

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2015

Kittery Water District

17 State Rd., Kittery, ME 03904

June 30, 2016

MISSION STATEMENT

Kittery Water District recognizes that water and watersheds must be preserved, conserved and protected; that an adequate supply of clean water is a basic human right; that water is a public trust, to be guarded by all levels of government acting as an equal partner with the public; and that the best advocates for water are local communities and citizens. The District strives to maintain stable water rates for domestic and municipal purposes.

The 18th annual water quality report to all customers is in accordance with the 1996 Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) and provides general information regarding District activities. During 2015, drinking water produced by the Kittery Water District (KWD), met or exceeded all federal and state health safety requirements.

DISTRICT ACTIVITIES IN 2015

- Produced 858 million gallons of water for the homes and businesses of Kittery, Kittery Point, parts of Eliot, the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard and a portion of York.
- Manson Road, Kittery – replaced 444 feet of under-sized water main.
- Cutts Road, Kittery – replaced 1,566 feet of cast iron water main.
- Cider Hill Road, York – replaced 1,545 feet of cast iron water main.
- Old Mast Road, York – replaced 40 feet of cast iron water main.
- Mendum Avenue, Kittery – replaced 268 feet of under-sized iron and cast iron water main.
- Ciampa Drive, York – installed 333 feet of H.D.P.E. water main.
- Morgan Court, Kittery – installed 798 feet of H.D.P.E. water main.

2016 CONSTRUCTION SCHEDULE

This coming construction season, our construction crew will be performing water main upgrades to increase fire flows and replace aging infrastructure in the following locations:



Clark Road, Eliot



Picott Road, Kittery



Picott Road, Kittery (cross country main to the turnpike)



Mendum Avenue, Kittery



Patten Place, Kittery

IN THE WAKE OF FLINT MICHIGAN

The aftermath of the events that occurred in Flint Michigan is having a rippling effect in the water industry in the Unit-

ed States. This single event has prompted the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to introduce regulation for more stringent lead and copper rules and regulations. In Flint Michigan the cause of the problem was pretty simple; the water from the Flint River is very corrosive and the Department of Environmental Quality was not treating the water with an anti-corrosion chemical. In turn, the corrosive water attacked both the cast iron water mains resulting in rust colored, foul tasting water. In addition, the Flint distribution system contained lead service lines which were also adversely affected by the highly aggressive water. Lead poisoning is irreversible. The unfortunate part of this situation is that, had Flint been properly administering a corrosion inhibitor at an estimated cost of \$100.00 per day, this situation would have likely been avoided all together.

The Flint Michigan situation events and media coverage have caused some concerns with a few of the District's customers questioning the water quality and even the composition of their own interior plumbing. Take for example the schools; to alleviate the concerns of parents, students and school officials, water samples were collected from Mitchell School, Shapleigh School and Traip Academy and were analyzed for both lead and copper. As expected, the results were well below the allowable limits. KWD was one of the first water providers in the state to go onto reduced monitoring because its test results were so low during its routine monitoring schedule. KWD attributes its success to the use of both a phosphate and hydrated lime in its treatment process for both corrosion control and pH adjustment.

CREDIT / DEBIT CARDS NOW WIDELY ACCEPTED

For the convenience of our customers, KWD offers a credit / debit card payment system. This service, known as Maine PayPort, is provided by the Information Resource of Maine (InforME) and is offered by a third party working in partnership with the State of Maine. It enables the District to accept credit / debit card payments over the telephone, in person at our business office as well as on our website. A 2 ½% transaction fee by Maine PayPort applies to all credit / debit card payments with a minimum charge of \$1.00 for payments \$40.00 and under.

2015 Water Test Results

| Contaminant: | Results: | Violation: | MCLG: | MCL: | Likely Source: |
|--|--|------------|----------------|----------------------------|--|
| TOTAL COLIFORM BACTERIA (2015) | 0 positive | No | 0 | 1 positive per month or 5% | Naturally present in the environment. |
| TURBIDITY (4/15) | 0.18 NTU | No | NA | 0.3 NTU 95% 1 NTU 100% | Soil erosion; suspended materials. |
| BARIUM (12/15) | < 0.010 ppm | No | 2 ppm | 2 ppm | Erosion of natural deposits. |
| TOTAL TRIHALO-METHANES (TTHMs) | 53 ppb RAA (Range: 14 – 94 ppb) | No | 0 | 80 ppb | By-product of drinking water chlorination. |
| TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAAs) | 36 ppb RAA (Range: 0 – 52 ppb) | No | 0 | 60 ppb | By-product of drinking water chlorination. |
| CHLORINE (2015) | 1.6 ppm RAA (Range: 1.1 – 1.9 ppm) | No | 4.0 ppm (MRDL) | 4 ppm (MRDLG) | Water additive to control microbes. |
| NITRATE NITROGEN (12/15) | < 1.0 ppm | No | 10 ppm | 10 ppm | Runoff from fertilizer use. Leaching from septic tanks, sewage. Erosion of natural deposits. |
| CHROMIUM | 1 ppb | No | 100 ppb | 100 ppb | Discharge from steel and pulp mills. Erosion of natural deposits |
| RADIUM – 228 2/11 | 1.59 pCi/l | No | 0 pCi/l | 5 pCi/l | Erosion of natural deposits. |
| LEAD 90 th percentile 1/1/2015 – 12/31/2016 | 3 ppb | No | 0 | 15 ppb (AL) | Corrosion of household plumbing systems. |

