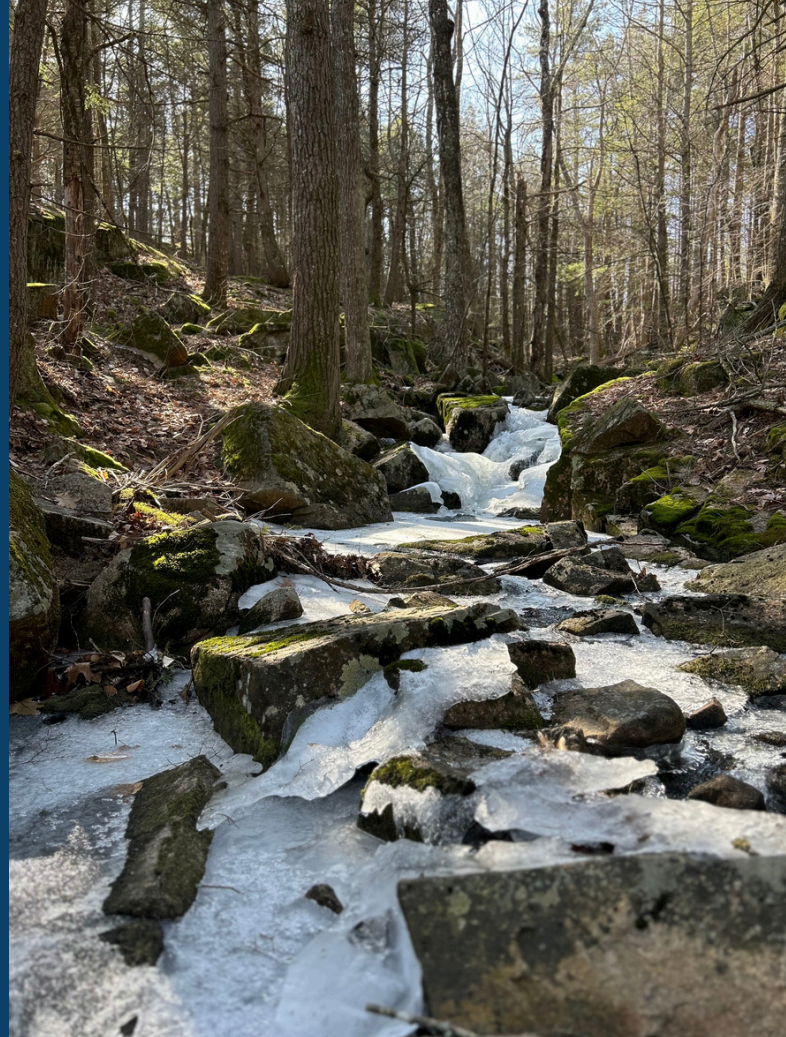




ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

YORK WATER DISTRICT

JANUARY 1, 2023 – DECEMBER 31, 2023



Welcome to the 26th 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.

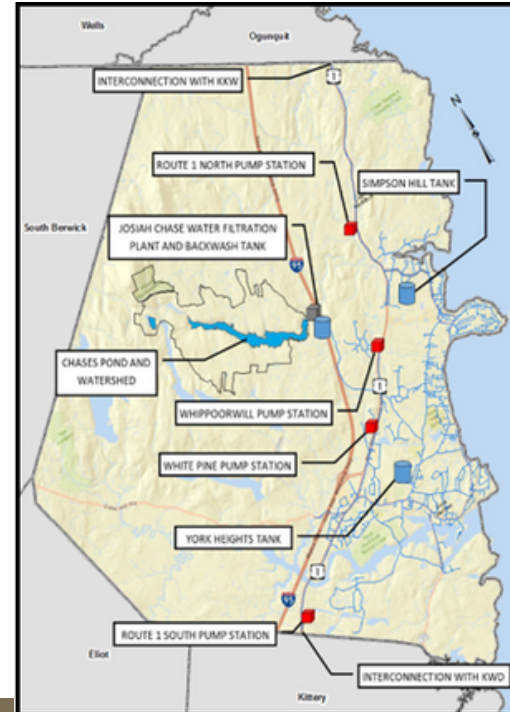
We are pleased to report that during the 2023 testing period your water from the YWD met all State and Federal requirements. We follow National Primary Drinking Water Regulations established by the EPA as authorized by the Safe Drinking Water Act which are health-based standards and treatment techniques 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.

