

MASSACHUSETTS WATER RESOURCES AUTHORITY  
100 First Avenue, Charlestown Navy Yard, Boston, MA 02129



WATER QUALITY UPDATE  
**An Analysis of August 2010 Sampling Data**

*For more information, please contact MWRA at (617) 242-5323, or visit [www.mwra.com](http://www.mwra.com).*

**August 2010 Highlights**

- MWRA achieved CT disinfection requirements for the month** at the Ware Disinfection Facility and the Carroll Water Treatment Plant. CT results appear on Page 5. No community violated the Total Coliform Rule criteria. See Page 7.
- The Wachusett Reservoir was treated with copper sulfate on August 15th** to control nuisance algae which can potentially cause taste and odor problems. The treatment was successful and there were no increases in taste and odor complaints related to algae. See Page 4.
- Did you know** that MWRA's web site has an archive of Monthly Water Quality Updates from 2001 onward at <http://www.mwra.com/monthly/wqupdate/qual3wq.htm?>

**We are continually updating the report. Let us know what you think (617) 242-5323**  
**Call (617) 242-5323 or email [Joshua.Das@mwra.state.ma.us](mailto:Joshua.Das@mwra.state.ma.us)**

**Release Date: September 20, 2010**

## Water Quality Update

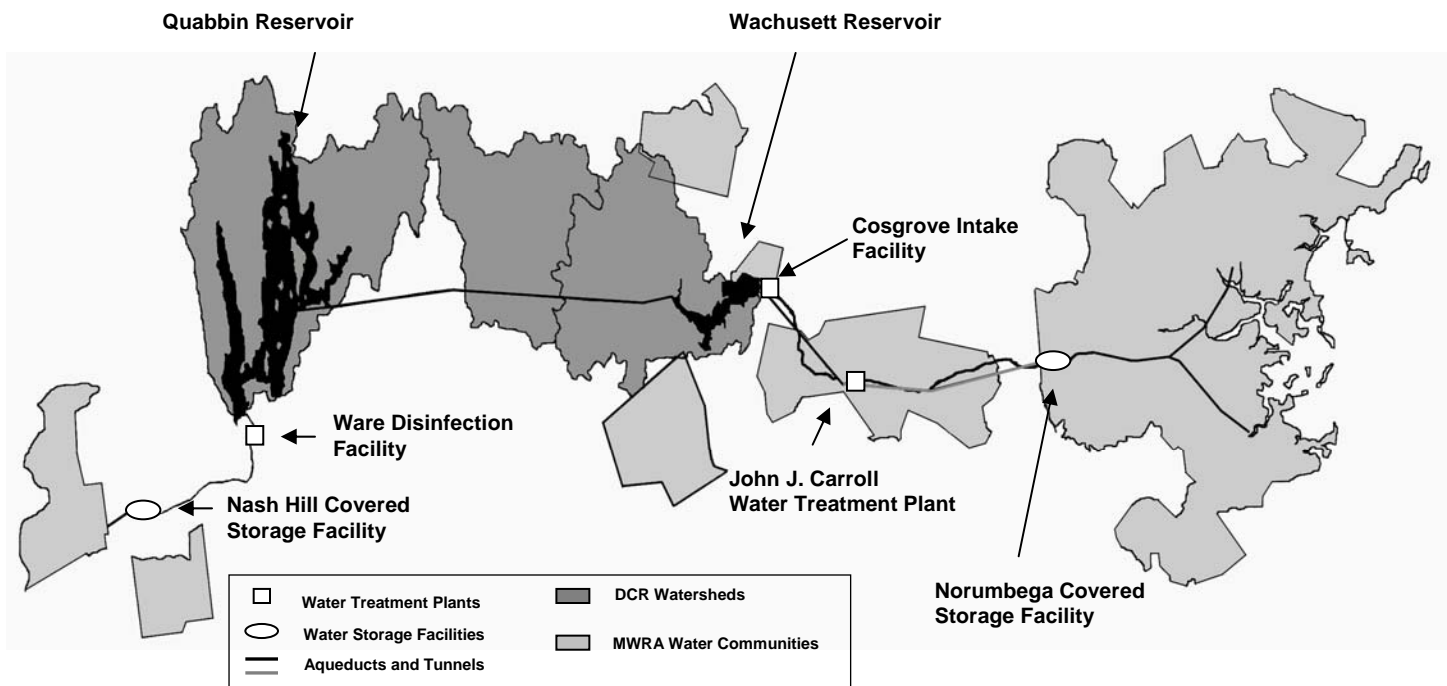
This is a monthly report containing information about the quality of water supplied by MWRA. It provides a more detailed review of water quality than the annual water quality report that is mailed each June to customers in our service area. The report is available at [www.mwra.com](http://www.mwra.com).

## The Water System

The MWRA supplies wholesale water to local water departments in 51 communities, 45 in greater Boston and MetroWest, three in Western Massachusetts, and as a back-up supply for three others. Each municipality is responsible for distributing the water within its own community. More than two million people are served by the MWRA water supply system.

