



# MASSACHUSETTS WATER RESOURCES AUTHORITY

## WATER QUALITY UPDATE An Analysis of May 2002 Sampling Data

This is a monthly report containing information about the quality of water supplied by MWRA. We hope this report is useful to you as a local water supplier, public health official, water consumer or observer of MWRA's system performance. It provides a more detailed review of water quality than the annual water quality report that is mailed each June to every customer in our service area. To view this annual report, please visit [www.mwra.com/water/html/awqr.htm](http://www.mwra.com/water/html/awqr.htm).

### Indicators of Water Quality

MWRA routinely uses six general indicators of water quality:

- Microbial
- Corrosiveness (pH and alkalinity)
- Disinfection By-Products
- Turbidity & Algae
- Disinfectant Residual
- Mineral Analysis

Tests are conducted on water sampled at the source reservoirs (source or raw water) and also on water after treatment that is sampled from MWRA or community lines (treated water). A map on Page 2 indicates the location of reservoirs, treatment facilities, and service communities. Testing frequencies vary by parameter. The following pages contain information on all of the above indicators.

### May 2002 Highlights

- **MWRA achieved CT disinfection requirements for the month** at both Ware Disinfection Facility (WDF) and Cosgrove Disinfection Facility (CDF). Chlorine dose at CDF remained at 1.6 mg/L. Dose at Ware Disinfection Facility was raised from 1.2 mg/L to 1.4 mg/L on May 30th. Dose at Norumbega remained at 1.6 mg/L. Levels of disinfection by-products (DBPs) are below the standard. No town violated the Total Coliform Rule criteria. CT results appear on Page 5. TCR results are on Page 6. DBP results appear on Page 7.
- **Waltham had 73 discolored water and lack of pressure complaints** when MWRA staff were repairing a main line leak on Felton Street from May 21st to May 23rd. MWRA staff met with Watertown, Waltham, and Newton to set up a contingency plan prior to the water shutdown and the repairs to be performed. The leak was isolated and repaired.
- **Rehabilitation and valve replacement work** on Woods Avenue in Revere has resulted in 13 low pressure complaints on May 29th. Project is to be completed late June 2002.
- **Bellvue 1 Tank was inspected internally and externally** on May 9th. Results of the water quality and VOC samples from May 13th and 15th indicated good water quality. The tank is now in standby mode.
- **Hatch cover was found open at Loring Road Tank 2** on May 6th. The tank was removed from service. Results of the water quality and VOC samples indicated good water quality. Investigation found the cover's latch is not locking properly. Tank will not be placed back into service until the latch is addressed.
- **For your convenience, and to help save money and paper, you can now receive the monthly *Water Quality Update* on-line instead of via post. Each month, we will send you an e-mail with [the highlights and the link to the \*Water Quality Update\* on-line](#) on our web-page. Please send an e-mail to [Joshua.Das@mwra.state.ma.us](mailto:Joshua.Das@mwra.state.ma.us) if you are interested.**

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

*100 First Avenue, Charlestown Navy Yard, Boston, MA 02129.*

*For further information regarding health concerns, please contact the Department of Public Health/Division of Epidemiology at (617) 983-6800 or Boston Public Health Commission at (617) 534-5611.*

