**Department of Health and Human Services**
**Health and Environmental Testing Laboratory**
47 Independence Drive
#12 State House Station
Augusta, ME 04330-0012
Phone: (207)287-2727 Fax: (207)287-6832
TTY: 1-800-606-0215
EPA ID: ME01073

RIVERA, KATIE & ANTONIO
RIVERA, KATIE & ANTONIO
247 STEVENS RD
SWANVILLE ME 04915

**Logged:** 9/3/2025 1:43:01PM
**Folder #: 2512740**

Office Use Only:
Line Item
L4678876

**Released:** 9/23/2025

No. of Samples in Folder:(2)

| | |
|---|---|
| 2512740-01 | PB1 |
| 2512740-02 | TFCP |

## CERTIFICATION

The HETL hereby certifies that all test results for this sample were analyzed by the method listed, including preservation, preparation, and holding times, unless otherwise indicated.

Samson Omole, Ph.D., Laboratory Director

Daniel Martin, Quality Assurance Officer

If we can be of further assistance to you, please call us at 287-1716.
Approved by:

Sara Dunne
Inorganic and Microbiology Supervisor

Edward J. Adams, Ph.D.
Organic and Environmental Metals Supervisor

Kimberly Buffum
Radiochemistry Supervisor

**If you would like your results quicker, and this report was delivered in the mail, email Edward Adams (edward.j.adams@maine.gov) with the client name on file (normally your name), sample number from this report, client ID (if applicable), and the preferred email address where reports should be sent and we will update your profile for future reports.**

Continued from Previous Page

**Lab Sample#:** *2512740-01* **Sample Address:**

**Sample Matrix:** DW-H20 **Sample Point:** **Surface:**

**Description:** DRILLED WELL - KITCHEN FAUCET 247 STEVENS RD **Sample Date:** 09/03/2025 **Sample Time:** 06:10:00

| Test (Method)/Analyte | Result | Unit | Qualifiers | MCL | RL | High Limit | Low Limit | Analysis Date | Analyst |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *METALS_200.8 (200.8)* | | | | | | | | | |
| *Lead* | <0.5 | ug/L | | 15 | 0.5 | | | 09/12/2025 22:56:00 | D.R. |

**Lab Sample#:** *2512740-02* **Sample Address:**

**Sample Matrix:** DW-H20 **Sample Point:** **Surface:**

**Description:** DRILLED WELL - KITCHEN FAUCET 247 STEVENS RD **Sample Date:** 09/03/2025 **Sample Time:** 07:50:00

| Test (Method)/Analyte | Result | Unit | Qualifiers | MCL | RL | High Limit | Low Limit | Analysis Date | Analyst |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *ANIONS_DW (300.0)* | | | | | | | | | |
| *Fluoride* | 0.24 | mg/L | | 2.0 | 0.05 | | | 09/04/2025 01:17:00 | M.E. |
| *Nitrate Nitrogen* | 0.49 | mg/L | | 10 | 0.05 | | | 09/04/2025 01:17:00 | M.E. |
| *E. coli (9223 B)* | Negative | | | | | | | 09/03/2025 13:30:00 | E.F. |
| *METALS_200.8 (200.8)* | | | | | | | | | |
| *Calcium* | 41 | mg/L | | | 0.05 | | | 09/12/2025 18:39:00 | D.R. |
| *Copper* | 0.014 | mg/L | | 1.3 | 0.001 | | | 09/12/2025 18:39:00 | D.R. |
| *Iron* | <0.05 | mg/L | | | 0.05 | | | 09/12/2025 18:39:00 | D.R. |
| *Magnesium* | 7.2 | mg/L | | | 0.05 | | | 09/12/2025 18:39:00 | D.R. |
| *Manganese* | 0.0025 | mg/L | | | 0.0005 | | | 09/12/2025 18:39:00 | D.R. |
| *Total Hardness* | 130 | mg/L | | | 0 | | | 09/12/2025 18:39:00 | D.R. |
| *Arsenic* | 2.1 | ug/L | | 10 | 0.5 | | | 09/12/2025 18:39:00 | D.R. |
| *Lead* | <0.5 | ug/L | | 15 | 0.5 | | | 09/12/2025 18:39:00 | D.R. |
| *Uranium* | 22 | ug/L | | 30 | 0.5 | | | 09/12/2025 18:39:00 | D.R. |
| *Coliform, Total (9223 B)* | Negative | | | | | | | 09/03/2025 13:30:00 | E.F. |