Quabbin Reservoir is the primary source of water for our system and one of the country's largest water supply impoundments, with a capacity of 412 billion gallons. Quabbin water represents source water for the Chicopee Valley Aqueduct (CVA) system. Water is transferred from Quabbin Reservoir to the 65 billion gallon Wachusett Reservoir in Clinton via the Quabbin Aqueduct. Wachusett water represents source water for MetroWest and Metropolitan Boston communities. The watershed areas of the Quabbin and Wachusett Reservoirs total 401 square miles. The Department of Conservation and Recreation (DCR), which manages the watersheds, and MWRA are committed to protection of the water supply through aggressive watershed protection as the first line of defense against water contamination. Three-quarters of the watersheds are protected lands and over 80% are either forest or wetlands.

The map below indicates the location of reservoirs, treatment facilities, and service communities.



## Indicators of Water Quality

Tests are conducted on water sampled at the source reservoirs (source or "raw water") and also on water after treatment ("treated water"). MWRA routinely uses six general indicators of water quality: microbial, corrosiveness, disinfection by-products, turbidity and algae, disinfectant residual, and mineral analysis. Testing frequencies vary by parameter.

The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) sets standards for source and treated water quality. The standards relate to coliform, turbidity, watershed protection, disinfection and disinfection by-products, over 120 potential chemical contaminants, and waterborne disease outbreaks. MWRA monitors for these parameters on schedules ranging from daily to annually.

Customer communities must also meet certain standards under the SDWA concerning distribution of treated drinking water. The Total Coliform Rule (TCR) helps to alert communities to possible microbial contamination as well as the adequacy of residual disinfection within the local distribution system. MWRA tests over 2000 samples per month. Under the SDWA, a violation of the TCR occurs when greater than 5% of the samples in a community are positive for total coliform during a month.

# Source Water – Microbial Results

## August 2010

### Source Water - Microbial Results

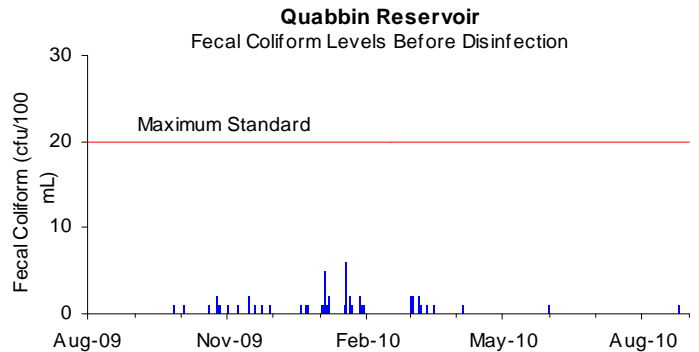
Total coliform bacteria are monitored in both source and treated water to provide an indication of overall bacteriological activity. Most coliforms are harmless. However, fecal coliform, a subclass of the coliform group, are identified by their growth at temperatures comparable to those in the intestinal tract of mammals. They act as indicators of possible fecal contamination. The Surface Water Treatment Rule for unfiltered water supplies allows for no more than 10% of source water samples prior to disinfection over any six-month period to have more than 20 fecal coliforms per 100mL.

#### Sample Site: Quabbin Reservoir

Quabbin Reservoir water is sampled at the Ware Disinfection Facility (WDF) raw water tap before entering the CVA system.

One of the 31 samples was positive during August. Colony count was in the single digits.

For the current six-month period, 0.0% of the samples have exceeded a count of 20 cfu/100mL.



#### Sample Site: Wachusett Reservoir

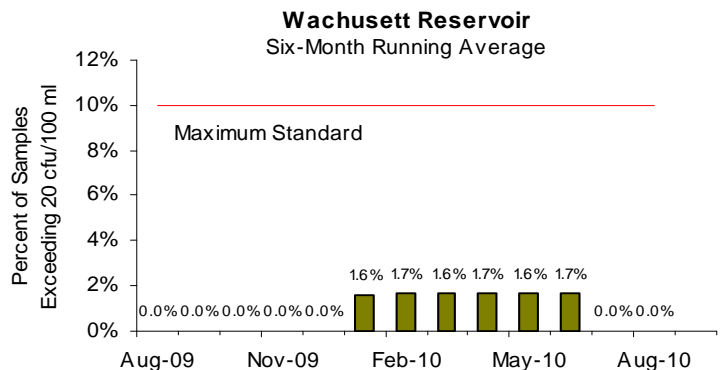
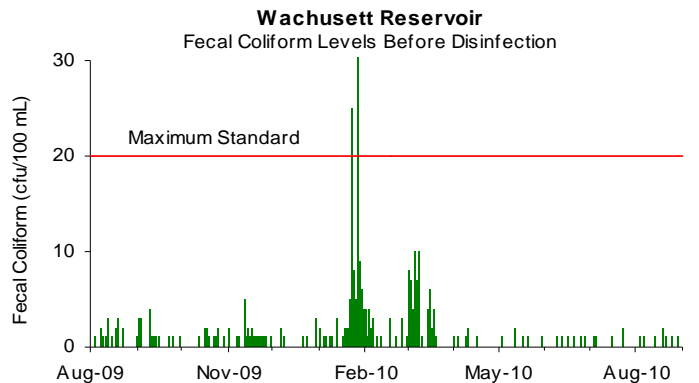
Wachusett Reservoir water is sampled at the CWTP raw water tap in Marlborough before it enters the MetroWest/Metropolitan Boston systems.

