WHAT CONTAMINANTS MAY BE PRESENT IN OUR WATER?

The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Microbial Contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife. Pesticides and Herbicides, that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff and residential uses. Inorganic Contaminants, such as salts and metals, that can come from industries, urban stormwater runoff, industrial, or urban stormwater runoff, and mining. Organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, that can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the DEP and EPA prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants, that may come from a variety of processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems. Radioactive Contaminants, that can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the DEP and EPA prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, household hazardous materials, heating oil storage, stormwater, fertilizers, pesticides and automotive fluids. When Can I See The SWAP Report? The complete SWAP report is available at the Water Department Office and Board of Health. For more information, call Superintendent Craig Crocker 508-428-6691. Residents Can Help Protect Sources By: 
- practicing good septic system maintenance, 
- supporting water supply protection initiatives at the next town/district meetings, 
- taking hazardous household chemicals to hazardous materials collection days, and 
- limiting pesticide and fertilizer use, etc.

Facts About Your Water Delivery System
- Over 252 miles of water mains
- 12,209 billed accounts and 38,000 customers
- Provides fire protection through 2005 hydrants
- Can store 6.8 million gallons of water in 3 storage tanks
- Includes 19 pumping stations, 13 treatment facilities
- 662 Acres of watershed property
- Discoloration caused by iron is controlled with a sequestering agent (poly phosphate) at 5 wells
- The pH of water on Cape Cod tends to be acidic in the range of 5.0 to 6.5 (pH is the measure of acidity or alkalinity of a liquid). On the pH scale, the number 7 is neutral, less than 7 is acidic, and more than 7 is alkaline (basic). Due to the lower pH of our water, we add a harmless alkaline substance (potassium hydroxide) to our water in order to reduce corrosion in the distribution system and in your home or business. In 2020 the COMM Water Department delivered over one billion gallons of water.

The Source Water Assessment and Protection (SWAP) program assesses the susceptibility of public water supplies to potential contamination by microbiological pathogens and chemicals. What Is My System's Ranking? A susceptibility ranking of high, was assigned to this system using the information collected during the assessment by the DEP. A source’s susceptibility to contamination does not imply poor water quality. Soil conditions contributed to this ranking. Actual water quality is best reflected by the results of regular water tests. To learn more about your water quality, refer to this report.

Common Potential Sources of Contamination Include: 
- septic systems, household hazardous materials, heating oil storage, stormwater, fertilizers, pesticides and automotive fluids.
- radioactive contamination by microbiological pathogens and chemicals.

Established in 1937 
Public Water Supply 
ID 4020002

This is an annual report on the quality of the water delivered by the COMM Water Department. This brochure contains information on the source and contents of our water and related health risks associated with any detected contaminants. The COMM Water Department is committed to providing our customers with high quality, safe drinking water that exceeds every federal and state standard. P.O. Box 369 1138 Main Street Osterville, MA 02655 508-428-6691 Fax 508-428-3508 Website: www.commwater.com Superintendent: Craig A. Crocker
The table lists all the substances in drinking water that we detected during calendar year 2020 (unless otherwise noted), although the presence of these substances in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk, a field that you know exactly what and how much was detected.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Regulated</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>Highest Detected</th>
<th>Range of Detection</th>
<th>Violation</th>
<th>Major Source in Drinking Water</th>
<th>Health Effects Language</th>
<th>Possible Sources of Contamination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Copper</strong></td>
<td>15 ppb</td>
<td>15 ppb</td>
<td>29 ppb</td>
<td>14, 15, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22 Hayden</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits</td>
<td>May produce a metallic taste, natural mineral, road salt</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fluoride</strong></td>
<td>4 ppb</td>
<td>4 ppb</td>
<td>7.3 ppb</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>natural and industrial activities as well as aging and corroding distribution systems and household pipes</td>
<td>May produce a sterile taste, natural mineral, road salt</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sodium</strong></td>
<td>290 ppm</td>
<td>290 ppm</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>Fuel additive: leaks &amp; spills from gasoline storage tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits</td>
<td>May produce a salty taste, natural mineral, road salt</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Barium</strong></td>
<td>9 ppb</td>
<td>9 ppb</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining their occurrence in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted</td>
<td>May produce a metallic taste, natural mineral, road salt</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This report contains very important information about your drinking water. Please translate it, or speak with someone who understands English.