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 380 public and 83 private fire hydrants. In 2023, the system water demand was 398 million gallons (MG) of water. The Josiah Chase Water Filtration Plant produced 402 million gallons. The District sold a net total of 3.7 million gallons through our interconnection with Kennebunk, Kennebunkport, and Wells Water District, and sold 5.5 million gallons through our interconnection with Kittery Water District. That's an average demand of 1.10 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.



2023 BILLING AND HISTORICAL STATISTICS

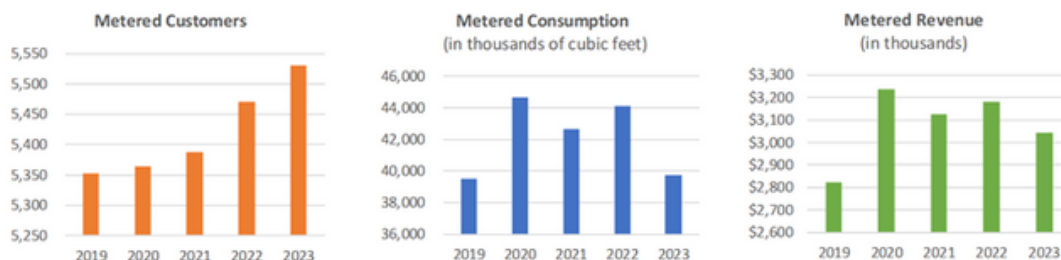
2023 Billing Statistics

	Metered Customer Count	Metered Consumption (cubic feet)	Metered Revenue
Residential	5,097	25,568,000	\$2,469,269
Commercial	378	12,017,600	\$482,772
Governmental	55	2,136,100	\$89,756
Total	5,530	39,721,700	\$3,041,797

2023 BILLING AND HISTORICAL STATISTICS

In 2023, consumption and revenue both decreased from the prior year. This was the result of decreased water usage in the summer months attributed to higher than average rainfall. Customer count increased by 60 accounts resulting from increased development in York.

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

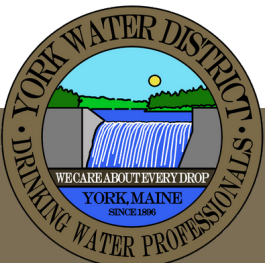
In 2020, our system was granted a 'Synthetic Organics Waiver.' This is a three year exemption from the monitoring/reporting requirements for the following industrial chemical(s): TOXAPHENE/CHLORDANE/PCB, HERBICIDES, CARBAMATE PESTICIDES, SEMIVOLATILE ORGANICS. This waiver was granted due to the absence of these potential sources of contamination within a half mile radius of the water source(s). Synthetic Organic Carbons will be tested in 2024.

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 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 assessment 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

2023 Water Test Results For York Water District PWSID ME0091680

Primary Contaminants	Date	Result	MCL	MCLG	Source
MICROBIOLOGICAL Coliform (TCR)(1)	2023	0 pos	1 pos/mo or 5%	0 pos	Naturally present in the environment
INORGANICS Barium	4/18/2023	0.004 ppm	2 ppm	2 ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes. Discharge from metal refineries. Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (3)	4/18/2023	0.07 ppm	4 ppm	4 ppm	Erosion of natural deposits. Water additive which promotes strong teeth. Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
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 *Range (0-0.026 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 *Range (0-7 ppb)	AL = 15 ppb	0 ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
SITE 1 - RT1 N. PUMP STATION Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)(9)	LRAA (2023)	30 ppb Range (24-41 ppb)	60 ppb	0 ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Total Trihalomethane (TTHM)(9)	LRAA (2023)	44 ppb Range (20-68 ppb)	80 ppb	0 ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
SITE 2 - RIVERBEND RD Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)(9)	LRAA (2023)	27 ppb Range (20-32 ppb)	60 ppb	0 ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Total Trihalomethane (TTHM)(9)	LRAA (2023)	42 ppb Range (32-47 ppb)	80 ppb	0 ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
SITE 3 - NUBBLE RD Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)(9)	LRAA (2023)	28 ppb Range (25-29 ppb)	60 ppb	0 ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Total Trihalomethane (TTHM)(9)	LRAA (2023)	44 ppb Range (37-53 ppb)	80 ppb	0 ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
SITE 4 - SOUTHSIDE RD Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)(9)	LRAA (2023)	29 ppb Range (24-35 ppb)	60 ppb	0 ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Total Trihalomethane (TTHM)(9)	LRAA (2023)	43 ppb Range (34-52 ppb)	80 ppb	0 ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
CHLORINE RESIDUAL	RAA 2023	2.02 ppm Range (1.96-2.11 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.