Fecal coliform levels tend to increase during the winter because, when water bodies near Wachusett ice over, waterfowl seek open water. Many roost at Wachusett, which tends to freeze later in the year than smaller ponds nearby.

DCR has an active bird harassment program to move the birds away from the intake area.

Seven of the 31 samples were positive during August. All of the colony counts were in the single digits.

For the current six-month period, 0.0% of the samples have exceeded a count of 20 cfu/100mL.



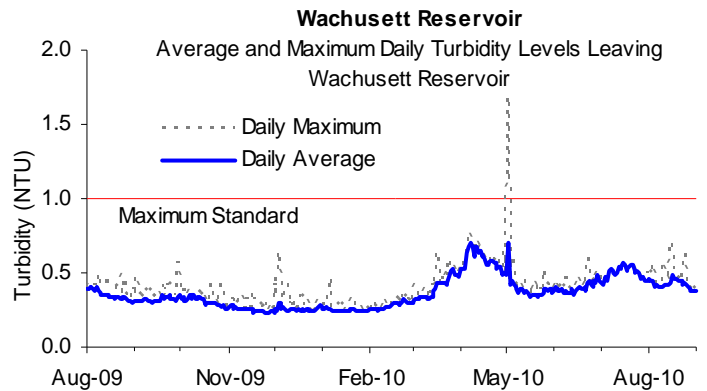
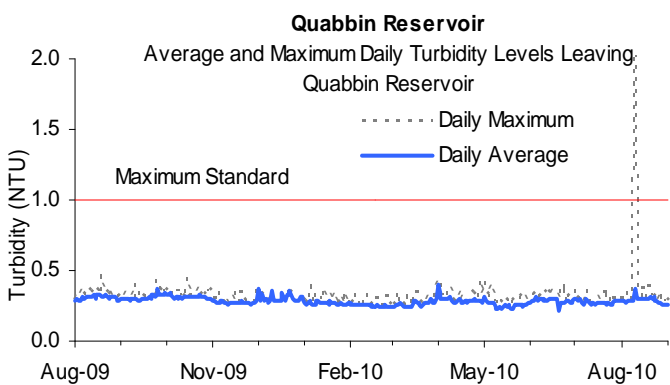
# Source Water – Turbidity and Algae Results August 2010

## Source Water – Turbidity Results

Turbidity is a measure of suspended and colloidal particles including clay, silt, organic and inorganic matter, algae and microorganisms. The effects of turbidity depend on the nature of the matter that causes the turbidity. High levels of particulate matter may have a higher chlorine demand or may protect bacteria from the disinfectant effects of chlorine, thereby interfering with the disinfectant residual throughout the distribution system.

Turbidity of Quabbin Reservoir water is monitored continuously using on-line analyzers at the Ware Disinfection Facility before chlorination. Turbidity of Wachusett Reservoir is monitored continuously at the Carroll Water Treatment Plant (CWTP) before ozonation. The Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) standard for source water turbidity for unfiltered water supply systems is a maximum of 1.0 NTU; EPA's standard is a maximum of 5.0 NTU. Maximum turbidity results at Wachusett were within DEP standards for the month.

•A valve operation at the Winsor Power Station stirred up pipe sediment and caused Quabbin Reservoir water being delivered to the WDF to exceed the DEP standard on August 10. The maximum turbidity reached 2.87 NTU. Turbidity levels were over 1 NTU for a duration of 20 minutes. Required disinfection levels as measured by CT were met at all times. Daily total coliform results downstream were coliform free, and required disinfection residuals were maintained, therefore as there was no disruption of treatment effectiveness, this turbidity excursion is not a violation of the Surface Water Treatment Rule.

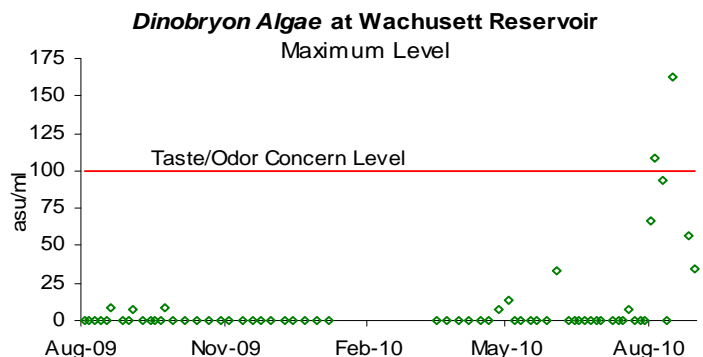
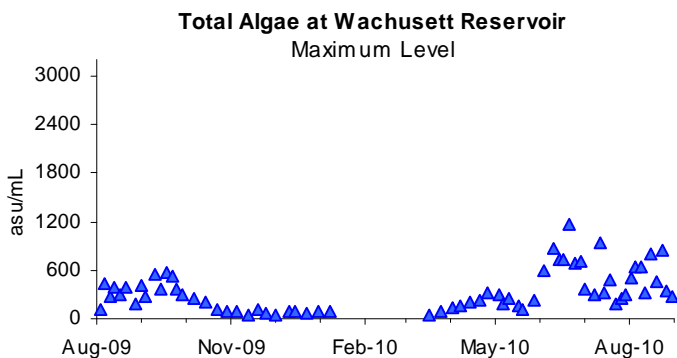


## Source Water – Algae Levels

Algal levels in Wachusett Reservoir are monitored by DCR and MWRA. These results, along with taste and odor complaints, are used to make decisions on source water treatment for algae control.