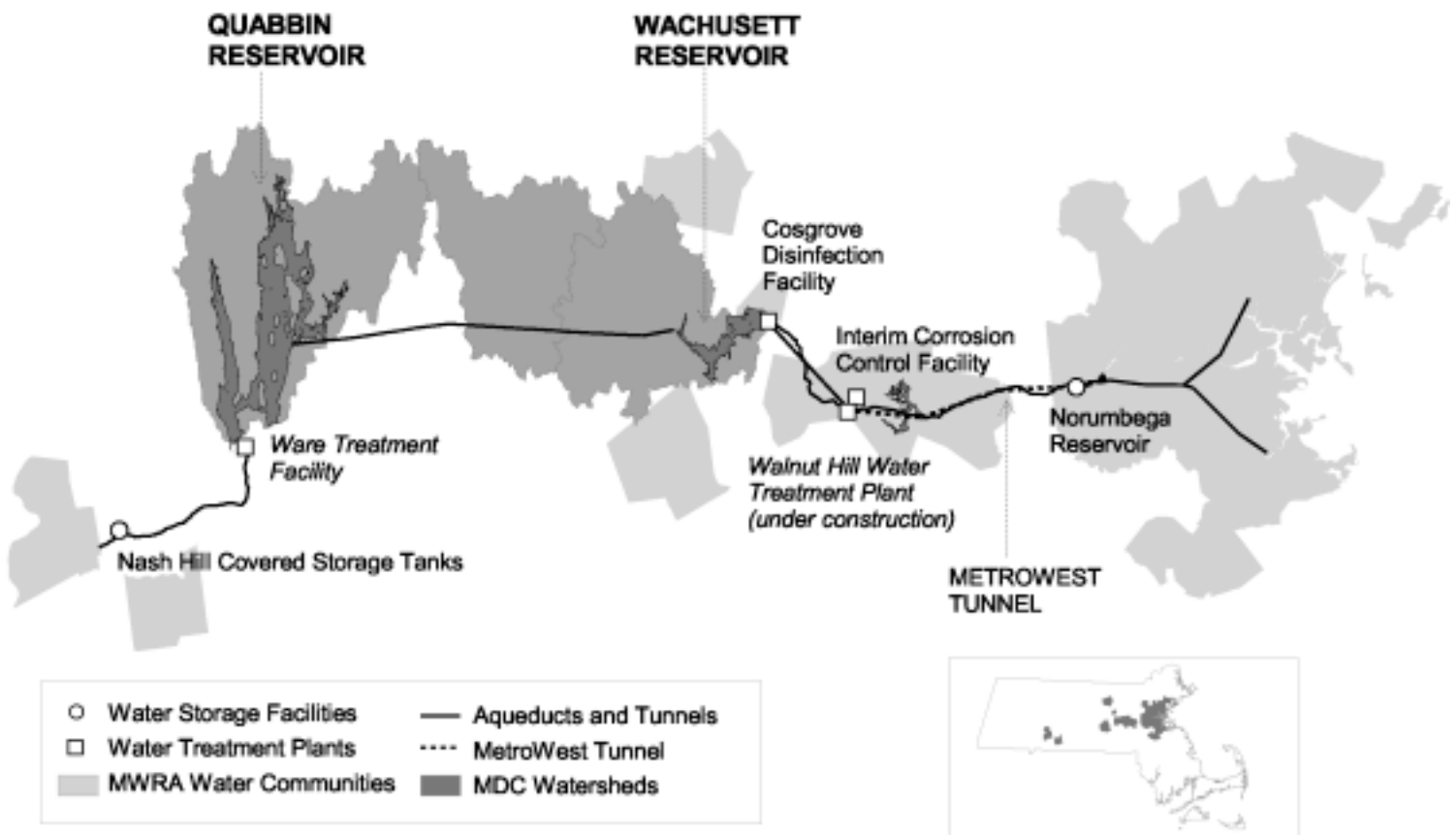
**Release Date: June 20, 2002**

## The Water System

MWRA provides about 250 million gallons of water each day to 46 cities and towns in Massachusetts. Each municipality is responsible for distributing the water within its own community. Thirty of the customer communities are fully supplied by MWRA. The other communities use MWRA water to augment their own supplies, either on a regular basis or in times of water shortage. 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, serving South Hadley Fire District #1, Chicopee, and Wilbraham. 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 Metropolitan District Commission (MDC), 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.



### Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA)

The 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 provides testing services for many of the communities, and tests over 1500 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

## May 2002

### 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. Fecal coliform is a subclass of the coliform group which 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 supplies requires that no more than 10% of source water samples prior to disinfection over any six-month period have over 20 fecal coliforms per 100ml.

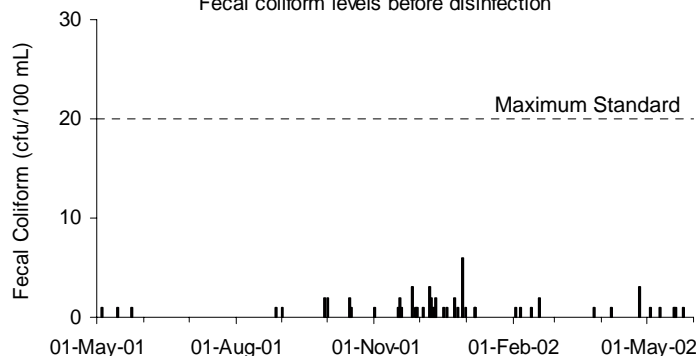
#### Sample Site: Quabbin Reservoir

Quabbin Reservoir water is sampled at Winsor Dam before entering the CVA system. MWRA met the six-month running average standard for fecal coliform continuously at this location over the last year.

5 of 31 samples were positive during May. Colony counts did not exceed 1 cfu/ 100 ml.

#### Quabbin Reservoir at Winsor Power Station

Fecal coliform levels before disinfection



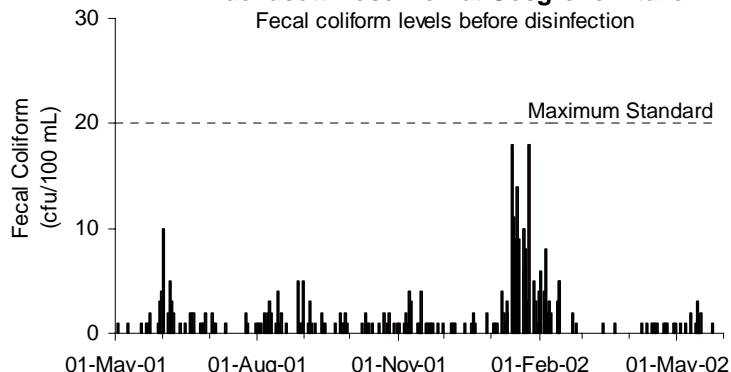
#### Sample Site: Wachusett Reservoir

Wachusett Reservoir water is sampled at Cosgrove Intake before entering the MetroWest and Metropolitan Boston systems. MWRA met the six-month running average standard for fecal coliform continuously at this location over the last year.

9 of 23 samples were positive for fecal coliform. The colony counts were below 20 cfu/ 100 mL.

