Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
For
Colonial Water Company
2020
Dover, Massachusetts

MASSDEP PWSID # 3078006

This Consumer Confidence Report is a snapshot of the quality of drinking water we provided to you in 2020. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to state and federal standards. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best customers.

I. PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM INFORMATION

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Colonial Water Company (CWC) is pleased to provide you with our water quality report for 2020. As you are undoubtably aware the Company's Francis St. well field encountered a challenging period during early Summer of 2020 when E-coli was detected. During that time the Company provided containerized water while a new advance treatment plant was designed and constructed. More information on that treatment process follows. The Company is committed to delivering our customers high quality drinking water that meets or surpasses State and Federal standards for quality and safety. This report includes the State and Federally mandated format for language and information.

Our water system is routinely inspected by the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (MassDEP). MassDEP inspects our system for its technical, financial, and managerial capacity to provide safe drinking water to you. To ensure that we provide the highest quality of water available, your water system is operated by a Massachusetts certified operator who oversees the routine operations of our system.

Water System Improvements
Most importantly, the largest improvement project in 2020 was the major treatment process upgrade at the Francis St station. The process upgrade is known as 4 LOG inactivation which destroys 99.99% of viruses and bacteria. Essential to this process is the necessary addition of chlorine which must be maintained at a predetermined minimum residual. This treatment process is now functioning as expected.

In addition to the Francis St. project, several smaller but important improvements have been made including upgrading the Chickering station and establishing more relevant communications within stations through SCADA improvements.

2. YOUR DRINKING WATER SOURCE

Where does my Water Come From?

Your water comes the following sources listed below:

Source Name	MassDEP Source ID#	Source Type	Location of Source
Chickering Dr. Well	3078006-02G	Groundwater	Chickering Dr.
Knollwood Dr. Well	3078006-03G	Groundwater	Knollwood Dr.
Draper Rd. Well 2	3078006-05G	Groundwater	Draper Rd
Francis St. Well A	3078006-08G	Groundwater	Francis St
Francis St. Well B	3078006-09G	Groundwater	Francis St
Francis St. Well C	3078006-10G	Groundwater	Francis St

These groundwater sources are located off Francis Street, Knollwood Drive, Draper Road and Chickering Drive. The first three are interconnected and serve the majority of our customers. The Chickering Drive source is independent of the others and serves just that area.

As the water comes from the wells at all the sources, and before it reaches you, we treat it for acidity (otherwise known as pH correction) to reduce blue/green staining and the corrosion of pipes and fixtures. We also chlorinate the water at the Draper Road and Francis Street pumping stations.

******Colonial Water Company does not add fluoride to the water supply.******

The Company has made significant investments in pumping and treatment equipment and annually performs thousands of dollars' worth of water quality testing to ensure that we provide safe drinking water. During the year 2020, the Company collected over 135 tests for over 250 drinking water contaminants. These water tests include Nitrates, Synthetic Organic Compounds (SOC), Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC), unregulated secondary contaminants, coliform bacteria and disinfection byproducts, Sodium, Inorganic Compounds (IOC), Perchlorate, Iron and Manganese

The water quality of our system is continuously monitored by the Company and MassDEP to determine the effectiveness of existing water treatment and to ensure high quality.

How Are These Sources Protected?

MassDEP has prepared a Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) Report for the water supply source(s) serving this water system. The SWAP Report assesses the susceptibility of public water supplies.

Where Can I See The SWAP Report?

The MassDEP has prepared an assessment for the Colonial Water Company water sources as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act. This is a measure of a water supply's potential to become contaminated based on local hazards. The program was initialized in 1999 and completed in 2003. Now, that information is available to the public at the Mass DEP website: https://www.mass.gov/service-details/the-source-water-assessment-protection-swap-program.

Within Colonial Water Company Water Supply Protection areas are businesses or individuals that hold Mass. DEP permits to dispense fuel, maintain very small quantities of regulated waste such as oil, maintain underground storage tanks, and groundwater discharge permits. The presence of these permitted uses places the Knollwood and Chickering well sites at high risk and the presence of one of these places the remaining Water Company well sites at moderate risk within our water supply protection areas.

The only known DEP identified source of contamination in Dover within the CWC water supply protection areas is the former hazardous waste spill site at the Mobil gas station. This site has been under remediation for many

years with regular reports to Mass DEP and the Town of Dover. CWC does not consider this a significant threat of contamination at the present time.