Taste and odor complaints at the tap may be due to algae, which originate in source reservoirs, typically in trace amounts. Occasionally, a particular species grows rapidly, increasing its concentration in water. When *Synura*, *Anabaena*, or other nuisance algae bloom, MWRA may treat the reservoir with copper sulfate, an algacide. During the winter and spring, diatom numbers may increase. While not a taste and odor concern, consumers using filters may notice more frequent changing of the filters is needed.

Two complaints were received during August from a local water department; neither concerned taste and odor that may be due to algae. The Wachusett Reservoir was treated with copper sulfate on August 15 to control the growth of *Dinobryon*, a taste and odor causing algae species.



# Treated Water – Disinfection Results

## August 2010

### Treated Water - Primary Disinfection

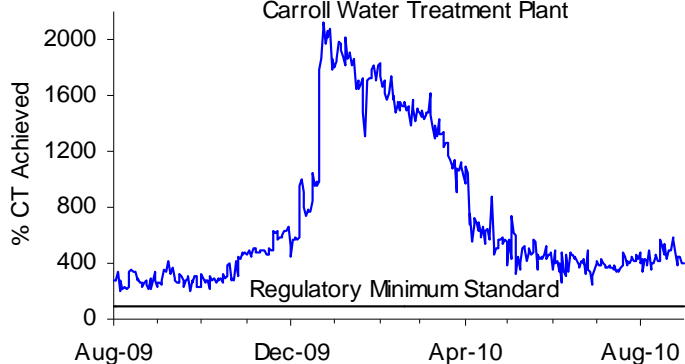
With the activation of the Carroll Water Treatment Plant (CWTP), MWRA now reports on both regulatory required 99.9% inactivation for *Giardia* (reported as “CT”), and its voluntary operating goal of 99% inactivation for *Cryptosporidium* (reported as “PR”). MWRA calculates hourly CT inactivation rates and reports daily CT inactivation rates at maximum flow, as specified by EPA regulations. The concentration (C) of the disinfectant over time (T) yields a measure of the effectiveness of disinfection. CT achievement for *Giardia* assures CT achievement for viruses, which have a lower CT requirement. The required CT for ozonated water varies with water temperature.

Compliance with the *Giardia* standard is expressed as percent of required CT achieved; 100% is the minimum allowed. To avoid confusion with the regulatory requirements, inactivation of *Cryptosporidium* is reported as Performance Ratio (PR). A PR of 1 demonstrates inactivation of 99% of *Cryptosporidium* based on site-specific data.

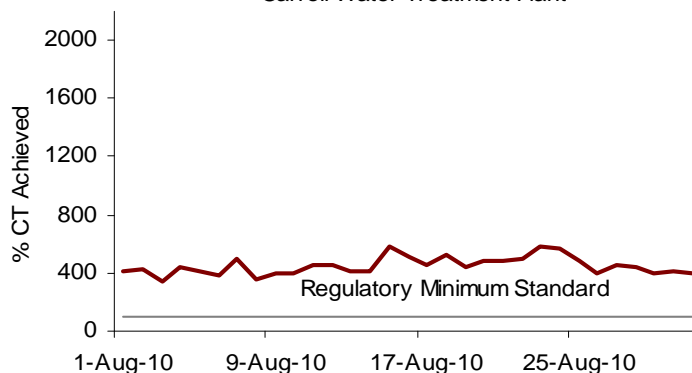
### Wachusett Reservoir – MetroWest/MetroBoston Supply:

- CT was maintained above 100% at all times the plant was providing water into the distribution system for August; MWRA’s operating goal to meet a PR of 1 was met for every hour of the month.
- Ozone dose at the CWTP varied between 1.6 to 2.0 mg/L for August.

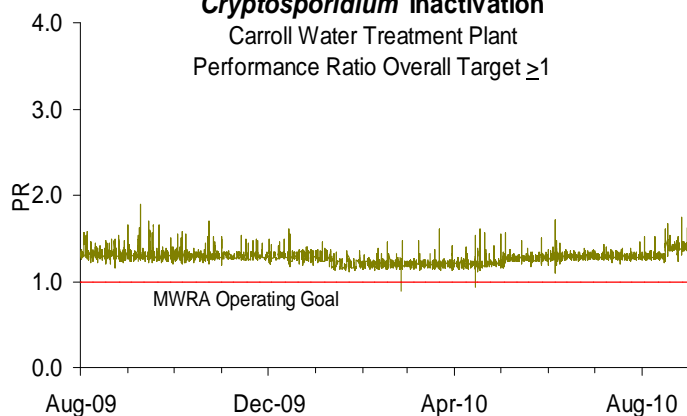
**Giardia CT Percent Achievement**  
Carroll Water Treatment Plant