#### Wachusett Reservoir at Cosgrove Intake

Fecal coliform levels before disinfection



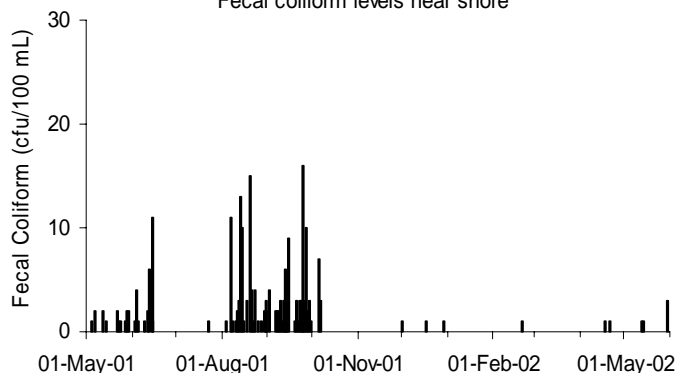
#### Sample Site: Norumbega Reservoir

Norumbega Reservoir in Weston receives flows from Wachusett for temporary storage each day during low demand hours, which are then discharged during high demand. Norumbega water is sampled from the shore near the gatehouse before disinfection. Coliform levels are elevated periodically, partly because samples collected from the shore of this small reservoir are more susceptible to local disturbances. Covered storage is scheduled to replace this open reservoir in 2004.

3 of 29 samples from water taken along the shore were positive for fecal coliform during May. The colony counts were below 20 cfu/ 100 mL.

#### Norumbega Reservoir

Fecal coliform levels near shore

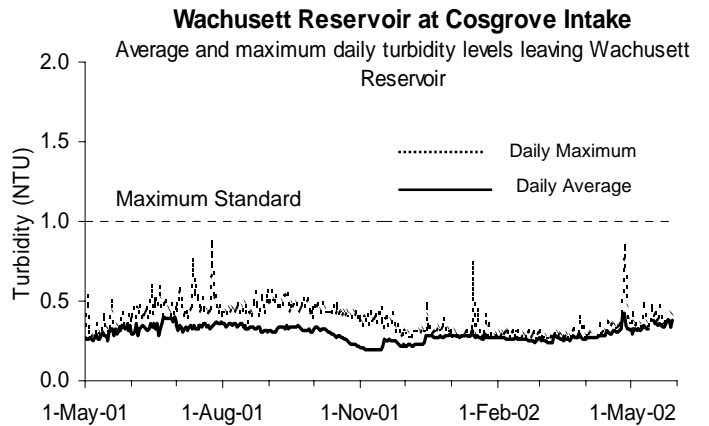
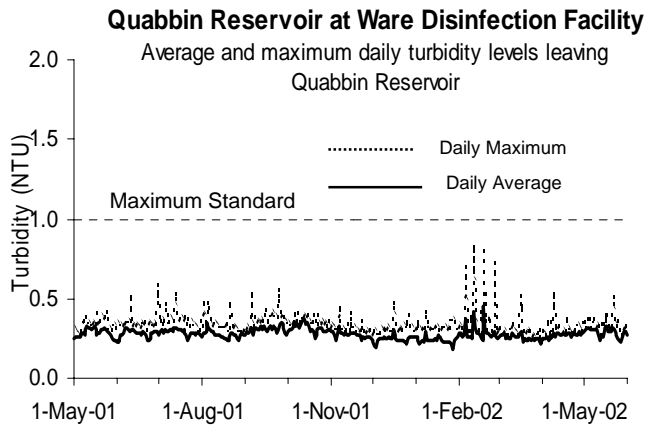


# Source Water – Turbidity and Algae Results May 2002

## 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.

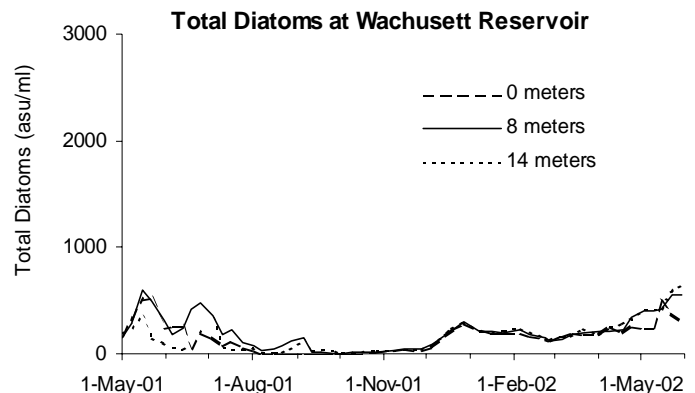
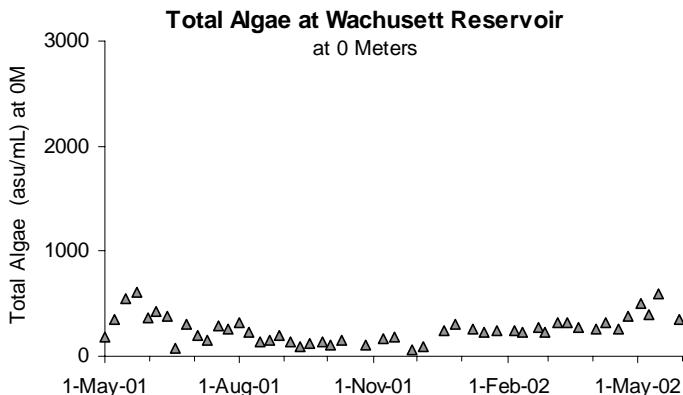
Samples for turbidity from Quabbin Reservoir are collected at the Ware Disinfection Facility before chlorination. These samples represent reservoir water entering the CVA system. Samples are also taken at Cosgrove Intake, representing water quality before chlorination for source water serving the MetroWest and Metropolitan Boston systems. The Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection standard for source water turbidity for unfiltered water supply systems is a maximum of 1.0 NTU; the EPA standard is a maximum of 5.0 NTU. Maximum turbidity results at Quabbin Reservoir and at Wachusett Reservoir were within DEP standards for the month.



