ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

YORK WATER DISTRICT

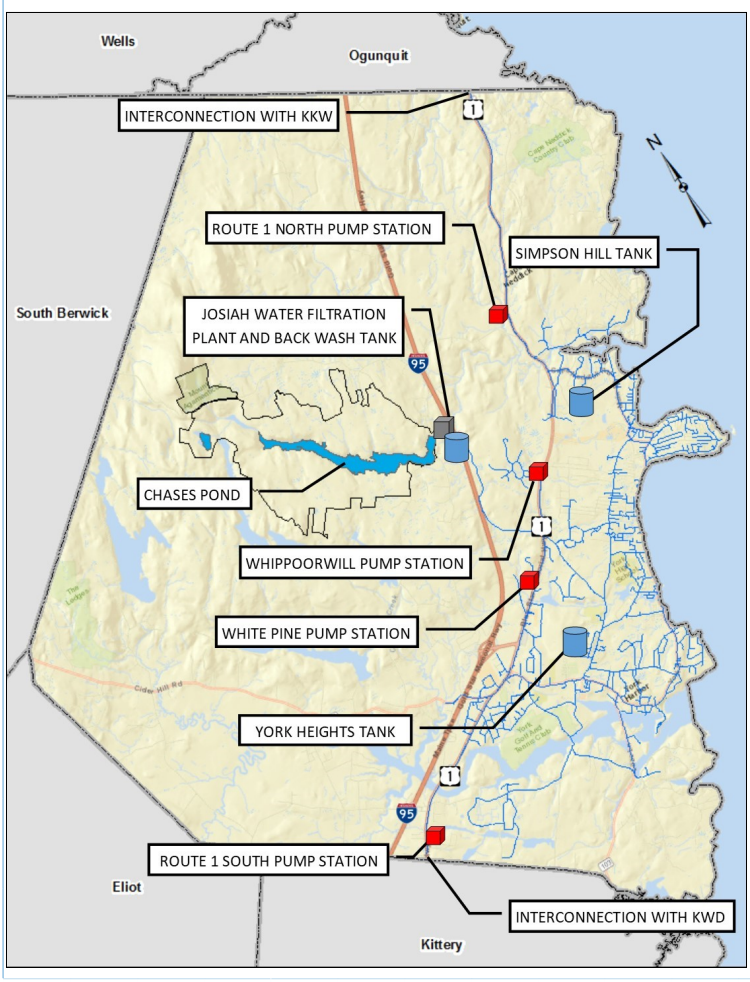
JANUARY 1, 2018 - DECEMBER 31, 2018

Welcome to the 21st Annual Water Quality Report of the York Water District (YWD). This report provides important information concerning your drinking water, it's 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 is part of that important goal.

We are pleased to report that during the 2018 testing period, your water from the YWD meets 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 or other State certified testing laboratories. 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 Water Treatment Plant Operators licensed by the Maine Department of 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 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.

Black Bear near Boulter Pond, Photo by Terry Adams

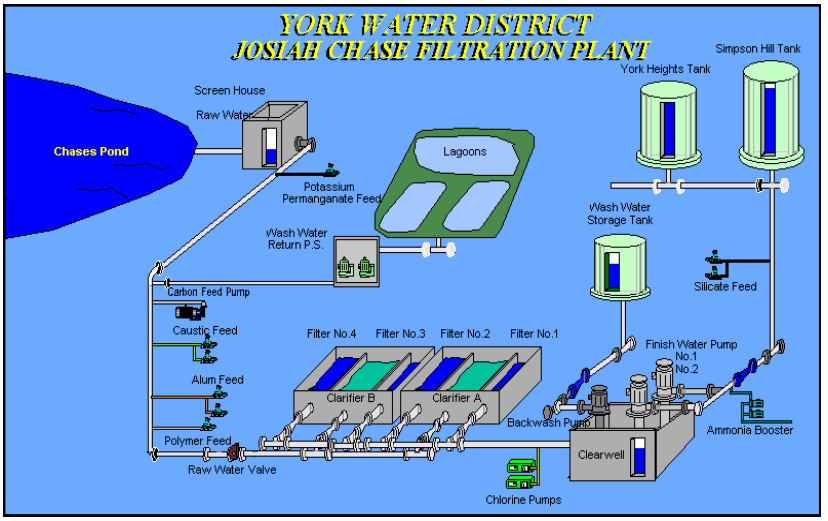


WHAT ARE THE FACTS ABOUT YOUR SYSTEM?

