

December 20, 1972

Mrs. Brainard Farnham
Harborside, Maine 04642

Dear Marian:

As I told you, we hope to be in New Jersey and
Massachusetts until January 1st. At the moment
I think Callahan is under general control.

I suggest that if any problem at all arises with
reference to the water, you call Frank Snow. Fred
Beck told me that he was in charge of the wells,
the reservoir, the pumps and all matters in connection
with the water. Keep after him and if necessary,
you can call Mrs. Luning at 367-2230 and she can
reach me.

Hope you have a Good Holiday.

Sincerely yours,

Wm. Sherman Greene, Jr.

WSG:RL

cc: Albert E. Sandecki

Sept. 29th

Dear

Just an update on the deteriorating water situation.

Sherman Greene met with Sneed & Beck a few days ago the points covered were as follows:

1. The two wells drilled this past summer near the tailings area are continuing to supply water to the reservoir on the hill. The electrical supply for these pumps is a diesel generator and will remain so because Callahan does not wish to take on the cost of a powerline installed by Bangor Hydro... Estimate for this line is placed at \$ 1,800.00 per year (installation & maintenance).

2. There has never been a metal analysis of these two wells, nobody seems to know why... This will however be done shortly by the Dept. of Health & Welfare in Augusta.

3. The existing water pipes from well heads to reservoir will NOT be buried below frost for winterized supply the cost would be too high. The winterizing of these lines will consist of covering them with 2 feet of earth as they are now placed on the surface of the ground. BUT this decision will not be made until OCTOBER 15TH, pending outcome on tests on Callahan's well at the mine office and the wells originally drilled on the Farnham and Veague property on the chance that they may regain useability. The wells have come up somewhat since the pit has flooded. Brainard's I understand has tested as salt though.

4. Callahan's main water supply has dropped from 250ppm to 230ppm chloride and this supply (if it improves) can be reconnected to the reservoir and is supposedly already winterized, or can be connected in a manner to avoid freeze up by permitting a small flow of water to trickle through the line.

5. Callahan says a survey was made of the piping and appliances and the deterioration of pipes, faucets, h/w heaters etc. was not due to salt content of the water but rather old age. Callahan does not feel responsible for the condition of household plumbing.

6. The amount of money Callahan is willing to put up for maintenance of present existing system is subject to developments on old wells and future negotiations if the old wells do not come back.

This is a brief summary of Greene's telephone call to me this morning. I for one am too disgusted to comment, the Farnham's are willing to wait until October 15th to see how the old wells test, then meet with Sherman Greene to decide on legal action.

If as it seems to be that Callahan will do no more than perpetuate a shoddy temporary water arrangement we have until October the 15th to decide on starting an action.

I think it would be worthwhile to give Sherman Greene your thoughts in a letter sometime between now and the 15th so he can prepare the necessary papers.

Sincerely,

Albert

SHERMAN GREENE - 3 PM. AUGUST 15TH

PENDING OUTCOME OF RESTORATION OF WATER TABLE.

OF THREE WEEKLY MEASUREMENTS MADE BY JOHN GRAY.

ON JULY 31ST, AUG 7, AND 14TH WELLS SHOWED RISE OF

APPROX 5' BETWEEN FIRST 2 WKS. AND + OR - ONE FOOT

ON AUG 14TH. I ASKED JOHN TO INCLUDE THE TIME

AT TESTING WELL LEVELS FOR POSSIBLE TIDAL AFFECTS ON

WELL LEVELS. HE AGREED TO DO SO.

PIPING - TYPE, ^{4'}DEPTH, SHUT OFF VALVES, CONNECTORS.

RESERVOIR - PUMP, ELECTRICITY, MAINTANANCE

TIME PERIOD FOR GUARANTEED MAINTANANCE —

AMOUNT OF MONEY FOR GUARANTEED MAINTANANCE —

WATER COOPERATIVE.

BARTHELMAN'S WATER SUPPLY WAS ORIGINALLY WINTERIZED.

AS WELL AS FARNHAM'S & MAC GRAY'S (URAGUE'S?)

December 13, 1971

Mr. Frederick M. Beck,
Callahan Mining Corporation
41 Union Wharf,
Portland, Maine 04111

Dear Fred:

Thank you for your letter of December 10, 1971. As to continuing the present water supply system, I am glad to note that the tests have been acceptable, but it is most important that lead tests and other mineral tests be made before a decision is reached as to the use of this water for all parties. Incidentally, I note that you are evaluating the costs of the program.

As to Leach, I shall be glad to see the test when received from the Sewall Company.

Finally and most important, please let me know what you hear from Mr. Doring in answer to your letter of November 30th.

I hope that no further blasts at the mine will be permitted at night. I have already talked to Mr. Snead about this.

Very truly yours,

Wm. Sherman Greene, Jr.

WSG:RL

cc: Mr. and Mrs. Brainard Farnham
Mr. Albert E. Sandecki

12:10 PM CALL FROM
DOW.

ROBT TOW

HURST

UTKINS

MR SPENCER

1:30 PM

J. WIGGINS

OPEN MTG TO PRESS

HARD TIME GAINING PUBLIC

SUPPORT FOR DECISIONS

ARRIVED AT SECRETLY.

INTENTION TO HOLD PUBLIC

MTG WITHIN A WEEK OR TWO

TO DISCUSS VARIOUS PROPOSALS

CORRELATED BY THE COMMITTEE.

STATE OF MAINE
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND WELFARE
AUGUSTA, MAINE 04330

PHL 20 Rev. 8-70

PLEASE CAREFULLY FILL OUT THIS INFORMATION FORM, AS IT WILL BE USED AS PART OF YOUR REPORT.