## Source Water – Algae Results

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

Most taste and odor complaints at the tap are 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 alga blooms, MWRA treats the reservoirs with copper sulfate, an algaecide. Of 207 complaints received during May from local water departments, only 3 concerned taste and odor that may be due to algae.



# Treated Water – Disinfection and pH Results

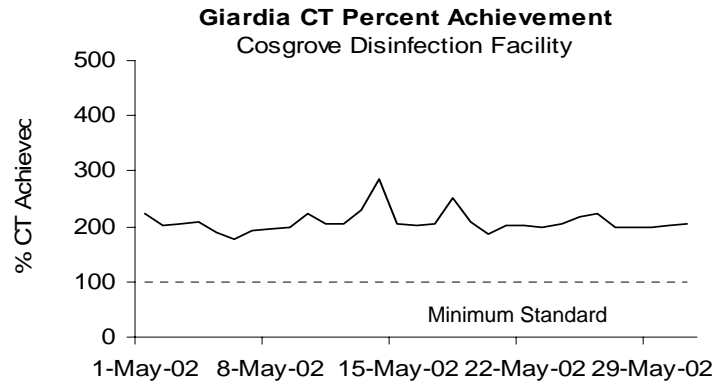
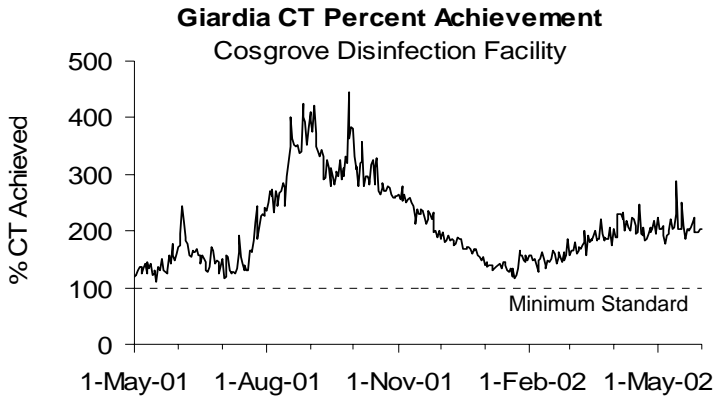
## May 2002

### Treated Water - Primary Disinfection

#### Wachusett Reservoir at Cosgrove Disinfection Facility (MetroBoston Supply):

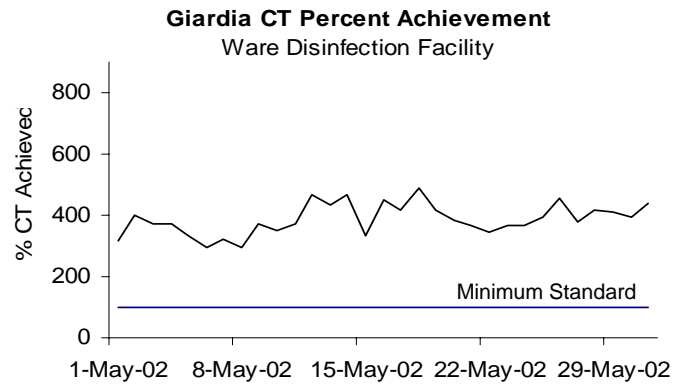
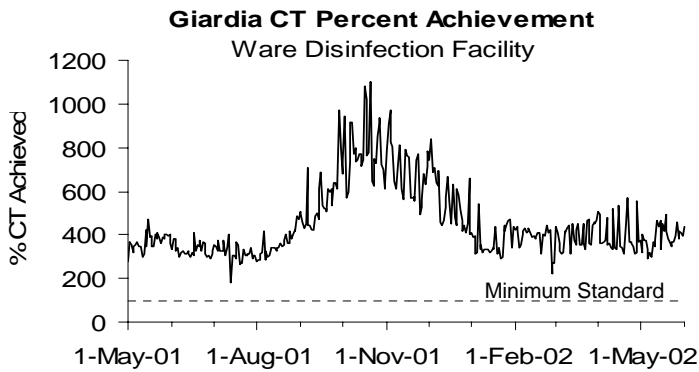
MWRA provides disinfection adequate to achieve EPA's requirement of 99.9% inactivation of *Giardia* cysts and 99.99% inactivation of viruses in drinking water using a calculation based on three sample points that DEP approved in June, 1999. CT achievement for *Giardia* assures CT achievement for viruses, which have a lower CT requirement. The concentration (C) of the disinfectant in the water over time (T) yields a measure of the effectiveness of disinfection, CT. The required CT varies with disinfectant type, water temperature, pH, and other factors. MWRA calculates daily CT inactivation rates at maximum flow, as specified by EPA regulations.

Chlorine dose remained at 1.6 mg/L. CT was met each day in May, as well as every day for the last year.



