

3. Water

3.1. General Information

This chapter inventories existing shared water treatment facilities and shared facilities along with any authorized systems under development. Problem areas are discussed with alternative solutions and recommendations.

In 2008, it was estimated that approximately one half of the Kent County's population depends on individual wells. The remaining population is served by either a municipal, county, private or shared facility.

Most of the larger problem areas occur in subdivisions approved prior to regulations controlling OSDs. Some of these areas are not targeted for growth by the Kent County Comprehensive Plan; and correction of the water problems without promoting growth is a difficult task. Most problem areas in the County must be investigated on an area-by-area basis. Resolutions to each of these problems will be derived from a balance of planning, engineering and economics.

3.2. Ground Water Sources and Appropriations

3.2.1. Hydrogeology of Kent County

Kent County obtains approximately 94% of its water supply from groundwater sources. In a 1982 report published by the Water Resources Administration, Kent County's groundwater usage was 3.13 MGD versus 0.20 MGD of surface water use. Surface water is used for irrigation and livestock watering only. All water used for domestic consumption is obtained from groundwater sources.

There are no reported groundwater supply problems in Kent County and the groundwater is generally of good quality but with a high iron content in some areas. There are four aquifers that supply nearly all groundwater in Kent County: the Aquia, Monmouth, Magothy and Raritan-Patapsco Formations. Section 3.2.3 discusses planned aquifer studies.

Many homes are reported to have old, shallow hand dug or driven wells. Most new wells are drilled to depths ranging from 60 feet to over 200 feet. Groundwater potential is substantial and quality is generally good although water from some aquifers may be hard or high in iron content necessitating iron removal systems for satisfactory domestic use.

USGS groundwater level readings have been taken at 1760 sites within Kent County. A list of sites with greater than ten readings taken is included in Appendix 3-A.

3.2.2. Source Water Assessments and Wellhead Protection

Source water assessments summarize well information, hydrogeology, delineations, and water quality data. They examine wellhead protection areas (WHPAs), address potential sources of contamination, and analyze susceptibility of the water sources. The following source water assessments have been prepared on groundwater in Kent County:

- a. Source Water Assessment for the Fairlee Water System in Kent County, Maryland (MDE, May 2001)
- b. Source Water Assessment for the Kennedyville Water System in Kent County, Maryland (MDE, July 2001)
- c. Source Water Assessment for the Worton Water Supply in Kent County, Maryland (MDE, July 2001)

Table 3-1. Source Water Assessment Report Data

Wellhead Protection Area	Source from Confined Aquifer?	WHPA determined to be susceptible to contaminants?	Specific Recommendations <i>(see below for general recommendations included in all reports)</i>
Fairlee	yes	no	--
Kennedyville	yes	no	Raw water bacteriological sampling for Well No. 2 should be considered.
Worton	no* (old shallow wells) / yes (new deeper wells)	old shallow wells: yes – volatile organic compounds* / new deeper wells – not part of 2001 assessment	Ensure that any new development (residential and commercial) within the WHPA is limited and is sewered to protect the ground water against microbiological contaminants, excessive nitrates and chemicals from household wastes.

* Two (2) deeper wells have replaced four (4) shallower wells on which source water assessment was based. The two (2) new wells are confined

Figures of the WHPA delineations from these reports are included in Appendix 3-B.

General recommendations for all the Source Water Assessments include:

- Institute wellhead protection strategies.
- Work with the County Department of Health to ensure that there are no unused wells within the WHPAs. An improperly abandoned well can be a potential source of contamination to the aquifer.
- Use the State’s Model Wellhead Protection Ordinance.

Wellhead Protection is a strategy designed to protect public drinking water supplies by managing the land surface around a well where activities may affect the quality of the water. The State of Maryland’s wellhead protection program provides technical assistance, information, and funding to local governments, to help them protect their water supplies. The Water Supply Program Source Protection and Administration Division of the MDE have a model ordinance available as a tool for local governments to use to protect local water supplies. The State recognizes that due to unique conditions within different local jurisdictions, additional or fewer safeguards may be needed than those proposed in the model.

The Town of Galena has applied for a grant for wellhead protection, refer to Section 3.5.3. No other jurisdictions within the County have wellhead protection programs.

The County Health Department has policies and programs regarding on-site sewage disposal systems (OSDSs) and the protection of groundwater where public sewer is not available. It is a County requirement to permit on-site sewage disposal systems for new construction only where an unsaturated soil treatment zone of four (4) feet or greater can be maintained below the drain field. Sand mound treatment systems may be utilized to obtain the four-foot treatment zone.

3.2.3. Aquifer Studies

The USGS and Maryland DNR in cooperation with the Maryland Geological Survey and the Maryland Department of the Environment have developed a Science Plan for a Comprehensive Regional Assessment of the Atlantic Coastal Plain Aquifer System in Maryland (Aquifer Assessment Plan). The Aquifer Assessment Plan addresses the Coastal Plain area which includes most of Southern Maryland, nearly all of the Eastern Shore (including all of Kent County), all of Delaware south of Wilmington, and the northeast corner of Virginia.

The Aquifer Assessment Plan will address significant declines in water levels and water-quality problems in parts of the aquifer system that may be exacerbated by increased withdrawals. Unstressed ground-water-flow systems are controlled by the geometry of the aquifer system and the head differences between the recharge zones and the discharge zones. Over time extensive pumping in several of the confined aquifers in southern Maryland has lowered the potentiometric surface (the level to which water would rise in a tightly cased well) to as much as 200 feet below sea level. A potentiometric-surface map, which indicates the extent to which this has occurred, is in Appendix 3-C. The cones of depression extend over relatively large areas where the natural flow directions of the aquifers have been redirected towards these pumping centers. Note Kent County's location at the edge of the Aquia aquifer's depression cone in the map in Appendix 3-C.

The agencies preparing the assessment recognize that it will produce tools and information that can be used by resource managers and planners. When the assessment is completed, Kent County will incorporate applicable parts of the assessment in the Comprehensive Water & Sewerage Plan.

3.2.4. Groundwater Appropriation Permits

Projections for safe groundwater withdrawal in Kent County are based on a hydraulic model used by the MDE. Rates and quantity of proposed withdrawal are design to utilize the most productive portions of the aquifers and avoid saltwater intrusion. MDE issues groundwater appropriations permits by aquifer with limits on annual average day and maximum monthly withdrawal rates. For this reason, multiple permits may be required at a single production facility depending on the number of aquifers being utilized.

3.3. Future Demand Projections

Existing water supply demands reported in this Plan were provided by the operating agency (county or municipality).

Subsequent Comprehensive Water & Sewerage Plans may reference Water Supply Capacity Management Plans (WSCMPs). WSCMPs review the operational records of water systems for five years to determine:

- Water usage per capita and connection;
- Capacity of water system taking into account the most limiting factor during drought;
- An estimation of the potential additional water demand from approved but undeveloped subdivisions and building permits;
- An estimation of the excess water system capacity available for allocation to new growth;
- One process to track and control the allocation of new connections to the water supply system.

The 15-page Worksheets and Summary, that may be used to develop WSCMPs for any water supply system, are included in Appendix 3-D of this Water & Sewerage Plan. Refer to MDE's Guidance Document on WSCMPs to complete these worksheets for a water supply system.

Kent County uses a system to track and account for the potential water demand generated by the approval of record plats and building permits. This tracking system is not as detailed as the one outlined in the WSCMP Guidance.

Future demand projections for a water supply system in Kent County calculated by any means shall be included in Appendix 3-E of this Water & Sewerage Plan. Existing water usage will need to be estimated from existing well data and records and established from the USGS, Maryland Geological Survey, MDE and DNR. Findings shall be incorporated into this Plan.

