

**MAINE PUBLIC DRINKING WATER
SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT PROGRAM
CAMP WAWENOCK
RAYMOND, MAINE**

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PREPARED BY

**SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT PROGRAM
DRINKING WATER PROGRAM
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Introduction

The Maine Drinking Water Program, a state agency within the Department of Human Services, Bureau of Health, has completed a draft assessment of the susceptibility to contamination of the water supply serving Camp Wawenock, a transient surface water supply located in Raymond, Maine. The assessment is a requirement of the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act, a law originally passed in 1974 in an effort to ensure the safety of public water supplies. The Transient Water Supplier (TWS) has voluntarily cooperated with the Drinking Water Program in completing this assessment. In the following sections, maps of the source location are provided which show the watershed and intake area. The water system and source are described and a photo of the source is included. The risk of contamination of the source is evaluated, and recommendations for action on the part of the water supplier are provided.

Maps of the Source

See Figures 1 and 2 in the back of the report.

Water System Description

PWSID #: 879

Water System Name: Camp Wawenock

Water System Location: Raymond, Maine

Source Name: Sebago Lake

Source size: 30,431.84 acres

Source perimeter: 141.48 miles including the islands shorelines

Watershed Size: 142,264.49 acres

Watershed Perimeter: 163.89 miles

Water System Type: Transient non-community

Operating Season: June 15-August 31

Population served: ~138

Number of Intakes: 1

Location of intakes in relation to any adjacent property: in front of camp property.

Approximate distance of the intake from the shoreline: 200 feet offshore.

Approximate depth of the intake: ~12-14 feet.

Approximate distance of the intake from the bottom: ~2 feet.

The intake is not marked with buoys and there are no signs on the shoreline

identifying the drinking water supply.

Number of Individuals served daily: ~138

Number of Ground Water Sources: 0

Number of Surface Water Sources: 1

The water from the surface source is not combined with any other sources.

Treatment:

Disinfection: Post hypo chlorination

Filtration: Yes

Estimated Daily Water Use: ?

Potential Risk of Contamination to the Source

Transient water systems are regulated by the Drinking Water Program for pathogens and nitrate/nitrite since the individuals consuming the water are not the same ones from one day to the next. In general, no individual consumes the water for an extended period of time and therefore contaminants, which pose a long-term health risk, are not significant. For this reason, evaluation only of the intake zone was completed. However the report does include a map of the source watershed and a map of the shoreline adjacent to the intake.

Assessment Zones

Watershed: The Sebago Lake watershed has a 163.89-mile perimeter and is 142,264.49 acres. The watershed covers 16 towns, which include Albany Twp, Baldwin, Bethel, Casco, Frye Island, Greenwood, Harrison, Naples, Norway, Otisfield, Raymond, Sebago, Standish, Stoneham, Waterford and Windham. Upon review of the Maine Department of Environmental Protection (MDEP) "Threats to Groundwater" database, there are 113 potential threats within the Sebago Lake watershed. However, based on the large size of the watershed, the large volume of water stored in the lake and the remoteness of the threats in relation to the Wawenock intake, the potential threats identified by the MDEP are not a great concern to the Wawenock water source.

Immediate Shore land: The shoreline follows a north-south orientation. The camp property is located in a large cove and includes a large stone pier. A low sloping bank meets a sandy shoreline. Much of the property immediate to the intake is forested with large trees. There appears to be very low potential for erosion problems due to the low slope of the shoreline.

Intake (1,000 ft. radius): The intake is ~200 feet from the shoreline in ~16 feet of water. The intake is ~12-14 feet below the surface and ~2 feet off the bottom of the lake. The intake is protected by a screen/strainer that keeps large debris from entering the water system and is propped up on an iron tripod. There are no buoys to mark the intake location and there are no signs identifying the lake as a drinking water source. There is a swimming beach to the left of the intake location. There is one motorboat that is used to tend and assist camp sailboats as a safety precaution. There are two; year round homes each with a septic system, both systems were updated in 1992. There is a ~200 gallon kerosene tank outside one of the cabins near the stone pier. There are no chemicals used on the camp property. There are no conditions that are currently affecting the water quality and there are no signs of viral, bacteriological or Nitrate/Nitrite contamination.

SWAP Ranking:

The SWAP assessment factors indicate that the overall susceptibility of the water quality in Sebago Lake is **low**. This conclusion is based on the general conditions observed around the intake and shore land zone, the remoteness of any of the DEP threats in relation to the Camp Wawenock intake and the large volume of water stored in the lake.

Discussion and Recommendations

The susceptibility of the Camp Wawenock water source on Sebago Lake to be impaired by any of the threats identified by the MDEP is low due to the large size of the watershed, the large volume of water stored in the lake and the remoteness of the threats from the intake. One concern is that there are no signs near the shoreline identifying the lake as the drinking water source for the camp. Posting a sign identifying the source may help to raise awareness to the many transient visitors. Within the 1,000-foot intake zone there is a potential threat of bacterial contamination from swimmers. There is some concern about the kerosene tank and its close proximity to the intake location. If possible, the camp owner may want to consider moving the intake further to the right (north) along the shoreline to allow for a larger buffer between the kerosene tank and swimming activities. The system has manual shut-off valves and will shut off automatically if the chlorine levels are low. The shore land zone appears to have very little potential for erosion problems. Overall the system appears to be well designed and efficiently maintained.