Sample Number 7-29-71 Date of Collection July 19, 1971 Time of Collection 1
 Source of Water Well, Spring, Other _____ Located on Property of _____
 Well or spring, how lined? rock, concrete, tile, other _____ How covered? boards, concrete,
 other _____ Is top elevated above ground? Yes, No

NAME AND ADDRESS TO WHOM REPORT IS TO BE SENT

Name DR. BRANARD FARNHAM
 Street or RFD _____
 Post Office _____ Zip Code _____

Kind of pipe used plastic galvanized
 copper other _____
 Length 20 ft.
 If a well, was it dug, driven, drilled?
 How long ago? _____
 Depth? _____

PLEASE
PRINT

Distance from nearest privy _____ ft.; stable _____ ft.; barnyard _____ ft.; sinkdrain _____ ft.; public or private
 sewer _____ ft.; septic tank and laterals _____ ft.; garden _____ ft.; manure pile _____ ft.; cesspool _____ ft.;
 other _____ ft. Nature of soil clay sand gravel other _____ Does the water have an unpleasant
 odor or taste? Yes No How is water drawn pail faucet other _____
 Method of purification boiling chlorination other _____ Is water used by city or town? Yes No
 If yes, give name of water company _____ Any change to supply since last analysis?
 Yes No If Yes, what? _____ Is water used by a School Private Home
 VA FHA Other _____ or by a licensed establishment such as: Swimming Area
 Boarding Home Eating Place Lodging Place Motel Rec. Camp (Adults) Rec. Camp (Boys' and Girls')
 Nursing Home Other _____ Located in city or town of SPROCKS VILLE

DO NOT WRITE BELOW THIS LINE

WATER ANALYSIS REPORT

Serial Number 403531

Date 7-29-71

SATISFACTORY

QUESTIONABLE

UNSATISFACTORY

(Indicates sample unsafe at time of collection. The supply is considered capable of being made safe with proper corrections.)

(Indicates continuing unsafe conditions.)

An X in the respective squares furnishes an interpretation of this analysis.

1. The bacteriological examination showed the presence of a small, large, number of dangerous bacteria (Coliform Group).
2. This is apparently a naturally good water, but the supply needs proper protection and sterilization. (See diagram and paragraph No. 2 on reverse side). After the supply is protected, another sample may be submitted for analysis.
3. The supply needs proper protection (See diagrams on reverse side).
4. If the supply is protected with a tight metal or concrete cover and wall so that water, light or dust may not enter, as shown on the reverse side, we suggest that another sample be submitted for analysis, carefully following collection directions to prevent contamination of the sample.
5. The chemical examination showed a higher salt content than normal for the section of the State in which the supply is located.
6. The chemical examination indicates a small, a large amount of decomposing organic matter, which may be caused by contact with drainage from a sewer, cesspool, privy, septic tank system or similar type, stable, garden, heavily fertilized land, or similar source of pollution.
7. Location and removal of the sources of pollution, listed in 5 and/or 6, and adequate protection of the supply may correct the unfavorable condition. The amount of the above pollution although abnormal and therefore somewhat detrimental does not appear at this time to be in sufficient amounts to completely prohibit the use of this water. There is a possibility, however, as long as the sources of pollution remain, that this pollution may increase sufficiently to make the water unsafe for use. For this reason, if the water is to be used for domestic purposes, samples should be submitted at intervals of not more than six months to determine whether or not the water is deteriorating or improving in quality.
8. Locating and removing the sources of pollution, listed in 5 and/or 6, and adequate protection of the supply may correct the unfavorable condition. After the sources of pollution are eliminated a considerable period of time, estimated from 2-5 years, will elapse before the ground surrounding this water supply may be expected to return to normal and the water become safe for domestic consumption.
9. This water is not satisfactory for use in a School, a Boarding Home, or a Licensed Establishment until necessary corrections have been made and additional tests indicate that it is safe.
10. Lake, pond or stream water used for drinking or cooking purposes needs to be constantly and efficiently sterilized at all times.
11. The examination for lead (use of lead pipe having been declared) showed the presence of a trace, small, large amount. (See lead paragraph on reverse side.)
12. Unsatisfactory due to high chloride content. (265. ppm.)

COLIFORM GROUP

DO NOT WRITE ON THIS SIDE

403581

Start of Analysis JUL 20 1971

Bottle No. A72

Sequence No. 16

Truck No. 5

LABORATORY ANALYSES

Results in parts per million.
To change into grains per U.S. gallon,
multiply by 0.058.

Bottle #	1172
Colonies Per 100 ML	0
M.F.	

TURBIDITY

_____	5

RESULTS	0

COLOR

_____	5

RESULTS	0

NITRITES

RESULTS	<.05

FREE AMMONIA

RESULTS	

ALBUM. AMMONIA

RESULTS	

NITRATES

RESULTS	62

pH

_____	6

RESULTS	7.3

CHLORIDES

RESULTS	265

HARDNESS

33.1	K
16.0	
17.1	
34.2	

RESULTS	34.2

SEDIMENT AND ODOR

_____	0

RESULTS	

COPPER

RESULTS	

IRON

Bottle # 1172	12

RESULTS	

MANGANESE

RESULTS	

ZINC

Bottle # 1172	18

Result	

Lead

Bottle # 1172	24

Result	

RESULTS

STATE OF MAINE
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND WELFARE
AUGUSTA

Aug. 31, 1971

MRS. BRAINARD FARNHAM
HARBORSIDE, Maine 04642

Dear MADAM:

The examination for lead in the sample of water submitted on 7-20-71 in bottle No. A72, the sanitary quality of which was reported on 7-24-71, showed the presence of 0 parts per million of lead.

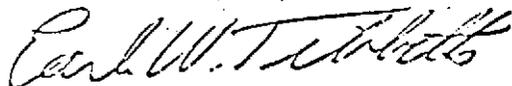
Any water used for drinking or culinary purposes which is conducted through a lead pipe, or a pipe containing lead, is dangerous to use, irrespective of whether or not the sample tested shows the presence of lead. One sample may not show any lead, but another sample submitted from the same source at another time may show it to be present in a sufficient quantity to be considered dangerous to health.

Because of the grave danger of lead poisoning, we do not approve nor recommend the use of water for drinking or culinary purposes which is conducted through a lead pipe or pipe containing lead. All such pipe should be removed at once, and replaced by stainless steel, Duriron or other corrosion resistant alloy pipe, cement-lined pipe, galvanized wrought iron, galvanized steel, or similar type pipes.

The amount of lead found in the sample reported above may be compared with the following table for quantity evaluation purposes:

0 to .05 parts per million represents a trace amount of lead.
.05 to .1 parts per million represents a small amount of lead.
Over .1 parts per million represents a large amount of lead.

Very truly yours,



Earle W. Tibbetts, Director
Division of Sanitary Engineering

250 MAX U.S.P. STANDARDS.

ORIGINAL WELL CHLORIDES
MAY 20 1964. 9.

NEW WELL 239 FARNHAM'S

AUG. 1ST 1968 - CHLORIDES ?