The 2009 Water & Sewerage Plan includes future demand projections for 2030, as required for the Water Resources Element of the County Comprehensive Plan, based on a simple ratio of the existing service area and population to the projected population for 2030. The 2030 projections are included in Chapter 2 of this Water & Sewerage Plan, which discusses Planning in relation to the Water Resources Element. These projections shall be refined as more comprehensive methods to estimate future demand for each water supply system are employed.

3.4. Drinking Water Standards

3.4.1. Water Quality Monitoring

The Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE) has responsibility for all aspects of ground water resource management as well as the inspection of public water supply systems. This includes the issuance of permits for the appropriation of ground water. It also includes the routine monitoring of water systems through site inspections and water quality analysis.

The Maryland Department of Health and Mental Hygiene assists MDE by performing lab analyses and managing a program to certify water quality laboratories. The Maryland Geological Survey assists MDE by monitoring groundwater levels and pumpage trends as well as testing for certain constituents in the groundwater supply.

Monitoring and testing the public water supply is a continual effort for the County. The EPA in conjunction with state and local agencies and institutions continually evaluates the primary drinking water standards to promote human health and safety. The EPA issues new water quality rules periodically, requiring the County's monitoring and testing efforts to continually evolve. EPA's National Primary and Secondary Drinking Water Standards can be found at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/contaminants/>

3.5. Water Supply Systems

The following pages describe the various water systems in Kent County.

Where municipal water supply systems provide water to service areas owned and operated by the Kent County Department of Water & Wastewater Services, intermunicipal agreements between towns and the County exist for the supply of water to the county service area. Intermunicipal agreements are included in Appendix 1-E of this document.

The table below lists Kent County's water treatment plants.

Table 3-2. Kent County Water Treatment Plants

Water Treatment Plant	Average Daily Flow (gpd)	
	Permitted	Actual
Chestertown	975,000	713,000
Rock Hall	230,000	220,000
Galena	90,000	33,000
Betterton	50,000	37,000
Millington	137,000	65,425
Kennedyville	51,800	22,000
Worton-Butlertown	71,000	65,250
Fairlee	146,000	74,200

3.5.1. Chestertown

The incorporated Town of Chestertown owns and operates a water supply system. The Chestertown Water Treatment Plant serves Chestertown within the town limits and an area outside of the town limits on MD. Rte. 291. A map of the service areas is included at the end of this chapter.

Table 3.5.1 in Appendix 3-F describes the water supply system sources, service area, flows, storage, treatment and distribution system. The water system is permitted for an average daily flow of 975,000 gpd and a maximum month flow is 1,300,000 gpd. Average daily flow and maximum month flow for 2007 were 713,000 gpd and 1,023,000 gpd, respectively.

The Chestertown water service area includes approximately 2,100 connections (EDUs) and approximately 5,000 persons.

System History and Upgrades:

The town upgraded its water supply system with a second deep water well in the Magothy formation, a second treatment facility with green sand filters, a cover for the storage reservoir and an additional covered reservoir.

In 1999, the town replaced the water system aerators.

In 1997, the town revised the Town Charter to its original language prohibiting out of town water extensions without annexation.

3.5.2. Rock Hall

The incorporated Town of Rock Hall owns and operates a water supply system. The Rock Hall water treatment plant serves the Rock Hall and Gratitude area, the Edesville county service area, and the Wesley Chapel Corridor county service area. A map of the service areas is included at the end of this chapter.

Table 3.5.2 in Appendix 3-F describes the water supply system sources, service area, flows, storage, treatment and distribution system. The water system is permitted for an average daily flow of 230,000 gpd and a maximum month flow is 300,000 gpd. Average daily flow for 2007 was 220,000.

The Rock Hall water service area includes 1,183 connections (EDUs) and approximately 2,958 persons.

System History and Upgrades:

In 2008, the town extended an 8-inch diameter water main to Edesville to provide water service to the county system.

3.5.2.1. Edesville Water Service Area

The Kent County Department of Water & Wastewater Services owns and operates the Edesville water supply service area, which is supplied water by the Town of Rock Hall water supply system. A map of the service area is included at the end of this chapter.

The Edesville water service area includes 98 connections (EDUs) and approximately 245 persons.

System History and Upgrades:

In 2008, the Edesville service area was connected to the Town of Rock Hall water system via an 8-inch diameter water main. A new 100,000 gallon elevated water storage tank was constructed in the County's Edesville Park to provide increased fire flow in Edesville.

The old Edesville water supply was obtained from one well located in the Magothy Formation. Storage was provided by a 30,000 gallon tank. Treatment processes included aeration, iron and manganese removal, by means of chemical addition, flocculation and sedimentation with pre- and post-chlorination. The old Edesville water supply well is currently being used by the Maryland Geologic Survey as a monitoring and sampling point.

3.5.2.2. Wesley Chapel Corridor Water Service Area

The Kent County Department of Water & Wastewater Services owns and operates the Wesley Chapel corridor service area, which is supplied water by the Town of Rock Hall. A map of the service area is included at the end of this chapter.

The Wesley Chapel Corridor water service area includes 2 connections (EDUs) and approximately 5 persons.

System History and Upgrades:

The County has an agreement with the town to extend the line from its termination point and connect it to the Edesville.

3.5.3. Galena

The incorporated Town of Galena owns and operates a water supply system that serves the town and a small area outside the town limits. A map of the service area is included at the end of this chapter.

Table 3.5.3 in Appendix 3-F describes the water supply system sources, service area, flows, storage, treatment and distribution system. The water system is permitted for an average daily flow of 90,000 gpd and a maximum month flow is 120,000 gpd. Average daily flow and maximum month flow for 2007 were 33,000 gpd and 40,000 gpd respectively.

The Galena water service area includes 311 connections (EDUs) and approximately 560 persons.

System History and Upgrades:

In June 2003, new facilities were completed including a new 100,000 gallon elevated storage tank, installation of a new 250 gpm well, two new well houses and replacement of two thirds of existing water mains and services, and installation of new water meters for all users.

The town will be applying for a grant for wellhead protection in the near future.

3.5.4. Betterton

The incorporated Town of Betterton owns and operates a water supply system that serves the town and residents outside of the town. A map of the service area is included at the end of this chapter.

Table 3.5.4 in Appendix 3-F describes the water supply system sources, service area, flows, storage, treatment and distribution system. The water system is permitted for an average daily flow of 50,000 gpd and a maximum month flow is 60,000 gpd. Average daily flow for winter and summer for 2007 were 37,000 gpd and 41,000 gpd, respectively.

The Betterton water service area includes 326 connections (EDUs).

System History and Upgrades:

The town installed a dry hydrant to provide additional fire flow.

In March 2004, the tower was inspected and found to be in good condition.

In 1992, the storage tank tower (constructed in 1969) was inspected, sand blasted and recoated inside and out.

In 1991, the two 8-inch diameter wells (constructed in 1969) were cleaned, redeveloped and had new submersible pumps installed.

In 1989, all existing water meters were replaced with electronic reading meters.

In 1987, the two 8-inch diameter wells were tested and found to be providing 80 to 90 gallons per minute.

Any new large scale development may necessitate major upgrading of the system to provide adequate fire protection. The cost of upgrading the system and providing additional storage will be borne by the developer(s).

3.5.5. Millington

Maryland Environmental Services (MES) operates a water supply system that serves the Town of Millington and areas outside the town limits. The facilities (plant, wells, distribution system, etc.) within the Millington town limits are owned by the Town of Millington. The distribution system outside the town limits is owned and operated by the Kent County Department of Water & Wastewater Services. A map of the service area is included at the end of this chapter.

Table 3.5.5 in Appendix 3-F describes the water supply system sources, service area, flows, storage, treatment and distribution system. The Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2006 for the Millington Water System is included in Appendix 3-G. The water system is permitted for an average

daily flow of 137,000 gpd and a maximum month flow is 160,000 gpd. Average daily flow and maximum month flow for 2007 were 65,425 gpd and 78,000 gpd respectively.