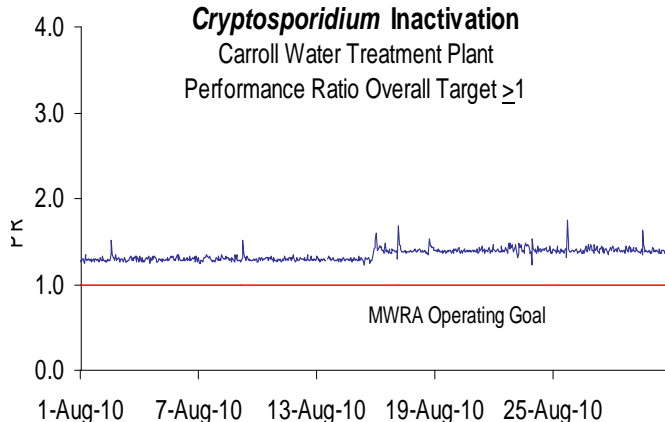
**Giardia CT Percent Achievement**  
Carroll Water Treatment Plant



**Cryptosporidium Inactivation**  
Carroll Water Treatment Plant  
Performance Ratio Overall Target  $\geq 1$



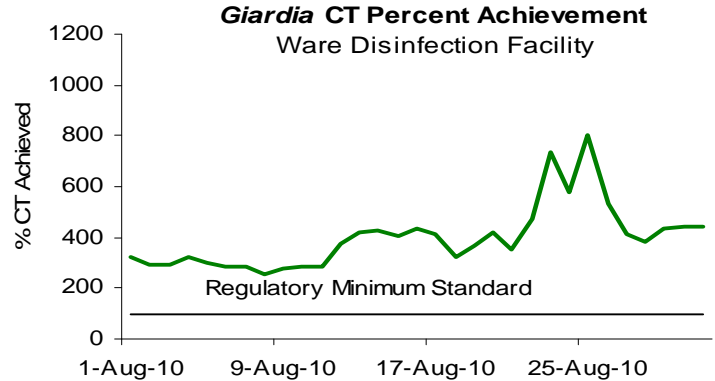
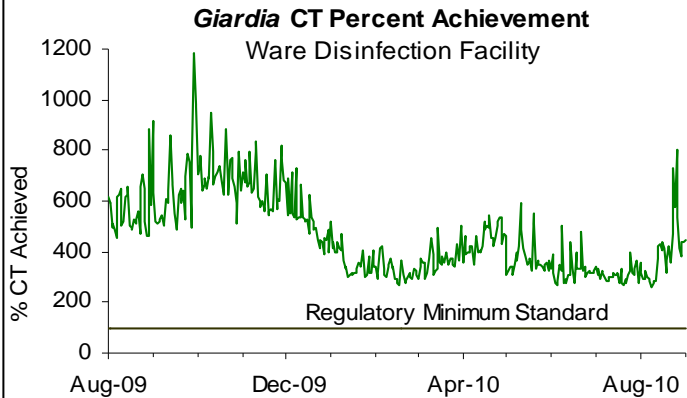
**Cryptosporidium Inactivation**  
Carroll Water Treatment Plant  
Performance Ratio Overall Target  $\geq 1$



# Treated Water – Disinfection, pH and Alkalinity Results August 2010

## Quabbin Reservoir at Ware Disinfection Facility (CVA Supply):

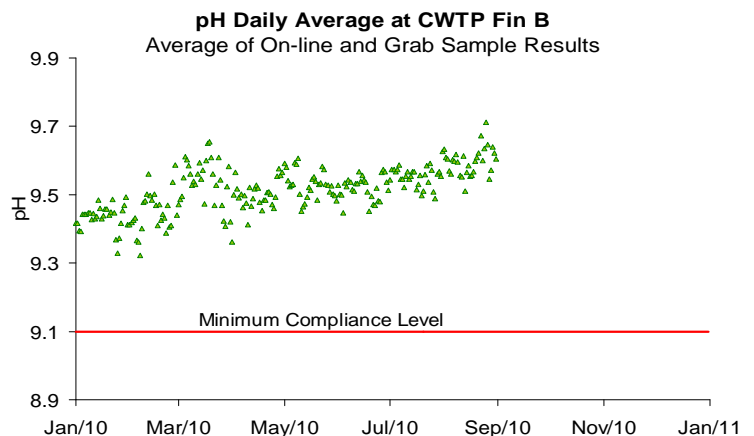
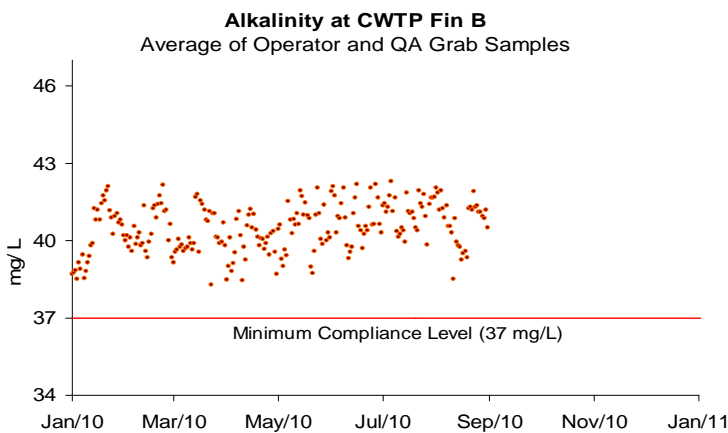
CT was maintained above 100% at all times the plant was providing water into the distribution system for August. The chlorine dose was raised from 1.3 mg/L to 1.4 mg/L on August 12. The chlorine dose was raised again on August 18 to where it remains at 1.5 mg/L.