DEC 5th " " 750 PPM
PH. 7.8

DEC 20/68 CHLORIDES 80
PH. 6.9

APRIL 2 68
CHL 360
PH. 7.6

JUNE 9 - 1969 NEW WELL
PH 7.8 CHLOR. 24 ✓

AUG 27/69
PH. 7.5 CHL 45 ✓

OCT 29/69 CHL. 75-75 ✓
PH. 7.7-7.8

DEC 29/69 CH. 95 ✓
PH. 7.7

JAN 14/1970 CH 95 ✓
PH 7.5

FEB 17/1970 CH 125 ✓
PH. 7.5

MAR 16/70 CH 130 ✓
PH 7.5

APR. 24/70 CH. 145 ✓
PH. 7.5

~~MAY 28/70~~

MAY } NO TESTS
JUNE }

JULY 21/70 75 CH ✓
6.4 PH

AUGUST 20/70 225 CH ✓
6. PH

SEPT }
OCT }
NOV }

NOV 19 /70 236 CHL ✓
7.3 PH

DEC. 17/70 206 CHL ✓
7.8 PH

JAN 15/71 197 CHL ✓
8.2 PH

FEB 19/71 189 CHL
7.9 PH

MARCH 18/71 197 CHL
PH 7.1

APR
MAY
JUNE
JULY
AUG
SEPT
OCT

150 PPM

~~NOV 1971~~

DR. FULLER

JAN 15/71 CHL. 197
PH 8.2

DEC

120
250
300
50
2
2

SERVICE CHARGE UNPAID

\$2.00

Rec'd

And a 2.00 service charge

STATE OF MAINE

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND WELFARE

AUGUSTA, MAINE 04330

JAN 20 1972

SE-1 Rev. 8-68

F A B

PLEASE CAREFULLY FILL OUT THIS INFORMATION FORM, AS IT WILL BE USED AS PART OF YOUR REPORT.

Title Number 437 Date of Collection Jan 14 1972 Time of Collection 7 A M
 Source of Water Well, Spring, Other _____ Located on Property of Lawrence J. Carbone
 Well or spring, how lined? rock, concrete, tile, other cast lining How covered? board, concrete,
 other _____ Is top elevated above ground? Yes, No

NAME AND ADDRESS TO WHOM REPORT IS TO BE SENT

Name Mr. EDWARD FARMHAM
 Street or RFD _____
 Post Office HARBORSIDE, MAINE 04440 Zip Code _____

Kind of pipe used plastic galvanized
 copper other _____
 Length 90 ft.
 If a well, was it dug, driven, drilled?
 How long ago? Jan 1972
 Depth? 125 ft

PLEASE PRINT

Distance from nearest privy 200 ft.; stable _____ ft.; barnyard _____ ft.; sinkdrain _____ ft.; public or private
 sewer 200 ft.; septic tank and laterals 110 ft.; garden _____ ft.; manure pile _____ ft.; cesspool _____ ft.;
 other _____ ft. Nature of soil clay sand gravel other _____ Does the water have an unpleasant
 odor or taste? Yes No How is water drawn pail faucet other _____
 Method of purification boiling chlorination other _____ Is water used by city or town? Yes No
 If yes, give name of water company _____ Any change to supply since last analysis?
 Yes No If Yes, what? _____ Is water used by a School Private Home
 VA FHA Other _____ or by a licensed establishment such as: Swimming Area
 Boarding Home Eating Place Lodging Place Motel Rec. Camp (Adults) Rec. Camp (Boys' and Girls')
 Nursing Home Other _____ Located in city or town of BROOKSVILLE

DO NOT WRITE BELOW THIS LINE

411148

WATER ANALYSIS REPORT

MAR 17 1972

Serial Number _____ Date _____

SATISFACTORY QUESTIONABLE UNSATISFACTORY

(Indicates sample unsafe at time of collection. The supply is considered capable of being made safe with proper corrections.) (Indicates continuing unsafe conditions.)

An X in the respective squares furnishes an interpretation of this analysis.

1. The bacteriological examination showed the presence of a small, large, number of dangerous bacteria (Coliform Group).
2. This is apparently a naturally good water, but the supply needs proper protection and sterilization. (See diagram and paragraph No. 2 on reverse side). After the supply is protected, another sample may be submitted for analysis.
3. The supply needs proper protection (See diagrams on reverse side).
4. If the supply is protected with a tight metal or concrete cover and wall so that water, light or dust may not enter, as shown on the reverse side, we suggest that another sample be submitted for analysis, carefully following collection directions to prevent contamination of the sample.
5. The chemical examination showed a higher salt content than normal for the section of the State in which the supply is located.
6. The chemical examination indicates a small, a large amount of decomposing organic matter, which may be caused by contact with drainage from a sewer, cesspool, privy, septic tank system or similar type, stable, garden, heavily fertilized land, or similar source of pollution.
7. Location and removal of the sources of pollution, listed in 5 and/or 6, and adequate protection of the supply may correct the unfavorable condition. The amount of the above pollution although abnormal and therefore somewhat detrimental does not appear at this time to be in sufficient amounts to completely prohibit the use of this water. There is a possibility, however, as long as the sources of pollution remain, that this pollution may increase sufficiently to make the water unsafe for use. For this reason, if the water is to be used for domestic purposes, samples should be submitted at intervals of not more than six months to determine whether or not the water is deteriorating or improving in quality.
8. Locating and removing the sources of pollution, listed in 5 and/or 6, and adequate protection of the supply may correct the unfavorable condition. After the sources of pollution are eliminated a considerable period of time, estimated from 2-5 years, will elapse before the ground surrounding this water supply may be expected to return to normal and the water become safe for domestic consumption.
9. This water is not satisfactory for use in a School, a Boarding Home, or a Licensed Establishment until necessary corrections have been made and additional tests indicate that it is safe.
- Lake, pond or stream water used for drinking or cooking purposes needs to be constantly and efficiently sterilized at all times.
11. The examination for lead (use of lead pipe having been declared) showed the presence of a trace, small, large amount. (See lead paragraph on reverse side.)
12. _____

MAINE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND WELFARE

PLEASE FILL IN NAME AND ADDRESS AND SAMPLE DATA ONLY.