The Millington water service area includes 381 connections (EDUs) and approximately 950 persons.

System History and Upgrades:

In July 2008, operations were transferred from the Kent County Department of Water & Wastewater Services to MES. The agreement between the Town of Millington and Kent County is included in Appendix 1-E.

Between 2005 and 2006, the Millington water supply system was built. It includes three (3) wells, a treatment plant and distribution. This was a joint venture between the Town of Millington and the Kent County Department of Water & Wastewater Services. The County took the lead on the project, but the Town of Millington is the owner.

3.5.6. Kennedyville

The Kent County Department of Water & Wastewater Services owns and operates the Kennedyville water supply system. A map of the service area is included at the end of this chapter. Table 3.5.6 in Appendix 3-F describes the water supply system sources, service area, flows, storage, treatment and distribution system. The water system is permitted for an average daily flow of 51,800 gpd and a maximum month flow is 83,000 gpd. Average daily flow and maximum month flow for 2004 were 22,000 gpd and 91,000 gpd respectively.

The Kennedyville water service area includes 113 connections (EDUs) and approximately 290 persons.

System History and Upgrades:

In January 2005, the developer for the Village of Kennedyville and Kent County agreed to upgrade the existing water treatment plant in two phases. Phase One upgrades the treatment equipment to remove iron and reduce hardness. Phase Two adds an additional 50,000 gallon ground storage tank and other ancillary equipment that will add additional capacity to the system. These upgrades are being funded solely by the developer of The Village of Kennedyville, as part of the developer's agreement. Table 3.5.6 in Appendix 3-F reflects all upgrades.

After all upgrades are on-line, the rated capacity of the system will be 51,750 GPD on average daily basis. The treatment plant will have the ability to upgrade further if necessary in the future. Raw water wells and distribution pumps would need to be upgraded to increase the capacity of the system beyond 51,750 GPD.

3.5.7. Worton / Butlertown

The Kent County Department of Water & Wastewater Services owns and operates the water supply system serving the Worton/Butlertown area including the Kent County High and Elementary Schools and the industrial zoned area south of the existing service area along the west side of Md. Rte. 297. A map of the service area is included at the end of this chapter.

Table 3.5.7 in Appendix 3-F describes the water supply system sources, service area, flows, storage, treatment and distribution system. The Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2006 for the Worton Subdistrict is included in Appendix 3-G. The water system is permitted for an average daily flow of

71,000 gpd and a maximum month flow is 112,000 gpd. Average daily flow for 2006 and maximum month flow for 2007 were 65,250 gpd and 127,000 gpd respectively.

The Worton / Butlertown water service area includes 384 connections (EDUs) and approximately 1065 persons.

System History and Upgrades:

In the fall of 2004, a new 8-inch well with a capacity of 125,000 gpd, drilled to the Magothy formation, was put on line in addition to the existing well to the Aquia formation.

In 2008, the Worton Water Treatment Plant is scheduled for system upgrades to accommodate projected growth in this service area. The existing treatment facility will be upgraded and expanded. A 250,000-gallon elevated water tower is proposed to improve domestic service and provide increased fire suppression capability for existing and future users.

3.5.8. Fairlee/Georgetown

The Kent County Department of Water & Wastewater Services owns and operates the Fairlee/Georgetown water supply system. It serves Fairlee, Georgetown including residences along Caulks Field Road and Woods Edge Apartments. A map of the service area is included at the end of this chapter.

Table 3.5.8 in Appendix 3-F describes the water supply system sources, service area, flows, storage, treatment and distribution system. The Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2006 for the Fairlee Subdistrict is included in Appendix 3-G. The water system is permitted for an average daily flow of 146,000 gpd and a maximum month flow is 200,000 gpd. Average daily flow for 2005 and maximum month flow for 2003 were 74,200 gpd and 219,000 gpd respectively.

The Fairlee/Georgetown water service area includes 324 connections (EDUs) and approximately 820 persons.

System History and Upgrades:

In 1996, the construction of the new 100,000 gallon elevated storage tank on Georgetown Road was completed.

In the spring of 1994, an extensive upgrade of the treatment facilities was completed.

3.5.9. Delta Heights

C & D Enterprises owns and operates a private water supply system that serves the Delta Heights Condominium Project.

The water supply is provided by a single 4-inch diameter well, 185 feet deep, with a capacity of 32 gpm. The system includes a 2,500 gallon storage tank.

Treatment consists of aeration, coagulation, flocculation, sedimentation, filtration, disinfection, fluoridation, and corrosion control.

3.5.10. Drayton Manor

Drayton Manor is a retreat center with an onsite wastewater disposal system and a private well. It is in the Still Pond-Fairlee Watershed.

The new owner of Drayton Manor has proposed to expand the facility into Drayton Retreat, Spa and Conference Center. The developer proposed to supply the site with a new well into a deeper aquifer than the local residential wells. Drayton Manor has applied for a permit for 15,000 gpd daily average and 22,500 gpd max per day. The permit is still under review.

3.5.11. Angelica Nurseries

Angelica Nurseries has a Community Water Supply that provides potable water to a small farm worker housing community.

3.6. Water Problem Areas

Several areas in Kent County have bacterial contamination of the ground water used for domestic consumption. The primary reason for bacterial contamination of groundwater is failing septic systems. This issue is discussed in Chapters 3 and 4 because it is both a water and a sewer problem. Areas vary greatly in size and consist of:

- Villages
- Large subdivisions, consisting of small lots, recorded prior to the adoption of effective sewage regulations.
- Mixtures of cross road settlements and scattered individual homes.

Many of these areas cannot financially support a typical shared system for sewage disposal, which would improve the quality of surrounding ground water used for domestic consumption.

These areas include the communities of:

- Allen's Lane
- Spring Cove
- Green Lane
- Sharptown / Piney Neck / Skinner's Neck / Wesley Chapel Corridor
- Lover's Lane (near Edesville)
- Lover's Lane / Quaker Neck / Wilkins Lane (near Chestertown)
- Chesapeake Landing
- Still Pond / Coleman
- Golts

3.6.1. Allen's Lane

To address the groundwater contamination problem, in 2007, the Allen's Lane area was connected with sewer service from the Town of Rock Hall. The Allen's Lane sewer service area includes 43 connections (EDUs). No water service in this area is planned at this time.

3.6.2. Spring Cove and Green Lane

To address the groundwater contamination problem, in 1997, the Spring Cove and Green Lane areas were connected with sewer service from the Town of Rock Hall. The Spring Cove and Green Lane sewer service areas include 161 connections (EDUs). No water service in these areas is planned at this time.

3.6.3. Sharptown / Piney Neck / Skinner's Neck / Wesley Chapel Corridor

To address the groundwater contamination problem, in 1996, the Sharptown area along with Piney Neck, Skinner's Neck and Wesley Chapel Corridor (PN/SN/WC) were connected with sewer service from Rock Hall. These sewer service areas include 401 connections (EDUs).

The Kent County Department of Water & Wastewater Services owns and operates the Wesley Chapel corridor service area, which is supplied water by the Town of Rock Hall. A map of the service area is included at the end of this chapter. The Wesley Chapel corridor water service area includes 2 connections (EDUs) and approximately 5 persons.

No water service in Sharptown, Piney Neck or Skinner's Neck is planned at this time.

3.6.4. Lover's Lane (near Edesville)

The Lover's Lane area (near Edesville) is a street with failing septic systems. It contains approximately 11 failing septic systems.

To address groundwater contamination, in November 2008, the Kent County Commissioners approved a proposed extension of water and sewer lines from the end of the existing service area on Lover's Lane to serve 11 properties with failing septic systems with a denied access line.