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 Chase's Pond Watershed covers an area of 2090 acres of which the District currently owns 1,861 acres, or 89% of the total watershed area.

The York Water District operates and maintains a distribution system that includes over 82 miles of both year round and seasonal water mains. The system includes 376 public and 67 private fire hydrants. In 2018 the Josiah Chase Filtration Plant produced **376** million gallons (MG) of water. That's an average of **1.03** 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 floating in the water will be removed. Polymer is also added to the treatment process on occasion to aid in the coagulation process. Under challenging conditions, such as Algae Blooms, additional chemicals, such as potassium permanganate and powdered activated carbon may also be used. Filtration of the water is achieved using 2 upflow 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 where Sodium Hypochlorite (chlorine) is added to promote proper disinfection by killing pathogenic organisms. Finished water is then pumped up from the clearwell and into the distribution system. All surface and ground waters contain natural organic compounds that can react with chlorine added to the water to form disinfection byproducts (DBP). DBP's are suspected carcinogens. To reduce formations of DBP's, the York Water District adds a small amount of Ammonia to the water as it is withdrawn from the clearwell and before in enters the distribution system. The Ammonia 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 Silicate is also injected before the water enters the distribution system. This chemical is used for corrosion control and increases the finished water pH. In mid 2018 YWD started slow transition from Silicate to a Phosphate corrosion inhibitor with Sodium Carbonate to increase finish water pH.



The Josiah Chase Filtration Plant is designed to produce water that meets all primary and secondary drinking water standards.

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: http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead

WATER QUALITY REPORT WAIVER

In 2017, 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 stop in to the York Water District Office at 86 Woodbridge Road, Monday through Thursday 7:00 AM - 5:30 PM, call us at 207-363-2265 or visit us on line at www.yorkwaterdistrict.org where you will find a listing of our email contacts. In case of emergency after normal business hours please call 207-363-2265 and 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 at 2:00PM. Meetings are open to the public.

HIGHLIGHTS FROM 2018

FOLLY SIPHON LINE REHABILITATION

To supplement Chases Pond during dry periods or if we planned to transfer water to Kittery Water District, the two districts jointly rehabilitated the existing surface water line running between Chase's Pond and Folly Pond to allow water to be siphoned from Folly Pond to Chase's Pond. 1100' of damaged 12'' cast iron pipe was removed on the upper end of the line and was replaced with 12'' HDPE poly pipe. A valve and suction hydrant will be installed in the spring and could be used in the event of a forest fire to fill fire trucks directly from Folly Pond. The original cast iron water main was installed during World War II by the U.S. Government and was used to pump water from Chase's Pond to Folly Pond to assure KWD had enough water to serve Portsmouth Naval Shipyard during the war.

Siphon Line Installation

ESTABLISHING A HIGHER LEVEL OF OPERATION THROUGH PARTNERSHIPS

Realizing the need to have longstanding commitment to cooperative long-range planning for efficiency and sustainability, the York Water District (YWD), Kittery Water District (KWD), and Kennebunk, Kennbunkport, and Wells Water District (KKWWD) have continued ongoing efforts to reinforce cooperative ideals and implement joint projects. In 2018, the districts moved forward with needed infrastructure to strengthen and expand interconnections and implement changes to individual water quality and infrastructure to achieve long term water compatibility and stability of mixed water supplies.

This past year KKW and KWD systems started transition from different treatment chemicals towards more homogenous ones to create one nearly uniform water quality among the districts. KKW and KWD are working to match the chlorine type used at YWD for over 35 years. YWD in turn has changed to a similar corrosion inhibitor and added a comparable chemical to raise finish water pH. When completed, these changes will make the different district waters nearly unnoticeable to our cutomers while preventing upsets to water quality inherent when blending dissimilar waters. This will also make transfers more efficient by avoiding the need to transform water quality at interconnections while providing and allowing other benefits and efficiencies. One of these benefits is that the three districts are currently finalizing agreements and infrastructure to allow for improving water quality near these interconnections by routinely passing water back and forth through the interconnections at agreed upon opportune times.