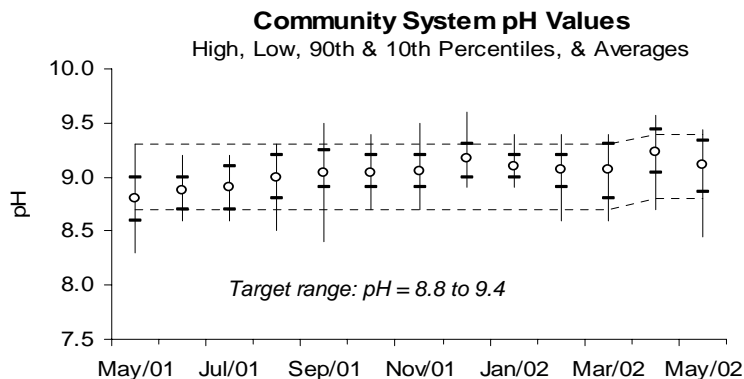
#### Quabbin Reservoir at Ware Disinfection Facility (CVA Supply):

Chlorine dose was raised from 1.2 mg/L to 1.4 mg/L on May 30th. CT was met each day in May, as well as every day since reporting began in August, 2000.



### Treated Water – pH Results

MWRA adjusts the alkalinity and pH of Wachusett water to reduce its corrosivity in order to minimize the leaching of lead and copper from service lines and home plumbing systems into the water. MWRA's target for distribution system pH was raised from 9.0 to 9.1 on March 25th per DEP. Upper and lower target bands were adjusted to 8.8 and 9.4: MWRA's goal is to have all distribution system samples fall between these targets. MWRA staff collects and analyzes samples for pH from 26 community locations on a biweekly schedule to measure pH levels. In May, about 96% of the samples were within the target range.



# Bacteria & Chlorine Residual Results for Communities in MWRA Testing Program May 2002

## Background

While all communities collect bacteria samples for the TCR, 36 cities and towns (including Westboro State Hospital) use the MWRA Laboratory for Total Coliform Rule compliance testing. These communities collect samples for bacteriological analysis and measure water temperature and chlorine residual at the time of collection. Cambridge conducts their own monitoring. The other 9 MWRA customer communities have their samples tested elsewhere and these towns should be contacted directly for their monthly results.

There are 144 sampling locations in which the MWRA is required to report TCR results. This includes a subset of the communities samples as well as samples collected at the MWRA, the tanks and the pumping stations.

The SDWA requires that no more than 5% of all samples may be total coliform positive in a month (or that no more than 1 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 indicates likely bacterial 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. MWRA considers a disinfectant residual of 0.2 mg/L a minimum target level at all points in the distribution system.

## Highlights

None of the 1808 samples (0.00% system-wide) tested positive for confirmed total coliform during the month of May. 3 of 690 MWRA samples tested positive for confirmed total coliform. No samples tested positive for *E. coli*. No town failed the TCR rule for the month.

All thirty-six communities that submitted chlorine residual data maintained an average disinfectant residual of at least 0.2 mg/L. Seventeen communities had one or more samples with a disinfectant residual lower than 0.2 mg/L.

TCR results by Community								
Town	Samples Tested for Coliform (a)	Total Coliform # (%) Positive	E.coli % Positive	Public Notification Required?	May 2002 Minimum Chlorine Residual (mg/L)	May 2001 Minimum Chlorine Residual (mg/L)	May 2002 Average Chlorine Residual (mg/L)	May 2001 Average Chlorine Residual (mg/L)
ARLINGTON	70	0 (0%)	0.0%		0.05	0.12	0.86	1.15
BELMONT	32	0 (0%)	0.0%		0.02	0.20	0.74	1.03
BOSTON	252	0 (0%)	0.0%		0.45	0.38	1.39	1.61
BROOKLINE	68	0 (0%)	0.0%		1.04	1.00	1.51	1.81
CHELSEA	32	0 (0%)	0.0%		0.12	0.06	1.28	1.32
EVERETT	40	0 (0%)	0.0%		0.48	1.30	1.15	1.55
FRAMINGHAM (c)	72	0 (0%)	0.0%		0.57	0.46	1.40	1.38
LEXINGTON	36	0 (0%)	0.0%		1.04	1.13	1.44	1.64
LYNNFIELD	6	0 (0%)	0.0%		0.91	0.81	1.38	1.48
MALDEN	60	0 (0%)	0.0%		0.05	0.07	0.96	1.15
MARBLEHEAD	24	0 (0%)	0.0%		0.29	0.58	1.24	1.55
MARLBOROUGH (b)(c)	55	0 (0%)	0.0%		0.42	0.22	1.22	1.05
MEDFORD	68	0 (0%)	0.0%		0.11	0.10	1.07	1.07
MELROSE	36	0 (0%)	0.0%		0.07	0.10	1.04	1.29
MILTON	32	0 (0%)	0.0%		0.64	0.87	1.21	1.37
NAHANT	10	0 (0%)	0.0%		0.15	0.02	0.85	0.64
NEEDHAM (b)	41	0 (0%)	0.0%		0.04	0.02	1.03	0.90
NEWTON	88	0 (0%)	0.0%		0.96	1.08	1.42	1.54
NORTHBOROUGH	13	0 (0%)	0.0%		0.83	1.30	1.71	1.78
NORWOOD	40	0 (0%)	0.0%		0.02	0.00	0.89	0.98
QUINCY	115	0 (0%)	0.0%		0.14	0.40	1.25	1.43
REVERE	65	0 (0%)	0.0%		0.41	1.11	1.26	1.61
SAUGUS	32	0 (0%)	0.0%		1.16	1.40	1.49	1.62
SOMERVILLE	100	0 (0%)	0.0%		0.06	0.60	1.05	1.30
SOUTHBOROUGH (c)	12	0 (0%)	0.0%		0.44	0.30	0.98	1.03
STONEHAM	35	0 (0%)	0.0%		0.65	1.39	1.33	1.71
SWAMPSCOTT	18	0 (0%)	0.0%		0.21	0.46	1.07	1.06
WAKEFIELD (b)	55	0 (0%)	0.0%		0.14	0.40	0.98	1.26
WALTHAM	85	0 (0%)	0.0%		0.05	0.10	1.26	1.52
WATERTOWN	50	0 (0%)	0.0%		0.24	0.70	1.12	1.32
WELLESLEY (b)	36	0 (0%)	0.0%		0.14	0.25	0.56	0.65
WESTBORO HOSPITAL	6	0 (0%)	0.0%		0.06		0.49	
WESTON (c)	18	0 (0%)	0.0%		0.03	0.26	0.65	1.32
WINCHESTER (b)	20	0 (0%)	0.0%		0.21	0.10	1.02	0.86
WINTHROP	24	0 (0%)	0.0%		0.80	0.80	1.31	1.36
WOBURN (b)	62	0 (0%)	0.0%		0.03	0.01	0.59	0.67
Total:	1808	0 (0%)	0 (0%)					
MASS. WATER RESOURCES AUTHORITY	690	3 (0.43%)	0.0%	no	0.02	0.07	1.30	1.47