3.6.5. Lover's Lane / Quaker Neck / Wilkins Lane (near Chestertown)

The Lover's Lane / Quaker Neck / Wilkins Lane area (near Chestertown) is an area with groundwater contamination due to failing septic systems. Refer to section 4.7.3 for further information.

3.6.6. Chesapeake Landing

Chesapeake Landing is a large, older subdivision with small lots, poor soils and failing septic systems. It contains approximately 210 private residences.

In 2005, the Kent County Department of Water & Wastewater Services proceeded with a study to determine the feasibility of providing water and sewerage to this area. The feasibility study was outlined to assess at least three alternatives: connection to the Tolchester wastewater treatment facility, connection to the Worton wastewater treatment facility, on-site systems. The County has no plans to move forward with the project at this time.

3.6.7. Still Pond / Coleman

The Still Pond/Coleman area is a rural village with failing septic systems. It contains 184 parcels, 142 are developed.

The Kent County Department of Water & Wastewater Services has discussed a feasibility study for sewer service for the Still Pond/Coleman area. Possible alternatives for consideration are connection to the

Town of Betterton WWTP or construction of a new wastewater treatment facility that would serve Still Pond/Coleman and the Town of Betterton with spray irrigation of the treated effluent. At this time, no plans are being considered to perform this study.

To address groundwater contamination, in 2007, Kent County submitted the Still/Pond Coleman area to MDE for placement on the state wastewater needs survey.

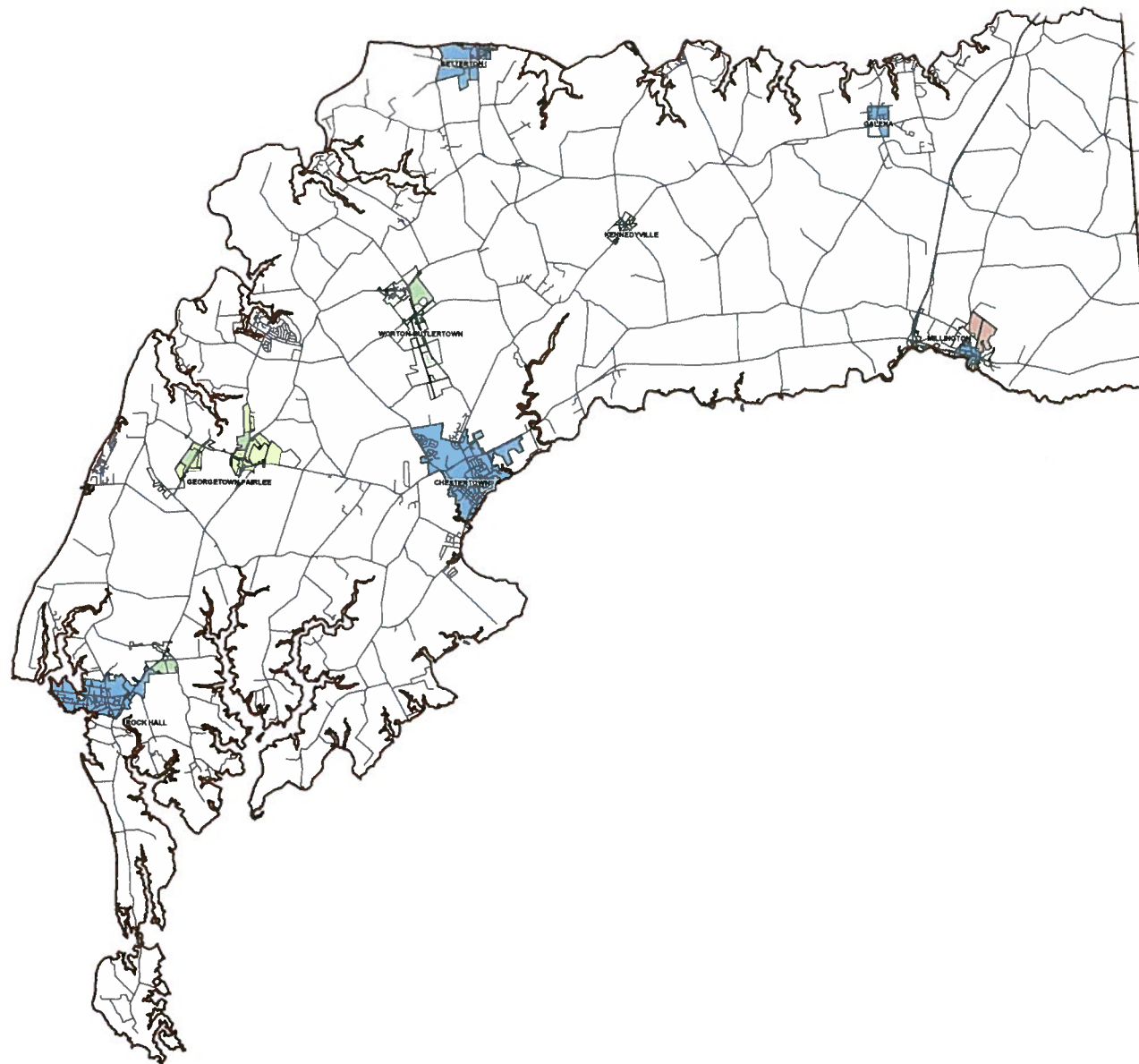
3.6.8. Golts

The Golts area is a village with groundwater contamination caused by failing septic systems. It contains 95 parcels, 41 are developed. There is no water or sewer service planned for the Golts area at this time.



3.6.9. Fox Hole, Shorewood Estates, Gregg Neck, Georgetown, and Kentmore Park

The Kent County Commissioners have requested that the Kent County Health Department perform an investigation and evaluation of these areas. These are older subdivisions which have very small lots containing both wells and OSDs. This situation warrants the Health Department to look at both the drinking water quality issues and potential failing OSDs.

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LEGEND

-  Existing Town Service
-  Existing County Service
-  Proposed Town Service
-  Proposed County Service
-  Incorporated Town
-  County Boundary
-  Road Centerline

