies per liter (a measure of radioactivity) pos =positive samples.
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

Notes:
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 currentunderstandingofarsenic'spossiblehealtheffectsagainstthecostsofremovingitfromdrinkingwater.EPAcontinuestoresearchthehealtheffectsoflow 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 circulatoryproblems.Quarterlycomplianceisbasedonrunningannualaverage.
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.
Fluoride –For those systems that fluoridate, fluoride levels must be maintained between 0.5to1.2 ppm. The optimum level is 0.7ppm.
Gross Alpha - Action level over 5 p Ci/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.
Lead/Copper - Action levels (AL) are measured at the consumer's tap. 90% of the tests must be equal to or below the action level.
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.
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.
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.
Total Coliform Bacteria – Reported as the highest monthly number of positive samples, for water systems that take less than 40 samples per month.
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 a running annual average.
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.

IMPORTANTINFORMATION

Violations

Violation Period	*Violation Type*
1/1/2025 - 12/31/2025	SE Violation - STATE EXCEEDANCE TOTAL PFOA AND PFOS TREAT PT 1

PFAS Exceedance: In 2025, our water system exceeded the State total PFAS standard of 20 ppt (parts per trillion). Our water system has been placed on quarterly sampling for PFAS. Results of subsequent PFAS testing will be made available. While research on PFAS exposure is still relatively new, people exposed to high levels of PFAS could experience health effects linked to reproduction and development, thyroid function as well as immune and neurologic issues. We are currently working to address this issue.

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 by contacting John L Richard at friendlyvillage@mainemobilehomes.com, or by phone at 207-839-5577. The LSLI is also available to be seen by appointment at the office located at 5 Ash Drive, Gorham, ME 04038.

Waiver Information

We completed all Synthetic Organic Compounds testing in 2025

All 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 health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at1-800-426-4791.

For most people, the health benefits of drinking plenty of water outweigh any possible health risk from these contaminants. However, some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-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/Center of Disease Control (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 (800-426-4791) or at **https://www.epa.gov/ccr/forms/contact-us-about-consumer-confidence-reports.**

We, at Friendly Village of Gorham, work hard to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect and preserve our drinking water resources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life, and our children's future. Please contact us with any questions. Thank you for working together for safe drinking water.

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.