(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) These communities chloramine

# Treated Water - Disinfection By-Product (DBP) Levels in Communities May 2002

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) and Haloacetic Acids (HAAs) are by-products of disinfection treatment with chlorine. Chlorination levels, the presence of organic precursors, pH levels, the contact time of water with chlorine used for disinfection, and temperature all affect TTHM and HAA levels. DBPs are of concern due to their potential adverse health effects at high levels. The EPA running annual average standards are 80 ug/L for TTHMs and 60 ug/L for HAA 5. DEP requires that compliance samples be collected quarterly. MWRA samples weekly at some locations, monthly and quarterly at others. **Metro Boston numbers are used for compliance purposes**; results presented below from CVA and MetroWest sampling sites enable MWRA staff to monitor control of MWRA treatment processes. Individual CVA and MetroWest communities are responsible for their own compliance monitoring and reporting. They must be contacted directly for their results.

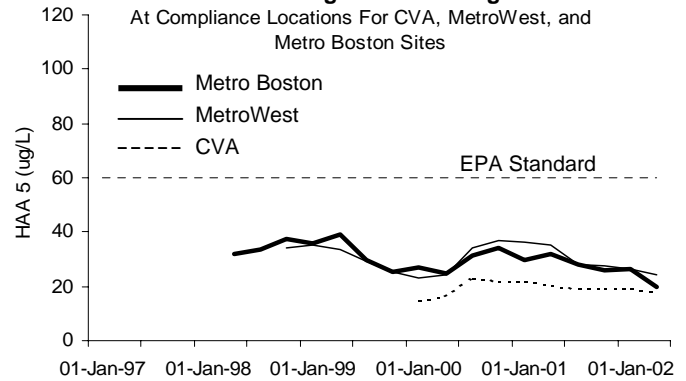
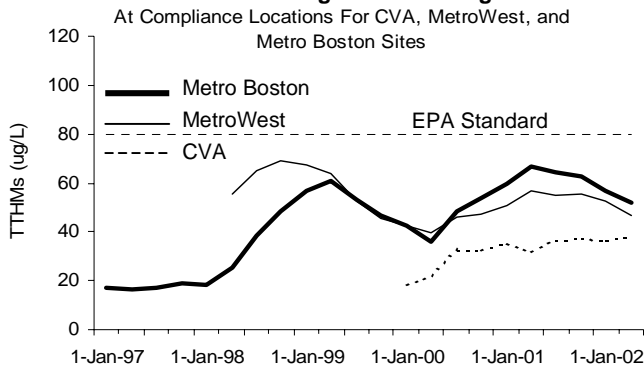
Monthly TTHM and HAA5 levels at all process control sampling locations are similar to those of last year in all regions. The running annual average for TTHMs at compliance locations, represented in the graphs at the top of the page, remained below current standards.

## TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES

## HALOACETIC ACIDS

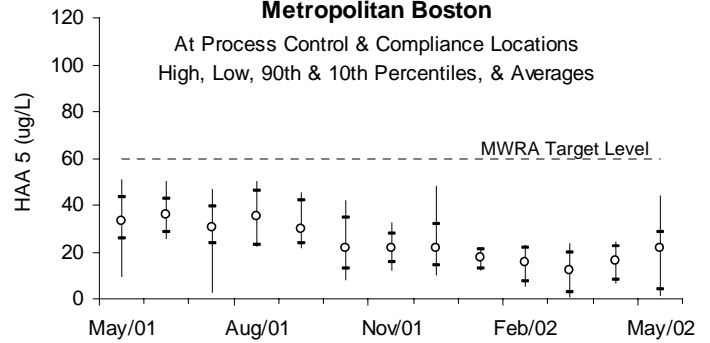
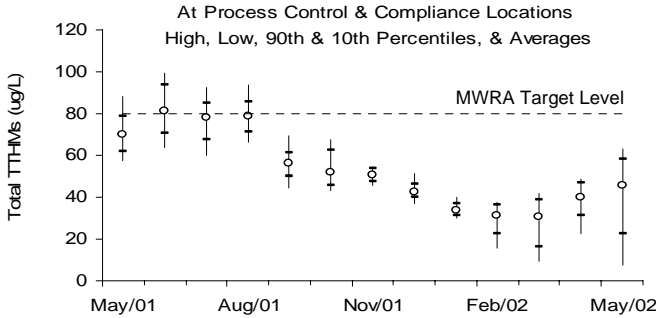
### TTHM Running Annual Averages

