

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2014

Kittery Water District

17 State Rd., Kittery, ME 03904

May 31, 2015

MISSION STATEMENT

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

The 17th annual water quality report to all customers is in accordance with the 1996 Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) and provides general information regarding District activities. During 2014, drinking water produced by the Kittery Water District (KWD), met or exceeded all federal and state health safety requirements.

DISTRICT ACTIVITIES IN 2014

- Produced over one billion (1,000,000,000) gallons of water for the homes and businesses of Kittery, Kittery Point, parts of Eliot, the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard and a portion of York.
- Folcutt Road, Kittery Point – replaced 1,317 feet of undersized, cast iron water main.
- Bridge Street, Kittery – replaced 1,465 feet of undersized, cast iron water main.
- Oak Terrace, Kittery – replaced 498 feet of undersized cast iron water main.
- Crockett Neck Road, Kittery Point – replaced 1,400 feet of undersized, cast iron water main.
- Bond Road, Kittery Point – replaced 889 feet of undersized, cast iron water main.
- Cutts Road, Kittery – replaced 931 feet of cast iron water main.

2015 CONSTRUCTION SCHEDULE

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



Manson Road, Kittery



Patten Place, Kittery



Cutts Road, Kittery (cross country main)



Picott Road, Kittery



Route 91, York



Mendum Avenue, Kittery

SODIUM PERMANGANATE CHEMICAL FEED SYSTEM ADDITION

In 2014, KWD performed a pilot study using sodium permanganate to assist with the seasonal water quality changes that are common with surface water supplies (ponds). Over the years, we have relied on powder activated carbon and

more recently a polymer, which is a flocculent aid to remove the tastes and odors affiliated with a seasonal algae bloom in Boulter Pond. The sodium permanganate has worked so well that we have since discontinued the use of the carbon and the polymer.

HIGH DENSITY POLYETHYLENE PIPE

Since the early 1970s, KWD has been installing ductile iron water mains for both new installations and as a replacement for our older cast iron water mains. In 2014, the District began installing high density polyethylene (H.D.P.E.) pipe for water main replacements. In 2015, H.D.P.E. pipe is going to be used for all 6 of our water main replacement projects. H.D.P.E. pipe has the following advantages over its predecessor ductile iron:

- Longevity – H.D.P.E. pipe will not corrode inside or out.
- C factor – the coefficient of friction of H.D.P.E. pipe will not decrease as the pipe ages unlike ductile iron that is prone to the buildup of tuberculation. Tuberculation reduces the pipe diameter, restricting the flow and increases pumping costs.
- Water quality – H.D.P.E. pipe does not have a cement lining. H.D.P.E. pipe does not elevate the pH of the water, which in turn, lowers the chlorine level.
- Leak proof – H.D.P.E. pipe does not contain rubber gaskets for sealing pipe connections every 20 feet. Leaking rubber gaskets can be a source of water loss.
- Restraint – H.D.P.E. pipe is fused (welded) together and offers optimum restraint against separation. When welded together the H.D.P.E. pipe becomes one continuous piece of pipe with no joints.
- Cost – H.D.P.E. pipe costs approximately 1/3 of the price of ductile iron pipe.

CREDIT / DEBIT CARDS NOW WIDELY ACCEPTED

In February 2014, KWD implemented a new credit / debit card payment system. This service, known as Maine PayPort, is provided by the Information Resource of Maine (InforME) and is offered by a third party working in partnership with the State of Maine. It enables the District to accept credit / debit card payments over the telephone, in person at our business office as well as on our website. A 2 ½% transaction fee by Maine PayPort applies to all credit / debit card payments with a minimum charge of \$1.00 for payments \$40.00 and under.

2014 Water Test Results

Contaminant:	Results:	Violation:	MCLG:	MCL:	Likely Source:
TOTAL COLIFORM BACTERIA (2014)	0 positive	No	0	1 positive per month or 5%	Naturally present in the environment.
TURBIDITY (4/14)	0.10 NTU	No	NA	0.3 NTU 95% 1 NTU 100%	Soil erosion; suspended materials.
BARIUM (12/14)	< 0.003 ppm	No	2 ppm	2 ppm	Erosion of natural deposits.
TOTAL TRIHALO-METHANES (TTHMs)	56 ppb RAA (Range: 10.4 – 71 ppb)	No	0	80 ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAAs)	30 ppb RAA (Range: 11 – 43 ppb)	No	0	60 ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
CHLORINE (2014)	1.6 ppm RAA (Range: 1.1 – 1.9 ppm)	No	4.0 ppm (MRDL)	4 ppm (MRDLG)	Water additive to control microbes.
NITRATE NITROGEN (12/14)	< 1.0 ppm	No	10 ppm	10 ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use. Leaching from septic tanks, sewage. Erosion of natural deposits.
RADIUM – 228/211	1.59 pCi/l	No	0 pCi/l	5 pCi/l	Erosion of natural deposits.
LEAD 90 th percentile 1/1/2014 – 12/31/2016	3 ppb	No	0	15 ppb (AL)	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

REGULATED PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS

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

Microbiological Contaminants

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

Radioactive Contaminants

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

Inorganic Contaminants

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

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

Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides

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

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

Volatile Organic Contaminants

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

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

DEFINITIONS OF TESTING TERMINOLOGY

Primary standards - Quality standards designed to protect your health.

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

ppm (Parts per million) – unit of measure

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

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

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

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

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

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level) - The “Maximum Allowed” is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal) - The “Goal” is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

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

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

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

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

2014 TEST RESULTS FOR SECONDARY STANDARDS

	Maximum Level Detected	SMCL
Manganese	0.055ppm	.050ppm
pH	6.8	6.0-8.5
Sodium	5.6ppm	20ppm
Sulfate	12ppb	250ppb
Total Chloride	12ppm	250ppm
Total Hardness	17ppm	500ppm
Zinc	.010ppm	5ppm

Additional Notes:

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

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

Lead

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

MCLs

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

Source Information

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

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

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

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

Health Information

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Waivers

In 2014, we applied for and were granted a partial or a full three-year waiver for water testing for certain synthetic organic compounds (SOC) (Phase II/V). This is a three year exemption from the monitoring / reporting requirements for the following industrial chemical(s): TOXAPHENE / CHLORDANE / PCB, HERBICIDES, CARBAMATE PESTICIDES, SEMI-VOLATILE ORGANICS. This waiver was granted due to the absence of these potential sources of contamination within a half mile radius of the water source. For any water tests that are not waived, we are required to report contaminants that were detected in our water supply in this CCR.

Public Participation

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

Important Telephone Numbers and Addresses

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

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

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17 State Road
Kittery, ME 03904-1565

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