JOSIAH CHASE CLEAN WATER SCHOLARSHIP FUND

To raise awareness of careers in the Maine drinking water industry, the York Water District created the Josiah Chase Clean Water Scholarship Fund to be awarded to a graduating York High School student each year. Josiah Chase (1840-1928) was a Maine environmentalist, lawyer and legislator who was the driving force and controlling factor in the creation of the York Shore Water Company, now known as the York Water District. He was the first president of the company organized in 1895 and remained in that capacity until his death in 1928. He is credited with conserving much of the land surrounding Chase's Pond (the sole source of drinking water for the Town of York) to protect its excellent quality for municipal and domestic purposes. A 3-member Scholarship Review Committee will review applications annually. The scholarship will be awarded to a student who is enrolled in an institution of higher learning in a water related field that can best demonstrate why he or she should receive this award. The funds are made available through proceeds from the Districts Conservation Forestry Program. This program manages sustainable timber production on over 1,800-acres of the District owned watershed, a Certified Tree Farm. *For more information please contact York High School Student Services.*

CONSERVATION FORESTRY AND REFORESTATION

York Water District owns and manages over 1,800 acres of forestland surrounding Chase's Pond. This forestland is part of the American Tree Farm System (ATFS). Members of the ATFS must implement the most up-to-date sustainable forestry practices to manage forests, watersheds and healthy wildlife habitats for generations. When planned right and guided by our State of Maine licensed Forester and our Forest Management Plan, District timber harvests should ideally be done during late summer and early fall of a good white pine seed year (a year with many pine cones). These mature cones will be spread into the soil by the foresting (logging) equipment. In the coming year the seed will sprout and begin the next life cycle of pine trees. During years with little seed, the District will help regenerate the forest by purchasing white pine seedlings and plant them in the previously harvested areas. May 2018, our employee, Jason Henson planted 500 white pine seedlings in one of our timber harvest compartments. 1,700 seedlings have been planted since 2014.

2018 Water Test Results For York Water District PWSID ME0091680

PRIMARY CONTAMINANTS	DATE	RESULT	MCL	MCLG	SOURCE
MICROBIOLOGICAL COLIFORM(TCR)(1)	2018	**0 pos**	1 pos/mo or 5%	0 pos	Naturally present in the environment.
INORGANICS BARIUM	5/3/2018	**0.0044 ppm**	2 ppm	2 ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes. Discharge from metal refineries. Erosion of natural deposits.
COPPER COPPER 90TH% VALUE(4)	7/1/2018 - 12/21/2018	**0.053 ppm**	AL= 1.3 ppm	1.3 ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
LEAD LEAD 90TH% VALUE(4)	7/1/2018 - 12/31/2018	**13 ppb**	AL =15 ppb	0 ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
SITE 1-RT1 N. PUMP STATION TOTAL HALOACETICACIDS(HAA5)(9)	LRAA(2018)	**29 ppb** **Range(21-32 ppb)**	60 ppm	0 ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANE(TTHM)(9)	LRAA(2018)	**34 ppb** **Range(23.3 - 33.7 ppm)**	80 ppb	0 ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
SITE 2-RIVER BEND RD TOTAL HALOACETICACIDS (HAA5)(9)	LRAA(2018)	**22 ppb** **Range(19 - 24 ppb)**	60 ppm	0 ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANE(TTHM)(9)	LRAA(2018)	**33 ppb** **Range(27.4 - 31 ppm)**	80 ppb	0 ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
SITE 3-NUBBLE RD TOTAL HALOACETICACIDS (HAA5)(9)	LRAA(2018)	**25 ppb** **Range(19 - 28 ppb)**	60 ppm	0 ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANE (TTHM)(9)	LRAA(2018)	**36 ppb** **Range(28.4 - 34.6 ppm)**	80 ppb	0 ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
SITE 4-SOUTHSIDE RD TOTAL HALOACETICACIDS (HAA5)(9)	LRAA(2018)	**25 ppb** **Range(18 - 27 ppb)**	60 ppm	0 ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANE (TTHM)(9)	LRAA(2018)	**37 ppb** **Range(28.6 - 34.2 ppm)**	80 ppb	0 ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
CHLORINE RESIDUAL	RAA 2018	**1.85ppm** **Range(1.68 - 2.07 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 0.28 NTU's on **3/8/2018**, which means 100% of the samples analyzed in 2018 were below the 0.349 NTU limit.