SOURCE <input type="checkbox"/> dug well <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> drilled well <input type="checkbox"/> spring <input type="checkbox"/> well point <input type="checkbox"/> lake or other	IF A WELL OR SPRING HOW IS IT LINED? <input type="checkbox"/> concrete <input type="checkbox"/> clay tile <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> steel casing <input type="checkbox"/> rock <input type="checkbox"/> other	HOW LONG HAS SUPPLY BEEN IN USE? <u>Jan 1967</u> IF A WELL OR SPRING HOW DEEP IS IT? <u>265</u>	BOTTLE NO. K 35 SUPPLY LOCATED IN TOWN OF <u>Brooksville</u> DATE <u>FEB 22 1972</u> ON THE PROPERTY OF <u>CALLAHAN, MILDRED GARD</u>		WATER USED FOR <input type="checkbox"/> drinking <input type="checkbox"/> swimming
			DISTANCE FROM SOURCE OF POLLUTION privy <u>2000</u> ft. septic system <u>110</u> ft. stable _____ ft. barnyard _____ ft. cesspool _____ ft.	sink drain _____ ft. garden _____ ft. highway _____ ft. oil tank _____ ft. other _____ ft.	WATER COLLECTED FROM <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> faucet <input type="checkbox"/> pail <input type="checkbox"/> handpump <input type="checkbox"/> other
HOW IS IT COVERED? <input type="checkbox"/> boards <input type="checkbox"/> wellhouse <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> concrete <input type="checkbox"/> other	IS THE TOP ELEVATED ABOVE THE GROUND? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No			DOES THE WATER HAVE ODOR? TASTE? <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	CONSTRUCTED BY <input type="checkbox"/> contractor <input type="checkbox"/> other <input type="checkbox"/> owner/occup. <input type="checkbox"/> unknown

Date Shipped
 Serial No. 411785
 Start of Analysis

Bottle No. K 35
 Sequence No. 8
 Truck No. 8

NAME AND ADDRESS TO WHOM REPORT IS TO BE SENT

Name _____
 Street or RFD _____
 Post Office _____ Zip Code _____

KIND OF PIPING USED <input type="checkbox"/> copper <input type="checkbox"/> galvanized <input type="checkbox"/> plastic <input type="checkbox"/> lead <input type="checkbox"/> other approx. length _____ ft.	TYPE OF TREATMENT <input type="checkbox"/> chlorinator. <input type="checkbox"/> softener <input type="checkbox"/> pH control <input type="checkbox"/> iron removal <input type="checkbox"/> ultra-violet <input type="checkbox"/> other	WATER IS USED BY <input type="checkbox"/> school <input type="checkbox"/> boarding home <input type="checkbox"/> nursing home <input type="checkbox"/> eating place <input type="checkbox"/> motel <input type="checkbox"/> lodging place <input type="checkbox"/> rec. camp (adult) <input type="checkbox"/> rec. camp (B&G) <input type="checkbox"/> FHA <input type="checkbox"/> VA NAME OF ESTAB. _____
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DO NOT WRITE BELOW THIS LINE

WATER ANALYSIS REPORT SATISFACTORY UNSATISFACTORY An X in the respective squares furnishes an interpretation of this analysis on reverse side.
 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. MAR 16 1972

LABORATORY ANALYSIS Do Not Write Below This Line

Bacteriological Quality - COLIFORM GROUP BACTERIA [] [0] The number of positives Colonies Per 100 ML	Color <u>5</u> units	Turbidity <u>1</u> units	Ammonia Nitrogen _____ mg/l	Albuminoid Nitrogen _____ mg/l
	Hardness <u>422</u> mg/l	Copper <u>06</u> mg/l	Iron <u>12</u> mg/l	Manganese _____ mg/l
DETERGENTS <input type="checkbox"/> Positive <input type="checkbox"/> Negative	Nitrite Nitrogen <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> mg/l	<u>LEAD T</u> mg/l	<u>ZINC 1.08</u> mg/l	_____ mg/l
SEDIMENT <u>0</u>	Odor Number <u>10</u>	Nitrate Nitrogen <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> mg/l	_____ mg/l	_____ mg/l
		Chloride <u>300</u> mg/l	_____ mg/l	_____ mg/l
		pH <u>66</u> <u>8</u>	_____ mg/l	_____ mg/l

1. COLIFORM GROUP BACTERIA

SIGNIFICANCE

The coliform group of organisms includes E. Coli organisms which inhabit human and animal intestinal tracts and Ent. aerogenes and intermediate type organisms commonly present in the top soils and on various types of vegetation.

The presence of coliform organisms in a drinking water suggests that other fecal organisms may also be present. They also suggest the existence of defects in the protection of the source and/or its distribution system.

Coliform bacteria laboratory results can be reported as (1) number of positive tubes (BGLB method) or (2) number of colonies per 100 milliliter of sample (membrane filter method).

The following guide lines are presently in use:

0 to 1 positive tubes—Satisfactory	0 to 1 col/100ml Satisfactory
2 to 5 positive tubes—Unsatisfactory	2 - up col/100ml Unsatisfactory

POSSIBLE CORRECTIVE MEASURES

If 2 to 4 colonies per 100 milliliter are or if one positive tube is found in the sample, and the supply is protected with a tight metal or concrete cover and walled so that surface water, light and dust can not enter, and there have been no alterations in the pump or plumbing system, we suggest that another sample be submitted for analysis, carefully following the collection directions to prevent contamination during the sampling process.

Five (5) or more colonies per 100 milliliter or two or more positive tubes, suggest a needed evaluation and possibly the improvement of the protection of the supply. The supply should be sterilized to eliminate any bacteria which may have been introduced prior to or during construction and/or reconstruction.

This sterilization may be accomplished by thoroughly mixing about two quarts of bleach water, Clorox, Dazzle, or similar product, obtained at grocery or hardware stores, in a pail of water, pour this solution into the well, spring, reservoir, or cistern and then stir the water, if possible, so as to thoroughly mix the disinfectant in the water supply. Open all the various faucets, sill-cocks and similar outlets until the odor of chlorine is noted, then allow the mixture to stand in the system a few hours. Before submitting a sample of water for analysis, test by smelling to see that there is no odor of chlorine present.

NOTE: All lake, stream or pond waters used for drinking or cooking purposes need to be continuously and efficiently filtered and sterilized.

2. TURBIDITY, COLOR AND ODOR

SIGNIFICANCE

Although these tests do not directly measure the safety of the water, they do relate to an individual's acceptance of a water. The levels of 5 units of turbidity, 15 units of color, and odor number of 3 are levels which are objectionable to a number of people.

POSSIBLE CORRECTIVE MEASURES

Turbidity and color may be removed by entanglement with a chemical floc, settling, and filtration. Activated carbon cartridges will remove tastes and odors by adsorption.

