

ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

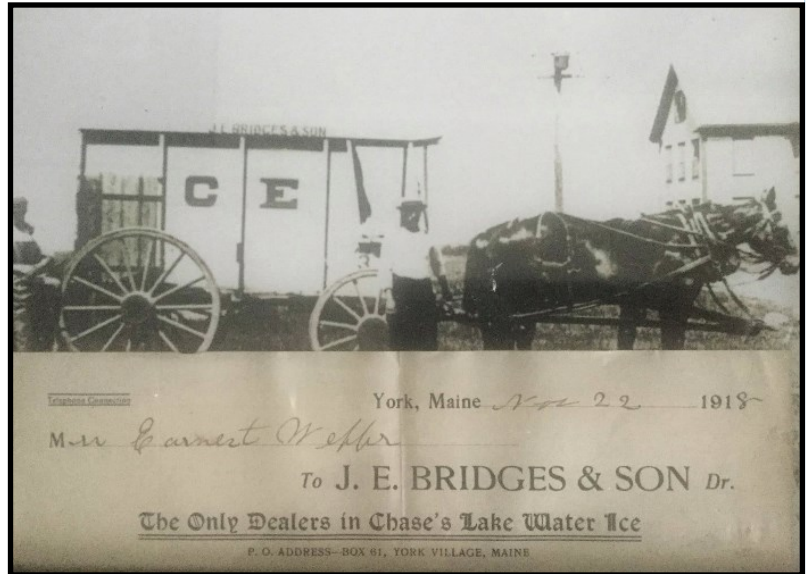
YORK WATER DISTRICT

JANUARY 1, 2022 - DECEMBER 31, 2022

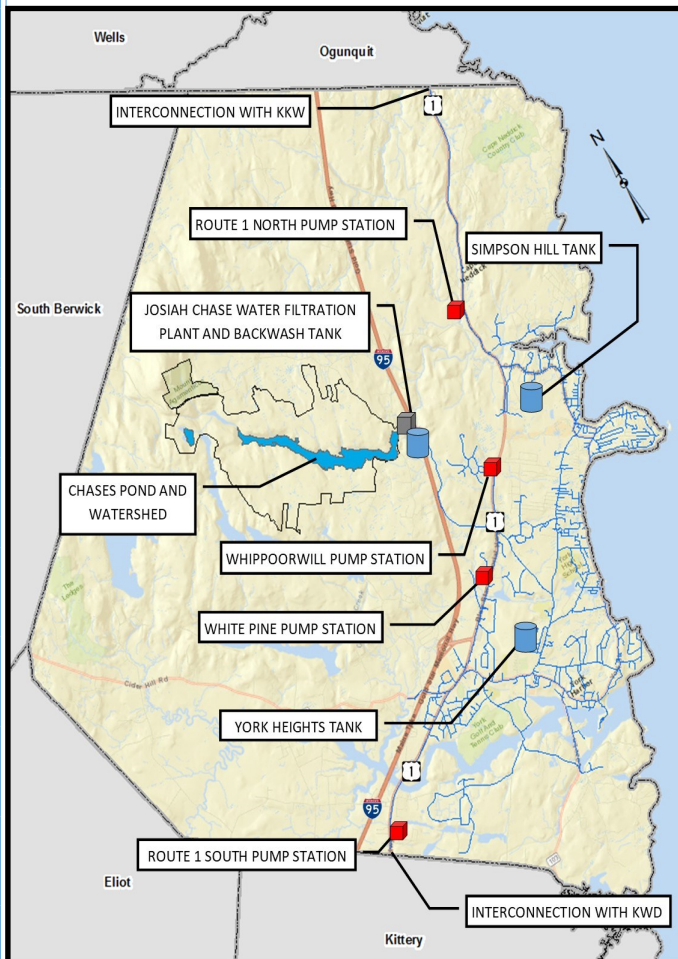
Welcome to the 25th Annual Water Quality Report of the York Water District (YWD). This report provides important information concerning your drinking water, its quality and safety. At the York Water District, our priority is to provide you with safe, reliable drinking water every day. We take pride in supplying our customers with the highest quality of service, and this report is part of that important goal.

We are pleased to report that during the 2022 testing period your water from the YWD met all State and Federal requirements. We follow National Primary Drinking Water Regulations established by the EPA as authorized by the Safe Drinking Water Act which are health-based standards and treatment techniques for public water systems. The EPA establishes and the State of Maine Drinking Water Program enforces these minimum quality and safety standards for drinking water.