VIOLATIONS

VIOLATION PERIOD	VIOLATION TYPE
1/1/2018—6/30/2018	53 Violation—WATER QUALITY PARAMETER M/R(LCR) LEAD & COPPER RULE DIST SYS
1/1/2018—6/30/2018	53 Violation—WATER QUALITY PARAMETER M/R(LCR) LEAD & COPPER RULE TREAT PT 1

In 2017/2018 we switched our corrosion control treatment from silicates to phosphates. Due to this change, we were required to collect additional water quality parameters to help determine whether the change was adversely impacting our water chemistry. In 2018, we failed to adequately report to the Drinking Water Program the data results for the water quality parameter monitoring we conducted during the 1st half of 2018. We have since reported the data to the Drinking Water Program and are in compliance with our water quality parameter requirements.

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.

Sulfate	10 ppm	5/3/2018
Manganese	0.024 ppm	5/3/2018
Magnesium	0.57 ppm	5/3/2018
Sodium	16 ppm	5/3/2018
Zinc	0.0025 ppm	5/3/2018
Chloride	17 ppm	5/3/2018

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 = positve 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.

MORE HIGHLIGHTS FROM 2018 continued

OLD BEECH RIDGE RD This project was funded by Kittery Water District which included the installation of 1000' of new 16'' watermain from US Route 1 to I-95 and the construction of a new pumping station. In early March 2018, KWD crews began installing a new 16'' water main on Beech Ridge Rd west of I-95 as well as on Old Beech Ridge Rd east of I-95, tying into YWD's existing 12''water main on Rt 1. This created the second joint interconnection between YWD and KWD. Four customers took this opportunity to tie into the new water main. Part of this project includes the construction of a new pump station on Old Beech Ridge Rd designed to transfer 3 MGD to and from Kittery during times of need from either district. The pump station is being jointly constructed by Kittery Water District, York Water District and Kennebunk, Kennebunkport & Wells Water District. This new pumping station, capable of transfers up to 3 MGD between the two Districts is scheduled to be completed in 2019. This project will increase the amount of water which can be transferred between systems moving all three districts interconnections, constructed initially as emergency interconnections, to opportunities for daily collaboration and increased efficiency.

SOUTHSIDE RD This year YWD completed installation of 3,052' of 12" water main on Southside Road from Jeffery Drive to US Route 1, a major project that was the last piece of a larger puzzle. First identified by District engineers in our 2004 Master Plan, this project completed a long list of projects necessary to strengthen the southern end of our distribution system. The main objective of these upgrades is improved water quality and increased available flows for firefighting. Creation of a looped main at the southern end of the distribution system will play a vital role in the YWD's ability to adequately move up to 3 MGD of water to or from Kittery's distribution system through the newest joint interconnection on Old Beech Ridge Road.

OTHER COMPLETED PROJECTS LEADING UP TO SOUTHSIDE ROAD

- 2005 Replaced 3,500' of 6" cast iron pipe on US Route One from River Bend Road to the York River.
- 2006 Installed 350' of 12" Crossing the York River at US Route One (*completed by Kittery Water District*).
- 2006 Installed 4,200' new 12" water main from the York River to the York-Kittery Town line (*completed by Kittery Water District*).
- 2007 Completed the construction of a new pump station for the York – Kittery Interconnection (*completed by York Water District & Kittery Water District*).
- 2009 Replaced 900' of 12" pipe by directionally boring under the York River Crossing at Route 103.
- 2012 Replaced 500' of 12" pipe by excavating across the York River Crossing at Sewall's Bridge.
- 2015 Replacement of 1,400' of 8" cast iron water main on Organug Road.
- 2015 Replacement of 2,700' of 6" cast iron water main on Seabury Road.

BARRELL LANE York Department of Public Works scheduled the Barrell Lane paving project for the spring of 2018. The York Water District utilized this opportunity to replace its "pre-1929" 6" cast iron watermain. Our crews were successful in replacing the water main, several water services and one fire hydrant. This project has doubled available fire flows and improved water quality to the area.