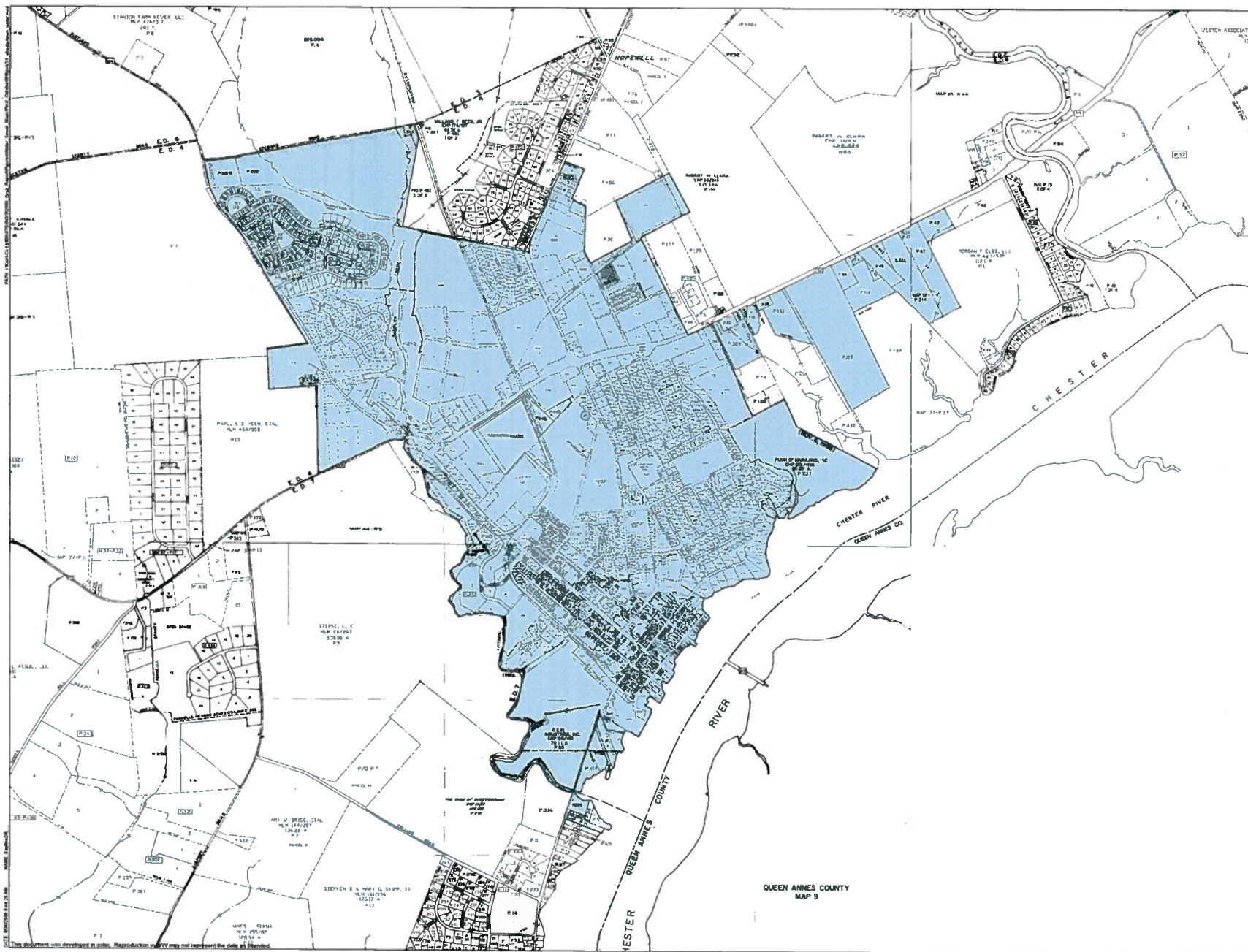
KENT COUNTY
COMPREHENSIVE WATER &
SEWER PLAN 2009

FIGURE 3
KENT COUNTY
WATER SERVICE AREAS



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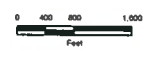


LEGEND

- Existing Town Service
- Incorporated Town
- Treatment Plant

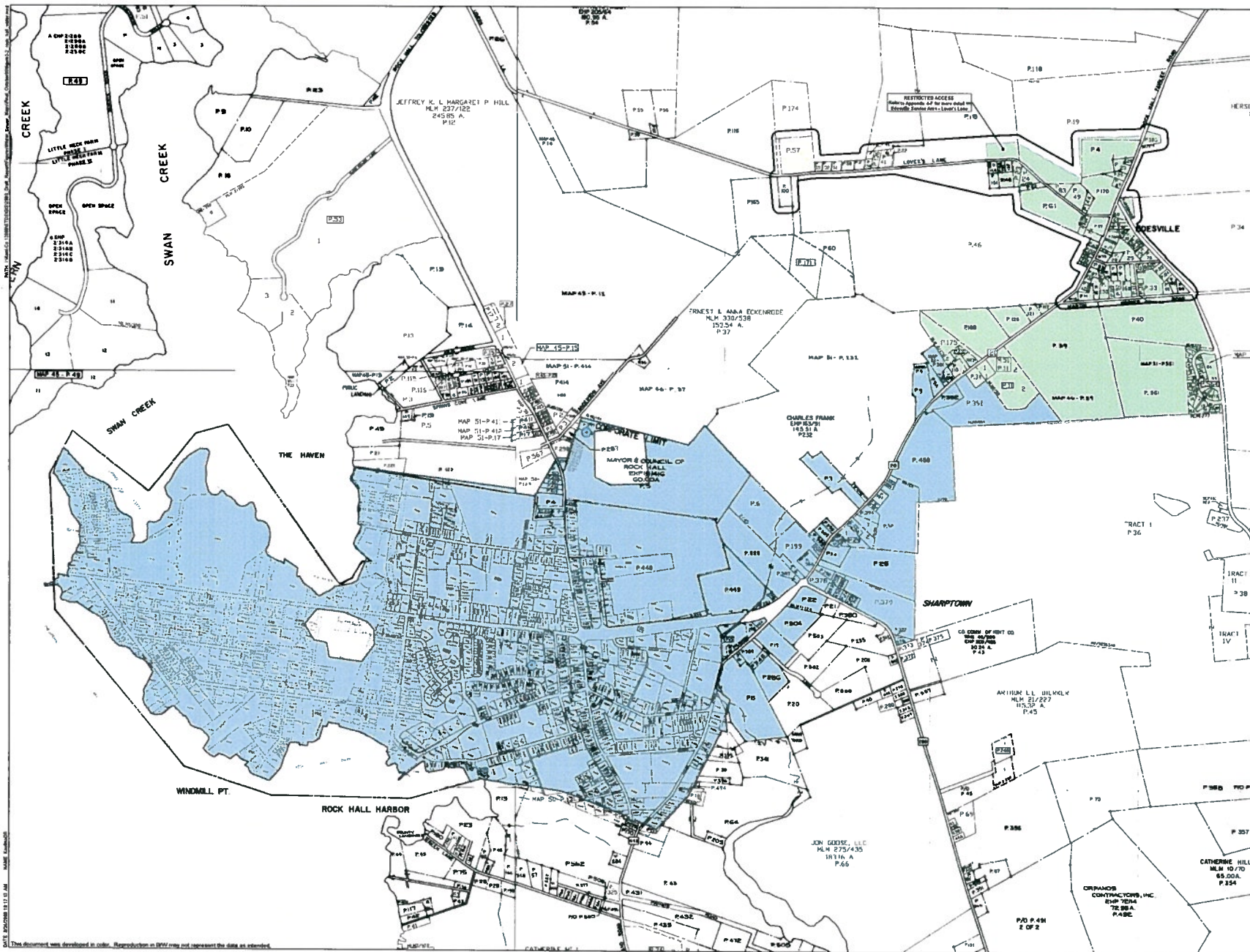
KENT COUNTY
COMPREHENSIVE WATER &
SEWER PLAN 2009

FIGURE 3-1
TOWN OF CHESTERTOWN
WTP AND WATER
SERVICE AREA



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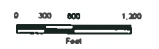
LEGEND

- Existing Town Service
- Existing County Service
- Proposed County Service
- Incorporated Town
- Yreatment Plant

