



2019 Consumer Confidence Report

Water Quality Report

Welcome to the 25th annual Water Quality Report for customers of the South Berwick Water District. It provides important information about water, its quality and service.

The District is a quasi-municipal utility providing clean, safe drinking water and fire protection services 24 hours a day, 365 days a year, to the citizens of South Berwick and 10 residences in Berwick Maine.

The South Berwick Water District uses groundwater consisting of 7 well points, 1 gravel packed well and 8 bedrock wells. The wells are located in four separate well fields throughout the towns of South Berwick and 1 in Berwick. A bedrock well site located off Route 4 continues to be under construction for future use. The daily combined output of water is .23 million gallons per day.

Mission

Our mission is to assure an adequate supply of high quality water to the residents and businesses of South Berwick. We provide water for domestic, commercial, industrial, municipal, conservation, sanitary and fire protection services

Recent Water Main Replacement Projects



Over the past two years we have had the opportunity to replace old undersized water mains on four streets:

On High Street 550 feet of 6" cast iron watermain was replaced with a 6" HDPE watermain. This project was done using a trenchless technology called Pipe Bursting. The Pipe Bursting is done to lessen the impact on the road surface.

Grant and Webster had 640 feet of undersized 4" cast iron watermain that was replaced with a new 6" HDPE line. Those watermains were believed to have been installed around 1920.

The 8" and 6" watermain on Pleasant Street were defined in our 2015 Master Plan to be upgraded and were done as part of the street reconstruction.

The projects were funded with a low interest loan through the Maine Drinking Water Program State Revolving Loan Fund.



Water Meter Change Out Program

The Water District changes out water meters yearly. We target the oldest meters in our system, which are 15 to 20 years old.

You will receive a letter from the South Berwick Water District requesting that you contact us to make an appointment to change your water meter. Please contact us quickly to make an appointment that is convenient for you.

We need access to the water meter, which is usually located in the basement of your home. Please be sure the area is clear of belongings so that the technician has room to work in that area.

The water will be shut off for a few minutes while the technician removes the old water meter and installs a new one. This process takes about 15 minutes provided there are no issues.

We appreciate your cooperation and quick response to our request.

Payment

Arrangements

We can work with you to make a payment arrangement at any time.

Please contact our office during business hours and we will set up a payment arrangement that is agreeable for both parties.

MXU Radio Read Devices



MXU Radio Read Devices (like the ones in the picture) are placed upon the outside of your home so we may read your water meter. Do not remove these devices for any reason. Please contact the Water District if you need to have the MXU removed from your home for any type of maintenance. There is no charge for the Water District to remove and replace the MXU.

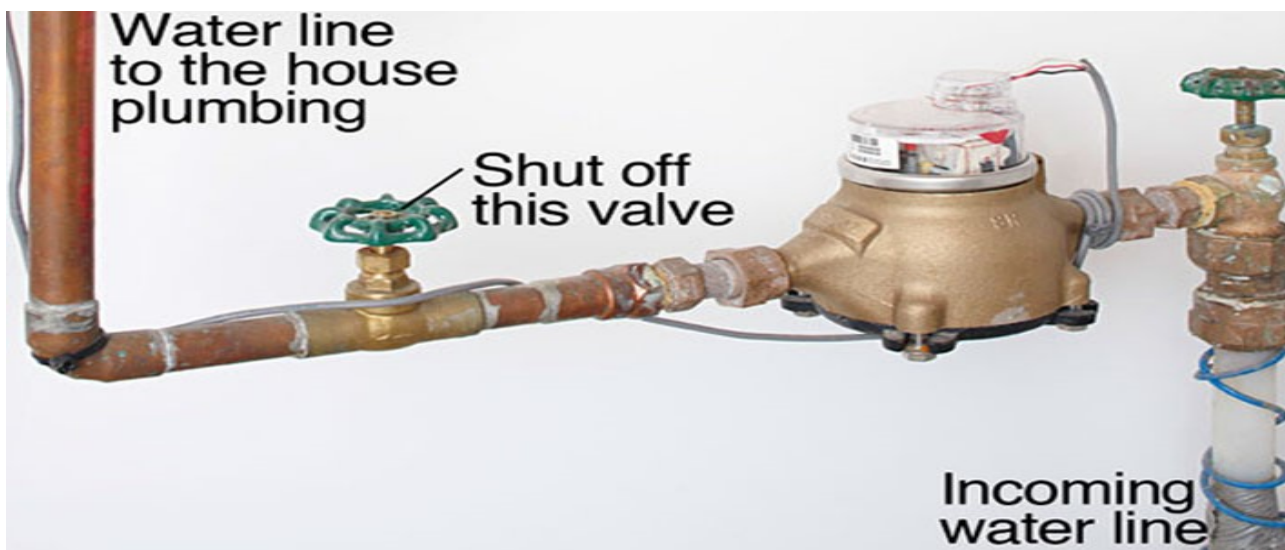
If a homeowner or contractor chooses to remove the device and loses it, the Water District will charge for the replacement.