We ensure that your water is safe by regular monitoring and testing. All of our water samples are tested by The State of Maine Health and Environmental Testing Laboratory, other State certified testing laboratories, or our state certified water treatment operators. This report shows a summary of the laboratory results for substances that were detected in your water. Many other contaminants that were tested are not listed because they were not detected. Responsibility for maintaining water quality resides with our staff of certified Drinking Water Operators licensed by the Maine Department of Health and Human Services. The Safe Drinking Water Act directs the State, along with the EPA, to establish and enforce minimum drinking water standards. These standards set limits on certain biological, radioactive, organic and inorganic substances sometimes found in drinking water. Two types of standards have been established: primary and secondary drinking water standards. Primary drinking water standards set achievable levels of drinking water quality to protect your health. Secondary drinking water standards provide guidelines regarding the taste, odor, color and other aesthetic aspects of your drinking water which do not present a health risk. All drinking water may reasonably be expected to contain at least trace amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk.



J.E. Bridges & Son Chase's Lake Water Ice, 1918

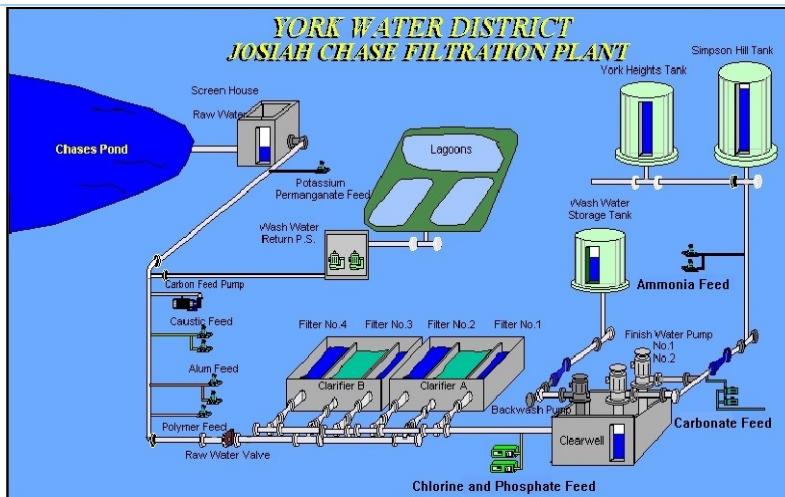


WHAT ARE THE FACTS ABOUT YOUR SYSTEM?

The York Water District first began supplying the Town of York with water in 1896 as the York Shore Water Company. The sole source of this water has always been Chase's Pond, a surface water supply located west of I-95 on Chase's Pond Road in York. When the pond is full it has a capacity of nearly 1 billion gallons, with a safe daily yield of 2.05 million gallons. The District also maintains a cross country siphon line from Kittery Water District's Folly Pond. In case of drought or emergency, water can be siphoned from Folly Pond into Chase's Pond. The Chase's Pond Watershed covers an area of 1,877 acres of which the District currently owns 1,691 acres, or 90% of the total watershed area.

The York Water District operates and maintains a distribution system that includes over 100 miles of both year round and seasonal water mains. The system includes 377 public and 70 private fire hydrants. In 2022, the system water demand was 420 million gallons (MG) of water. The Josiah Chase Water Filtration Plant produced 415 million gallons. The District purchased 5 million gallons through our interconnection with Kennebunk, Kennebunkport, and Wells Water District and sold to them 10 million gallons. That's an average demand of 1.17 million gallons per day (MGD). To be sure there is enough water to satisfy peak demands as well as fire protection usage, the District maintains a 2 million gallon storage tank on York Heights and a 3 million gallon storage tank on Simpson Hill in Cape Neddick. The York Water District maintains 2 distribution system interconnections on Route 1, the first with Kennebunk, Kennebunkport, and Wells Water District to the north and the second with Kittery Water District to the south. Both interconnections required pumping stations to be installed. The Route 1 North Pumping Station was completed in 2006, and put into service in 2007. Construction of the Route 1 South Pumping Station began in 2007, and was completed in 2010. These distribution system interconnections provide a back up water supply in either direction in case of a water emergency in any of the 3 water districts service areas from Kennebunk to Kittery. The Josiah