CONNECTOR ROAD NEW MAIN The Town of York's Contractor "RJ Grondin" of Gorham, Maine while building the new Connector Road completed the installation of 1,300 feet of 8" watermain on that road. This included a future water service for the Town's vacant parcel and one new fire hydrant. Most important, it completed a "loop" to Caddy's Way. This connection will provide better fire flows and improved water quality to the area.

THE MOUNT AGAMENTICUS PARKING & LEASE PLANNING SUBCOMMITTEE

This committee consisting of two Town of York Selectmen, Dawn Sevigny-Watson & Mike Estes, two York Water District Trustees, Andy Belliveau & Rick Boston, York Parks & Recreation Director, Robin Cogger, Mt. Agamenticus Conservation Coordinator, Robin Kerr, YWD Superintendent, Don Neumann & YWD Assistant Superintendent, Gary Stevens, was created to review the existing 1980 lease agreement between the York Water District and the Town of York. This agreement allows the Town access across YWD property to Town property at the summit of Mount Agamenticus. The subcommittee has been working for the past year to develop an amendment to the current agreement and propose an engineered parking facility that would include proper restrooms at the base of Mount A. The YWD Trustees approved spending $35k for the design and engineering of the parking lots at the base and summit. All located on YWD property. The key motivation for the District in this initiative is protection of the water quality within Chase's Pond, which serves as the District's primary water supply.

Typical overcrowded weekend parking conditions on Mountain Road at Mount Agamenticus.

YORK WATER DISTRICT NEWS

CONGRATULATIONS 2018 MANAGEMENT CANDIDATE SCHOOL GRADUATES

Employees David DePerrio and Joe Dignam of York Water District and Somnang Laurendeau of York Sewer District all received diplomas as graduates of the 2018 JETCC Management Candidate School (MCS). Along with 20 other individuals, they attended classes at Portland Water District one day each month from November 2017 to September 2018 featuring a curriculum designed to prepare mid-level drinking water and wastewater personnel for career advancement in utility management. The year-long program included management courses, technical courses (such as engineering basics and construction planning) as well as skill training in areas such as personnel management, media relations, dealing with regulatory agencies, supervisory skills and budget preparation.

SHAPE AWARD/MOD RATES

York Water District takes pride in its efforts of achieving its mission. Part of that mission is the, *commitment to conserving and protecting the District's natural resources and assets to ensure high quality drinking water at the most reasonable cost."* Our employees are one of our biggest assets. Therefore, the safety and well-being of our employees is a high priority. This was exemplified by the District's receiving Maine Bureau of Labor's Safety and Health Award for Public Employers (S.H.A.P.E.) in 2010. Essentially this award showed that the District met or exceeded all required safety programs, inspections, and trainings. It also had to maintain an employee Lost Workday Injury/Illness Rate below the national average for its industry. In 2018 we successfully completed our 4th renewal of this award. Why does this matter to our customers? The Experience Modification Rate; EMR, or MOD rate, is a number the District's workers compensation insurance carrier assigns to the District based on the District's claims history and safety record as compared to the rest of the industry. Being members of SHAPE lowers our MOD rate thereby lowering our worker's compensation insurance costs, which trickles back to the customer. For example, if the District had a MOD rate of 1.2 it would have to pay 120% of the industry average for workers comp insurance. Conversely, our current MOD rate of .64 means it would only pay 64% of the industry average. With the help of all employees and the support of our Trustees at the District we are thankful to say our MOD rate is well below the industry average.

INFRASTRUCTURE VANDALISM AND SECURITY

York Water District would like to remind our neighbors in the area of the Josiah Chase Water Filtration Plant, Chases Pond, and our other important infrastructure such as storage tanks and hydrants that although we have numerous security measures in place, your hour to hour presence is extremely important to us. Over the past 5 years the YWD has had numerous acts of vandalism to our system water storage tanks, with one incident costing over $3,000 to repair. Each event shortens the rehabilitation period. On average a storage tank is rehabbed every 20-25 years, costing $650,000 -$850,000. With enhanced security and your help, we hope to better protect our valuable infrastructure and our drinking water. We ask that you please report all suspicious activities to the York Police Department. The photo on the right was taken in Fall of 2018. A neighbor on Chase's Pond called to report unusual activity near the Chase's Pond Dam. A hydroseeding company, who was not familiar with the area, chose to use the drinking water reservoir to fill their equipment. They were less than 100 feet from the sign explaining that the pond he decided to draft water from was a "Public Water Supply Source Water Protection Area" with a list of restrictions. This is a perfect example of how a resident that lived nearby saw something unusual, called the YWD to report what he saw, and in doing so that caller prevented a potential contamination event in our water supply.