In the event of a fire emergency during the winter, could firefighters find the Hydrant (s) near your home or business?

The South Berwick Water District encourages residents to “adopt a fire hydrant” near their home or business and keep snow shoveled away from them during the winter season. Please make it a point to uncover your fire hydrant(s) after every snowfall. Clear a path approximately 3 feet around the hydrant. These actions will allow the fire department to quickly locate the fire hydrant, obtain a water supply for firefighting activities, and give the fire department room to work with this hydrant should the need arise.

Please consider helping a neighbor who is elderly or has a medical condition by shoveling out a hydrant in front of their home. This act of kindness will benefit the entire neighborhood.



Please update your contact information with the Water District so that we may contact you in case of an emergency. You may write on your payment slip or call 207-384-2257 to verify current information.

It is your responsibility to keep the water meter from freezing.

Please be sure you keep the area around the meter warm. Floors and concrete walls are extremely cold.

Repair cracks, broken windows and drafts in the area.

If in a closet or cabinet, keep doors open in cold weather so warm air can circulate in that area.

When doing remodeling projects, be mindful of the water meter and how it will be affected by your project.

A frozen water meter will flood your home. Prevention is cheaper than the alternative.

Water Shut Off Valve

You should have quick access to the Water Shut Off Valve attached to your water meter. Make sure the area is kept free of belongings and don't hide it in a cabinet.

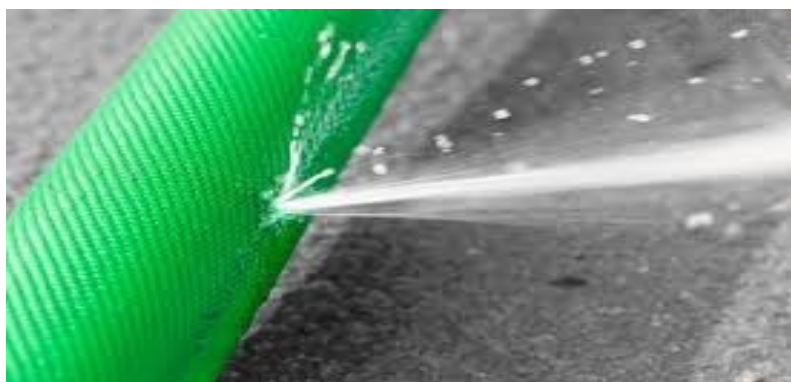
When water is leaking in your house, you need to react quickly. The longer it takes for you to find it or move things to get access to it, the more damage you will have to your property.

Show all family members where the Shut Off Valve is located, marking it is a good idea. Show them how to turn off the valve to stop the water flow into the house.

You should test the shut off frequently to make sure it is in working order and have it repaired if needed.

Water Conservation Tips

- Never pour water down the drain when there may be another use for it. Use it to water your indoor plants or garden.
- Repair dripping faucets by replacing washer.
- Retrofit all household faucets by installing aerators with flow restrictor
- Choose appliances that are more energy and water efficient
- Consider purchasing a low-volume toilet that uses less than half the water of older models. Note: In many areas, low-volume units are required by law.
- Install a toilet displacement device to cut down on the amount of water needed to flush.
- Replace your showerhead with an ultra-low-flow version.
- Avoid flushing the toilet unnecessarily. Dispose of tissues, insects, and other similar waste in the trash rather than the toilet.
- Avoid taking baths—take short showers—turn on water only to get wet and lather and then again to rinse off.
- Avoid letting the water run while brushing your teeth, washing your face, or shaving.
- Operate automatic dishwashers only when they are fully loaded. Use the “light wash” feature, if available, to use less water.
- Clean vegetables in a pan filled with water rather than running water from the tap.
- Avoid wasting water waiting for it to get hot. Capture it for other uses such as plant watering or heat it on the stove or in a microwave.
- Avoid rinsing dishes before placing them in the dishwasher; just remove large particles of food. (Most dishwashers can clean soiled dishes very well, so dishes do not have to be rinsed before washing)
- Operate automatic clothes washers only when they are fully loaded or set the water level for the size of your load.
- Use mulch to retain moisture in the soil. Mulch also helps control weeds that compete with landscape plants for water.
- Use a shut-off nozzle that can be adjusted down to a fine spray on your hose.
- Use a commercial car wash that recycles water. If you wash your own car, park on the grass so that you will be watering it at the same time. Lawn Care
- Avoid over watering your lawn. A heavy rain eliminates the need for watering for up to two weeks. Most of the year, lawns only need one inch of water per week.
- Position sprinklers so water lands on the lawn and shrubs and not on paved areas.



Dig Safe

Maine law requires all utility companies be notified of any excavation by means of motorized equipment (rototillers, tractors, sod cutters, etc.)

