



# ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

YORK WATER DISTRICT

JANUARY 1, 2024 – DECEMBER 31, 2024

Welcome to the 27th 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.

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We are pleased to report that during the 2024 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.

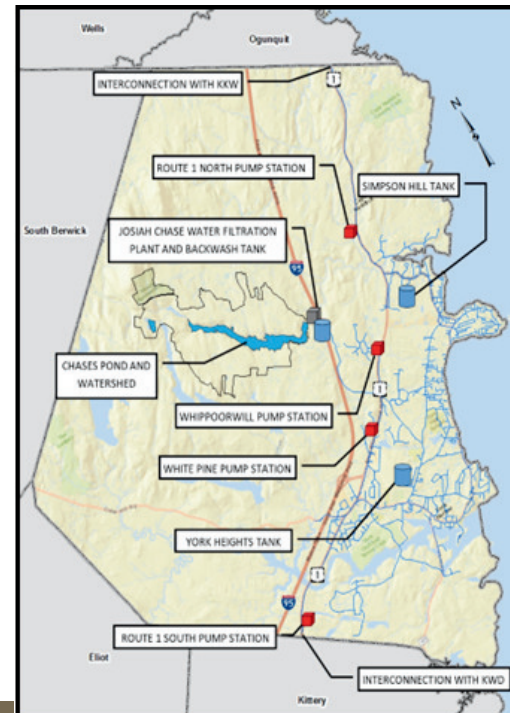
We ensure that your water is safe by regular monitoring and testing. All of our water samples are tested by The State of Maine Health and Environmental Testing Laboratory, other State certified testing laboratories, or our state certified water treatment operators. This report shows a summary of the 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.

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# 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 379 public and 88 private fire hydrants. In 2024, the system water demand was 442.5 million gallons (MG) of water. The Josiah Chase Water Filtration Plant produced 441.1 million gallons. The District sold a net total of 647 thousand gallons through our interconnection with Kennebunk, Kennebunkport, and Wells Water District, and sold 772 thousand gallons through our interconnection with Kittery Water District. That's an average demand of 3.8 thousand gallons per day (GPD). 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.



## 2024 BILLING AND HISTORICAL STATISTICS

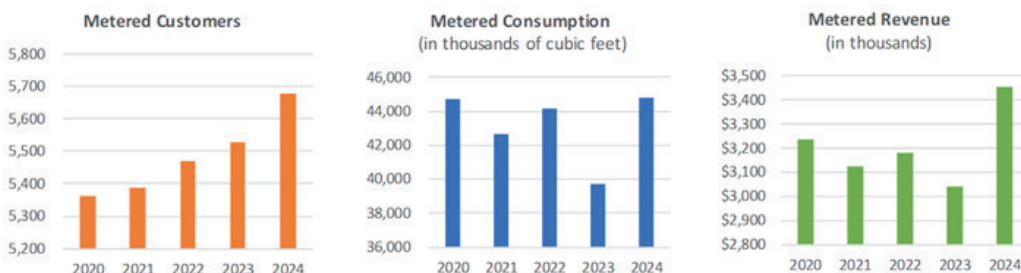
### 2024 BILLING AND HISTORICAL STATISTICS

In 2024, consumption and revenue both increased from the prior year. This was the result of increased water usage in the summer months attributed to lower than average rainfall and a 6% rate increase for metered customers. Customer count increased by 148 accounts resulting from increased development in York.

### 2024 Billing Statistics

	Metered Customer Count	Metered Consumption (cubic feet)	Metered Revenue
Residential	5,249	28,559,000	\$2,794,714
Commercial	374	13,764,000	\$556,828
Governmental	55	2,480,200	\$104,323
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,678</b>	<b>44,803,200</b>	<b>\$3,455,865</b>

### Historical Billing Statistics



# 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 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.

**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: <https://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 household plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 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: <https://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). Synthetic Organic Carbons were tested in 2024. All contaminants tested came back as non-detect.

## 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 online at [www.yorkwaterdistrict.org](http://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 Trustees meet the 3rd Wednesday of each month at the District Office or via Zoom at 2:00 PM. Meetings are open to the public.