### HAA Running Annual Averages



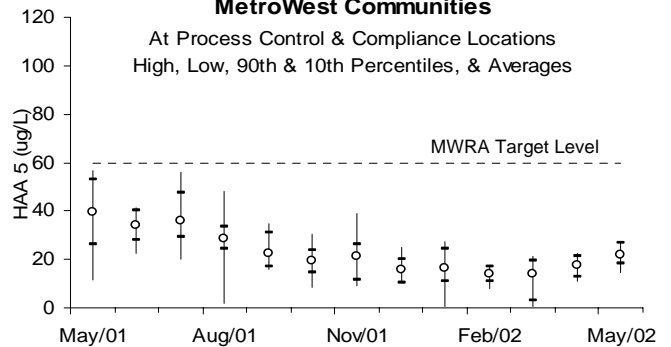
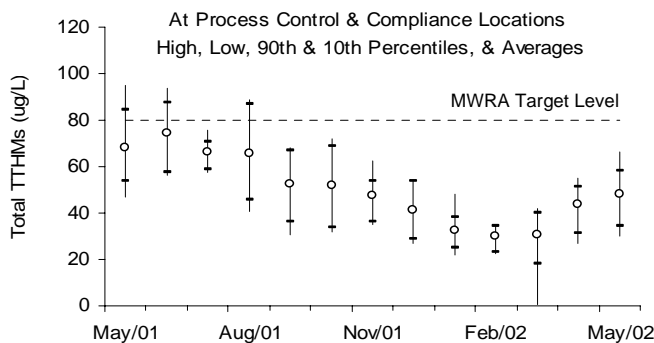
### Metropolitan Boston

### Metropolitan Boston



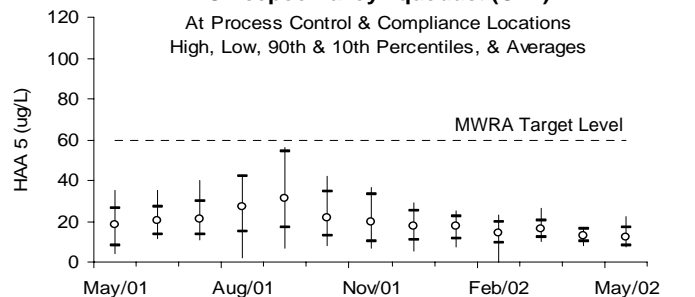
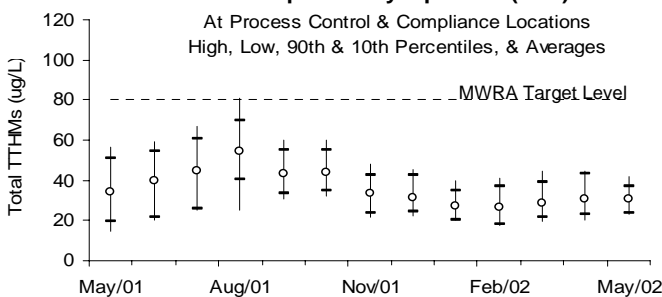
### MetroWest Communities

### MetroWest Communities



### Chicopee Valley Aqueduct (CVA)

### Chicopee Valley Aqueduct (CVA)



# MWRA Monthly Water Quality Analysis

## May 2002

This page provides information on water quality at six locations in the MWRA transmission system. Results reflect a "snapshot" in time and may not represent typical conditions. Elevated levels of a particular parameter may occur from time to time. MWRA staff review these numbers carefully and follow-up unusual results by re-analyzing samples, collecting new samples, or auditing sample sites. More rigorous daily or weekly monitoring of select parameters at these and other locations provides a better overall picture of water quality and is reported for some parameters elsewhere in this document. Monitoring for a number of parameters in this table will be reduced to quarterly, if they either (1) have minimal variability or (2) are always below detection levels.

