

WINTERIZING TIPS: PREPARE AND PROTECT YOUR HOME FOR THE WINTER

Winter temperatures on Cape Cod often dip below freezing and into the single digits. Don't wait for the damages and expenses of frozen pipes. Just a few precautions can greatly reduce your risk and help prevent damage from the loss of one of nature's most valuable resources.

- Disconnect and drain all outdoor hoses
- Insulate pipes or faucets in unheated areas
- Seal off access doors, air vents and cracks
- Turn off water at master shutoff, drain pipes.
- Contact the Water Department to turn your water off at the street.

In 2018, customers reported more than 1,545,000 gallons of water loss due to leaks and frozen pipes. If you do experience a leak, report it immediately by contacting the Water Department for assistance. Field Operators are on call 24/7 to assist you.



CROSS CONNECTION

Cross connection is the interconnection of a potable (drinkable) water line with non-potable piece of equipment or piping. Examples of non-potable equipment may include fire protection systems, lawn irrigation systems, air conditioning or cooling systems as well as high pressure boilers.

Through the implementation of our cross connection program, commercial businesses have been surveyed and proper backflow devices have been installed. These devices are tested as regulated.

Check valves have been installed as part of meter installations in residential homes since the late 70's. The department highly recommends using a licensed plumber, as they are knowledgeable with check valve operation.

FREE HOSE BIBB VACUUM BREAKERS
ARE AVAILABLE AT OUR OFFICE.

Source Water Assessment and Protection (SWAP)

What is a SWAP?

The Source Water Assessment 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.

Actual water quality is best reflected by the results of regular water tests. To learn more about your water quality, refer to this report.

Where 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 Chris Wiseman at 508-428-2687.

Residents Can Help Protect Sources By:

- practicing good septic system maintenance
- taking hazardous household chemicals to hazardous materials collection days at the Barnstable Transfer Station.
- limiting pesticide and fertilizer use, etc

CRUSH IT - DON'T FLUSH IT

Medications that are flushed down the toilet can and do find their way into our aquifer every day.

Here are four safe steps toward proper disposal:

- 1- Pour medication into sealable bag. If medication is a solid, crush it or add water to dissolve it.
- 2- Add cat litter, sawdust or coffee grounds to the plastic bag.
- 3- Seal the plastic bag and put it in the trash.
- 4- Remove and destroy all identifying personal information from all medication containers before recycling them or throwing them in the trash.

MEETING SCHEDULE

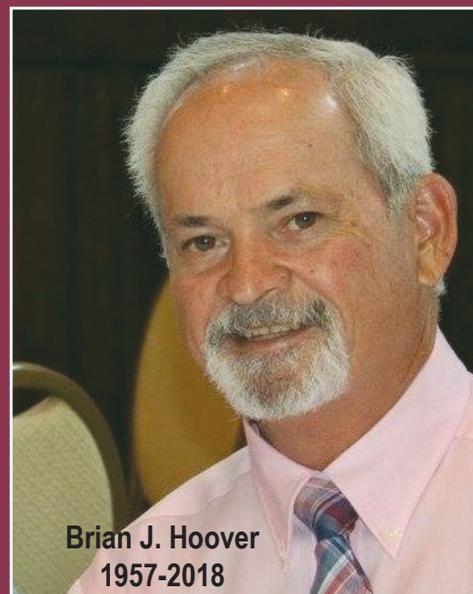
The Board of Water Commissioners meets on the third Wednesday of each month at 5:30 P.M. at Freedom Hall. Meetings are subject to change and are posted at the Town Hall, Freedom Hall, Facebook and the District website (www.cotuitfiredistrict.org).

BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS

Tom Hoppensteadt, Chairman
Donald Campbell
Mark Robinson

COTUIT WATER DEPARTMENT

2018 DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT



Brian J. Hoover
1957-2018

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SUPERINTENDENT
Chris Wiseman

Public Water
Supplier ID # 4020003



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

WHERE DOES COTUIT'S WATER COME FROM?

The Cotuit Water Department draws water from five groundwater wells located on 244 acres of District-owned land. Three stations are on Sampsons Mill Road, one is on Main Street and one is on Rte. 28.

2018 COTUIT WATER FACTS

Population Supplied: Winter: 3,296
Summer: 4,953

Accounts: 2329
Total Pumpage: 206,656,000 Gallons
Largest Day: 08/03/18 1,741,000 Gallons
Interconnections: 4 (No water was used from these sources in 2018)
3 with C-O-MM Water; 1 with Mashpee Water
Miles of water mains: 53
Storage Tanks: 2 (800,000 gallon total capacity)
No. of Hydrants: 443

The pH of water on Cape Cod is acidic and ranges from 4.7 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. Due to the lower pH in our water, we add a harmless substance (hydrated lime) to the water to reduce corrosion in the distribution system and in your home.