## pH and Alkalinity Compliance:

MWRA adjusts the alkalinity and pH of Wachusett water to reduce its corrosivity which minimizes the leaching of lead and copper from service lines and home plumbing systems into the water. MWRA's target for distribution system pH is 9.3; the target for alkalinity is 40 mg/L. Per DEP requirements, samples from the CWTP Fin B tap have a minimum compliance level of 9.1 for pH and 37 mg/L for alkalinity. Samples from 27 distribution system taps have a minimum compliance level of 9.0 for pH and 37 mg/L for alkalinity. Results must not be below this level for more than 9 days in a six-month period. MWRA tests finished water pH and alkalinity daily at the CWTP Fin B sampling tap. Distribution system samples are collected in March, June, September, and December.

In August and over the past six-months, no sample results were below the target levels.



## Bacteria & Chlorine Residual Results for Communities in MWRA Testing Program August 2010

While all communities collect bacteria samples for the Total Coliform Rule (TCR), 40 systems (including Deer Island and Westboro State Hospital) use MWRA's Laboratory for TCR compliance testing. These systems collect samples for bacteriological analysis and measure water temperature and chlorine residual at the time of collection. The other 10 MWRA customer communities (including Lynn's GE plant) have their samples tested elsewhere and these towns should be contacted directly for their monthly results.

There are 137 sampling locations for which MWRA is required to report TCR results. These locations include a subset of the community TCR locations, as well as sites along MWRA's transmission system, water storage tanks and pumping stations.

The TCR requires that no more than 5% of all samples may be total coliform positive in a month (or that no more than one sample be positive when less than 40 samples are collected each month). Public notification is required if this standard is exceeded.

*Escherichia coli* (*E.coli*) is a specific coliform species that is almost always present in fecal material and whose presence likely indicates potential contamination of fecal origin. If *E.coli* are detected in a drinking water sample, this is considered evidence of a critical public health concern. Additional testing is conducted immediately and joint corrective action by DEP, MWRA, and the community is undertaken. Public notification is required if follow-up tests confirm the presence of *E.coli* or total coliform. A disinfectant residual is intended to maintain the sanitary integrity of the water; MWRA considers a residual of 0.2 mg/L a minimum target level at all points in the distribution system.

### Highlights

Eight of the 1,931 community samples (0.41%) system-wide tested positive for confirmed total coliform during the month of August. Six of the 760 MWRA samples (0.79%) tested positive for confirmed total coliform. No sample tested positive for *E.coli*. All 40 systems that submitted chlorine residual data maintained an average disinfectant residual of at least 0.2 mg/L. Only 3.0% of the samples had results lower than 0.2 mg/L.

**TCR results by Community**

Town	Samples Tested for Coliform (a)	Total Coliform # (%) Positive	<i>E.coli</i> % Positive	Public Notification Required?	August 2010 Minimum Chlorine Residual (mg/L)	August 2009 Minimum Chlorine Residual (mg/L)	August 2010 Average Chlorine Residual (mg/L)	August 2009 Average Chlorine Residual (mg/L)
ARLINGTON	57	0 (0%)	0.0%		0.17	0.03	1.58	1.21
BELMONT	47	2 (4.26%)	0.0%	No	0.05	0.55	1.60	1.53
BOSTON	252	0 (0%)	0.0%		0.67	0.29	1.93	1.62
BROOKLINE	88	1 (1.14%)	0.0%	No	0.04	0.11	1.86	1.60
CHELSEA	50	0 (0%)	0.0%		1.53	1.15	1.94	1.71
DEER ISLAND	23	1 (4.35%)	0.0%	No	1.01	1.20	1.72	1.59
EVERETT	50	0 (0%)	0.0%		0.28	0.99	0.96	1.05
FRAMINGHAM	74	0 (0%)	0.0%		0.25	0.22	1.71	1.51
HANSCOM AFB (Bedford) (b)	9	0 (0%)	0.0%		0.08	0.12	1.10	0.97
LEXINGTON	36	0 (0%)	0.0%		0.30	0.11	1.99	1.45
LYNNFIELD	6	0 (0%)	0.0%		0.29	0.75	0.93	1.18
MALDEN	75	0 (0%)	0.0%		1.24	1.24	1.36	1.30
MARBLEHEAD	24	0 (0%)	0.0%		0.36	0.41	1.69	1.58
MARLBOROUGH (b)	52	0 (0%)	0.0%		0.78	0.35	1.94	1.32
MEDFORD	68	0 (0%)	0.0%		0.18	0.35	1.52	1.48
MELROSE	45	0 (0%)	0.0%		0.02	0.02	1.10	0.36
MILTON	32	0 (0%)	0.0%		1.05	1.05	1.67	1.48
NAHANT	10	0 (0%)	0.0%		0.02	0.09	1.28	1.20
NEEDHAM (b)	47	2 (4.26%)	0.0%	No	0.04	0.03	0.86	0.55
NEWTON	92	0 (0%)	0.0%		0.18	0.30	1.64	1.65
NORTHBOROUGH (b)	16	0 (0%)	0.0%		0.05	0.04	0.74	1.03
NORWOOD	36	0 (0%)	0.0%		0.06	0.01	1.38	1.04
QUINCY	106	0 (0%)	0.0%		0.08	0.06	1.65	1.37
READING	50	0 (0%)	0.0%		0.05	0.05	1.54	1.21
REVERE	60	0 (0%)	0.0%		1.12	0.29	1.72	1.35
SAUGUS	32	0 (0%)	0.0%		1.64	1.55	1.92	1.84
SOMERVILLE	97	1 (1.03%)	0.0%	No	0.68	0.17	1.91	1.57
SOUTH HADLEY FD1 (c)	16	0 (0%)	0.0%		0.05	0.05	0.29	0.26
SOUTHBOROUGH	10	0 (0%)	0.0%		0.42	0.11	1.88	1.43
STONEHAM	28	0 (0%)	0.0%		1.38	0.75	2.09	1.66
SWAMPSCOTT	18	0 (0%)	0.0%		0.15	0.09	1.12	0.94
WAKEFIELD (b)	47	1 (2.13%)	0.0%	No	0.37	0.08	1.31	1.05
WALTHAM	72	0 (0%)	0.0%		0.36	0.02	2.07	1.50
WATERTOWN	40	0 (0%)	0.0%		0.55	0.05	1.78	1.31
WELLESLEY (b)	36	0 (0%)	0.0%		0.03	0.12	0.66	0.59
WESTBORO HOSPITAL	5	0 (0%)	0.0%		0.23	0.09	0.60	1.19
WESTON	16	0 (0%)	0.0%		1.60	0.73	2.14	1.83
WINCHESTER (b)	25	0 (0%)	0.0%		0.23	0.10	1.35	0.78
WINTHROP	24	0 (0%)	0.0%		0.21	0.19	0.77	1.17
WOBURN (b)	60	0 (0%)	0.0%		0.21	0.03	1.22	0.85
<b>Total:</b>	<b>1931</b>	<b>8 (0.41)%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>					
MASS. WATER RESOURCES AUTHORITY (d)	763	6 (0.79%)	0.0%	No	0.02	0.00	1.79	1.37