If a supply suddenly develops an offensive odor, discontinue using the water for drinking and cooking purposes until another analysis shows the water is satisfactory for such purposes.

3. CHLORIDES

SIGNIFICANCE

Chlorides in normal ground waters fall in the 1 to 2 milligram per liter (mg/l) range, and in reasonable concentrations, are not harmful to humans. Concentrations of 250 mg per liter of Chloride and above give a salty taste to water which is objectionable to many people, and are judged unsatisfactory.

POSSIBLE CORRECTIVE MEASURES

Chlorides may enter ground water from a variety of sources, such as natural mineral deposits, sea water infiltration of subterranean water supplies, highways, kitchen and other household waste-water. Concentrations over 20 mg/l suggest the presence of one of the above sources of salt.

Chloride removal presently is not economically feasible for the private home owner. All one can do is to attempt to locate and eliminate the sources of chlorides and hope that in time the water will return to its natural state.

4. NITROGEN COMPOUNDS

SIGNIFICANCE

The compounds of nitrogen are of great interest because of the importance of nitrogen in the life processes of all plants and animals.

The nitrate, nitrite and ammonia determinations are of particular interest in identifying possible sources and age of pollution. Nitrates, in high concentrations, can and do cause methemoglobinemia or so-called nitrate poisoning in infants. Supplies with 10 or more mg of N/l are judged unsatisfactory and are not considered safe for drinking or cooking. It is especially dangerous to children and should never be used in infants formulas.

POSSIBLE CORRECTIVE MEASURES

Nitrogen compounds result from drainage from privies, private sewage disposal systems, manure piles, gardens, heavily fertilized land or similar sources of pollution. Once the source of pollution is located and removed, the waters may take a number of years to return to normal.

Experimental nitrate removal equipment is becoming available for home use, and we suggest you check with a water treatment specialist.

5. HARDNESS

SIGNIFICANCE

Hard waters are as satisfactory for human consumption as soft waters. But because of their adverse action with soap, and their tendency to produce scale in hot-water pipes, heaters, etc., it may be desirable, from the economics standpoint, to install a domestic water softener.

Waters nationwide are classified as follows:

0-75 mg/l of calcium carbonate	Soft
75-150 mg/l of calcium carbonate	Moderately hard
150-300 mg/l of calcium carbonate	Hard
300-up mg/l of calcium carbonate	Very hard

POSSIBLE CORRECTIVE MEASURES

The hardness in water is derived largely from calcium and magnesium dissolved from the soil and rock formations and may be removed by one of several methods — precipitation, ion exchange or a combination.

6. COPPER

SIGNIFICANCE

In-as-much as copper is an essential and beneficial element in human metabolism and does not constitute a health hazard but does impart an undesirable taste to water when presence in concentrations of 1 to 5 milligrams per liter (mg/l), waters are judged unsatisfactory at 1.0 mg/l.

POSSIBLE CORRECTIVE MEASURES

Since copper is not naturally found in Maine's ground waters, but is introduced when acid waters come in contact with copper pipes, this is best eliminated with pH control equipment or changing to plastic pipe.

7. IRON AND MANGANESE

SIGNIFICANCE

Both iron and manganese are highly objectionable constituents in domestic water supplies. Iron and manganese impart a brownish color to laundered goods and can appreciably effect the taste of beverages, including coffee and tea.

Waters with a combined concentration of iron and manganese greater than 0.3 milligrams per liter are considered unsatisfactory.

POSSIBLE CORRECTIVE MEASURES

There are a number of domestic iron and manganese removal units commercially available from water treatment specialists.

8. DETERGENTS

SIGNIFICANCE

A positive detergent test suggests a poorly constructed and/or located private sewage disposal unit which if not corrected may result in a grossly contaminated water supply.

9. SWIMMING ANALYSIS

The sample submitted is satisfactory for swimming purposes as long as conditions remain the same.

A CHECK ✓ IN THE NITRITE, NITRATE CHLORIDE AND HARDNESS RESULTS BOXES MEANS THE LEVELS FOUND ARE NOT SIGNIFICANT.

SECTION I. SAMPLE DATA

BACTERIOLOGICAL WATER REPORT

PLEASE COMPLETE THIS BOX ONLY

Date Collected	7/17/57	SOURCE OF SAMPLE	Chlorine Residual	RESULTS	
Hour	11:15 AM			Presump.	Confirm.
Water Temp.	68° F.				
By Whom					

SECTION II. LABORATORY ANALYSIS

Do Not Write Below This Line

TESTED BY	EXAM. STARTED	Hour	Water Temp.
SAMPLE No. 1	SAMPLE No. 2	SAMPLE No. 3	SAMPLE No. 4
10. ml EC BG LB	1.0 ml EC BG LB	0.1 ml EC BG LB	10. ml EC BG LB
10. ml EC BG LB	1.0 ml EC BG LB	0.1 ml EC BG LB	10. ml EC BG LB
10. ml EC BG LB	1.0 ml EC BG LB	0.1 ml EC BG LB	10. ml EC BG LB
10. ml EC BG LB	1.0 ml EC BG LB	0.1 ml EC BG LB	10. ml EC BG LB

Membrane Filter Results Are Reported As The Number Of Coliform Colonies Per 100 ml of Sample.

M. F.	1.	M. F.	2.	M. F.	3.	M. F.	4.
	0		0		+		+

SATISFACTORY

UNSATISFACTORY — Please submit sample(s)

ANALYSIS	RESULTS	Chem-ist									
Fluoride			Fluoride			Fluoride			Fluoride		

See Over

MAINE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND WELFARE

PLEASE FILL IN NAME AND ADDRESS AND SAMPLE DATA ONLY.