SYSTEM MAINTENANCE AND IMPROVEMENTS

- ✦ Annual leak detection program was completed.
- ✦ All storage tanks and well pumps were inspected.
- ✦ MassDEP Sanitation Survey was completed.
- ✦ All wells were taken offline, cleaned, maintained and returned to service.
- ✦ Implemented the chemical safety plan including the permanent chlorination system.

FLUSHING PROGRAM

The water mains are flushed every Spring as part of a preventive maintenance program to ensure that the water quality is not being compromised. Flushing notices are published in the Barnstable Patriot and posted on the District website. Daily flushing locations are also posted on the District website and on Facebook.

In 2018, over 500 water quality tests were conducted for drinking water compounds. These tests confirmed that your drinking water far exceeded all Federal and State regulations.

2018 Water Quality Information Table

Regulated	MCL MRDL	MCLG MRDLG	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detection	Violation	Major Source of Contamination
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	4.4	1.9 - 4.4	NO	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha activity (pCi/L) <small>(data from 2012)</small>	15	0	2.6	.13 - 2.6	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium (pCi/L) <small>(data from 2012)</small>	5	0	1.1	.8 - 1.1	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm) <small>(data from 2016)</small>	2	2	.048	.048	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	60	n/a	1.5	1.2 - 1.5	NO	By product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethane (TTHM) (ppb)	80	n/a	3.5	3.5 - 4.0	NO	By product of drinking water disinfection
Unregulated	ORSG	SMCL	Average	Range of Detection		
Sulfate (ppm) <small>(data from 2016)</small>	-	250	6.62	5.9 - 7.6	NO	Naturally occurring
Sodium (ppm) <small>(data from 2016)</small>	20	-	22	15 - 28	NO	Naturally occurring salt deposits; storm water runoff
Manganese (ppm) <small>(data from 2016)</small>	.3	.05	.065	.024 - .150	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Chloroform (ppb)	60	-	1.09	.0 - 3.5	NO	Naturally occurring
Lead & Copper	Action Level (AL)	MCLG	90th Percentile	Sample sites above the AL		
Lead (ppb) <small>(data from 2016)</small>	15	15	.14	2 out of 20	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing
Copper (ppm) <small>(data from 2016)</small>	1.3	1.3	.61	0 out of 20	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing
Microbiological Contaminants	MCL	Total # of positive Samples				
Total Coliform*	>5% of samples	5 Total Decisions - 1 Level 1 Assessment	YES	Naturally present in environment		
E. coli	0	0	NO	Human and animal fecal waste		

Terms & Abbreviations

ppm - Parts per million - or milligrams per liter (mg/l)

ppb - Parts per billion - or micrograms per liter (ug/l)

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

MCL - Maximum Contaminant Level - 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. MCL's are set at very stringent levels.

MCLG - Maximum Contaminant Level Goal – 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

MRDL - Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level - 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.

MRDLG - Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal - 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.

Unregulated Contaminants - Unregulated contaminants are substances without MCLs for which EPA requires monitoring. For some of these substances, the Massachusetts Office of Research and Standards (ORS) has developed state guidelines or secondary MCLs.

(ORSG) Massachusetts Office of Research and Standard Guidelines - This is the concentration of a chemical in drinking water, at or below which, adverse health effects are unlikely to occur after chronic (lifetime) exposure, with a margin of safety. If exceeded it serves as an indicator of the potential need for further action.

SMCL - Secondary maximum contaminant level. These standards are developed to protect the aesthetic qualities of drinking water and are not health based.

pCi/L - Picocuries per liter - Measure of radioactivity of water.

90th percentile - out of every 10 homes tested, 9 were at or below this level.

* **Coliforms** are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, bacteria may be present.

A Level 1 Assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system. During the past year, we were required to conduct ONE Level 1 Assessment and it has been completed. In addition, we were required to take ONE set of corrective actions (repeat samples) and we have completed this action. All repeat samples were negative for total coliform

Chloroform - is a trihalomethane (THM). The maximum THM level allowed in drinking water is 100 ppb. Levels of chloroform below 60 ppb are generally considered not to be a health risk. Testing is done annually.

Sodium - sensitive individuals, such as those experiencing hypertension, kidney failure, or congestive heart failure, should be aware of the sodium levels in drinking water where exposures are being carefully controlled.

MassDEP has reduced the monitoring requirement for certain contaminants to less often than once per year because the source is not at risk of contamination.

Lead in Drinking Water

"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. Cotuit Water 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>."

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it can acquire naturally occurring minerals, in some cases, radioactive material, and substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

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 stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharge, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

- **Pesticides and herbicides**, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water 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 stormwater runoff, or septic systems.

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

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the DEP & EPA prescribes regulations limiting the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and the Mass Dept. of Health regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

Drinking water, including bottled water may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791

SPECIAL HEALTH INFORMATION

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 at particular risk from infections. These people should seek advice from their health care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (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 at 1-800-426-4791.