Chase Filtration Plant was put into service in 1990 and was designed and operated to produce water that meets or exceeds all primary and secondary drinking water standards. The Treatment Plant is designed for a maximum daily flow of 4 million gallons (4MGD). The Treatment Plant is located at 273 Chase's Pond Road in York across the street from the Chase's Pond Dam. Raw water enters the Screen House next to the dam and flows by gravity through a 30" ductile iron main to the Treatment Plant. Aluminum Sulfate (the primary coagulant) and Sodium Hydroxide (for pH adjustment) are added to the raw water to ensure proper coagulation and flocculation of the water before being sent to the clarifiers and filters where the particles suspended in the water will be removed. Polymers are added to the treatment process to aid in the coagulation process. Under challenging conditions (such as algae blooms) additional chemicals, such as potassium permanganate and powdered activated carbon may be used. Filtration of the water is achieved using 2 up-flow adsorption clarifiers and 4 conventional mixed media rapid sand filters. After the filtration process is complete the water enters a 300,000 gallon chambered clearwell. Here, Blended Phosphate is added for corrosion control and Sodium Hypochlorite (chlorine) is added to promote proper disinfection by killing pathogenic organisms. All surface and ground waters contain natural organic compounds that can react with chlorine added to the water to form disinfection byproducts (DBP's). DBP's are suspected carcinogens. To reduce formations of DBP's, the York Water District adds a small amount of Ammonium Sulfate to the water as it is withdrawn from the clearwell and before it enters the distribution system. The Ammonium Sulfate reacts with the Sodium Hypochlorite to form Monochloramines, a weaker yet long lasting form of chlorine. Monochloramines reduce the risk of forming DBP's. Sodium Carbonate (Soda Ash) is added to the finished water to raise the pH in the distribution system. This pH is maintained for optimal corrosion control. From here, the water is pumped to one of two water storage tanks in the distribution system.



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HEALTH INFORMATION

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban runoff, and septic systems.

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

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. 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) or at the following link:

<http://www.epa.gov/ccr/forms/contact-us-about-consumer-confidence-reports>

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The York Water District is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, test methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at the following link: <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>

WATER QUALITY REPORT WAIVER

In 2020, our system was granted a 'Synthetic Organics Waiver.' This is a three year exemption from the monitoring/reporting requirements for the following industrial chemical(s): TOXAPHENE/CHLORDANE/PCB, HERBICIDES, CARBAMATE PESTICIDES, SEMIVOLATILE ORGANICS. This waiver was granted due to the absence of these potential sources of contamination within a half mile radius of the water source(s).

WHERE YOU CAN GET MORE INFORMATION

This report is just a summary of our activities during the past year. If you have any questions about your water or its quality and safety you can call the York Water District Office at 86 Woodbridge Road, Monday through Thursday 7:00 AM - 5:30 PM, at 207-363-2265 or visit us on line at www.yorkwaterdistrict.org where you will find our customer contact form and more up to date information. In case of emergency after normal business hours please call 207-363-2265 and follow the pre-recorded prompts to leave a voicemail message. One of our on call personnel will return your call as soon as possible. The York Water District Board of Trustee's meet the 3rd Wednesday of each month at the District Office or via Zoom at 2:00PM. Meetings are open to the public.

HIGHLIGHTS FROM 2022

Tree Planting with York Village Elementary School

For the first time, York Water District staff hosted York Village Elementary kindergarten and first-grade students in our watershed to "help" with annual seedling planting. Working in small groups, each student had the opportunity to plant their own white pine seedling and learn about sustainable timber harvesting and forest regeneration. Overall, the field trip was a great success and was well received by students, teachers, and parent chaperones.

250 seedlings were planted during the field trip, and an additional 750 seedlings were planted by District employees that same day.



Main Replacements on High Street

In the fall of 2022, York Water District's low bidder Mick Construction completed the replacement of 270' of 1930's era unlined 4" cast iron pipe with 6" ductile iron pipe and installed an additional 170' of new 6" pipe to tie into an existing water main on the Freeman Street end of High Street. 21 1" copper services were also replaced. By tying these two mains together, it further strengthens the fire flows to the Freeman Street area hydrants as well as improves the overall water quality to High Street by eliminating two dead end water mains.