PLEASE REPORT SUSPICIOUS ACTIVITIES TO THE YORK POLICE DEPARTMENT IN CASE OF AN EMERGENCY CALL 911. WHEN REPORTING A SUSPICIOUS ACTIVITY PLEASE:	
STATE THE NATURE OF THE ACTIVITY	IDENTIFY THE LOCATION OF THE ACTIVITY
IDENTIFY YOURSELF AND YOUR LOCATION	DESCRIBE ANY VEHICLE INVOLVED (COLOR, MAKE, MODEL, ETC)

RECEIVE 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. When signing up with the paperless option there are benefits to our customers. The service is free, you can receive your water bill wherever you may be, paperless billing saves energy and resources and it keeps the costs down. When receiving the water bill via email it will provide the same information and content as before. Once you have signed up to receive your water bill via email you will NOT receive a paper bill. Remember, if your email changes, it is YOUR responsibility to notify the District of your new email address. With paying your water bill online the payment is instant, you don't have to send payment or have the concern of it being lost in the mail. If you would like to sign up for these features please visit us at our website at www.yorkwaterdistrict.org or if you have questions please email us at customerservice@yorkwaterdistrict.org or call the office at 207-363-2265.

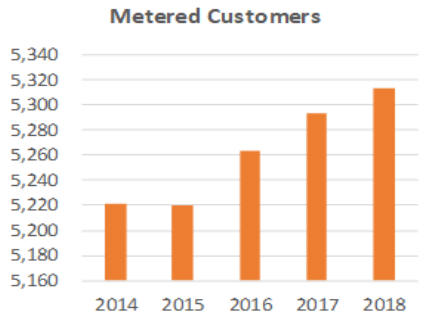
2018 BILLING AND HISTORICAL STATISTICS

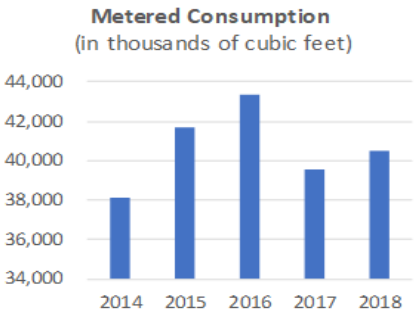
In 2018, the District increased rates by 4.41% for metered customers. The District's previous rate increase was January 1, 2015. While the District has made several efficiencies, the increased costs for staffing, fuel, power, chemicals, and water storage tank repairs necessitated the increase. The District also saw a small increase in customers in 2018 and water usage was consistent with the historical average.

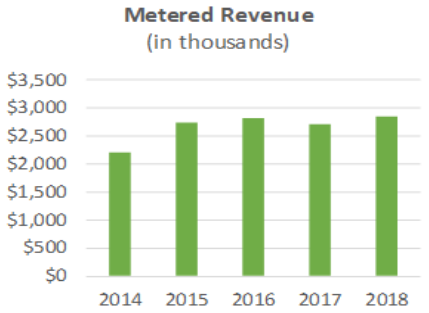
2018 Billing Statistics

	Metered Customer Count	Metered Consumption (cubic feet)	Metered Revenue
Residential	4,901	25,830,100	$2,308,488
Commercial	359	12,596,900	$462,920
Governmental	54	2,082,100	$87,296
Total	5,314	40,509,100	$2,858,704

Historical Billing Statistics







NOTICE: PLANNED PROJECT FOR 2019

In September 2019, we plan to install 1700' of new 10" ductile iron pipe on Nubble Rd. This project will replace existing aging infrastructure along Nubble Rd. This project was identified in our 2004 master plan. This will be a joint project with the York Sewer District and the York Dept of Public Works.

YORK WATER DISTRICT
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