MASSACHUSETTS WATER RESOURCES AUTHORITY

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



WATER QUALITY UPDATE An Analysis of February 2017 Sampling Data

For more information, please contact MWRA at (617) 242-5323, or visit www.mwra.com.

February 2017 Highlights

- •In February, MWRA met all regulatory targets for pathogen inactivation at Brutsch Water Treatment Facility and Carroll Water Treatment Plant, achieving greater than 99% *Cryptosporidium* inactivation and 99.9% *Giardia* inactivation at all times. See page 3.
- •MWRA met all regulatory targets for the month. No community violated the Total Coliform Rule. See Page 7.
- •Carroll Water Treatment Plant is undergoing winter maintenance. During this period, half the plant is removed from service. Train A was off-line from October 31, 2016 through January 29, 2017. Train B will be removed from service February 13, 2017 and will remain off-line for approximately seven weeks.
- •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?
- •To reduce printing and postage costs and also to provide the most detailed version, starting in 2015 MWRA has switched to an electronic distribution of the report. If you still receive the slightly less detailed printed copy of the report and would like to switch, please call (617) 242-5323 or email Joshua.Das@mwra.com.

We are continually updating the report. Let us know what you think.

Call (617) 242-5323 or email Joshua.Das@mwra.com

Release Date: March 20, 2017

Water Quality Update

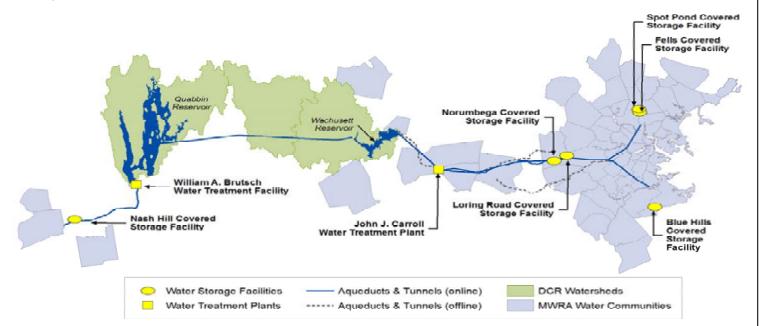
This is a monthly report about the quality of water supplied by MWRA. It provides a more detailed review than the annual water quality report that is mailed each June. The reports are available at www.mwra.com. Data within this report is subject to verification and correction.

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, and about 200 million gallons are supplied each day. Quabbin Reservoir is the primary source of water for the whole MWRA system, and one of the country's largest reservoirs, with a capacity of 412 billion gallons. Within this report, Quabbin water represents source water for the three communities in the Chicopee Valley Aqueduct (CVA) system (Chicopee, Wilbraham and South Hadley FD1).

Water is then transferred from Quabbin Reservoir to the 65 billion gallon Wachusett Reservoir in Clinton via the Quabbin Aqueduct. Within this report, Wachusett water represents source water for MetroWest and Metropolitan Boston communities. The 401-square mile watershed areas of the Quabbin and Wachusett Reservoirs are naturally protected with over 85% of the watersheds covered in forest and wetlands. To ensure the safety of the water, the Department of Conservation and Recreation (DCR) patrols the watersheds, and with cooperation from MWRA, tests the streams and reservoirs frequently.

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



Water Treatment

The water MWRA supplies from the Wachusett Reservoir is treated at the state-of-the-art John J. Carroll Treatment Plant. The water is treated with ozone, ultra-violet light, sodium carbonate and carbon dioxide for corrosion control, fluoride, and chloramines. Water supplied from the Quabbin Reservoir is treated at the William A. Brutsch Water Treatment Facility with UV and chlorine. Each of the three CVA communities provides corrosion control.

Indicators of Water Quality

MWRA tests the water extensively for over 120 different contaminants and parameters across the system; this includes several hundred thousand tests each year. EPA and MA DEP set the standards for source and treated water quality, and include standards for total and fecal coliform, turbidity, disinfection and disinfection by-products, pathogens, metals, and other potential chemical contaminants. A full list is available at www.mwra.com. Tests are conducted on water sampled at the source reservoirs (source or "raw water") and also on water after treatment ("treated water"). MWRA also routinely monitors for a variety of parameters that tell us about disinfection, corrosivity, and the organic and inorganic constituents in the water. Testing frequencies vary by parameter.