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

NO VIOLATIONS IN 2023

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.

Secondary Contaminant	Result	Date
Magnesium	0.65 ppm	4/18/2023
Sodium	17 ppm	4/18/2023
Manganese	0.023 ppm	4/18/2023
Sulfate	9 ppm	4/18/2023
Chloride	14 ppm	4/18/2023
Zinc	0.0023 ppm	4/18/2023

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 0.28 NTU's on 11/4/2023, which means 100% of the samples analyzed in 2023 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 running annual average.

HIGHLIGHTS FROM 2023

InvoiceCloud

Last summer, the District announced a partnership with InvoiceCloud to provide our customers with additional methods for making payments, viewing, and receiving their water bills online. After many months of using this new vendor, our customers are very pleased with the many features they provide. Many of these options were not provided by our previous online payment vendor. Some of the many great features of InvoiceCloud include:

- A secure and easy-to-use online portal to view your bill online.
- Multiple payment options including credit/debit card, e-check, Paypal, Venmo, Google Pay and Apple Pay.
- Save time with automatic payment options:
 - AutoPay – automatically pay the bill amount on the due date.
 - Recurring Scheduled Payments – set up a schedule to pay a fixed amount or the bill balance on specific recurring days.
- Enroll in paperless billing and get your bills via email.
- Receive email reminders when your bill is ready, when a scheduled payment is pending, and confirmation after making a payment.
- Pay by Text – get text notifications about your bill and have the option to pay through text message with a default payment method (registration required).

If you haven't already taken advantage of these new offerings, you must register, or re-register if you used our old online payment portal or received e-bills. Customers can also pay their bill without going through the registration process by making a one-time payment. Visit www.yorkwaterdistrict.org and click the link to "Pay Your Bill Through InvoiceCloud" to get started. The cost of this service is \$1.95 for e-check payments and 3.95% of the total bill (minimum of \$3.95) for debit or credit card payments. We also now offer our customers the convenience of paying their water bill over the phone by credit/debit card during business hours (standard rate applies).

For our customers that want to stay "unplugged", you can continue to pay in-person at our office located at 86 Woodbridge Road, York from Monday through Thursday, during the hours of 7:00 am to 5:30 pm, as well as using our drop box any time.

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact the District's main office by phone at 207-363-2265 or email at customerservice@yorkwaterdistrict.org.



Mount Agamenticus Communications Tower Site Landscaping Project – Summer 2023

York Water District owns and maintains a 120' tall communications tower at the summit of Mount Agamenticus. Tenants lease space on this tower for various communications-related business throughout the Northeast. For the past 30 years, YWD has funded watershed land acquisitions, capital projects and the maintenance and protection of the Chase's Pond watershed with the funds generated by the communication site. During the summer of 2023, the District took the opportunity during the Town's yearlong parking improvement project to enhance the overall look of the tower site to help blend in with the changes made at the summit of the mountain. District crews constructed 100' of retaining wall using pre-cast wall block, improved drainage, installed privacy fencing and planted various species of native trees and plants. In 2024, both driveways will be paved to prevent erosion. To help offset the cost of these improvements, the District applied for and received a generous grant in the amount of \$16,860 from the Nathaniel Wheeler Trust. The Trust will consider applications for projects in York that have a lasting impact on the beautification in our town.

Nubble Road PH III: Dover Bluff – Third Avenue – Fall 2023

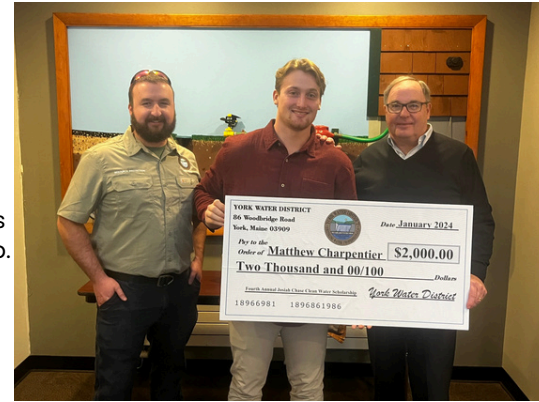
Select Contractor "Curtis Earthworks" of Berwick, Maine was awarded the contract as low bidder to replace 814' of under sized 1960s era 6" cast iron water main with 10" ductile iron water main on Nubble Rd., 26' of 1970s era 8" cast iron with 8" ductile iron tying into Fourth Ave. and the replacement of 16 existing water services with 1" copper water services to the property lines. One new fire hydrant was installed at the intersection of Nubble Road and Fourth Ave. 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 Ph IV is scheduled for the fall of 2024 ending at Shelton Ave.