NOTES
 1. Includes Edesville and Wesley Chapel Corridor Water Service Areas

KENT COUNTY
 COMPREHENSIVE WATER &
 SEWER PLAN 2009

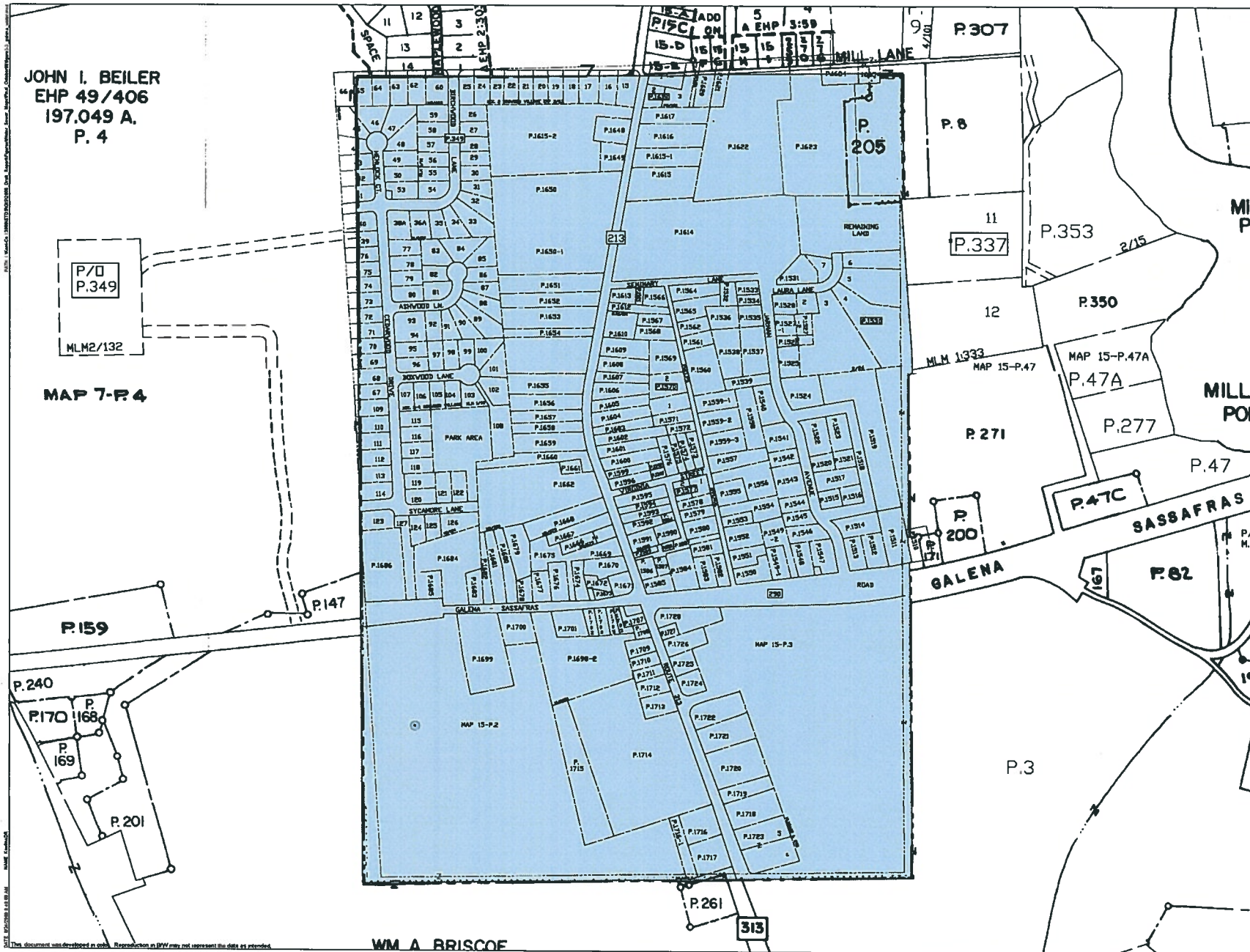
FIGURE 3-2
TOWN OF ROCK HALL
WTP AND WATER
SERVICE AREA

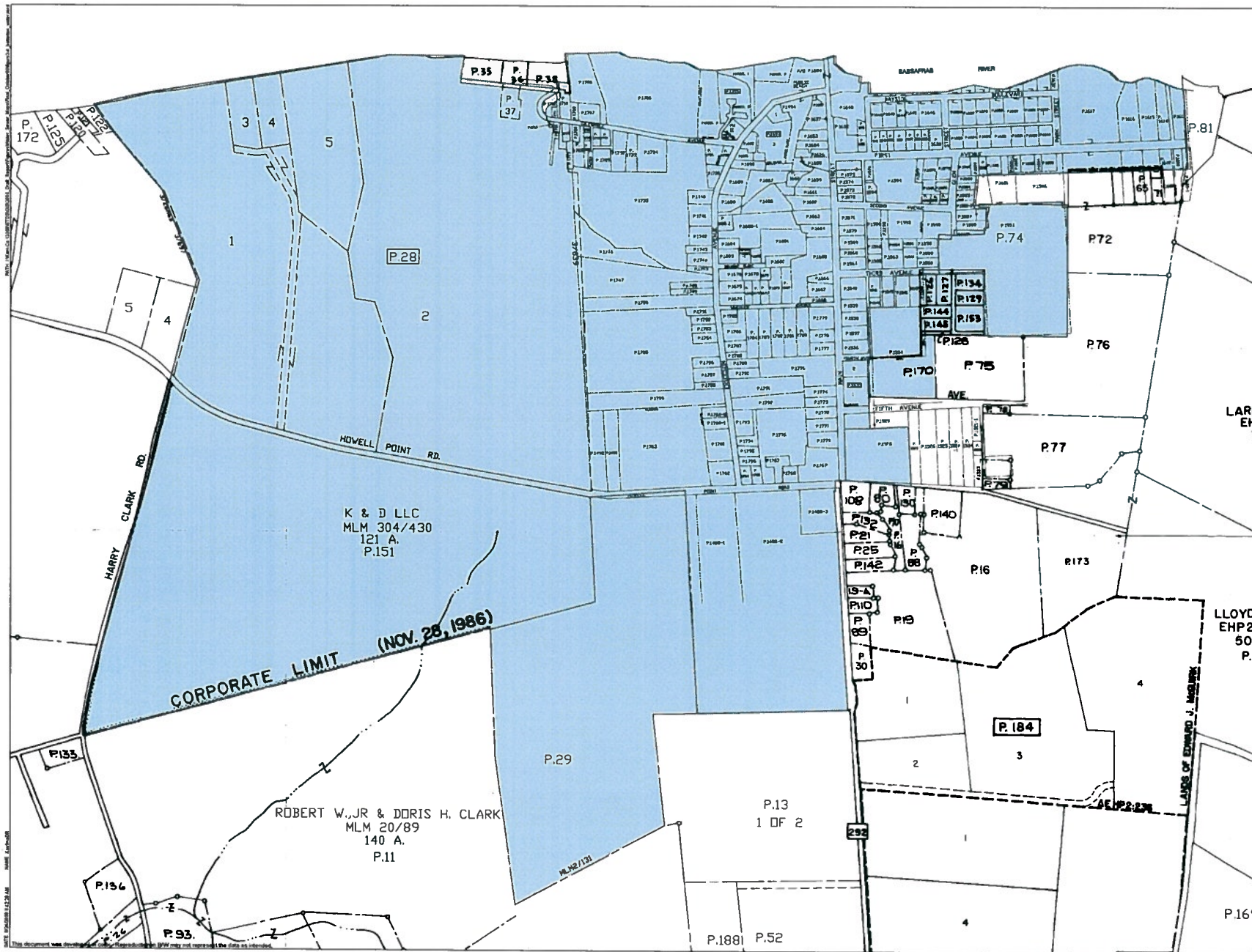


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LEGEND

- Existing Town Service
- Incorporated Town

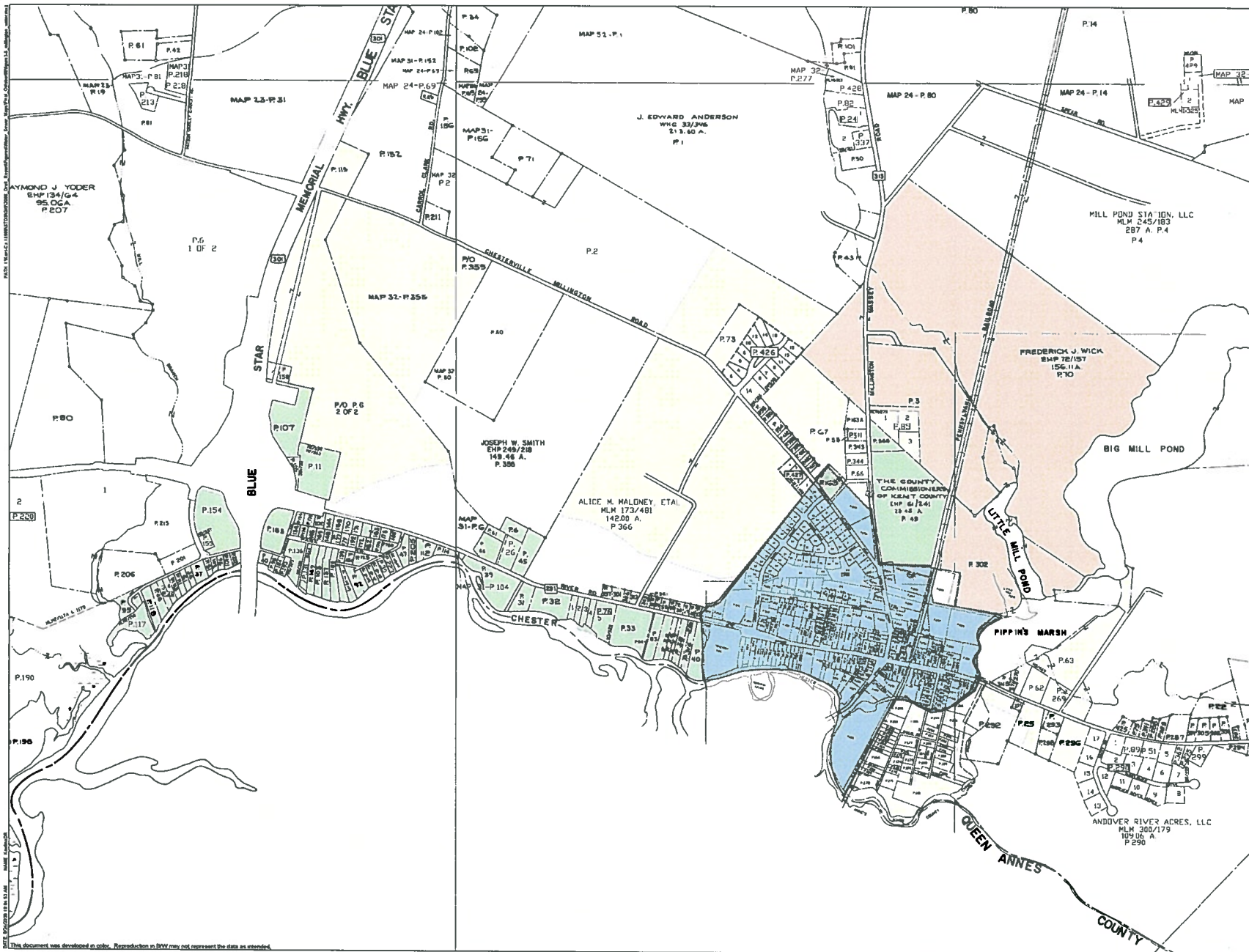
KENT COUNTY
COMPREHENSIVE WATER &
SEWER PLAN 2009

FIGURE 3-4
TOWN OF BETTERTON
WTP AND WATER
SERVICE AREA



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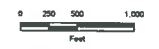


LEGEND

- Existing Town Service
- Proposed Town Service
- Existing County Service
- Proposed County Service
- Incorporated Town