**Note:**

**See the attached "Explanation of Results" for interpretation of Fluoride levels for oral health purposes.**

Continued from Previous Page

ARSENIC

HOW MUCH IS TOO MUCH ARSENIC IN WELL WATER?
As of 1/23/06,the EPA Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) for arsenic in domestic well water is 10 micrograms of arsenic per liter of water (10 ug/L). This is the same guideline used by the World Health Organization.

THE HARM CAUSED BY ARSENIC
People who drink water high in arsenic for many years are more likely to get cancer. Drinking water very high in arsenic may also cause stomach pain,nausea,vomiting and diarrhea,numbness or tingling in the hands and feet,as well as effects on blood and the heart. How likely you are to get cancer or any other health effects from arsenic in water depends on three major factors: 1) How much arsenic is in your water; 2) How much tap water you regularly drink; 3) How long you have been drinking the water. If you are concerned about health problems possibly due to arsenic in your well water, you should discuss them with your doctor. You may also call one of the Bureau of Health's toxicologists toll-free at 866-292-3474.

I JUST FOUND OUT I HAVE HIGH ARSENIC WATER. WHAT SHOULD I DO?
If your water has more than 10 ug/L arsenic,we recommend you begin taking steps to reduce use of this water for drinking and making beverages. Switching to bottled water will greatly reduce how much arsenic gets into your body and will allow you to safely take your time in deciding what,if any, treatment you want to have installed to remove arsenic from your well water. Sometimes,simply switching to bottled water is all that is needed.

CAN I USE MY WELL WATER FOR COOKING IF IT HAS ARSENIC IN IT?
The answer depends on: a) how much arsenic is in your water,b) how much water is either absorbed or used when making a food,and c) how often you eat such foods. Pasta,rice,oatmeal and dried beans are good examples of foods that absorb a lot of water when cooked. Soup is a good example of a food where water is added by recipe. It is a good idea to avoid using high arsenic water with these types of foods. Steaming vegetables is ok - the arsenic is not in the steam,its stays in the liquid.

CAN I USE MY WELL WATER FOR BATHING IF IT HAS HIGH ARSENIC?
Current information shows that little arsenic gets into your body from bathing,at least for adults. If you have high arsenic water and are concerned about bathing your kids,you can contact Bureau of Health toxicologists toll-free at 866-292-3474 for more information.

IS THERE A WAY TO REMOVE ARSENIC FROM WELL WATER?
Yes. One of the most often used arsenic removal systems in homes is a type of filtering system called reverse osmosis (often just called "RO"). There are other treatment systems too that rely on a media that adsorbs arsenic. Check to see if the treatment system has been certified by the National Sanitation Foundation (www.nsf.org). Water treatment specialists can be found in the yellow pages of your phone book (talk to at least two. Be sure to test at least once a year after any system is installed to make sure it is working. For more information contact our Drinking Water Program at 287-2070.

SHOULD I TELL MY NEIGHBORS IF MY WELL TESTS HIGH FOR ARSENIC?
Yes. Sometimes high arsenic wells cluster in groups. Also,the Bureau of Health recommends that all private wells should be tested for arsenic.

CALCIUM

Method 200.8 is not an approved EPA Method for the analysis of calcium.

Continued from Previous Page

IRON AND MANGANESE

Most water contains some iron and manganese which naturally leaches from rocks and soils. Found naturally in soils,rocks,plants,and most water supplies,these minerals are essential to human health. Excess amounts in drinking water can cause discolored water,rusty-brown stains or black specs on fixtures and laundry. Excess amounts may also affect the taste of beverages and can build up deposits in pipes,heaters or pressure tanks.