HIGHLIGHTS FROM 2023

The Josiah Chase Clean Water Scholarship

York Water District is pleased to announce that Matthew Charpentier of York was selected as the fourth annual recipient of the Josiah Chase Clean Water Scholarship Award. Matthew is pursuing a bachelor's degree from Bates College. His dedication and passion for the outdoors and interest in the protection of our natural resources made him a clear fit for this scholarship. The Josiah Chase Clean Water Scholarship was created to attract young professionals to a career in or related to the drinking water industry, helping to offset the employment gap created by the current aging industry workforce. The scholarship is entirely funded by York Water District's conservation forestry program. This program manages and sustainably harvests timber on an 1,800-acre certified tree farm surrounding York Water District's only water supply, Chase's Pond.



Silver Road Upgrade

The District continued its effort to upgrade key trails in the watershed into maintenance roads. These maintenance roads give access throughout the watershed surrounding Chase's Pond to District employees, our forester, emergency services, as well as other specific contractors. This year 1100' of the Silver Trail by Welch's Pond was adjusted and upgraded from a dirt trail into a management road starting at the landing site of the Welch's Pond timber harvest to the KWD watershed property line. After the main section of the Silver Road was completed, a side trail leading around the side of Welch's Pond was improved with gravel and culverts to reduce erosion and run off leading to Welch's Pond.

Chase's Pond Water Treatability Study

York Water District treatment operators have been increasingly challenged over the past decade with adjusting the treatment process of the district's 33-year-old treatment facility. The type of treatment plant installed was originally chosen to provide minimal treatment, based on the excellent pond water quality found prior to the 1990s. The District has since seen declining pond water quality, experienced algal blooms, and increased treatment upsets due to extreme storm events.

The District has contracted Woodard & Curran to complete a Treatability Review on the Josiah Chase Water Filtration Plant's continued ability to serve the long-term needs of the water district. The final report will make recommendations. This study will allow for effective planning by the district to continue to provide safe drinking water, maintain and potentially extend treated water capacity, and to plan not only to meet future treatment needs but financial needs.

Finish Water Pump and VFD Replacement

In April of 2022 we purchased a new 150HP, 2800 GPM, Vertical Turbine Pump and motor as well as a controlling Variable Frequency Drive (VFD) to replace one of the original pumps that sends finish water from our treatment plant to the distribution system. Due to supply chain issues the pump was not received and installed until March of 2023. An inspection was performed on the pump that was removed, after 33 years in service, and it was found that the impellers and some plugs were severely worn and in need of replacement, but that the housing was still in very good shape. Therefore, when we plan for the replacement of our other pump in 2024, we will adjust the plan to the replacement of the impellers, motor, and VFD but we will reuse the refurbished housing from the pump removed in 2023 at a significant savings. Additionally, we replaced the existing 480V 3-phase VFD that controls this pump. The VFD allows us to control the speed of the pump to adjust the flow leaving the plant so that we maintain a constant clear well level.



For Additional Highlights:
www.yorkwaterdistrict.org/2023-highlights/



Lead Service Line Inventory

The water crisis in Flint, MI was a human-made disaster that exposed thousands of residents to lead and other contaminants. As a result, The United States Environmental Protection Agency has revised the Drinking Water Lead and Copper Rule. Part of the revisions to this rule require utilities to develop and maintain a water service line inventory by October 16, 2024. This includes the portion owned by York Water District and the portion from the street into the home which is owned by the property owner. We are very fortunate that our staff has excavated countless service lines here in York and to date a lead service line has never been encountered. On occasion we may find a galvanized water service pipe on the homeowner's portion. In this case, our practice is to inform the property owner that they should consider replacing their galvanized water service pipe to reduce any potential exposure.

We are requesting your help to confirm that your water service line is not a lead service line. This can be achieved one of two ways:

1. Call **207-363-2265** to schedule an appointment for a District employee to perform an on-site inspection.
2. Submit your name and property address along with pictures of your water service connection and email it to the district at nolead@yorkwaterdistrict.org. In addition to the pictures, please try to identify your water service pipe material using the procedures on the guide available at www.yorkwaterdistrict.org.

If you have questions about this process, please do not hesitate to contact us. With your help we will be able to identify any potential lead service lines and develop a strategy for the removal, keeping York Water District lead free.



York Water District — We Care About Every Drop

York Water District
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