This project came with its own set of challenges. High Street is a very narrow road with homes in close proximity to the road and the majority of the job required ledge removal by an excavator mounted hoe ram. In addition to the water main replacement, York Sewer District contracted with Mick Construction to replace their sewer collection system and the road was rebuilt and repaved by York Department of Public Works. These collaborations are a great cost savings to Utility rate payers.

Recognizing Gary Stevens for 40 Years of Service

On September 21st, District staff, trustees, friends, and family gathered at the water filtration plant to celebrate the 40th Anniversary of Assistant Superintendent Gary Stevens. To recognize Gary's achievements, he was presented with a recognition award from the Maine Water Utilities Association and the York Police Department. Staff, Trustees and the District presented Gary with a granite bench installed in one of his favorite watershed locations.



RECEIVE AND PAY YOUR WATER BILL ELECTRONICALLY

York Water District continues to offer our customers the option to receive their water bill electronically via email and the option to pay their water bill online. These are separate services. You may enroll in one or both paperless options. To receive your water bill electronically: Simply visit our website and fill out the e-bill request form. You will now receive your complete water bill at the email address you provide. You will no longer receive a paper bill. It is your responsibility to notify the District of an email address change. To pay your water bill electronically: Visit our website and click the Online Bill Pay button. Follow the instructions online to complete your payment. Please note there is an additional fee for online payment processing. Your payment will be instant, you will not need to have the concern of it being lost in the mail. To use these paperless features visit us at www.yorkwaterdistrict.org. If you have questions please email us at customerservice@yorkwaterdistrict.org or call us at 207-363-2265.

2022 Water Test Results For York Water District PWSID ME0091680

PRIMARY CONTAMINANTS	DATE	RESULT	MCL	MCLG	SOURCE
MICROBIOLOGICAL COLIFORM(TCR)(1)	2022	0 pos	1 pos/mo or 5%	0 pos	Naturally present in the environment.
INORGANICS BARIUM	4/5/2022	0.0046 ppm	2 ppm	2 ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes. Discharge from metal refineries. Erosion of natural deposits.
RADIONUCLIDES COMBINED RADIUM (-226 & -228)	12/16/2020	0.8 pCi/l	5 pCi/l	0 pCi/l	Erosion of natural deposits.
RADIUM -226	12/16/2020	0.2 pCi/l	5 pCi/l	0 pCi/l	Erosion of natural deposits.
RADIUM -228	12/16/2020	0.6 pCi/l	5 pCi/l	0 pCi/l	Erosion of natural deposits.
COPPER COPPER 90TH% VALUE(4)	1/1/2022 – 12/31/2022	0.023 ppm	AL= 1.3 ppm	1.3 ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
LEAD LEAD 90TH% VALUE(4)	1/1/2022 – 12/31/2022	1 ppb	AL =15 ppb	0 ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
SITE 1-RT1 N. PUMP STATION TOTAL HALOACETICACIDS(HAA5)(9)	LRAA(2022)	30.3 ppb Range(23 - 37 ppb)	60 ppb	0 ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANE(TTHM)(9)	LRAA(2022)	40.6 ppb Range(33 - 45.6 ppb)	80 ppb	0 ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
SITE 2-RIVER BEND RD TOTAL HALOACETICACIDS (HAA5)(9)	LRAA(2022)	25.8 ppb Range(18 - 38 ppb)	60 ppb	0 ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANE(TTHM)(9)	LRAA(2022)	38 ppb Range(29 - 49.2 ppb)	80 ppb	0 ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
SITE 3-NUBBLE RD TOTAL HALOACETICACIDS (HAA5)(9)	LRAA(2022)	27.8 ppb Range(22 - 38 ppb)	60 ppb	0 ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANE (TTHM)(9)	LRAA(2022)	39.9 ppb Range(37 - 45 ppb)	80 ppb	0 ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
SITE 4-SOUTHSIDE RD TOTAL HALOACETICACIDS (HAA5)(9)	LRAA(2022)	27.3ppb Range(22 - 40 ppb)	60 ppb	0 ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANE (TTHM)(9)	LRAA(2022)	41.5 ppb Range(35.3 - 49.5 ppb)	80 ppb	0 ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
CHLORINE RESIDUAL	RAA 2022	1.90 ppm Range(1.87 - 1.94 ppm)	MRDL=4 ppm	MRDLG=4 ppm	By-product of drinking water chlorination.