## 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.



York Water District — We Care About Every Drop

# 2024 Water Test Results For York Water District PWSID ME0091680

Primary Contaminants	Date	Result	MCL	MCLG	Source
<b>MICROBIOLOGICAL</b> Coliform (TCR)(9)	2024	0 pos	1 pos/mo or 5%	0 pos	Naturally present in the environment
<b>RADIONUCLIDES</b> Combined Radium (-226 & -228)	12/16/2020	0.8 pCi/l	5 pCi/l	0 pCi/l	Erosion of natural deposits.
<b>COPPER</b> Copper 90th% Value(5) Number of sampling sites exceeding the action level: 0	1/1/2022 - 12/31/2022	0.023 ppm Range (0-0.026 ppm)	AL = 1.3 ppm	1.3 ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
<b>LEAD</b> Lead 90th% Value(5) Number of sampling sites exceeding the action level: 0	1/1/2022 - 12/31/2022	1 ppb Range (0-7 ppb)	AL = 15 ppb	0 ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems Complete lead tap sampling data are available upon request.
<b>SITE 1 - RT1 N. PUMP STATION</b>					
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)(10)	LRAA (2024)	28.8 ppb Range (21-36 ppb)	60 ppb	0 ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Total Trihalomethane (TTHM)(10)	LRAA (2024)	34.3 ppb Range (24-41 ppb)	80 ppb	0 ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
<b>SITE 2 - RIVERBEND RD</b>					
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)(10)	LRAA (2024)	24.3 ppb Range (21-28 ppb)	60 ppb	0 ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Total Trihalomethane (TTHM)(10)	LRAA (2024)	32.5 ppb Range (30-36.1 ppb)	80 ppb	0 ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
<b>SITE 3 - NUBBLE RD</b>					
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)(10)	LRAA (2024)	22.7 ppb Range (18-26 ppb)	60 ppb	0 ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Total Trihalomethane (TTHM)(10)	LRAA (2024)	31.7 ppb Range (24-36.6 ppb)	80 ppb	0 ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
<b>SITE 4 - SOUTHSIDE RD</b>					
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)(10)	LRAA (2024)	25.2 ppb Range (20-29 ppb)	60 ppb	0 ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Total Trihalomethane (TTHM)(10)	LRAA (2024)	34 ppb Range 24-40.1 ppb)	80 ppb	0 ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
<b>CHLORINE RESIDUAL</b>	RAA 2024	2.00 ppm Range (1.89-2.06 ppm)	MRDL= 4 ppm	MRDLG = 4 ppm	By-product of drinking water chlorination.

## 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.

**Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL):** Non-mandatory water quality standards

**Treatment Technique (TT):** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

## UNITS

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

NO VIOLATIONS IN 2024

## **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. All other regulated drinking water contaminants were below detection levels.

<b>Secondary Contaminant</b>	<b>Result</b>	<b>Date</b>
Magnesium	0.537 ppm	8/7/2024
Sodium	19 ppm	8/7/2024
Manganese	0.072 ppm	8/7/2024
Sulfate	7.8 ppm	8/7/2024
Chloride	12 ppm	8/7/2024

**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 0.27 NTU's on 12/3/2024, which means 100% of the samples analyzed in 2024 were below the 0.349 NTU limit.

### **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 wastes. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches or other symptoms. They may pose a greater health risk for infants, young children, the elderly, and people with severely-compromised immune systems.
- 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 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 LRAA.
- 10) PFAS: The degree of risk depends on the level of chemicals and duration of exposure. Laboratory studies of animals exposed to high doses of PFAS have shown numerous negative effects such as issues with reproduction, growth and development, thyroid function, immune system, neurology, as well as injury to the liver. Research is still relatively new, and more needs to be done to fully assess exposure effects on the human body.
- 11) Turbidity: Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea and associated headaches.

# HIGHLIGHTS FROM 2024

## Fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule

The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires the EPA to establish criteria for a program to monitor unregulated contaminants in drinking water and to identify contaminants to be monitored every five years. Under the 5th UCMR, 10,311 utilities nationwide monitored for 29 per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) and lithium for one year to help the EPA determine the occurrence of these contaminants in drinking water and whether they needed to be regulated for the protection of public health. PFAS are a group of synthetic chemicals used in a wide range of consumer products and industrial applications including non-stick cookware, water-repellent clothing, stain-resistant fabrics and carpets, cosmetics, firefighting foams, electroplating, and products that resist grease, water, and oil. PFAS are found in the blood of people and animals and in water, air, fish, and soil at locations across the United States and the world. The York Water District was required to collect a drinking water sample to test each quarter. Of the 30 contaminants monitored, York Water District recorded non-detect during each collection across all four quarters.

## Old Seabury Rd Main Replacement Project- Spring of 2024

Select contractor "Pratt Construction" of York, Maine was awarded the contract as low bidder to complete a water main replacement on Old Seabury Rd. This project consisted of the replacement of 300 feet of 2 ¼- inch cast iron with 6-inch ductile iron as well as the replacement of 3- lynch water services from the main to the front property line. The cast iron main was failing, and numerous water main breaks were discovered and repaired over the last 10 years. The replacement of this main was done prior to the re-paving of the road by the York Department of Public Works at a great saving to the District. Residents on the road will now experience better water quality and minimal service disruptions going forward.



## Ford Lightning

The water district purchased its first electric vehicle for the Resource Protection Office to replace the previous aging vehicle. The Ford Lightning has been a great addition to the watershed and has given the district an opportunity to learn about electric vehicles and what to expect from them. Having the electric truck in the watershed has been a benefit with how quiet the truck is and having less equipment using gas and oil in the watershed to reduce possible contamination events.