Component	CVA System →			Metropolitan Boston →			Standards →		
	Quabbin Reservoir at Ware Disinfection Facility (Raw)	Nash Hill Storage Tanks (Treated)	Wachusett Reservoir at Cosgrove Intake (Raw)	ICC, Marlboro (Treated)	Comm Ave., Newton (Treated)	Shaft 9A, Malden (Treated)	MCL Standard	Units	Exceedance
Alkalinity	2.7	3.2	4.6	33.4	33.1	32.8		MG/L	
Aluminum	Quarterly	Quarterly	177	74	103	62	50-200 (a)	UG/L	NO
Ammonia-N	0.009	< .005	0.011	0.007	0.339	0.337		MG/L	
Antimony	Quarterly	Quarterly	< .9	< .9	< .9	< .9		UG/L	
Arsenic	Quarterly	Quarterly	< .8	< .8	< .8	< .8	50 (b)	UG/L	NO
Barium	Quarterly	Quarterly	8.3	9.9	8.3	8.9	2000 (b)	UG/L	NO
Beryllium	Quarterly	Quarterly	< .1	< .1	< .1	< .1	4 (b)	UG/L	NO
Bromate	< 2.5	< 2.5	< 2.5	< 2.5	< 2.5	< 2.5	10	UG/L	NO
Bromide	9.5	< 2.5	14.9	3.5	< 2.5	< 2.5		UG/L	
Cadmium	Quarterly	Quarterly	< .2	< .2	< .2	< .2	5 (b)	UG/L	NO
Calcium	Quarterly	Quarterly	4350	4510	4160	4000		UG/L	
Chloride	Quarterly	Quarterly	17.5	19.1	19.9	18.9	250 (a)	MG/L	NO
Chlorine, Free	NS	0.33	NS	0.66	0.26	0.20		MG/L	
Chlorine, Total	NS	NS	NS	0.77	1.69	1.65		MG/L	
Chromium	Quarterly	Quarterly	< .6	0.7	< .6	< .6	100 (b)	UG/L	NO
Coliform, Fecal, MF Method	0	NS	0	NS	NS	NS	20 (c)	CFU/100 mL	NO
Coliform, Total, MF Method (e)	0	0	0	NS	NS	0	100 (c) 0 (d)	CFU/100 mL	NO
Copper **	< 1	8.4	9.5	82.3	4.5	8.7	1300 (b)	UG/L	NO
Cyanide	Quarterly	Quarterly	< .01	< .01	< .01	< .01	0.2 (b)	MG/L	NO
Fluoride	Quarterly	Quarterly	0.05	1.2	1.2	1.1	4 (b)	MG/L	NO
Hardness	Quarterly	Quarterly	14.2	15.8	13.6	13.2		MG/L	
Iron **	Quarterly	Quarterly	17.8	119.0	14.9	57.7	300 (a)	UG/L	NO
Lead	Quarterly	Quarterly	< 1.2	3.3	< 1.2	< 1.2	15 (b)	UG/L	NO
Magnesium	Quarterly	Quarterly	807	1100	791	772		UG/L	
Manganese	Quarterly	Quarterly	5.7	42.6	6.6	19.4	50 (a)	UG/L	NO
Mercury	Quarterly	Quarterly	< .01	< .01	< .01	< .01	2 (b)	UG/L	NO
Nickel	Quarterly	Quarterly	< 1	1	< 1	< 1		UG/L	
Nitrate-N	0.019	0.012	0.042	0.047	0.047	0.052	10 (b)	MG/L	NO
Nitrite	< .005	< .005	< .005	< .005	< .005	< .005		MG/L	
Orthophosphate	Quarterly	Quarterly	< .003	0.005	0.006	0.005		MG/L	
pH	6.4	6.4	7.0	9.2	9.2	8.6		S.U.	
Potassium	Quarterly	Quarterly	775	828	780	812		UG/L	
Selenium	Quarterly	Quarterly	< .9	< .9	< .9	< .9	50 (b)	UG/L	NO
Silica (SiO2)	Quarterly	Quarterly	1630	2630	2120	2260		UG/L	
Silver	Quarterly	Quarterly	< .4	< .4	< .4	< .4	100 (a)	UG/L	NO
Sodium	Quarterly	Quarterly	11.3	24.7	26.4	24.6		MG/L	
Specific Conductance	43	NS	101	98	110	123		UMHO/C	
Standard Plate Count, HPC (48 Hrs @ 35C)	NS	NS	150	40	0	1	500 (d)	CFU/mL	NO
Sulfate (SO4)	Quarterly	Quarterly	7.8	7.8	7.6	7.5		MG/L	
Thallium	Quarterly	Quarterly	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1		UG/L	
Total Dissolved Solids	35	40	59	160	89	97		MG/L	
Total Organic Carbon	1.68	Quarterly	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1		MG/L	
Total Phosphorus	< .005	< .005	0.011	0.015	0.017	0.028		MG/L	
UV-254	0.017	0.013	0.037	0.029	0.035	0.036		A	
Zinc **	Quarterly	Quarterly	11.0	30.4	6.6	10.6	5000 (a)	UG/L	NO

- (a) = Secondary MCL standard (aesthetic related). DEP "Drinking Water Regulations", 310CMR 22.00.
- (b) = Primary MCL standard (health related). DEP "Drinking Water Regulations", 310CMR 22.00.
- (c) = Primary MCL standard (health related), applies to source (raw) water only. DEP "Drinking Water Regulations", 310CMR 22.00.
- (d) = Primary MCL standard (health related). DEP "Drinking Water Regulations", 310CMR 22.00. Applies to samples of treated water downstream of Wachusett and Quabbin Reservoirs.
- (e) = Confirmed results only are reported

MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level  
 CFU = Colony Forming Unit  
 S.U. = Standard Units  
 UG/L = micrograms per liter = parts per billion  
 NS = No sample

C.U. = Color Unit  
 NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Unit  
 MG/L = milligrams per liter = parts per million  
 < = less than method detection limit  
 \*\* = Metal results may be elevated due to local plumbing at the sample tap.

Q = Reduced to Quarterly Monitoring  
 HPC = Heterotrophic Plate Count  
 umhos = ohms/1000  
 Inv Res = Invalid sample result

Most results are based on single grab samples collected on May 5 & 7, 2002 and analyzed by MWRA and contract laboratories.

**NOTE:** MWRA tests for cadmium and mercury are more sensitive than the EPA-set levels of detection and reporting. For cadmium any level below 1.0 ug/L and for mercury any level below 0.2 ug/L are under the EPA minimum detection limits. MWRA will continue to report any result below these detection limits here in the monthly report but will follow EPA reporting requirements and not report them in the EPA-regulated annual Consumer Confidence Report.