(a) The number of samples collected depends on the population served and the number of repeat samples required.

(b) These communities are partially supplied, and may mix their chlorinated supply with MWRA chloraminated supply.

(c) Part of the Chicopee Valley Aqueduct System. Free chlorine system.

(d) MWRA sampling program includes a subset of community TCR sites as well as sites along the transmission system, tanks and pumping stations. Some MWRA TCR sites which are entry points to the community had low chlorine residuals due to various reasons.

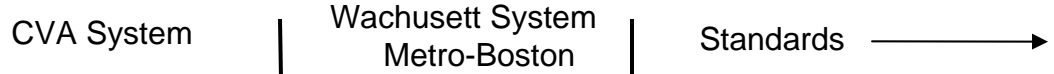




# MWRA Monthly Water Quality Analysis

## August 2010

This page provides information on water quality at four locations in the MWRA transmission system. Results reflect a "snapshot" in time and may not represent typical conditions. Monitoring for parameters indicated in bold is quarterly as they either have minimal variability or are always below detection limits. The "Wachusett System" locations represent raw water from the Wachusett Reservoir (CWTP inlet) and finished water leaving the treatment plant (CWTP Finished water tap). The "CVA System" locations represent raw water from the Quabbin Reservoir (WDF) and finished water after all treatment (LMS). See [www.mwra.com](http://www.mwra.com) for additional information on other parameters which are monitored less frequently.