Customer communities must also meet certain standards under the EPA regulations 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 2,000 community samples per month.

Source Water – Microbial and UV Results February 2017

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 Brutsch Water Treatment Facility raw water tap before being treated and entering the CVA system.

Three of the 28 samples were positive during February. None of the samples exceeded a count of 20 cfu/100mL. For the current six-month period, 0.0% of the samples have exceeded a count of 20 cfu/100mL.

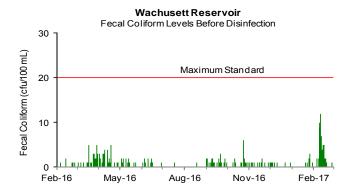
Sample Site: Wachusett Reservoir

Wachusett Reservoir water is sampled at the Carroll Water Treatment Plant raw water tap in Marlborough before being treated and entering the MetroWest/Metropolitan Boston systems.

In the wintertime when smaller water bodies near Wachusett Reservoir freeze up, many waterfowl will roost in the main body of the reservoir - which freezes later. This increased bird activity tends to increase fecal coliform counts. DCR has an active bird harassment program to move the birds away from the intake area.

Fourteen of the 28 samples were positive during February. None of the samples exceeded a count of 20 cfu/100mL. For the current six-month period, 0.0% of the samples have exceeded a count of 20 cfu/100mL.

Quabbin Reservoir Fecal Coliform Levels Before Disinfection 30 Maximum Standard 10 Feb-16 May-16 Aug-16 Nov-16 Feb-17

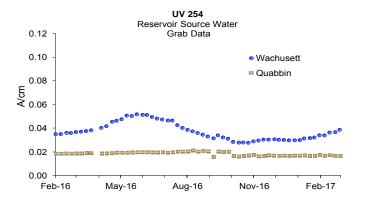


Source Water - UV Absorbance

UV Absorbance at 254nm wavelength (UV-254), is a measure of the amount and reactivity of natural organic material in source water. Higher UV-254 levels cause increased ozone and chlorine demand resulting in the need for higher ozone and chlorine doses, and can increase the level of disinfection byproducts. UV-254 is impacted by tributary flows, water age, sunlight and other factors.

Quabbin Reservoir UV-254 levels are currently around 0.017 A/cm.

Wachusett Reservoir UV-254 levels are currently around 0.039 A/cm.



Source Water – Turbidity and Algae Results February 2017

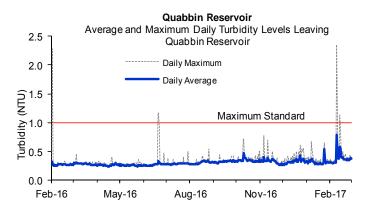
Source Water - Turbidity Results

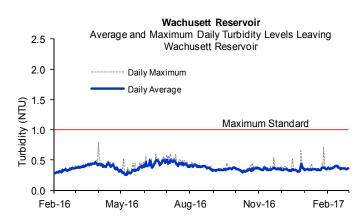
Turbidity is a measure of suspended and colloidal particles including clay, silt, organic and inorganic matter, algae and microorganisms. The effects of turbidity depend on the nature of the matter that causes the turbidity. High levels of particulate matter may have a higher disinfectant demand or may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

There are two standards for turbidity: all water must be below 5 NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Units), and water can only be above 1 NTU if it does not interfere with effective disinfection.

Turbidity of Quabbin Reservoir water is monitored continuously at the Brutsch Water Treatment Facility before UV and chlorine disinfection. Turbidity of Wachusett Reservoir is monitored continuously at the Carroll Water Treatment Plant before ozonation and UV disinfection. Maximum turbidity results at Wachusett were within standards for the month.

High winds on February 9 and February 13 caused the turbidity at the BWTF intake to exceed 1 NTU for 4-7 non-consecutive hours. During these events disinfection effectiveness was not affected; CT was maintained at all times, downstream disinfectant residuals were maintained, and no coliform were detected in downstream samples.



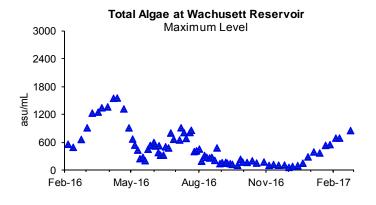


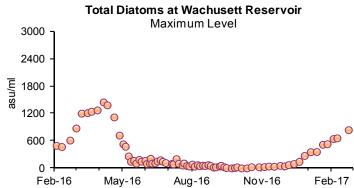
Source Water - Algae Levels

Algae 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 algaecide. During the winter and spring, diatom numbers may increase. While diatoms are not a taste and odor concern, consumers using filters may notice more frequent changing of the filters is needed.