SOURCE <input type="checkbox"/> dug well <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> drilled well <input type="checkbox"/> spring <input type="checkbox"/> well point <input type="checkbox"/> lake or other	IF A WELL OR SPRING HOW IS IT LINED? <input type="checkbox"/> concrete <input type="checkbox"/> clay tile <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> steel casing <input type="checkbox"/> rock <input type="checkbox"/> other	HOW LONG HAS SUPPLY BEEN IN USE? New	BOTTLE NO. C98 DATE 6/26/72	SUPPLY LOCATED IN TOWN OF <u>Brooksville</u> ON THE PROPERTY OF <u>Callahan Mining Corp.</u>	WATER USED FOR- <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> drinking <input type="checkbox"/> swimming
	HOW IS IT COVERED? <input type="checkbox"/> boards <input type="checkbox"/> wellhouse <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> concrete <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other	IF A WELL OR SPRING HOW DEEP IS IT? 205	DISTANCE FROM SOURCE OF POLLUTION privy _____ ft. septic system <u>500</u> ft. stable _____ ft. barnyard _____ ft. cesspool _____ ft.	sink drain _____ ft. garden <u>300</u> ft. highway <u>1000</u> ft. oil tank <u>800</u> ft. other _____ ft.	WATER COLLECTED FROM <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> faucet <input type="checkbox"/> pail <input type="checkbox"/> handpump <input type="checkbox"/> other
NAME AND ADDRESS TO WHOM REPORT IS TO BE SENT Name <u>Callahan Mining Corp.</u> Street or RFD <u>Penobscot Unit</u> Post Office <u>Harborside, Maine</u> Zip Code <u>04642</u>			KIND OF PIPING USED <input type="checkbox"/> copper <input type="checkbox"/> galvanized <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> plastic <input type="checkbox"/> lead <input type="checkbox"/> other approx. length _____ ft.	TYPE OF TREATMENT <input type="checkbox"/> chlorinator <input type="checkbox"/> softener <input type="checkbox"/> pH control <input type="checkbox"/> iron removal <input type="checkbox"/> ultra-violet <input type="checkbox"/> other	WATER IS USED BY <input type="checkbox"/> school <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> boarding home <input type="checkbox"/> nursing home <input type="checkbox"/> eating place <input type="checkbox"/> hotel <input type="checkbox"/> lodging place <input type="checkbox"/> rec. camp (adult) <input type="checkbox"/> rec. camp (B&G) <input type="checkbox"/> FHA <input type="checkbox"/> VA NAME OF ESTAB. _____

Date Shipped
 Serial No. **417127**
 Start of Analysis
 Bottle No. C98
 Sequence No. 9
 Truck No. 18

DO NOT WRITE BELOW THIS LINE

WATER ANALYSIS REPORT SATISFACTORY UNSATISFACTORY

An X in the respective squares furnishes an interpretation of this analysis on reverse side

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9.

JUL 5 1972

LABORATORY ANALYSIS Do Not Write Below This Line

Bacteriological Quality COLIFORM GROUP BACTERIA The number of positives: _____ Colonies Per 100 ML	Color <u>5</u> units	Turbidity <u>4</u> units	Ammonia Nitrogen _____ mg/l	Albuminoid Nitrogen _____ mg/l
	[Heavily textured area containing faint, illegible text and markings]			
DETERGENTS <input type="checkbox"/> Positive <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Negative	Nitrite Nitrogen <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> mg/l	Nitrate Nitrogen <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> mg/l	Chloride <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> mg/l	
SEDIMENT Odor Number _____	[Heavily textured area containing faint, illegible text and markings]			

SERIAL NUMBER WHEN MADE ABOUT THIS REPORT.

Date Oct 7, 1972

MEMO TO: Mr. & Mrs. Brainard Farnham
Mr. & Mrs. Albert Sandecki

Copies to: Mr. Wm. Sherman Greene, Jr.
Mr. C. D. Snead, Jr.

FROM: R. C. Flow

SUBJECT: Chloride Content of Water from Callahan well.

<u>Date</u>	<u>SAMPLE TAKEN FROM</u>	<u>Chlorides p.p.m.</u>
<u>10/7</u>	<u>Callahan Nas Well</u>	<u>5</u>
<u>10/7</u>	<u>Farnham Tap</u>	<u>5</u>

Date November 5, 1992

MEMO TO: Mr. & Mrs. Brainard Farnham
Mr. & Mrs. Albert Sandecki

Copies to: Mr. Wm. Sherman Greene, Jr.
Mr. C. D. Snead, Jr.

FROM: R. C. Flow

SUBJECT: Chloride Content of Water from Callahan well.

<u>Date</u>	<u>SAMPLE TAKEN FROM</u>	<u>Chlorides p.p.m.</u>
<u>11/5</u>	<u>Callahan New Well</u>	<u>5</u>
<u>11/5</u>	<u>Farnham Tap</u>	<u>5</u>

Wm. Sherman Greene, Jr.
Attorney and Counsellor at Law
Sunset, Maine 04683

207-348-2881

March 21, 1972

Mr. Albert E. Sandecki
50 Tanner Street
Haddonfield, N J 08033

Dear Albert:

Thank you for your letter of March 17, 1972 and enclosures. I hope that Mr. Hall will be able to help in the water matter. However, our experience has been with Callahan and the other parties involved, especially the Borings, that it is difficult to reach any decision. Moreover, we do not know what new wells might offer, especially prior to the closing of the mine and refilling the pit.

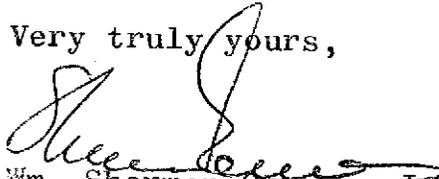
Although, of course, it is in order to pursue these suggestions and if possible seek and obtain new wells, our major efforts this spring will have to be either a settlement by Callahan of possible claims by setting up an adequate fund to take care of new wells or litigation to determine the actual damages involved.

This latter course may be the only solution to forcing the issue and we must decide this during the early summer.

I understand you expect to be in Maine next month and suggest we explore all possibilities when you are here.

As I have said many times, you and anyone else involved may take any proper steps with Callahan or anyone else without considering my position. Other than the publicity, I have never insisted that my efforts be carried out and I fully understand why you and the others involved suggest that you participate directly with Callahan.

Very truly yours,


Wm. Sherman Greene, Jr.

WSG:RL

50 Tanner Street
Haddonfield,
New Jersey 08033
March 23, 1972

Callahan Mining Corporation
277 Park Avenue
New York, New York 10017

Mr. Joseph T. Hall
President

Dear Mr. Hall:

Thank you for your letter of March 15th, and considering my suggestion that Fred Beck or Charlie Sneed contact Mr. Boring at his home.

I have written to Fred asking to let me know of any developments.

As to the possibility of approaching others in the vicinity for permission to drill a well, I really do not know who to suggest. The people I know on the Cape are in the immediate vicinity and most have had their wells affected to some degree. I believe Mr. Greenhaw and Mr. Butler had talked to the Howards at one time and although they are no longer in your employ there might be some record of their response with Fred.

