

UPPER CAPE REGIONAL WATER SUPPLY COOPERATIVE

2024 Consumer Confidence Report

PWS ID # 4261024

The Upper Cape Regional Drinking Water Supply Cooperative consists of three groundwater supply wells located in Sandwich, MA on Joint Base Cape Cod (JBCC). A Board of Managers representing four-member public water supply systems manages the Cooperative. The Cooperative has the capacity to provide a supplemental supply of water to its member public water systems, which include the Town of Falmouth, the Bourne Water District, the Mashpee Water District and the Sandwich Water District. The Cooperative also supplies water to the Otis Air National Guard public water system on JBCC and the Barnstable County Jail.

Wells #1, #2 and #3 are located in a forested area of the northeastern portion of the JBCC. In July 2004, the Department of Environmental Protection completed a source water assessment (SWAP) report for the Cooperative water supply wells. A SWAP report is a planning tool to support local and state efforts to improve water supply protection by identifying land uses within water supply protection areas that may be potential sources of contamination. The report identifies potential sources of contamination including a gas station, a medical facility and a military facility, and helps focus protection efforts on appropriate Best Management Practices. A susceptibility ranking of high was assigned to the Cooperative using information that was collected during the assessment. A copy of the report is available, upon request, from the Cooperative. JBCC has adopted a Groundwater Protection Plan to prohibit inappropriate activities on JBCC property within the Zone II areas of community public water supply wells. In addition, the Environmental Management Commission provides oversight over activities on the northern portion of the JBCC. For questions regarding SWAP or other information contained within this document call Marisa Picone-Devine at 508-888-7262.

2024 WATER QUALITY DATA

Listed below are the substances detected in water samples collected during the most recent sampling period from the three (3) wells that comprise the Upper Cape Drinking Water Supply Cooperative.

Inorganic Contaminants	Year Sampled	Highest Result	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Violation (Y / N)	Possible Sources
Barium	2020	0.002 ppm	0.002 ppm	2 ppm	2 ppm	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate	2024	0.12 ppm	0.12 ppm	10 ppm	10 ppm	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Radioactive Contaminants	Year Sampled	Highest Result	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Violation (Y / N)	Possible Sources
Gross Alpha	2021	-.210 (+-.331) pCi/l	-.210 (+-.331) pCi/l	15 pCi/l	0	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Radium 226 & 228	2021	0.377 pCi/L	0 – 0.377 pCi/l	5 pCi/l	0	No	Decay of natural and manmade deposits
Unregulated and Secondary Contaminants	Year Sampled	Amount Detected	Range of Detections	SMCL	ORSG	Violation	Possible Sources
Chloroform	2024	1.91 ppb	1.41 – 1.91 ppb	NA	70 ppb	No	Trihalomethane: by-product of drinking water chlorination. In non-chlorinated sources, chloroform may be naturally occurring
Chloride	2024	9.9 ppm	8.4 – 9.9 ppm	250 ppm	--	NO	Runoff and leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Copper	2024	0.042 ppm	0.010-.042 ppm	1 ppm	--	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	2023	6.6 ppm	6.6 ppm	--	20 ppm	No	Discharge from the use and improper storage of sodium-containing de-icing compounds or in water-softening agents
Sulfate	2024	4.8 ppm	4.5 – 4.8 ppm	250 ppm	--	No	Runoff and leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Zinc	2024	0.025 ppm	0.0 – 0.025	5 ppm	--	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): 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.

Office of Research and Standards Guideline (ORSG): 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. If exceeded, it serves as an indicator of the potential need for further action

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l): One part per million corresponds to one minute in two years.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (ug/l): One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L): A measure of radioactivity.

Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL): These standards are developed to protect the aesthetic qualities of drinking water and are not health based.

Unregulated Contaminants: Substances for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated monitoring is to assist EPA in determining their occurrence in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted.

Important Information about Your Drinking Water Availability of Monitoring Data for Unregulated Contaminants for The Upper Cape Regional Water Supply Cooperative

As required by US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), our water system has sampled for a series of unregulated contaminants. Unregulated contaminants are those that don't yet have a drinking water standard set by EPA. The purpose of monitoring for these contaminants is to help EPA decide whether the contaminants should have a public health protection standard. The contaminants sampled for were:

Lithium, Perfluorotridecanoic acid (PFTrDA); Perfluorotetradecanoic acid (PFTDA); N-Ethyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (NEtFOSAA); N-Methyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (NMeFOSAA); Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA); Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS); Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA); Perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA); Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA); Perfluorodecanoic acid (PFDA); Perfluoroundecanoic acid (PFUnA); Perfluorododecanoic acid (PFDoA); Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS); Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS); Hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid (HFPO-DA); 4,8-Dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic acid (ADONA); Perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA); Perfluoroheptanesulfonic acid (PFHpS); Perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA); Perfluoropentanesulfonic acid (PFPeS); 8:2 Fluorotelomersulfonic acid (8:2FTS); 9-Chlorohexadecafluoro-3-oxanonane-1-sulfonic acid (9Cl-PF3ONS); 11-Chloroeicosafluoro-3-oxaundecane-1-sulfonic acid (11Cl-PF3OUdS); 6:2 Fluorotelomersulfonic acid (6:2FTS), 4:2 Fluorotelomersulfonic acid (4:2FTS); Nonafluoro-3,6-dioxaheptanoic acid (NFDHA); Perfluoro (2-ethoxyethane) sulfonic acid (PFEEESA); Perfluoro-3-methoxypropanoic acid (PFMOPrA); Perfluoro-4-methoxybutanoic acid (PFMOBA);

The first of two rounds of UCMR 5 samples were taken in December 2024: there were **NO** detections of any of the analytes in any of the samples.

What should I do?

You do not have to do anything but as our customers you have a right to know that these data are available. You may share this information with other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, food establishments, medical facilities and businesses).

For information on the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Program, visit the MassDEP website (<http://www.mass.gov/eea/agencies/massdep/water/drinking/water-systems-ops.html>) and navigate to Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Program.

If you want to speak with someone at the Upper Cape Regional Water Supply Cooperative about the results, please contact Marisa Picone-Devine at 508-888-7262.

This notice is being sent to you by The Upper Cape Regional Water Supply Cooperative