REGULATED PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS

Our water was regularly tested for some or all of the primary standard contaminants listed below, as regulated by law.

Microbiological Contaminants

1. Total Coliform Bacteria
2. Fecal coliform and *E.coli*
3. Turbidity

Radioactive Contaminants

4. Beta/photon emitters
5. Alpha emitters
6. Combined radium
- 6a. Uranium

Inorganic Contaminants

7. Antimony
8. Arsenic
9. Asbestos
10. Barium
11. Beryllium
12. Cadmium
13. Chromium
14. Copper
15. Cyanide
16. Fluoride
17. Lead
18. Mercury (inorganic)

19. Nitrate (as Nitrogen)
20. Nitrite (as Nitrogen)
21. Selenium
22. Thallium

Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides

23. 2,4-D
24. 2,4,5-TP (Silvex)
25. Acrylamide
26. Alachlor
27. Atrazine
28. Benzo(a)pyrene (PAH)
29. Carbofuran
30. Chlordane
31. Dalapon
32. Di(2-ethylhexyl) adipate
33. Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate
34. Dibromochloropropane
35. Dinoseb
36. Diquat
37. Dioxin [2,3,7,8-TCDD]
38. Endothall

39. Endrin
40. Epichlorohydrin
41. Ethylene dibromide
42. Glyphosate
43. Heptachlor
44. Heptachlor epoxide
45. Hexachlorobenzene
46. Hexachlorocyclo-pentadiene
47. Lindane
48. Methoxychlor
49. Oxamyl [Vydate]
50. PCBs [Polychlorinated biphenyls]
51. Pentachlorophenol
52. Picloram
53. Simazine
54. Toxaphene

Volatile Organic Contaminants

55. Benzene
56. Carbon tetrachloride
57. Chlorobenzene
58. o-Dichlorobenzene

59. p-Dichlorobenzene
60. 1,2 - Dichloroethane
61. 1,1 - Dichloroethylene
62. cis-1,2-ichloroethylene
63. trans - 1,2 -Dichloroethylene
64. Dichloromethane
65. 1,2-Dichloropropane
66. Ethylbenzene
- 66a. Haloacetic acids
- 66b. Methyl-Tertiary-Butyl-Ether (MTBE) (Maine MCL)
67. Styrene
68. Tetrachloroethylene
69. 1,2,4 -Trichlorobenzene
70. 1,1,1 - Trichloroethane
71. 1,1,2 -Trichloroethane
72. Trichloroethylene
73. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]
74. Toluene
75. Vinyl Chloride
76. Xylenes
77. HAA5's [Haloacetic Acids]

DEFINITIONS OF TESTING TERMINOLOGY

Primary standards - Quality standards designed to protect your health.

Secondary standards - Standards relating to the aesthetic qualities of water like taste, odor and color that do not present a health risk.

ppm (Parts per million) – unit of measure

ppb (Parts per billion) or Micrograms per liter –unit of measure

pCi/L (Picocuries per liter) - Picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Unit) - Nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

AL (Action Level) - Concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

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

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level) - The “Maximum Allowed” is 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.

MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal) - The “Goal” is 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.

SMCL (Secondary Maximum Containment Level) - The highest level of an aesthetic water quality parameter that is allowed in drinking water.

RAA (Running Annual Average) –The average of all monthly or quarterly samples for the last year at all sample locations.