TURBIDITY: is caused by suspended and colloidal matter in water. Turbidity at 5 Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU's) is barely noticeable by the naked eye and gives a cloudy or opaque appearance to the water. Turbidity has no health effects. However, excessive turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. The Josiah Chase Filtration Plant is required to continuously monitor turbidity as it leaves the Treatment Plant. We are required to not exceed a turbidity greater than 1 NTU in our finish water and to filter our raw water down to 0.3 NTU's in at least 95% of the samples analyzed each month to be compliant with the federal treatment technique to assess filtration effectiveness. The highest recorded turbidity was 0.17 NTU's on **7/17/2022**, which means 100% of the samples analyzed in 2022 were below the **0.349 NTU limit**.

VIOLATIONS

~ NO VIOLATION IN 2022 ~

YORK WATER DISTRICT — WE CARE ABOUT EVERY DROP

ALL OTHER REGULATED WATER CONTAMINANTS WERE BELOW DETECTION LEVELS.

SECONDARY CONTAMINANTS

The District is not required to list secondary contaminants, but this information particularly sodium levels might be useful to our customers and consumers.

Manganese	0.027 ppm	4/5/2022
Magnesium	0.65 ppm	4/5/2022
Sulfate	9 ppm	4/5/2022
Zinc	0.0027 ppm	4/5/2022
Sodium	19 ppm	4/5/2022
Chloride	14 ppm	4/5/2022

DEFINITIONS

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

Running Annual Average (RAA): A 12 month rolling average of all monthly or quarterly samples at all locations. Calculation of the RAA may contain data from the previous year.

Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA): A 12 month rolling average of all monthly or quarterly samples at specific sampling locations. Calculation of the RAA may contain data from the previous year.

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Units:

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

NOTES

- 1) **Total Coliform Bacteria:** Reported as the highest monthly number of positive samples, for water systems that take < 40 samples per month.
- 2) **E. Coli:** E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal waste. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches or other symptoms. They may pose a greater risk for infants, young children, the elderly, and people with severely-compromised immune systems.
- 3) **Fluoride:** For those systems that fluoridate, fluoride levels must be maintained between 0.5 to 1.2 ppm. The optimum level is 0.7ppm.
- 4) **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.
- 5) **Nitrate:** Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant you should ask advice from your health provider.
- 6) **Arsenic:** While your drinking water may meet EPA's standard for Arsenic, if it contains between 5 to 10 ppb you should know that the standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing it from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems. Quarterly compliance is based on running annual average.
- 7) **Gross Alpha:** Action level over 5 pCi/L requires testing for Radium 226 and 228. Action level over 15 pCi/L requires testing for Uranium. Compliance is based on Gross Alpha results minus Uranium results = Net Gross Alpha.
- 8) **Radon:** The State of Maine adopted a Maximum Exposure Guideline (MEG) for Radon in drinking water at 4000 pCi/L, effective 1/1/07. If Radon exceeds the MEG in water, treatment is recommended. It is also advisable to test indoor air for Radon.
- 9) **TTHM/HAA5:** Total Trihalomethanes and Haloacetic Acids (TTHM and HAA5) are formed as a by-product of drinking water chlorination. This chemical reaction occurs when chlorine combines with naturally occurring organic matter in water. Compliance is based on running annual average.

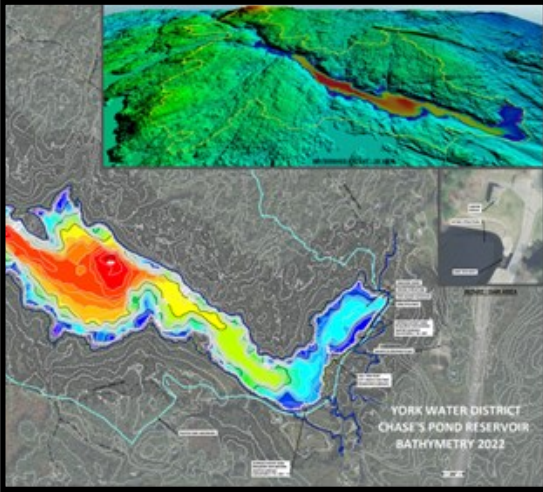
SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT

The sources of drinking water include rivers, lakes, ponds, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and radioactive material and can pick up substances resulting from human or animal activity. The Maine Drinking Water Program (DWP) has evaluated all public water supplies as part of the Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP). The assessments included geology, hydrology, land uses, water testing information, and the extent of land ownership or protection by local ordinance to see how likely our drinking water source is to being contaminated by human activities in the future. Assessment results are available at town offices and public water systems.