Residents can help protect sources by:

- Practicing good septic system maintenance
- Supporting water supply protection initiatives at the next Town meeting
- Taking hazardous household chemicals to hazardous materials collection sites
- Limiting pesticide and fertilizer use, etc.

Protect your drinking water from Cross Connections:

A cross connection occurs whenever a potable drinking water line is connected to a piece of equipment or piping containing non-potable water. An unprotected cross connection could contaminate the water in your home and also affect the water at the street in the event of backpressure or back-siphonage. An outside water tap or garden hose tends to be the most common type of cross connection in the home. The garden hose becomes a hazard when connected to a chemical sprayer used for weed control and fertilizer applications. You can protect against this by installing vacuum breakers on all your outside faucets. Vacuum breakers can be purchased at your local hardware store and are inexpensive and easy to install. Other potential cross connections can occur on lawn irrigation systems, irrigation wells and fire protection systems. **Irrigation wells should never be connected to the household plumbing, as that is a direct cross connection in violation of the plumbing code and drinking water regulations!** For more information on cross connections, please contact the Colonial Water Company at 508-785-0052, or go to www.colonialwatercompany.com.

3. SUBSTANCES FOUND IN TAP WATER

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 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.

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

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

Radioactive contaminants -which 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 Department of Environmental Protection (MassDEP) and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and Massachusetts Department of Public Health (DPH) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

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

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 some infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) guidelines on lowering the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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. Colonial Water Company 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.

CORROSION CONTROL

Many years ago, the Company instituted a "corrosion control" treatment program to lower the acidity of the water and thereby reduce this corrosive action to metal pipes. This is done by adding an EPA approved chemical to the water. The Company adds potassium hydroxide to its water to adjust the water to a non-corrosive pH. The lead and copper sampling done at customers' homes confirms the Company's ability to control internal pipe corrosion at the point of use. The results have been so effective that the MassDEP has reduced monitoring frequency from once a year to once every three years.

Waivers and Reduced Monitoring for Drinking Water Contaminates:

We perform more tests in some years and less in others. This is due to monitoring waivers that have been granted by the MassDEP and variations in the monitoring frequencies required in the regulations. Colonial Water Company is eligible for these waivers because Dover has MassDEP approved town by-laws that limit the land uses in the recharge areas that could present an adverse effect to our water supply sources. Other waivers or reduced testing has been granted to the Company due to the results of historical monitoring data.

4. IMPORTANT DEFINITIONS

The following table lists drinking water contaminants that we detected during the 2020 calendar year. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The data presented in this table is from testing done between January 1st and December 31, 2020. The state requires us to monitor certain contaminants less than once a year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year.

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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) -- The highest level of a disinfectant (chlorine, chloramines, chlorine dioxide) allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) -- The level of a drinking water disinfectant (chlorine, chloramines, chlorine dioxide) below which there is no known or expected risk to health.
MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Treatment Technique (TT) – A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Action Level (AL) – The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

90th Percentile – Out of every 10 homes sampled, 9 were at or below this level.

A Level 2 Assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an *E. coli* MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

ppm = parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l)
ppb = parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/l)
ppt = parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter
pCi/l = picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units
ND = Not Detected
N/A = Not Applicable
mrem/year = millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)

5. WATER QUALITY TESTING RESULTS

What Does This Data Represent?
The water quality information presented in the table(s) is from the most recent round of testing done in accordance with the regulations. All data shown was collected during the last calendar year unless otherwise noted in the table(s).

	Date(s) Collected	90TH percentile	Action Level	MCLG	# of sites sampled	# of sites above Action Level	Possible Source of Contamination
Lead (ppb)	2018	ND-.003	15	0	**10**	**0**	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	2018	0.04-0.29	1.3	1.3	**10**	**0**	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives

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. Colonial Water Company 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

E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short-term effects such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a greater health risk for infants, young children, the elderly, and people with severely compromised immune systems. We found *E. coli* bacteria, indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessments to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

We were required to complete a Level 2 assessment because we found *E. coli* in our water system. From the Level 2 assessment there was no determination of the E.coli Source. MassDEP required us do upgrades to our Francis Street location to meet 4-Log requirements. This was completed in 2020 and is up and running as excepted.