KENT COUNTY
COMPREHENSIVE WATER &
SEWER PLAN 2009

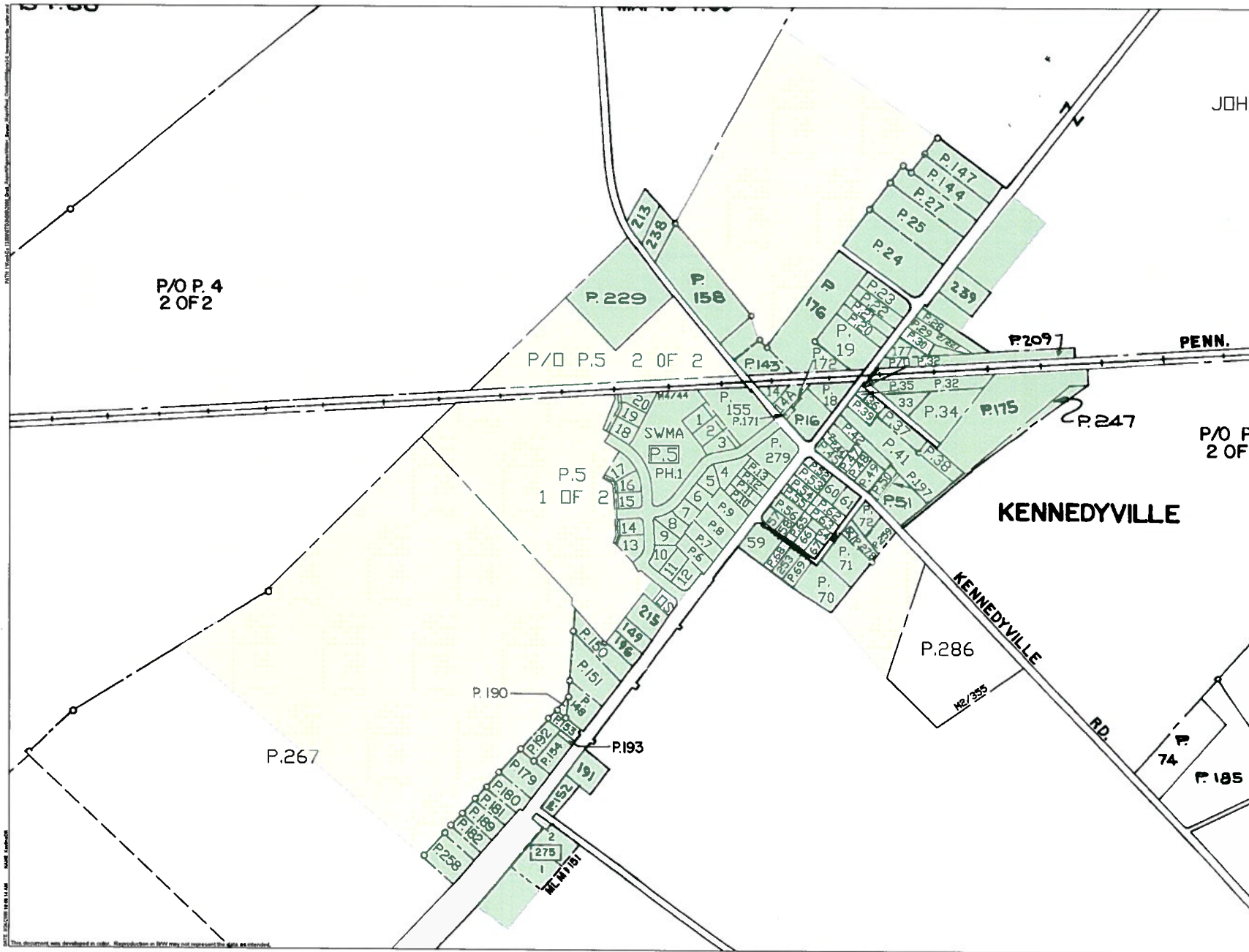
FIGURE 3-5
TOWN OF MILLINGTON
WTP AND WATER
SERVICE AREA



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LEGEND

- Existing County Service
- Proposed County Service

KENT COUNTY
COMPREHENSIVE WATER &
SEWER PLAN 2009

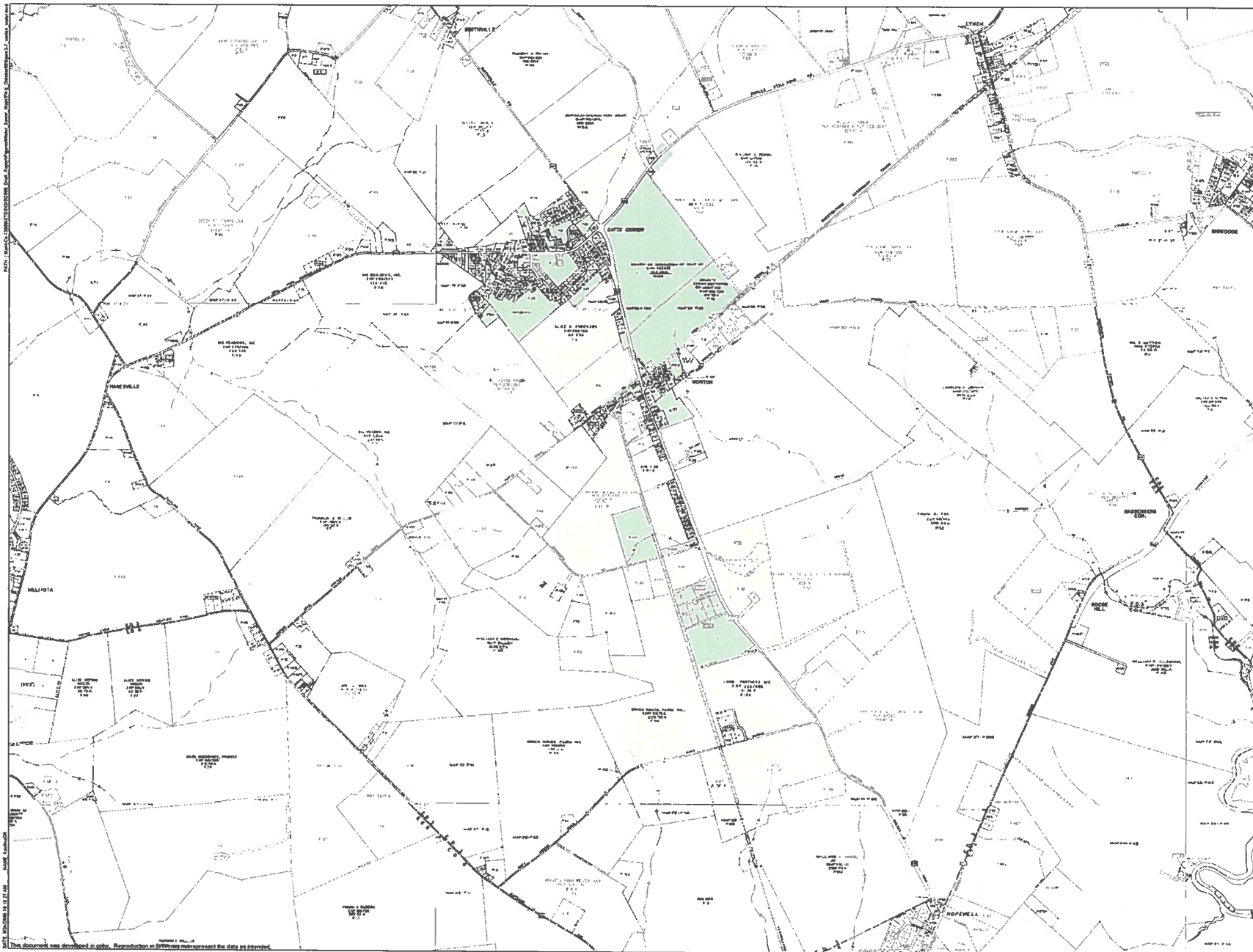
FIGURE 3-6
KENNEDYVILLE WTP
AND WATER
SERVICE AREA



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LEGEND

- Existing County Service
- Proposed County Service

KENT COUNTY