HIGHLIGHTS FROM 2022

Lead Service Line Inventory Program

York Water District is working to develop and maintain a complete inventory of service line materials based on guidance provided by State and Federal regulations regarding lead and copper materials found on both the district owned and privately owned portions of each water service line. In most cases the water district owns the service line from the main to the curb stop valve, and the customer owns the remaining portion of the line between the curb stop valve and the building. To complete this task, we will be gathering information from public archives, installation records, excavation/service records and on-site verification. During this process our trained staff will inspect the material type and condition of your water line to make sure it is not a galvanized steel or lead pipe supplying your home with drinking water, and any deficiency found will be reported to the property owner ASAP. As we gather information, we will be working towards merging the data into a live mapping software that will identify the results from each location.



Chase's Pond Bathymetry and Safe Yield Analysis

In 2022 the York Water District hired Wright-Pierce Engineers to update two important studies of Chase's Pond. The first was a bathymetric survey to assess how natural sediment deposits flowing into the pond might have impacted the volume of water currently stored there.

The water depth survey was performed by small boat over the course of several days by collecting many thousands of depth soundings. Advances in technology since this was last performed have improved the exactness of depth measurements and locations. In many areas, the bottom of the pond is based on bedrock with regions of shallow flat rocky areas mostly on the south side, with many deep jagged valleys and some flat areas up to 43 feet deep. It was determined that sedimentation has not significantly impacted the amount of water stored in the pond as the new results were consistent with the last study performed in 1994. This study also provided the volume of water per one-foot depths which is essential for drought planning. A color-coded underwater bottom depth map was generated from this study.

The second was a safe yield analysis to assess how recent weather patterns associated with climate change have impacted the amount of pond water available for the District to provide during drought, normal periods of precipitation, and its future limits. These numbers are essential in planning for the future.

Equipped with updated information on water storage in Chase's Pond and recent weather data, engineers employed a computer model to generate updated pond water removal volumes or pond yields under certain weather conditions. The most important is the minimum volume available under major drought conditions, known as Safe Yield. An annual average pond withdrawal volume or Average Yield was also calculated. The drought of the early 1960s remains the drought of record but the long-term drought of 2001 to 2002 was also a very significant drought. The minimum volume of water that might be withdrawn from the pond in a major drought is slightly higher than previously assessed, up 12%, from 745 million gallons to 836. Due to increased average precipitation, the average possible water withdrawal amount has increased slightly from 1084 million gallons (last calculated in 2008) to 1190 million gallons. In 2022, the District withdrew about 427 million gallons from Chase's Pond to serve the Town of York. Chase's Pond can therefore provide a continued reliable water supply for the foreseeable future; however, drought conditions can significantly strain the resource so immediate actions must be taken to ensure adequate supply for our customers and to minimize the impact to our environment.

Management Road Improvements

The District has spent years improving a series of trails surrounding Chase's Pond into management roads that can handle heavy equipment, whether that need be for management purposes, emergency services or even school buses. These roads are managed and maintained annually to keep them in shape. In 2022 we finished improvements to the last mile of the Red management road, completing a loop around Chase's Pond.

The photo is Gary d'Entremont of Digger's Excavating completing final grading and shaping of the management road.



HIGHLIGHTS FROM 2022



2022 Resource Protection Office Addition

The District's Resource Protection Office was built in 2015 and opened in 2016. The office's open concept worked well for several years, but the need for a second person in the space coincided with the COVID 19 Pandemic. This required some creative thinking of how to make two offices to get the separation needed for two employees.

The original cantilever roof design made it simple to add an additional 5 feet to the front of the building, making enough room to build two offices with a separate conference area. The project was completed in the spring and is working well.

Conservation Corner

Help keep the water flowing over Chases Pond Dam. Check out York Water District's "Conservation Corner" on our website for seasonal water conservation tips. Articles are written by York Water District staff.

Visit www.yorkwaterdistrict.org/conservation-corner/ to read more.