Component	Quabbin Res. at Ware Disinfection Facility (Raw)	Ludlow Monitoring Station (Treated)	Carroll Water Treatment Plant Inlet (Raw)	Carroll Water TP Fin. Water Tap B (Treated)	Standard	Units	Method Reporting Limit
Alkalinity	<b>2.8</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>40.3</b>		MG/L	0.05
Aluminum	ND	ND	ND	ND	50-200 (c)	UG/L	15.0
Ammonia-N, Total	ND	ND	<b>0.01</b>	<b>0.42</b>		MG/L	0.005
Antimony	ND	ND	ND	ND	6 (b)	UG/L	0.4
Arsenic	ND	ND	ND	ND	10 (b)	UG/L	1.0
Barium	6.9	7.2	9.4	9.7	2000 (b)	UG/L	2.0
Beryllium	ND	ND	ND	ND	4 (b)	UG/L	0.3
Bromate	<b>ND</b>	<b>ND</b>	<b>ND</b>	<b>ND</b>	10 (b)	UG/L	5.0
Bromide	<b>8.7</b>	<b>ND</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>11.2</b>		UG/L	5.0
Cadmium <sup>(1)</sup>	ND	ND	ND	ND	5 (b)	UG/L	0.5
Calcium	2050	2070	<b>3920</b>	<b>3910</b>		UG/L	20
Chloride	7.5	8.9	<b>17.3</b>	<b>20.2</b>	250 (c)	MG/L	0.5
Chlorine, Free		<b>0.60</b>		<b>0.09</b>	4 (b)(d)	MG/L	0.02
Chlorine, Total				<b>2.6</b>	4 (b)(d)	MG/L	0.02
Chromium	ND	ND	ND	ND	100 (b)	UG/L	1.0
Coliform, Fecal, MF Method	<b>ND</b>		<b>ND</b>		20 (a)	CFU/100 mL	1
Coliform, Total, MF Method <sup>(e)</sup>	<b>13</b>	ND	<b>2550 (4)</b>	<b>ND</b>	100 (a) 0 (b)	CFU/100 mL	1
Copper **	ND	ND	<b>ND</b>	<b>ND</b>	1300 (f) 1000 (g)	UG/L	3.0
Cyanide	ND	ND	ND	NS	0.2 (b)	MG/L	0.01
Fluoride <sup>(3)</sup>	ND	ND	ND	<b>1.04</b>	4 (b)	MG/L	0.02
Hardness <sup>(2)</sup>	7.2	7.2	13.8	13.8		MG/L	0.194
Iron **	8.5	6.5	<b>20.0</b>	<b>23.1</b>	300 (c)	UG/L	6.0
Lead	0.1	0.1	ND	ND	15 (f)	UG/L	0.05
Magnesium	504	495	<b>788</b>	<b>780</b>		UG/L	35
Manganese	4.09	2.13	<b>5.70</b>	<b>6.14</b>	50 (c)	UG/L	0.1
Mercury <sup>(1)</sup>	ND	ND	ND	ND	2 (b)	UG/L	0.05
Nickel	ND	ND	ND	ND		UG/L	0.5
Nitrate-N	ND	ND	<b>0.049</b>	<b>0.045</b>	10 (b)	MG/L	0.005
Nitrite	ND	ND	<b>ND</b>	<b>ND</b>	1 (b)	MG/L	0.005
Orthophosphate	0.004	ND	<b>ND</b>	<b>0.005</b>		MG/L	0.0025
pH	<b>6.6</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>9.5</b>		S.U.	
Potassium	417	445	<b>898</b>	<b>835</b>		UG/L	200
Selenium	ND	ND	ND	ND	50 (b)	UG/L	1.0
Silica (SiO <sub>2</sub> )	1960	1990	<b>2290</b>	<b>2580</b>		UG/L	200.0
Silver	ND	ND	ND	ND	100 (c)	UG/L	1.0
Sodium	4.9	6.0	<b>11.6</b>	<b>30.5</b>		MG/L	0.2
Specific Conductance	<b>46</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>177</b>		UMHO/cm	0.3
Standard Plate Count, HPC	98.0		<b>170</b>	<b>2</b>	500 (b)	CFU/mL	1
Sulfate (SO <sub>4</sub> )	4.8	4.8	<b>5.8</b>	<b>5.8</b>	250 (c)	MG/L	1.0
Thallium	ND	ND	ND	ND	2 (b)	UG/L	0.3
Total Dissolved Solids	33.0	37.0	64.0	105.0	500 (c)	MG/L	13
Total Organic Carbon	<b>1.8</b>	1.7	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.3</b>		MG/L	0.3
Total Phosphorus	ND	ND	ND	ND		MG/L	0.05
UV-254	<b>0.025</b>	0.019	<b>0.053</b>	<b>0.032</b>		A/cm	0.000965
Zinc **	3.3	3.1	ND	2.8	5000 (c)	UG/L	1.5

(a) = Primary MCL standard (health related), applies to source (raw) water only. DEP "Drinking Water Regulations", 310CMR 22.00.  
 (b) = Primary MCL standard (health related). DEP "Drinking Water Regulations", 310CMR 22.00. Applies to samples of treated water downstream of Wachusett and Quabbin Reservoirs. Most based on annual average.  
 (c) = Secondary MCL standard (aesthetic related). DEP "Drinking Water Regulations", 310CMR 22.00.  
 (d) = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level. DEP "Drinking Water Regulations", 310CMR 22.00. Based on annual average.  
 (e) = Confirmed results only are reported.  
 (f) = Refers to 90th percentile Action Level.  
 (g) = Refers to a single sample, secondary MCL.

MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level  
 CFU = Colony Forming Unit  
 S.U. = Standard Units  
 UG/L = micrograms per liter = parts per billion  
 MG/L = milligrams per liter = parts per million

☐ = Not Applicable  
 NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Unit  
 HPC = Heterotrophic Plate Count (48 Hrs @ 35 °C)  
 ND = Not Detected (below detection limit)  
 \*\* = Metal results may be elevated due to local plumbing at the sample tap.

**Bold Italics = Samples from August**  
 Regular Font = Samples from July  
 NS = No Sample

Most results are based on single grab samples collected on August 1, 2 and 3, 2010 and analyzed by MWRA and contract laboratories.

- NOTES:**
- (1) Due to MWRA lab equipment having higher sensitivity, MWRA's tests for several parameters are more sensitive than the EPA-set levels of detection and reporting. For example, the EPA minimum detection limit for cadmium is 1 ug/L and 0.2 ug/L for mercury, and MWRA lab tests and reports at lower than these detection limits.
  - (2) MWRA water is considered soft. Water is measured by hardness - which is the amount of dissolved minerals in the water. MWRA water has a hardness of about 15-20 mg/l or about 1 grain/gallon (1 grain/gallon = 17.1 mg/L). For comparison, hard water would have greater than 75 mg/l hardness.
  - (3) Fluoride dos is 1.0 mg/L with a desired range of 0.8 to 1.2 mg/L.