I think there might be a better possibility of a positive response if Fred were to contact those in the vicinity if negotiations with Mr. Boring end.

With Fred's knowledge of geology he would I'm suree have a better eye for location of a suitable well site, plus the advantage of being a Maine resident.

Thank you again for your help and I hope it will lead to resolving the problem.

Sincerely,

Albert E. Sandecki

50 Tanner Street
Haddonfield,
New Jersey 08033
March 17, 1972

Mr. William Sherman Greene
Sunset, Maine 04683

Dear Mr. Greene:

Enclosed are copies of some correspondence I have had with Mr. Hall.

I have been intending to write to him for a while as I knew he was about to retire and had hopes that he might like to leave the company with a clean slate.

Bill Veague and his wife stopped by earlier this month and we got to talking about a personal approach to Mr. Hall in hopes of his prodding Charlie Snead or Fred Beck to resolve the water problem.

Well, for what it's worth (and it's not much) I thought I would let you know of these letters.

Sincerely,

Albert E. Sandecki

CALLAHAN MINING CORPORATION

277 PARK AVENUE · NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017
TELEPHONE: (212) 826-2950

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

March 15, 1972

Mr. Albert E. Sandecki
50 Tanner Street
Haddonfield, N. J. 08033

Dear Albert:

I have talked with Charlie Snead about your suggestions of March 8th, and he in turn has talked with Fred Beck who is presently on the West Coast. They both are in agreement with your suggestion that the Borings be pursued at home base, and will move along this line as soon as possible.

They are also entirely agreeable to approaching others in the vicinity and would welcome your suggestions. A problem, of course, will be obtaining rights for a pipe line across intervening properties if a well is found. This would have to be ascertained in advance, for it would be a shame to find a non-transportable oasis.

I shall certainly advise you of my whereabouts if I go West, but still am hoping that you will find your way to the great city to visit with your friends here. I continue to be extremely interested in every aspect of our withdrawal from Harborside, and we are planning to increase our efforts in all areas so that Callahan will be a pleasant remembrance, and hopefully a constructive one, for the area in years ahead.

With all best wishes.

Sincerely,



Joseph T. Hall

JTH:aim

50 Tanner Street
Haddonfield,
New Jersey 08033
March 8, 1972

Callahan Mining Corporation
277 Park Avenue
New York, New York 10017

Mr. Joseph T. Hall
President

Dear Mr. Hall:

Thank you for your letters of March 6th. As far as my painting is concerned I have been experiencing an attitude that seems to have affected my work to the extent that little is being produced. When I am able to settle down and resume doing some decent work I will be sure to let you know. Hopefully by the end of next year I may have enough work for a show.

Please let me know your address when you move out West, not too near a mining activity I trust.

In the last paragraph of your letter concerning the water problem you mentioned possible suggestions I might have. There is one that I wish you would consider; that of Charlie Snead and Fred Beck arranging a meeting with the Borings family at their residence in Massachusetts with the objective of reaching a final agreement, or at least the decision that further negotiation is or is not worthwhile concerning permission to drill on their property.

If such an agreement is found not to be possible would Charlie and Fred consider approaching again others in the vicinity for permission to drill a well. There may be the possibility of an unaffected aquifer on the westerly side of the town road which could also mean less of an expense to trench the water line below frost. I'm sure however Fred is more knowledgeable than I on this.

In no way do I mean to impune Charlie's or Fred's efforts in my earlier letter to you. I think I understand what they have been through with the Borings. It seems to me that a face to face meeting with the Borings might shorten the negotiations and prevent any misunderstandings that can develop through long delayed correspondence.

This is my only suggestion and I would appreciate your consideration and decision.

Sincerely,

Albert E. Sandecki

CALLAHAN MINING CORPORATION

277 PARK AVENUE · NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017
TELEPHONE: (212) 826-2950

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

March 6, 1972

Mr. Albert E. Sandecki
50 Tanner Street
Haddonfield, N. J. 08033

Dear Albert:

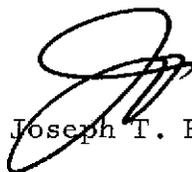
As I respond to your letter of March 1st, I am sympathetic to your request and to such inconveniences as the Farnhams and others have experienced. I have kept in touch with the developments in this difficult situation and the problems of getting action in a reasonable period.

I am sure, however, that you are in much more intimate touch than I. Frankly, I have had the impression that Charlie Snead, Fred Beck, Ralph Flow and the others were pursuing every avenue as closely as they could, and that as one solution after another proved unsatisfactory, they initiated another - and sometimes more than one.

If there is any way for me to expedite the answer, I should be more than glad to try to do so. My problem is that I really don't know what to do beyond our present efforts. Perhaps you have suggestions for steps we have overlooked - I should welcome word from you if you have thoughts on what we should be doing and are not.

With best wishes.

Sincerely,



Joseph T. Hall

JTH:aim

CC: G. J. Beattie
F. M. Beck
C. D. Snead, Jr.

CALLAHAN MINING CORPORATION

277 PARK AVENUE - NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017
TELEPHONE: (212) 826-2950

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

March 6, 1972

Mr. Albert E. Sandecki
50 Tanner Street
Haddonfield, N. J. 08033

Dear Albert:

I have missed you on my very infrequent visits to Harborside - and I'm sorry for it. I am still hoping that you can find time when next you are in the City to drop by for a visit or a meal, and to look at the Sandeckis in our office.

I am planning to move to the West later this year, and would like to take with me more of your work than the "January" and "Sunning" which I now own.

Are you having another show soon? Or might you find time to do one for me?

Cordially,



Joseph T. Hall

50 Tanner Street
Haddonfield,
New Jersey 08033
March 1, 1972

Callahan Mining Corporation
277 Park Avenue
New York, New York 10017

Mr. Joseph T. Hall
President

Dear Mr. Hall:

I am writing to you concerning the water problem we have lived with since July 13th 1968, in hopes that you would consider initiating priority to resolve this problem.

Understanding that it is difficult to be aware of all of your company's situations all of the time, this is an effort to be sure you know of our predicament.

The water situation has deteriorated in the eyes of the mine's neighbors who have lost their wells due to the lowering of the watertable. Correspondence and discussions with the Farnhams and other neighbors has been increasingly depressing. Aside from the inconvenience of having to haul drinking water the plumbing in the houses is being ruined by the salt content of the water (310 ppm) now in the system.