Timber Harvest

For the first time, the York Water District and Kittery Water District completed a joint timber harvest in area of Welch's Pond and upper Folly Pond. Brian Reader of Reader Forest Management was responsible for both projects.

The Welch's Pond harvest on YWD property was completed first, taking most of the month of September. The Kittery Water District began in late September and ended in early November.

As always, these harvests removed the dying, diseased and or deformed trees to make room for healthy trees to grow.

One of the skid routes that passes through both harvests and followed the Silver Trail will be improved to become the Silver Management Road. This 1100-foot extension will leave the Yellow management road at the harvest landing site pass along Welch's Pond ending at the KWD property line.

Main Replacements on Lobster Cove Road

In the spring of 2022, YWD's low bidder Roger Pratt Excavating & Paving completed the replacement of 1130' of 1930's era unlined 6" cast iron pipe with 8" ductile iron pipe. This replacement included 21 1" copper service lines and two fire hydrants. This upgrade significantly improved water quality and fire flows on Lobster Cove Road. Once the water main was completed, the York Department of Public Works repaved the road to complete the project.

Imagine a Day Without Water

This year the Imagine a Day Without Water event was hosted by Village Elementary School and sponsored by York Water District and York Sewer District. During the event, staff from both Districts and partners presented six different educational stations for students from both YVES and CRES to visit and learn. Station activities included ATV photo-op and resource protection information, a metal detecting activity, fire truck, EJP service truck and vac truck, interactive watershed models, real live sewer camera, and a toilet vs. trash toss game.



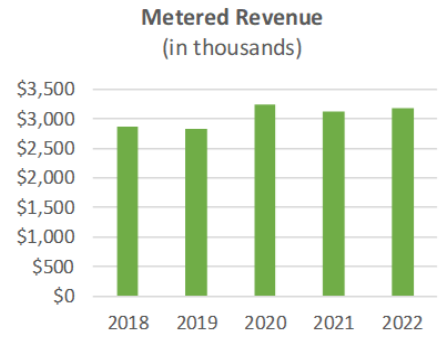
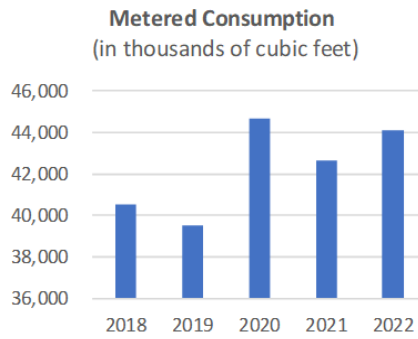
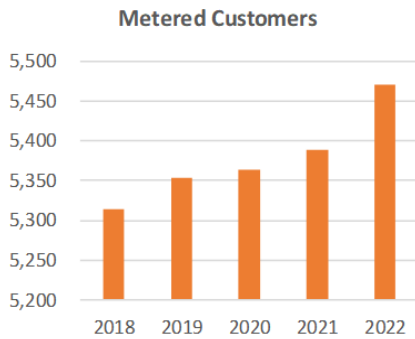
2022 BILLING AND HISTORICAL STATISTICS

In 2022, consumption and revenue both increased from the prior year. This was the result of increased water usage in the summer months due to a drought and an increase in new customers. Customer count increased by 82 accounts which is more than twice the typical annual increase.

2022 Billing Statistics

	<u>Metered Customer Count</u>	<u>Metered Consumption (cubic feet)</u>	<u>Metered Revenue</u>
Residential	5,038	28,761,230	\$2,585,271
Commercial	377	13,129,144	\$502,492
Governmental	55	2,238,503	\$92,708
Total	5,470	44,128,877	\$3,180,471

Historical Billing Statistics



PLANNED PROJECTS FOR 2023

A new development on the northern end of Route 1 requires the construction of a new booster station due to its elevation. This station was planned in 2022 and will be built in 2023.

Treatment Plant Upgrades: After 30 years of service one of the two vertical turbine pumps that send finish water from the treatment plant to town and two 12" valves used in filter backwashes will be replaced in 2023.

Water Main Replacements: 600' of 8" cast iron water main on Lindsay Road; 900' of 6" cast iron water main on Moulton Lane; 800' of 8" cast iron water main on Nubble Road.

**YORK WATER DISTRICT
86 WOODBRIDGE ROAD
YORK, MAINE 03909**