Calling Dig Safe is not the only phone call you need to make. Most small local utilities do not belong to the Dig Safe system due to the high cost of being a member. Before doing any type of earth work, from landscaping to major construction, please contact the South Berwick Water

PWSID ME0091470
SOUTH BERSOUTH BERWICK WATER DISTRICT
2019 Consumer Confidence Report

General Information

Water System Contact Name:

South Berwick Water District

Address 80 Berwick Road

City, State, Zip Code:

South Berwick, ME 03908

Telephone #: 384-2257

Fax#: 384-2762

Email: info@sbwd.or

Report Covering Calendar Year: Jan 1 - Dec 31, 2019

Upcoming Regularly Scheduled Meeting(s): 1st and 3rd Tuesday of every month

Source Water Information

Description of Water Source: Wells: 7

Water Treatment & Filtration Information:

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.

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).

ppb = parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L).
bers per liter

pCi/L = picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity).

pos = positive samples.

MFL = million fi-

Water Test Results

<i>Contaminant Contamination</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Results</i>	<i>MCL</i>	<i>MCLG Possible Sources of</i>
--------------------------------------	-------------	----------------	------------	---------------------------------

Microbiological

COLIFORM (TCR) (1) Naturally present in the environment.	2019	0 pos	1 pos/mo or 5%	0 pos
---	------	--------------	----------------	-------

Inorganics

ARSENIC (6) Erosion of natural deposits. Runoff from orchards, glass and electronics production wastes.	7/30/2019	7 ppb	10 ppb	0 ppb
BARIUM Discharge from metal refineries. Erosion of natural deposits.	5/14/2018	0.01 ppm	2 ppm	2 ppm Discharge of drilling wastes.
CHROMIUM mills. Erosion of natural deposits.	5/14/2018	9 ppb	100 ppb	100 ppb Discharge from steel and pulp
FLUORIDE (3) Water additive which promotes strong teeth. Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.	5/14/2018	0.4 ppm	4 ppm	4 ppm Erosion of natural deposits.

Radionuclides

COMBINED RADIUM (-226 & -228) 5/14/2018 0.67 pCi/l 5 pCi/l 0 pCi/l Erosion of natural deposits.				
RADIUM-228 5/14/2018 0.67 pCi/l 5 pCi/l 0 pCi/l Erosion of natural deposits.				

Lead/Copper

COPPER 90TH% VALUE (4) plumbing systems.	1/1/2015 - 12/31/2017	0.234 ppm	AL = 1.3 ppm	1.3 ppm Corrosion of household
---	-----------------------	------------------	--------------	--------------------------------

Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts

DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5) (9)				
TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANE (TTHM) (9)				
LRAA(2019) 3 ppb				
Range (2.5–2.5 ppb)	60 ppb	0 ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination.	
LRAA(2019) 7 ppb				
Range (7.4–7.4 ppb)	80 ppb	0 ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination.	

Chlorine Residual (Add chlorine residual information)

CHLORINE RESIDUAL

Notes:
Range (.10-.70 ppm) MRDL=4 ppm MRDLG= By-product of drinking water chlorination.
 4 ppm

- 1) Total Coliform Bacteria: Reported as the highest monthly number of positive samples, for water systems that take less than 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 0.7 ppm.
- 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 circulator 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.

All other regulated drinking water contaminants were below detection levels.

Secondary Contaminants (You are not required to list detects for secondary contaminants, but this information, particularly sodium levels, might be useful to your customers. The decision to supply this information in your CCR is up to you.)

MAGNESIUM	1.16 ppm	5/14/2018
SODIUM	68 ppm	5/14/2018
SULFATE	18 ppm	5/14/2018
MANGANESE	0.015 ppm	5/14/2018
CHLORIDE	20 ppm	5/14/2018

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. South Berwick 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 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, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at the following link:

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

Violations

No Violations in 2019

Waiver Information (to be included in the CCR for systems that were granted a 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, CARBAMATE PESTICIDES. This waiver was granted due to the absence of these potential sources of contamination within a half mile radius of the water source(s).



Questions, Comments and Further Information

We are proud of the work we do for you and to be your source for all your water services.

If you have any questions, comments or concerns about your water quality or service, please call the South Berwick Water District at (207) 384-2257 during business hours.

The Board of Trustees meet on the first and third Tuesday of each month. The annual meeting is the first Monday of March. These meetings are open to the public and you are welcome to attend.

***In case of an emergency after hours
please call South Berwick Dispatch at 207-384-2254 Option 1
They will contact a Water District Employee to assist with your emergency***

South Berwick Water
District

80 Berwick Rd.
South Berwick, ME 03908

Phone: 207-384-2257
Fax: 207-384-2762
Email: info@sbwd.org

Trustees

Douglas Letellier, Chairman
Dennis Fontaine, Treasurer
Henry Miller, Clerk
Dwayne Rice, Trustee
James Roberge Trustee

Staff

John Leach, Superintendent
Dana Curtis, Operations Foreman
Katie Ouellette, Office Manager
Evan Adams, Operator in Training

Business Hours

Monday—Friday 9:00am—12:00pm 1:00pm—4:00pm