Bacteria	**MCL / TT**	**MCLG**	**Value**	**Date**	**Violation (Y/N)**	**Possible Sources**
E. coli	MCL	0	Positive (*E. coli)*	6/10/20	Y	Human and animal fecal waste
EXCEEDED THE MCL OF 0 TESTS, ENDED IN BOIL ORDER						

We had an *E. coli*-positive repeat sample following a total coliform-positive routine sample.

Regulated Contaminant	Date(s) Collected	Highest Result or Highest Running Average Detected	Range Detected	MCL or MRDL	MCLG or MRDLG	Violation (Y/N)	Possible Source(s) of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants							
Antimony (ppb)	9/29/20	ND		6	6	**N**	Discharge from fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Arsenic (ppb)	9/29/20	ND		10	N/A	**N**	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	9/29/20	ND		2	2	**N**	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (ppb)	9/29/20	ND		4	4	**N**	Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries; erosion of natural deposits
Cadmium (ppb)	9/29/20	ND		5	5	**N**	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium (ppb)	9/29/20	ND		100	100	**N**	Discharge from pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide (ppb)	9/29/20	ND		200	200	**N**	Discharge from metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride (ppm) ■	9/29/20	0.32		4	4	**N**	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

Regulated Contaminant	Date(s) Collected	Highest Result or Highest Running Average Detected	Range Detected	MCL or MRDL	MCLG or MRDLG	Violation (Y/N)	Possible Source(s) of Contamination
■ Fluoride also has a secondary contaminant level (SMCL) of 2 ppm.							
Mercury (ppb)	9/29/20	ND		2	2	**N**	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland
Selenium (ppb)	9/29/20	ND		50	50	**N**	Discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Thallium (ppb)	9/29/20	ND		2	0.5	**N**	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories

Synthetic Organic Contaminants							
2,4-D (ppb)	9/29/20	<0.2	<0.2	70	70	**N**	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
2,4,5-TP (Silvex) (ppb)	9/29/20	<0.2	<0.2	50	50	**N**	Residue of banned herbicide
Alachlor (ppb)	9/29/20	<0.2	<0.2	2	0	**N**	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Atrazine (ppb)	9/29/20	<0.1	<0.1	3	3	**N**	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Benzo(a)pyrene (ppt)	9/29/20	<0.5	<0.5	200	0	**N**	Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines
Carbofuran (ppb)	9/29/20	<0.9	<0.9	40	40	**N**	Leaching of soil fumigant used on rice and alfalfa
Chlordane (ppb)	9/29/20	<0.2	<0.2	2	0	**N**	Residue of banned termiticide
Dalapon (ppb)	9/29/20	<1	<1	200	200	**N**	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way
Di (2-ethylhexyl) adipate (ppb)	9/29/20	<0.6	<0.6	400	400	**N**	Discharge from chemical factories
Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (ppb)	9/29/20	<1.3	<1.3	6	0	**N**	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
Dibromochloropropane (DBCP) (ppt)	9/29/20	<0.1	<0.1	200	0	**N**	Runoff/leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans, cotton, and orchards
Dinoseb (ppb)	9/29/20	<0.2	<0.2	7	7	**N**	Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans and vegetables
Endrin (ppb)	9/29/20	<0.022	<0.022	2	2	**N**	Residue of banned insecticide
Ethylene dibromide (EDB) (ppt)	9/29/20	<0.1	<0.1	20	0	**N**	Residue of leaded gasoline or runoff from soil fumigant used on tobacco or strawberries
Heptachlor (ppt)	9/29/20	<0.04	<0.04	400	0	**N**	Residue of banned pesticide
Heptachlor epoxide (ppt)	9/29/20	<0.04	<0.04	200	0	**N**	Breakdown of heptachlor
Hexachlorobenzene (ppb)	9/29/20	<0.1	<0.1	1	0	**N**	Discharge from metal refineries and agricultural chemical factories
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene (ppb)	9/29/20	<0.1	<0.1	50	50	**N**	Discharge from chemical factories