No complaints which may be related to algae were reported during February from the local water departments.





Treated Water – Disinfection Results February 2017

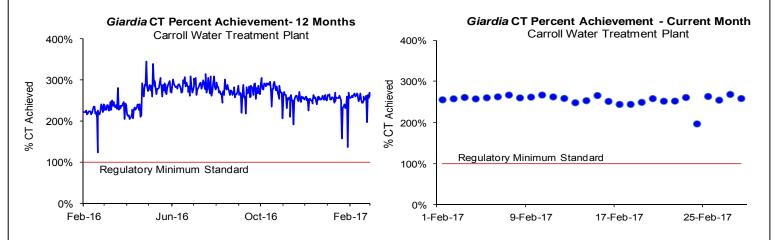
Treated Water - Primary Disinfection

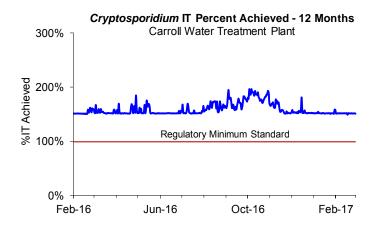
At the Carroll Water Treatment Plant (CWTP), MWRA meets the required 99.9% (3-log) inactivation of *Giardia* using ozone (reported as CT: concentration of disinfectant x contact time) and the required 99% (2-log) inactivation of *Cryptosporidium* using UV (reported as IT: intensity of UV x time). MWRA calculates inactivation rates hourly and reports *Giardia* inactivation at maximum flow and *Cryptosporidium* inactivation at minimum UV dose. MWRA must meet at least 100% of required CT and IT.

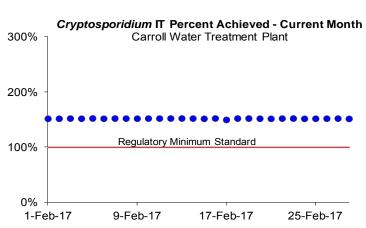
CT achievement for *Giardia* assures CT achievement for viruses, which have a lower CT requirement. For *Cryptosporidium*, there is also an "off-spec" requirement. Off-spec water is water that has not reached the full required UV dose or if the UV reactor is operated outside its validated ranges. No more than 5% off-spec water is allowed in a month.

Wachusett Reservoir - MetroWest/MetroBoston Supply:

- •Ozone dose at the CWTP varied between 1.1 to 1.4 mg/L for February.
- •Giardia CT was maintained above 100% at all times the plant was providing water into the distribution system for February.
- •Cryptosporidium IT was maintained above 100% during the month. Off-spec water was less than 5%.





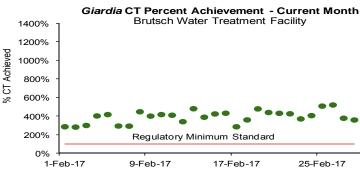


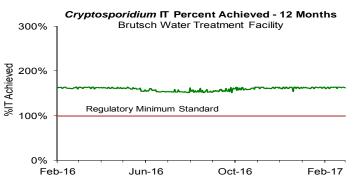
Treated Water – Disinfection, pH and Alkalinity Results February 2017

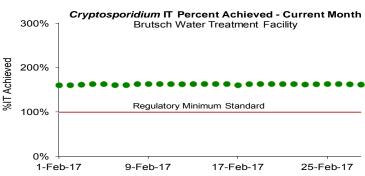
Quabbin Reservoir at Brutsch Water Treatment Facility (BWTF) (CVA Supply):

- •The chlorine dose at BWTF is adjusted in order to achieve MWRA's seasonal target of >0.75 mg/L (November 01 May 31) and >1.0 mg/L (June 1– October 31) at Ludlow Monitoring Station.
- •The chlorine dose at BWTF was 1.3 mg/L for February.
- Giardia CT was maintained above 100% at all times the plant was providing water into the distribution system for February.
- Cryptosporidium IT was maintained above 100% during the month. Off-spec water was less than 5%.