COMPREHENSIVE WATER &
SEWER PLAN 2009

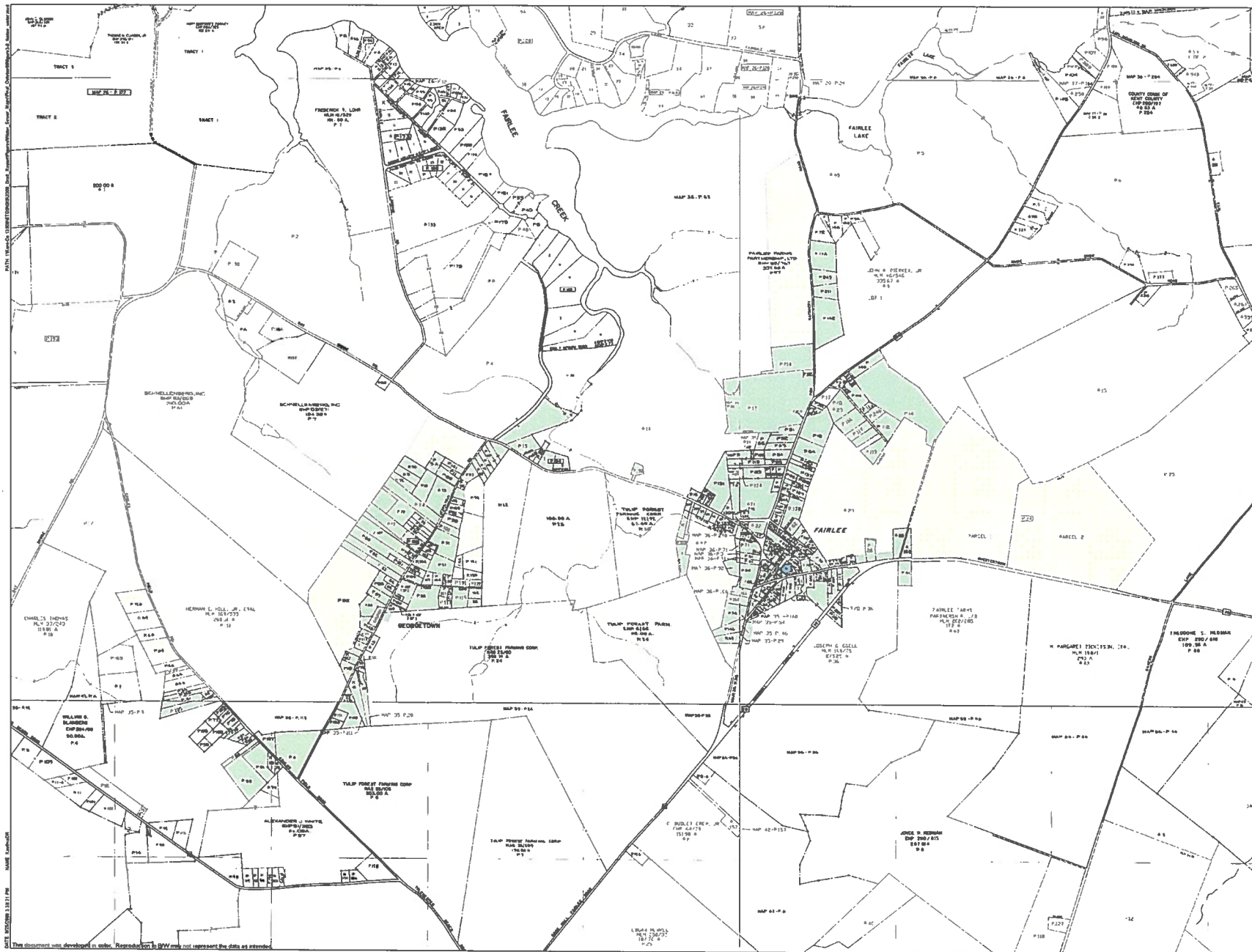
FIGURE 3-7
WORTON-BUTLERTOWN
WTP AND WATER
SERVICE AREA

0 500 1,000 2,000
Feet

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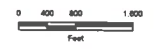
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LEGEND

- Existing County Service
- Proposed County Service
- Treatment Plant

KENT COUNTY
COMPREHENSIVE WATER &
SEWER PLAN 2009

FIGURE 3-8
GEORGETOWN-FAIRLEE
WTP AND WATER
SERVICE AREA



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