## Simpson Hill Tank Mixer

In November of 2024 the District completed installation of a mixer inside our 3-million-gallon Simpson Hill storage tank. The IXOM mixer will provide a complete, floor to surface mix which can eliminate stratification while achieving consistent disinfectant contact and residuals throughout the water column. This is especially important in the fall, as nitrification is more likely to occur due to changing temperatures and lower usage. Additionally, the mixer will help reduce ice buildup & tank damage during cold winter months. Overall, operating the mixer year-round will result in better water quality, allowing York Water District to keep providing high quality drinking water to our customers.



## Nubble Road PH IV: Third Avenue to Shelton Ave- Fall of 2024

Select Contractor "Curtis Earthworks" of Berwick, Maine was awarded the contract as low bidder to replace 1,010 feet of undersized 1960s era 6-inch cast iron water main with 10-inch ductile iron water main on Nubble Rd. This Project also included the replacement of 21 existing water services with 1-inch copper to the property lines. Two new fire hydrants were installed replacing outdated hydrants. The entire water main on Nubble Road from Broadway to Long beach Ave. was identified in the District's 2004 Master Plan as a priority replacement to increase the fire flows around the entire Nubble Peninsula. This project is part of an ongoing replacement that is being completed in conjunction with a Town of York Department of Public Works capital project that includes the widening of Nubble Road to allow for paved shoulders and sidewalks. Nubble Road Phase V is scheduled for the spring of 2025 ending at Sohler Park Rd.

# HIGHLIGHTS FROM 2024



## Summer Drought Conditions

With below-average rainfall across much of Maine this year, the District had to compensate for a water supply deficit in Chases Pond. By the end of June, the pond's water level had dropped to 0.7 feet below the crest of our dam, which is considerably lower than the 0.3 feet that is average for that time of year. As a result, Kittery Water District was contacted to request a transfer of water from Folly Pond reservoir. Over a 22-day span between July and August, an estimated total of 66 million gallons were siphoned to Chase's Pond. While this effort carried us comfortably through the end of the year, water levels never quite rebounded. Autumn rains typically restore the pond to dam overflow levels by December, but this year, it wasn't until the beginning of March that we finally reached that point. Currently, our reservoir is in good shape. A plentiful snowpack this winter has the District feeling comfortable about our water supply as we head into the warmer months. However, this experience serves as a good reminder of the value of always practicing good water conservation habits- whether they seem necessary or not.

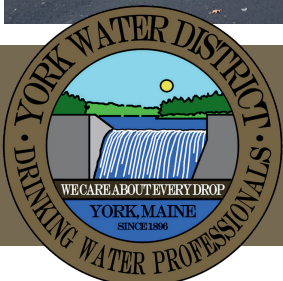


## County Rd Upgrade

The County Road upgrade was a key project this year in the watershed as it is the primary route that is used by local residents and the water district staff to access the management roads. The previous trail off County Road followed the border of the water districts property which also abutted private land owners as well as had many issues with drainage that created wash outs and deep pools of water along the trail. After the timber harvest in the same compartment a new route from County Rd was planned that would reduce the drainage issues as well as move the trail away from private land owners keeping the entire trail within the watershed overlay boundary. The trail was built in the typical fashion of the other trails with a stone base and stone dust top coat which helps the trails hold up to regular use and help reduce erosion.

## RT 1 North Pump Station Site Work

Rt 1 North pump station is located across from Pine Hill Road and increases or "boosts" the system pressure in the water main, which serves from the Rt 1 North pump station to the Districts interconnection with KK&W Water District at the Ogunquit line. With the addition of the Gulf Hull Subdivision north of Dixons Campground, it became necessary to install an automatic standby generator at the Route 1 Station to avoid damage and keep fire flows to the water main and hydrants during an outage. The Gulf Hill Station was built by the developer of Gulf Hill and includes its own standby Generator. Though this area of Rt 1 rarely loses power, The District must plan for the worst. In 2024, the site work portion of the project was included in the capital improvement budget. This included tree removal, installing the needed conduits and generator pad, re-grading, paving the lot, and installing chain link fence with privacy slats. The generator is on order through Caterpillar and will be installed early in the summer of 2025. The District applied for and received a generous \$3,000 grant through Maine Municipal Association's "Risk Reduction Grant Program" to help offset the cost of the generator.



## Lead and Copper

Lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Your public water system is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes under their control, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact your public water system. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at: <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>

## Lead Service Line Inventory

Our lead service line inventory is now complete. York Water District would like to thank our Customers that completed surveys to determine the material type of your drinking water service pipe. As a result, no lead service lines were identified in our community. A very small percentage of water lines were found to be galvanized pipe. When a galvanized pipe is found our standard procedure is to inform the property owner that they should consider replacing their galvanized water service pipe to reduce any potential risk.

If you have questions about this, please do not hesitate to contact us at 207-363-2265.

With your help we are able to keep York Water District lead free.



*York Water District — We Care About Every Drop*

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