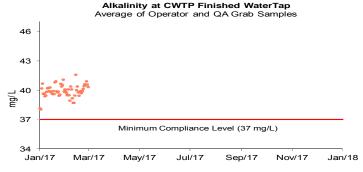


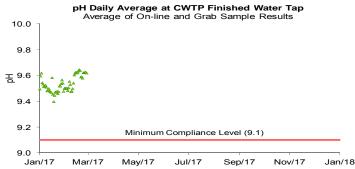
Treated Water - pH and Alkalinity Compliance:

MWRA adjusts the alkalinity and pH of Wachusett water at CWTP 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 finished water have a minimum compliance level of 9.1 for pH and 37 mg/L for alkalinity. Samples from 27 distribution system locations 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 sixmonth period. MWRA tests finished water pH and alkalinity daily at the CWTP Fin B sampling tap. When CWTP undergoes winter maintenance, samples are collected at the CWTP Fin A sampling tap. Distribution system samples are collected in March, June, September, and December.

Each CVA community provides its own corrosion control treatment. See the CVA report: www.mwra.com/water/html/awgr.htm.

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





Bacteria & Chlorine Residual Results for Communities in MWRA Testing Program February 2017

While all communities collect bacteria samples and chlorine residual data for the Total Coliform Rule (TCR), data from the 44 systems that use MWRA's Laboratory are reported below.

The MWRA TCR program has 141 sampling locations. These locations include sites along MWRA's transmission system, water storage tanks and pumping stations, as well as a subset of the community TCR locations.

Samples are tested for total coliform and Escherichia coli. E.coli is a specific coliform species 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 potential public health concern. Public notification is required if repeat tests confirm the presence of *E.coli* or total coliform.

Total coliform provide a general indication of the sanitary condition of a water supply. If total coliform are detected in more than 5% of samples in a month (or if more than one sample is positive when less than 40 samples are collected), the water system is required to investigate the possible source/cause and fix any identified problems.

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

One of the 1,978 community samples (0.05%) system-wide tested positive for total coliform during the month of February. One of the 602 MWRA samples (0.17%) tested positive for total coliform. No community violated the TCR. No sample tested positive for E.coli. Only 1.0% of the samples had chlorine residuals lower than 0.2 mg/L.