Lindane (ppt)	9/29/20	<0.4	<0.4	200	200	**N**	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cattle, lumber, gardens
Methoxychlor (ppb)	9/29/20	<0.1	<0.1	40	40	**N**	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa, livestock
Oxamyl (Vydate) (ppb)	9/29/20	<2	<2	200	200	**N**	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on apples, potatoes and tomatoes
Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) (ppt)	9/29/20	<1.28	<0.36	500	0	**N**	Runoff from landfills; discharge of waste chemicals; residue of banned use in electrical transformers
Pentachlorophenol (ppb)	9/29/20	<0.08	<0.08	1	0	**N**	Discharge from wood preserving factories
Picloram (ppb)	9/29/20	<0.2	<0.2	500	500	**N**	Runoff from herbicide use
Simazine (ppb)	9/29/20	<0.2	<0.2	4	4	**N**	Runoff from herbicide use
Toxaphene (ppb)	9/29/20	<1	<1	3	0	**N**	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cotton and cattle
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
Benzene (ppb)	9/30/20	ND	0	5	0	**N**	Discharge from factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Carbon tetrachloride (ppb)	9/30/20	ND	0	5	0	**N**	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
Chlorobenzene (ppb)	9/30/20	ND	0	100	100	**N**	Discharge from and agricultural chemical factories
o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	9/30/20	ND	0	600	600	**N**	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	9/30/20	ND	0	5	5	**N**	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb)	9/30/20	ND	0	5	0	**N**	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	9/30/20	ND	0	7	7	**N**	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	9/30/20	ND	0	70	70	**N**	Breakdown product of trichloroethylene and tetrachloroethylene
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	9/30/20	ND	0	100	100	**N**	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Dichloromethane (ppb)	9/30/20	ND	0	5	0	**N**	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)	9/30/20	ND	0	5	0	**N**	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	9/30/20	ND	0	700	700	**N**	Leaks and spills from gasoline and petroleum storage tanks
Styrene (ppb)	9/30/20	ND	0	100	100	**N**	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; leaching from landfills
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE) (ppb)	9/30/20	ND	0	5	0	**N**	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners; residual of vinyl-lined water mains

1,2,4-Triclorobenzene (ppb)	9/30/20	ND	0	70	70	N	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)	9/30/20	ND	0	200	200	N	Discharge from use in septic system cleaners
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb)	9/30/20	ND	0	5	3	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trichloroethylene (TCE) (ppb)	9/30/20	ND	0	5	0	N	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Toluene (ppm)	9/30/20	ND	0	1	1	N	Leaks and spills from gasoline and petroleum storage tanks; discharge from petroleum factories
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	9/30/20	ND	0	2	0	N	Leaching from PVC piping; discharge from plastics factories
Xylenes (ppm)	9/30/20	ND	0	10	10	N	Leaks and spills from gasoline and petroleum storage tanks; discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories
Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products							
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	YEARLY IN AUGUST 2020	10	9.6-10	60	N/A	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine (ppm) (free, total or combined)	Monthly in (2020)	2.8	0.4-2.8	4	4	N	Water additive used to control microbes

Unregulated contaminants are those for which there are no established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist regulatory agencies in determining their occurrence in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted.

Unregulated Contaminants	Date(s) Collected	Result or Range Detected	Average Detected	SMCL	ORSG	Possible Source
Acetone (ppm)	9/30/20	ND	ND		6.3	Discharge from industrial production and use, in automobile exhaust, from landfills and natural sources
Bromobenzene	9/30/20	ND	ND		N/A	Discharge from use in chemical manufacturing
Bromomethane (ppb)	9/30/20	ND	ND		10	Run-off from use as a fumigant
Bromodichloromethane	9/30/20	ND	ND		N/A	Trihalomethane; by-product of drinking water chlorination
Bromochloromethane (Halon 1001) (ppb)	9/30/20	ND	ND		90	Used as a fire-extinguishing fluid, an explosive suppressant, and as a solvent in the manufacturing of pesticides
Bromoform	9/30/20	ND	ND		N/A	Trihalomethane; by- product of drinking water chlorination
Butylbenzene isomers (n;sec;tert)	9/30/20	ND	ND		N/A	Run-off from industrial use
Chloroethane	9/30/20	ND	ND		N/A	Discharge from industrial uses
Chloroform (ppb)	9/30/20	0.6	0.6	N/A	70	By-product of drinking water chlorination (In non-chlorinated sources it may be naturally occurring)
Chloromethane (methyl chloride) (ppt)	9/30/20	ND	ND		2,690 to 269,000	Discharge from industrial uses