2015 TEST RESULTS FOR SECONDARY STANDARDS

| | Maximum Level Detected | SMCL |
|----------------|------------------------|---------|
| Manganese | 0.055ppm | .050ppm |
| pH | 7.0 | 6.0-8.5 |
| Sodium | 5.1ppm | 20ppm |
| Sulfate | 17ppb | 250ppb |
| Total Chloride | 10ppm | 250ppm |
| Total Hardness | 19ppm | 500ppm |
| Zinc | .0021ppm | 5ppm |

Additional Notes:

- 1) Total Coliform Bacteria: Reported as the highest monthly number of positive samples, for water systems that take < 40 samples per month.
- 2) Gross Alpha: Action level over 5 pCi/L requires testing for Radium. Action level over 15 pCi/L requires testing for Radon and Uranium.
- 3) Lead/Copper: Action levels (AL) are measured at consumer's tap. 90% of the tests must be equal to or below the action level.
- 4) Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)/Haloacetic Acids (HAA5): 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.
- 5) Turbidity: Turbidity is a measurement of cloudiness or suspended colloidal matter (silt). Excessive turbidity can cause problems with water disinfection. All samples taken from our system were below 0.549 ntu's for rapid sand filtration media. Therefore, our water filtration system renders your finished drinking water clear and safe to drink.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

Lead

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 household plumbing. KWD is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When water has been sitting in household piping for several hours, the potential for lead exposure can be minimized by flushing your tap for up 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>.

MCLs

Maximum Contaminant Levels are set at very stringent levels. A person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level over the course of a lifetime to have a one-in-ten thousand chance of acquiring any adverse health effect.

Source Information

The District obtains our water from four man-made ponds in the town of York, Maine: Boulter Pond, Middle Pond, Upper Folly Pond and Bell Marsh Reservoir. The watershed for these ponds has been tested for potentially harmful pathogens such as cryptosporidium, giardia, and E-Coli. None were detected. Our source water protection program prohibits all but passive recreation around the reservoirs. Frequent watershed protection patrols assure compliance with our watershed protection policies.

As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals, radioactive material, and also substances resulting from human or animal activity. The Maine Drinking Water Program assessed public water supplies statewide in 2003 as part of the Source Water Assessment Program. The assessment considered geology and hydrology, land uses, water testing information, and the extent of land ownership or local ordinance protection to determine how likely the drinking water source is to being contaminated in the future. This evaluation reflected positively on the District's watershed. The assessment is available to the public upon request. For more information, contact the Drinking Water Program at 207-287-2070.

The District's water treatment and filtering facility is located at Boulter Pond in York. The filtration process includes the addition of alum, hydrated lime and a polymer to coagulate organic mate-

rials in the raw water. As water passes through a sedimentation process, organic materials settle out. Water is filtered as it passes through a bed of washed, filtering sand. After filtering, the water is treated with sodium hypochlorite for disinfection. Hydrated lime is added to adjust water pH. Prior to leaving the plant, a corrosion control chemical, trade name Aquacros, is added to reduce distribution system pipe corrosion.

Health Information

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.

Radioactive Contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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.

Our watershed monitoring program has tested for the above contaminants. None were detected. Should any contaminants be introduced, our water treatment process assures that the maximum contaminant level will be below State standards for safe drinking water.

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.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-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/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).

Waivers

In 2015, we applied for and were granted a partial or a full three-year waiver for water testing for certain synthetic organic compounds (SOC) (Phase II/V). This is a three year exemption from the monitoring / reporting requirements for the following industrial chemical(s): TOXAPHENE / CHLORDANE / PCB, HERBICIDES, CARBAMATE PESTICIDES, SEMI-VOLATILE ORGANICS. This waiver was granted due to the absence of these potential sources of contamination within a half mile radius of the water source. For any water tests that are not waived, we are required to report contaminants that were detected in our water supply in this CCR.

Public Participation

The Kittery Water District was established in 1907 by the Maine Legislature and is not a part of town government. The Board of Trustees meets with the Superintendent each week on Thursdays at 7:00 a.m. at the office of the Kittery Water District. This meeting is open to public participation.

Important Telephone Numbers and Addresses

| | |
|--|--|
| Kittery Water District Office | 439-1128, 439-8549 (fax) |
| Kittery Water District Website | www.kitterywater.org |
| Email address | kitterywater@comcast.net |
| Kittery Water District Treatment Facility | 363-4252 |
| Kittery Police Dispatch (after hour emergencies) | 439-1638 |
| Michael S. Rogers, Superintendent | 439-1128 |
| Superintendent's email address | mikerkwd@comcast.net |
| Roger C. Raymond, Jr., Trustee, President | 439-1128 |
| Robert P. Wyman, Trustee, Treasurer | 439-1128 |
| James E. Golter, Trustee, Secretary | 439-1128 |
| ME PUC's Consumer Assistance Division | 1-800-452-4699 |
| ME DHS, Drinking Water Program | 1-207-287-2070 |
| EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline | 1-800-426-4791 |

The Kittery Water District's Public Water System Identification Number (PWSID) is ME0090790.

Kittery Water District
17 State Road
Kittery, ME 03904-1565

| |
|---|
| <p>BULK RATE U.S. POSTAGE PAID KITTERY, ME PERMIT NO. 34</p> |
|---|