							Chlorine Residuals Current Month (mg/L)						
							2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	
		# Coliform Samples (a)	Total Coliform # (%) Positive	E.coli # Positive	Assessme nt		Minimum Minimum		Average	Average	age %<0.2		
MMRA a	MWRA Locations	101	0 (0%)	0	Level	Ş	2.10	2.07	2.37	2.34	0.0%	0.0%	
≱ d	Shared Community/MWRA sites	501	1 (0.20%)	0	1 / 2	Vidation f	0.18	0.32	2.15	2.14	0.2%	0.0%	
Σ	Total: MWRA	602	1 (0.17%)	0	0/0		0.18	0.32	2.20	2.18	0.2%	0.0%	
	ARLINGTON	52	0 (0%)	0			1.38	0.08	2.08	1.86	0.0%	1.9%	
	BELMONT	32	0 (0%)	0	0/0		1.59	1.32	2.08	2.24	0.0%	0.0%	
	BOSTON	240	0 (0%)	0	0/0		1.85	2.00	2.27	2.40	0.0%	0.0%	
	BROOKLINE	69	0 (0%)	0	0/0		1.48	1.23	2.16	2.05	0.0%	0.0%	
	CHELSEA	52	0 (0%)	0			1.00	1.80	2.20	2.06	0.0%	0.0%	
ved	DEER ISLAND	16	0 (0%)	0			2.08	1.90	2.18	2.18	0.0%	0.0%	
	EVERETT	52	0 (0%)	0			0.23	1.01	2.37	1.17	0.0%	0.0%	
	FRAMINGHAM	78	0 (0%)	0			0.44	0.65	2.06	2.24	0.0%	0.0%	
	LEXINGTON	36	0 (0%)	0			0.26	0.93	2.25	2.75	0.0%	0.0%	
	LYNNFIELD	6	0 (0%)	0			1.66	0.77	2.00	1.46	0.0%	0.0%	
	MALDEN	76	0 (0%)	0			0.10	0.40	2.02	2.17	2.6%	0.0%	
	MARBLEHEAD	24	0 (0%)	0			1.41	0.63	2.14	2.04	0.0%	0.0%	
	MEDFORD	68	0 (0%)	0	_		1.25	1.25	1.96	1.94	0.0%	0.0%	
	MELROSE	36	0 (0%)	0	_ _		1.91	0.66	2.28	1.79	0.0%	0.0%	
	MILTON	34	0 (0%)	0	_		0.51	0.69	1.91	2.05	0.0%	0.0%	
Æ	NAHANT	10	0 (0%)	0			1.88	1.63	2.03	2.06	0.0%	0.0%	
CVA.8-Partially Served CVA.8-Partially Served ○ ← — □ □ →	NEWTON	92	0 (0%)	0			1.14	0.38	2.21	2.08	0.0%	0.0%	
	NORTHBOROUGH	16	0 (0%)	0			1.65	0.66	2.20	2.03	0.0%	0.0%	
	NORWOOD	36	1 (2.78%)	0			1.03	0.44	2.25	2.00	0.0%	0.0%	
	QUINCY	93	0 (0%)	0			0.91	0.44	2.10	2.24	0.0%	0.0%	
	READING	40	0 (0%)	0			1.61	0.60	2.15	1.97	0.0%	0.0%	
	REVERE	60	0 (0%)	0			1.82	1.67	2.15	2.10	0.0%	0.0%	
	SAUGUS	32	0 (0%)	0			1.36	1.44	1.82	1.89	0.0%	0.0%	
	SOMERVILLE	83	0 (0%)	0			1.94	1.28	2.30	2.34	0.0%	0.0%	
	SOUTHBOROUGH	10	0 (0%)	0			0.80	0.23	2.10	1.99	0.0%	0.0%	
	STONEHAM	28	0 (0%)	0			1.89	1.69	2.28	2.13	0.0%	0.0%	
	SWAMPSCOTT	18	0 (0%)	0	<u> </u>		1.55	1.20	2.02	1.86	0.0%	0.0%	
	WALTHAM	72	0 (0%)	0	<u> </u>		1.47	0.88	2.38	2.05	0.0%	0.0%	
	WATERTOWN	40 5	0 (0%)	0			0.98	1.60 0.05	2.13 0.69	2.17 0.48	20.0%	0.0% 40.0%	
	WESTBORO HOSPITAL	15	0 (0%)	0	<u> </u>		2.30	1.97	2.50	2.34	0.0%	0.0%	
	WESTON	24	0 (0%)	0	/		0.66	1.58	2.50	2.54	0.0%	0.0%	
	WINTHROP	1545	1 (0.06%)	U			0.00	1.56	2.07	2.51	0.0%	0.0%	
	Total: Fully Served												
	BEDFORD	19	0 (0%)	0			1.10	0.65	1.94	1.77	0.0%	0.0%	
	CANTON	29	0 (0%)	0			0.15	0.02	1.24	1.09	10.3%	17.2%	
	HANSCOM AFB	11	0 (0%)	0			0.34	0.71	2.06	1.83	0.0%	0.0%	
	MARLBOROUGH	42	0 (0%)	0			1.80	1.18	2.40	2.43	0.0%	0.0%	
	NEEDHAM	41	0 (0%)	0			0.19	0.14	0.41	0.81	2.4%	4.9%	
	PEABODY	72	0 (0%)	0	_ -		1.64	1.58	2.15	2.08	0.0%	0.0%	
	WAKEFIELD	44	0 (0%)	0			1.43	0.53	1.97	1.44	0.0%	0.0%	
	WELLESLEY	38	0 (0%)	0			0.03	0.04	0.59	0.89	10.5%	18.4%	
	WILMINGTON	29	0 (0%)	0			1.64	0.92	2.02	1.84	0.0%	0.0%	
	WINCHESTER	28	0 (0%)	0			0.16	0.28	1.73	1.14	7.1%	0.0%	
	WOBURN	60	0 (0%)	0			0.11	0.15	0.96	0.93	5.0%	3.3%	
	SOUTH HADLEY FD1	20	0 (0%)	0			0.12	0.36	0.44	0.56	20.0%	0.0%	
	Total: CVA & Partially Served	433	0 (0.0%)		•		•		•	•	•		
	Total: Community Samples	1978	1 (0.05%)										

⁽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 total coliform and chlorine residual results include data from 125 community pipe locations as described above. In most cases these community results are accurately indicative of MWRA water as it enters the community system; however, some are clearly strongly influenced by local pipe conditions. Residuals in the MWRA system are typically between 1.0 and 2.8 mg/L.

samples are collected each month).