Unregulated Contaminants	Date(s) Collected	Result or Range Detected	Average Detected	SMCL	ORSG	Possible Source
o-Chlorotoluene	9/30/20	ND	ND		N/A	Discharge from industrial use
m-Dichlorobenzene	9/30/20	ND	ND		N/A	Discharge from use in chemical manufacturing
1,1-Dichloroethane[1] (ppb)	9/30/20	ND	ND		70	Discharge from use as a degreasing agent
2,2-Dichloropropane	9/30/20	ND	ND		N/A	Discharge from use in chemical manufacturing
1,3-Dichloropropane	9/30/20	ND	ND		N/A	Discharge from use in chemical manufacturing
1,1-Dichloropropene	9/30/20	ND	ND		N/A	Discharge from use in chemical manufacturing
Hexachlorobutadiene	9/30/20	ND	ND		N/A	Discharge from use as an industrial solvent
Isopropyltoluene	9/30/20	ND	ND		N/A	Discharge from chemical manufacturing
Methyl ethyl ketone (ppb)	9/30/20	ND	ND		350	Discharge from use as a production solvent and degreaser
Methyl isobutyl ketone (ppm)	9/30/20	ND	ND		4	Discharge from use as a production and extraction solvent
Methyl tertiary butyl ether* or MTBE (ppb)	9/30/20	ND	ND	20-40	70	Fuel additive; leaks and spills from gasoline storage tanks
*EPA has established a lifetime Health Advisory (HA) of 0.3 mg/L and an acute HA at 1.0 mg/L						
Naphthalene (ppb)	9/30/20	ND	ND		140	Discharge from use in mothballs and other domestic products
n-propylbenzene	9/30/20	ND	ND		N/A	Discharge from chemical manufacturing
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	9/30/20	ND	ND		N/A	Discharge from use in chemical manufacturing
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	9/30/20	ND	ND		N/A	Discharge from use in dry cleaning
Tetrahydrofuran (ppm)	9/30/20	ND	ND		1.3	Discharge from use as an adhesive for joining pipes in water treatment systems and as a production solvent
1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene	9/30/20	ND	ND		N/A	Discharge from use in chemical manufacturing
1,2,3-Trichloropropane (ppq)	9/30/20	ND	ND		400 to 40,000	Discharge from use in paint and varnish removers
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	9/30/20	ND	ND		N/A	Discharge from use in dyes and paints
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	9/30/20	ND	ND		N/A	Discharge from use in chemical manufacturing

Secondary Contaminants	Date(s) Collected	Result or Range Detected	Average Detected	SMCL	ORSG	Possible Source
Aluminum (ppb)	**4/3/19**	**0.1-0.3**	**0.2**		200	Residue from water treatment process: erosion of natural deposits
Chloride (ppm)	**4/3/19**	**65.8-66.5**	**66.15**		250	Runoff and leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color (C.U.)	**4/3/19**	**ND**	**ND**	15	N/A	Naturally occurring organic material
Copper (ppm)	**4/3/19**	**ND-0.3**	**0.15**	1	N/A	Naturally occurring organic material
Iron (ppb)	**4/3/19**	**0.11-0.13**	**0.12**	300	N/A	Naturally occurring, corrosion of cast iron pipes
Manganese* (ppb)	**4/3/19**	**0.020-0.024**	**.022**	50	Health Advisory of 300	Natural sources as well as discharges from industrial uses
* EPA has established a lifetime Health Advisory (HA) for manganese of 0.3 mg/L and an acute HA at 1.0 mg/L (Add health language listed below if detect is over 300 ppb)						
Odor (T.O.N.)	**4/3/19**	**ND**	**ND**	3	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives0
pH	**4/3/19**	**7.1-7.7**	**7.3**	6.5-8.5	N/A	Runoff and leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Silver (ppb)	**4/3/19**	**ND**	**ND**	100	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits

Unregulated Contaminants	Date(s) Collected	Result or Range Detected	Average Detected	SMCL	ORSG	Possible Source
Sulfate (ppm)	4/3/19	**13.4-15**	**14.2**	250	N/A	Runoff and leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) (ppm)	**4/3/19**	**230-280**	**255**	500	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits.
Zinc (ppm)	**4/3/19**	**0.014-0.060**	**0.037**	5	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits, leaching from plumbing materials

6. COMPLIANCE WITH DRINKING WATER REGS

Does My Drinking Water Meet Current Health Standards?

We are dedicated to providing you with the best water quality available. Except for the E-coli matter previously reported, your drinking water currently and since that incident, has met all health standards regulated by the state and federal government. If you have any further questions about your water, please do not hesitate to call us at (508) 785-0052, or e-mail us at customerservice@colonialwatercompany.com.