DRINKING WATER STANDARDS AND HEALTH RISKS:

Iron and manganese in the amounts found in most drinking waters are not harmful to health. The EPA secondary drinking water standards of 0.3 milligram per liter for iron and 0.05 milligram per liter for manganese are set to indicate problems of taste,staining,and cloudiness.

Manganese is one of a small group of chemicals (including iron,copper and a few others) that reaches an undesirable level due to taste,odor,or color before it becomes a health hazard. For this reason,health-based guidelines for these chemicals are usually not available. Instead,secondary or aesthetic MCLs have been promulgated by the U.S. EPA. These SMCLs are not formally adopted by the state and thus are not legally enforceable. However,exceeding the SMCL usually means that the water is undesirable for human consumption. The SMCL for manganese is 0.05 mg/l.

The existence of an SMCL for a chemical does not preclude that chemical being present in water at a level that would be a health concern if consumed. Consumption of water containing large amounts of manganese has been documented to cause adverse health effects in a few cases. Because of the large amounts of wells being found in the state with high manganese levels,and because some people apparently consume water containing levels much higher than the SMCL,it was determined that a guideline for protection of public health was necessary in addition to the existing SMCL.

The MECDC has determined that a reasonable guideline for manganese would be about 0.3 mg/l.

POSSIBLE SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION:

In some places iron occurs in high concentrations naturally because of the type of rocks and soils the water comes in contact with. If the water is acidic,ground water can also pick up additional iron from contact with well casing,pump,and piping. The more acidic the water,the more it will dissolve metal from the surface it contacts.

High iron in ground water also can be caused by landfill leachate or a leaking petroleum tank.

CORRECTING THE PROBLEM:

Iron and manganese can be removed by any one of a number of methods. Contact a water treatment specialist.

EPA considers Iron to be a Secondary Drinking Water Standard that may cause cosmetic or aesthetic affects in drinking water above 0.3mg/L. Method 200.8 is not an approved EPA Method for the analysis of iron.

IF YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS ON HOW TO CORRECT THE PROBLEM,PLEASE CONTACT THE HEALTH & ENVIRONMENTAL TESTING LABORATORY AT 287-1716.

MAGNESIUM

Method 200.8 is not an approved EPA Method for the analysis of magnesium.

Continued from Previous Page

EXPLANATION OF FLUORIDE RESULTS

This fact sheet is to help you understand what your fluoride test result means for you and your family. Fluoride is a mineral that helps protect teeth against tooth decay when it is present in water in the correct amount. Children benefit the most, but this benefit will continue through life for everyone who drinks fluoridated water. You should compare your test result ("Result") to the explanations on this page to see what your test result means for you and your family, and discuss fluoride levels with your family health care provider to determine whether the levels are appropriate for you and your family.

If your lab result ("Result") is:
<.2 - .29 ppm*
Your fluoride test result shows a very small amount of fluoride in your water. This is not enough fluoride to help protect children's teeth against decay. If there are children in your family, you should talk with your family dentist or doctor to get a prescription for fluoride drops or tablets for your child(ren).

.3 - .6 ppm
Your fluoride test result shows that there is some fluoride in your water, but it may not be enough to protect your children's teeth against decay. You should talk with your family dentist or doctor to see if you need a prescription for fluoride drops or tablets for your child(ren).

>.6 ppm or higher*
Your fluoride test result shows that there is enough fluoride in your water to help protect your children's teeth against decay. You should talk with your family dentist or doctor about this result.

* This symbol ("<") means "less than." This symbol (">") means "greater than."
* "ppm" means "parts per million." "Parts per million" is also written "mg/L" which means "milligrams per liter."