⁽f) Some reasons a violation may occur: the required # of TCR samples is not collected; failure to report; an E.coli MCL violation; coliform treatment techningue not followed properly; failure to conduct a level 1 or level 2 assessment within 30 days of trigger

Treated Water - Disinfection By-Product (DBP) Levels in Communities February 2017

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) and Haloacetic Acids (HAA5s) are by-products of disinfection treatment with chlorine. TTHMs and HAA5s are of concern due to their potential adverse health effects at high levels. EPA's locational running annual average (LRAA) standard is 80 μg/L for TTHMs and 60 μg/L for HAA5s.

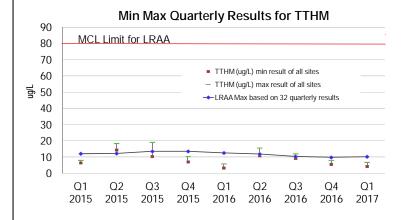
The locational running annual average at each individual sampling location must be below the standard. The charts below show the highest and lowest single values for all sites, and the LRAA of the highest location each quarter.

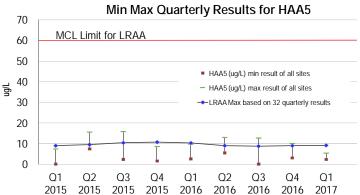
Partially served and CVA communities are responsible for their own compliance monitoring and reporting, and must be contacted directly for their individual results. The chart below combines all three CVA communities data (Chicopee, Wilbraham and South Hadley FD1).

Bromate is tested monthly per DEP requirements for water systems that treat with ozone. Bromide in the raw water may be converted into bromate following ozonation. EPA's RAA Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) standard for bromate is $10 \mu g/L$.

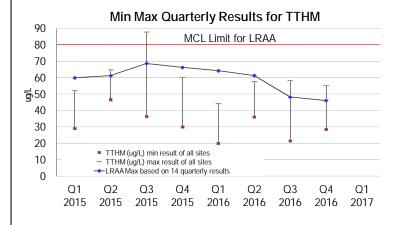
The LRAA for TTHMs and HAA5s for MWRA's Compliance Program (represented as the line in the top two graphs below) remains below current standards. The Max LRAA in the quarter for TTHMs = 10.2 μ g/L; HAA5s = 9.1 μ g/L. The current RAA for Bromate = 0.0 μ g/L. CVA's DBP levels continue to be below current standards.

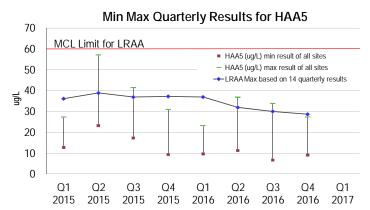
MetroBoston Disinfection By-Products





CVA Disinfection By-Products (Combined Results)





MWRA Monthly Water Quality Analysis February 2017

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 regular font 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 (Brutsch Water Treatment Facility) and finished water after all treatment (Ludlow Monitoring Station). See www.mwra.com for additional information on other parameters which are monitored less frequently. All samples are analyzed by MWRA and contract laboratories.