I am aware and appreciative of Fred Beck's situation in the drawn out negotiations with the Borings.

This is a personal appeal to you and your conscience mainly for the sake of the elderly Farnhams and Grays as year-round residents who bear the brunt of the problem.

I am sure in your efforts to be a successful mining company nothing would be spared to obtain the necessary rights to achieve that end.

Would you please consider helping to finally resolve this water problem.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Albert E. Sandecki

18 Mar 72

Dear Albert

We were glad to learn via the telephone last evening that your father is "out of the woods" and making good progress. Please give him our best wishes —

As promised in my 14 March letter to you — I am inclosing here — with an "water doctor" report.

Also inclosed is copy of my 11 Mar letter to him as well as my "rabeq" letter to Brainerd.

We must be NIP on Mr. S. Salay's listing — as he usually requires 90 days to render an opinion.

Ruth is a ^{" "}lit more comfortable with double dosage of pills plus hot, hot, wet towels every 20 minutes.

Don't work too hard!!

Bob & Bill

11 March '72

Dear Harold

Please note inclosed letter, 3/8/72 especially the marked paragraphs and let us have benefit of your advices. Can we relate you to pH? I have sent Albert some NITRAZENE paper to determine pH.

Also note marked paragraphs in copy of my 1/24/69 letter to Brainerd

Please return both with your reply.

Ruth is having again a painful bout with arthritis in her back. We are doing all possible for relief — Sun lamp, medication, cervical traction, rest.

How are you both? In good health and spirits? Sincerely Bill

3/16/72

Dear Bill.

I sat down this evening and read your letter and started in on the "technical discussion" given ~~to~~ in the next 4 pages, without wanting an adequate "opener".

It was nice to hear from you again, but we are sorry to hear that Ruth is having so much trouble with arthritis. Hope she improves and is more comfortable.

Eddie & I have been "fine" she had a spell of "flu" or bad cold, which still bothers her. I just ^{recently} recovered from a session with "Overticulitis" which laid me up for a week. I feel better than ever now - but will have to watch my diet.

I'm not sure whether, I said before but I "retired" on Dec 1 (1971), but have continued at the same job in exactly the same way as a "consultant" I hope to keep it up for at least 2 years but I'm vulnerable. Mofay is still very active, and a good place to work - and I'm enjoying it more than ever.

Now proceed to the next pages

Give our regards to Ruth. Sincerely
I'm returning the letters, with this. Harold.

3/16/72 (1)

Dear Bill

Your letter arrived today, so I will proceed to give my "thoughts" on the questions raised.

I do ~~not~~ have information at hand on how much salt there is in sea water but your statement that ^{it is} 1100 (PPM) of chloride sounds about right. (PPM = Parts per million parts of water) Likewise, I suspect your figure of 140 PPM is near the taste threshold. When discussing salt content and laboratory tests, care should be taken to state how it is expressed. Salt is sodium chloride (NaCl) ~~is~~ but the chemical test determines only the chloride (Cl) part of the molecule, so some people express the salt content as so many PPM of salt (expressed as NaCl); others express it as so many PPM (expressed as chloride Cl⁻) It would appear that your quotation expressed it 140 PPM of chloride. To express it as PPM of sodium chloride (NaCl), you can multiply 140 by $58.45/35.5 = 1.65$, that is $140 \times 1.65 = 231$ PPM expressed as NaCl.

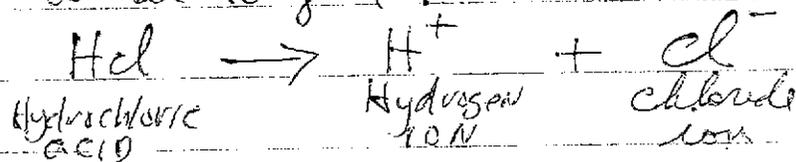
It is not clear whether the 315 PPM figure or the 115 PPM figure are expressed as NaCl or as chloride but regardless of the absolute numbers, I would

Ureum
I have a handbook that says Chloride (Cl) should not exceed 250 PPM in drinking water, so may be 140 PPM is too low to taste ??

(2)

expect that 315 PPM of NaCl or 315 PPM as Cl would be quite corrosive to copper pipe.

When considering corrosion problems, the effect of high salt content should be considered separately from the effect due to acids, that is, high acid content will give low pH. pH is a measure of the hydrogen ion concentration. For example Hydrochloric acid ^(HCl) ionizes (decomposes?) when placed in water to give:



Since pH is a ^{negative} logarithmic function of the hydrogen ion concentration, that is Numerically between 0 and 14

$$\text{pH} = -\log[\text{H}^+] \quad (\text{approximately})$$
 then the lower the pH, the higher the hydrogen ion concentration. Pure water should have a pH of 7.0 so that if the pH is 4.5, the hydrogen ion (acidity) is higher. Generally speaking acids cause corrosion.

Corrosion due to salt can go on almost at any pH, anywhere from 1 to 14. On the other hand water containing no salts, if made acid so that it had a pH of 4. or lower, would be corrosive.

(3)

Water can be made to have a pH of 4.5 (or lower) with Carbon dioxide (which is "carbonic acid" when dissolved in water) and can be quite corrosive, if there is no calcium or other salts in the water. That is hard water containing calcium & magnesium salts would be less corrosive at pH 4.5 than soft water. The above ~~contradicts~~ ^{may explain} ~~to some extent~~ your statement that your water has a pH of 4.5 but is not corrosive. It is not corrosive, for some reason other than the pH of 4.5.

By the way the above chemistry was what kept Cochran in business, as you no doubt are aware.

To answer your specific question "Can we relate PPM to pH?", the PPM of that you are talking about is "PPM of chloride" or "PPM of NaCl", and it cannot be related to pH. That is there is no relation between the chloride content and the Hydrogen ion content (that is pH or acidity).

Actually ~~the~~ the hydrogen ion content at pH 7.0 could be expressed in PPM of Hydrogen ion (It rarely if ever is expressed in PPM). The Hydrogen ion at pH is a very small number. In this sense PPM could be related to pH, but it would be concerned with PPM of Hydrogen ion at a particular pH value.

Is the above very confusing?

To review the overall problem, I would expect corrosion of copper to take place with water being either (a) 315 PPM chloride or (b) a pH of 4.5. That is either (a) or (b) separately would probably corrode - Both together would almost certainly corrode.

I get the general impression from the three letters, that you are making some progress in resolving the problems in Maine.