---

Dietary Fluoride Supplementation Dosage Schedule in mg F/day. *+

---

| Age of child (years) | Water fluoride concentration (ppm or mg/L**) Less than 0.30 ppm | 0.3 - 0.6 ppm | Greater than 0.60 ppm |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6 months - 3 years | 0.25 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 - 6 years | 0.50 | 0.25 | 0 |
| 6 - at least 16 years | 1.00 | 0.50 | 0 |

* 2.2 mg. sodium fluoride provides 1 mg. fluoride
+ Recommended by the American Dental Association (1994)
** ppm - parts per million is equivalent to mg./L

---

For more information contact the Maine Department of Human Services,Bureau of Health Oral Health Program
Tel #: (207) 287-2361; Fax #: (207) 287-4631; TTY#: (207) 287-8015

Continued from Previous Page

HARDNESS

Hardness is caused by minerals, primarily calcium and magnesium, which are picked up by water passing through underground mineral deposits. Hard water is not considered contaminated, but it does retard the cleaning action of soap and forms a scale on cooking utensils, hot water pipes and heaters. This build-up may eventually reduce pipe capacity and water pressure. Hardness is the total concentration of calcium and magnesium in water.

The U.S. Geological Survey general guidelines for classification of waters are: 0 to 60 mg/L (milligrams per liter) is classified as soft; 61 to 120 mg/L as moderately hard; 121 to 180 mg/L as hard; and greater than 180 mg/L as very hard

There is no standard for hardness. Hard water is not harmful to health. Calcium and magnesium are essential body elements. In fact, studies suggest that hard water is better for cardiovascular health than soft water, though the reasons for this are not yet known.

Water softeners are available from water treatment specialists. In the process of removing minerals, sodium is added to the water and may be unsuitable for a person on a low-sodium diet. See the yellow pages under “Water Treatment” for the name of a specialist in your area.

Method 200.8 is not an approved EPA Method for the calculation of Total Hardness.

IF YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS ON HOW TO CORRECT THE PROBLEM,PLEASE CONTACT THE HEALTH & ENVIRONMENTAL TESTING LABORATORY AT 287-1716.

## Units & Measurement

"**mg/L**" = Milligrams per liter; "**ug/L**" = Micrograms per Liter; "**mg/Kg**" = Milligrams per Kilogram;
"**ug/Kg**" = Micrograms per Kilogram; "**NTU**" = Nephelometric Turbidity Units; **"pCi/L"** = Picocuries per Liter;

The MCL, Maximum Contaminant Level is listed for comparing your results with recommended levels.
In the "**Qualifier**" column, **an " ** " ** is placed to indicate any results that **exceed** this MCL.

### If there are no " * " in the "Qualifier" column, your result is considered satisfactory for those tests.

All solid results are reported on a "**Dry Weight**" basis.
Blanks are analyzed, but sample results are not blank corrected.

**RL**-Reporting Limit is the lowest concentration which can be reliably reported on a routine basis.
"<" = Less than ">" = Greater than

**MCL -** Maximum Contaminant Level is the highest level allowed by EPA for public water supplies. Also used here as the maximum advisory limit set by the Maine Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

**Note: Results below the advisory limit, including < and J are considered satisfactory for that parameter.**
Results are from the samples as received.

## Disclaimer

**Your report consists of the number of pages listed on the cover page. Any attachments after the last numbered page are for informational purposes only and are not part of the formal report.**
**The results in this report are for the submitted sample(s) only.**
**This report shall not be reproduced, except in full, without written permission from the Maine Health and Environmental Testing Laboratory.**

Continued from Previous Page

**Qualifiers Legend:**

**User selectable**

| Code | Description |
|---|---|
| * | > Secondary Limit |
| ** | > MCL |
| ~ | Approximately |
| Ach | Above Calibration Curve |
| B | Blank Contamination |
| Fl | Fluoride result is between 2 and 4 ppm |
| H | Sample arrived out of hold time |
| Hi | |
| J | <RL>MDL |
| Lo | |
| Nan | Not Analyzed |
| Nc | Not Confirmed |
| Nt | NonTarget Compound |
| R | Rejected |
| Rec | Recovery |
| T | Temperature does not meet criteria |
| U | Undetected |