	CVA	System	Wachuset	t System	Standards				
	CVA System			Boston	Stari				
Component	Brutsch Water Treatment Facility (Raw)	Ludlow Monitoring Station (Treated)	Carroll Water Treatment Plant Inlet (Raw)	Carroll Water TP Fin. Water Tap (Treated)	Health Standard	Aesthetics or Other Standards	Units	Method Reporting Limit	
Alkalinity	4.3	5.2	6.0	38.4			MG/L	0.05	
Aluminum	U	U	U	U		50-200 (c)	UG/L	15.0	
Ammonia-N, Total	U	U	0.007	0.41			MG/L	0.005	
Antimony	U	U	U	U	6 (b)		UG/L	0.4	
Arsenic	U	U	U	U	10 (b)		UG/L	1.0	
Barium	5.8	5.6	6.7	6.7	2000 (b)		UG/L	2.0	
Beryllium	U	U	U	U	4 (b)		UG/L	0.3	
Bromate	U	U	U	U	10 (b)		UG/L	5.0	
Bromide	10.9	6.0	14.9	12.2			UG/L	5.0	
Cadmium (1)	U	U	U	U	5 (b)		UG/L	0.5	
Calcium	2110	2230	4030	4100	- (2)		UG/L	50	
Chloride	8.0	9.3	21.4	23.4		250 (c)	MG/L	0.5	
Chlorine, Free		0.90			4 (b)(d)	(-/	MG/L	0.02	
Chlorine, Total				2.51	4 (b)(d)		MG/L	0.02	
Chromium, Total	U	U	U	Ü	100 (b)		UG/L	1.0	
Coliform, Fecal, MF Method	U		Ü		20 (a)		CFU/100 mL	1	
Coliform, Total, Colilert Method	1	U	5	U	100 (a) 0 (b)		MPN/100 mL	1	
Copper **	U	Ü	Ü	U	(., . (.,	1300 (e) 1000 (f)	UG/L	3.0	
Fluoride (3)	U	U	U	0.71	4 (b)		MG/L	0.02	
Hardness (2)	7.4	7.7	13.4	13.8	1 (5)		MG/L	0.194	
Iron **	23.0	15.5	16.2	13.2		300 (c)	UG/L	6.0	
Lead	U	0.07	U	U		15 (e)	UG/L	0.05	
Magnesium	524	515	822	861		.0 (0)	UG/L	35	
Manganese	4.73	3.54	7.75	7.81		50 (c) 300 (g)	UG/L	0.1	
Mercury (1)	U	U	U	U	2 (b)	22 (2) 222 (3)	UG/L	0.05	
Nickel	Ü	U	U	U	2 (0)		UG/L	0.5	
Nitrate-N	0.006	0.007	0.030	0.035	10 (b)		MG/L	0.005	
Nitrite	U	U	U	0.005	10 (b)		MG/L	0.005	
Orthophosphate	Ŭ	Ü	Ü	U	1 (0)		MG/L	0.0025	
pH	6.9	7.2	7.1	9.5			S.U.	0.0020	
Potassium	611	556	871	886			UG/L	200	
Selenium	U	U	U	U	50 (b)		UG/L	1.0	
Silica (SiO2)	1690	1750	1860	2260	00 (b)		UG/L	200.0	
Silver	U	U	U	U		100 (c)	UG/L	1.0	
Sodium	5.6	6.6	13.7	32.7		100 (0)	MG/L	0.2	
Specific Conductance	49	55	110	181			UMHO/cm	0.3	
Standard Plate Count, HPC	11		6	U	500 (b)		CFU/mL	1	
Sulfate (SO4)	4.0	4.1	5.3	6.1	555 (5)	250 (c)	MG/L	1.0	
Thallium	U II	U	U	U	2 (b)	200 (0)	UG/L	0.3	
Total Dissolved Solids	47.0	30.0	70.0	88.0	- (~/	500 (c)	MG/L	13	
Total Organic Carbon	1.6	1.7	2.0	1.9		333 (3)	MG/L	0.3	
Total Phosphorus	U	U	U	0.01			MG/L	0.05	
UV-254	0.017	0.013	0.034	0.030			A/cm	0.000965	
Zinc **	U	2.45	U	U	1	5000 (c)	UG/L	1.5	
(a) = Primary MCL standard (health related					n procedence who				

⁽a) = Primary MCL standard (health related), applies to source (raw) water only. DEP "Drinking Water Regulations", 310CMR 22.00. Fecal standard takes precedence when both fecal and total coliform are tested

U = Less than method reporting limit MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level

= Not Applicable

S.U. = Standard Units

CFU = Colony Forming Unit

NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Unit

MG/L = milligrams per liter = parts per million UG/L = micrograms per liter = parts per billion MPN = Most Probable Number

HPC = Heterotrophic Plate Count (48 Hrs @ 35 °C)

Regular Font = Quarterly results from January samples

** = Metal results may be elevated due to local plumbing at the sample tap.

*Bold Italics = Samples from February

*Results reported are from single grab samples collected February 6 and 7, 2017

(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 hardness is characterized by the amount of dissolved minerals in the water, in particular calcium and magnesium. 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

⁽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) = Refers to 90th percentile Action Level. Lead results will vary at your home dependent on household plumbing.

⁽f) = Refers to a single sample, secondary MCL.

⁽g) =DEP Advisory Level, reference www.mass.gov/eea/docs/dep/water/drinking/alpha/i-thru-z/mangfactsheet.pdf