

NOVEMBER 20 1999

WATER QUALITY UPDATE

An Analysis of October, 1999 Sampling Data.

IN THIS ISSUE . . .

October, 1999 Highlights and Sampling Data pp. A-G, including: Fecal Coliform, Turbidity & Primary Disinfection Levels, Community pH and Chlorine Residuals, Community Disinfection By-Product Levels and MWRA Monthly Mineral Analysis.

This is a periodic report containing important 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.

MWRA provides about 250 million gallons of water each day to 46 cities and towns in eastern and central Massachusetts. Each municipality is responsible for distributing the water in its own community. Twenty-five 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.

THE WATER 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. Water is transferred from the Quabbin Reservoir to the 65 billion gallon Wachusett Reservoir in Clinton via the Quabbin Aqueduct. The watersheds serving the Quabbin and Wachusett Reservoirs total 294 square miles. MWRA and the Metropolitan District Commission (MDC) are committed to protection of the water supply through aggressive watershed management as the first line of defense against water contamination.

Water is next piped from the Wachusett Reservoir to Norumbega and Weston Reservoirs in Weston via the Hultman and Weston Aqueducts respectively.

Municipalities in the MWRA service area receive drinking water distributed directly from the Hultman Aqueduct, the Norumbega Reservoir and the Weston Reservoir.

INDICATORS OF WATER QUALITY

MWRA routinely uses six general indicators of water quality:

- Microbial (bacteria and algae)
- Turbidity
- Corrosiveness (pH and alkalinity)
- Disinfectant
- Chemical (inorganic and organic)
- Radionuclides

Tests are conducted on water sampled at the source reservoirs (source water) and also on water after treatment sampled from MWRA or community lines (treated water). Testing frequencies vary by parameter.

Microbial: 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.

Total coliform bacteria are monitored in both source and treated water to provide an indication of overall bacteriological activity. Since many members of the coliform bacteria group originate from the non-intestinal environment, such as soil, many coliform are harmless. A subclass of the coliform group which are identified by their growth at temperatures consistent with intestinal environments, the "fecal coliform bacteria," are indicators of possible intestinal contamination. *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 intestinal origin.

For more information, please contact MWRA Public Affairs at (617) 788-1170.
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.

Turbidity: 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 which causes the turbidity. Particulate matter may have a chlorine demand or may protect bacteria from the disinfectant effects of chlorine, thereby interfering with the maintenance of a disinfectant residual throughout the distribution system.

Corrosiveness: In order to minimize the leaching of lead and copper in plumbing systems, the pH, or corrosivity, is monitored and adjusted. Water provided by MWRA is basically lead free when it leaves the reservoirs but individual building service lines that carry water from street mains, as well as household plumbing fixtures, can contain lead that is susceptible to corrosion and leaching into tap water. In June 1996, MWRA's Interim Corrosion Control (ICC) facility in Marlborough went on-line. MWRA believes the ICC provides the optimal corrosion control treatment now achievable for all MWRA customer communities east of and including Marlborough. The chemicals sodium carbonate (soda ash) and CO₂ (carbon dioxide) are added to increase the pH and buffering capacity of the water which should considerably reduce the lead levels found when you first use your tap.

Disinfectant: MWRA treats the water supplied using disinfection facilities at Quabbin, Wachusett, Norumbega and Weston Reservoirs. At Wachusett Reservoir, chlorine is added to provide primary disinfection necessary to inactivate pathogens that may be present in the source water. At Norumbega and Weston Reservoirs, chlorine also provides some additional primary disinfection. With the further addition of ammonia, chloramines are formed to establish a sufficient level of residual disinfectant to protect against any new contaminants that may enter the distribution system.

Chemical: Inorganics are measured at Quabbin and Wachusett Reservoirs. Analyses of disinfection byproducts such as trihalomethanes are performed at various locations throughout the distribution system. Volatile organic compounds are measured at the distribution reservoirs: Norumbega and Weston. Synthetic organic compounds are measured at Wachusett Reservoir. MWRA generally meets applicable standards.

Radionuclides: Radionuclides are measured at three distribution locations. MWRA generally meets applicable standards.

SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS

MWRA conducts all water sampling and testing required by federal and state law. We also conduct baseline and periodic research to help us improve water quality. Results of testing are compared to standards and guidelines prepared by DEP and recommendations for further action are made if reported levels are above the standards.

Source water: MWRA collects samples from the source water supply and reservoirs which are tested for coliform bacteria, turbidity, pH, chemical constituents and radionuclides.

Treated water: MWRA collects treated water samples throughout the system and conducts tests for pH, temperature, disinfectant residual and coliform bacteria. In addition, customer communities routinely collect treated water samples in compliance with federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) testing requirements including the Total Coliform Rule. These samples are analyzed for disinfectant residual and coliform bacteria.

Communities may bring their samples to the MWRA Water Quality Laboratory for analysis, or they may have samples analyzed elsewhere. MWRA Laboratories test samples for all customer communities except Bedford, Cambridge, Canton, Chicopee, Clinton, Leominster, Lynn, Marlborough, Northborough, Peabody, South Hadley, Wilbraham, Woburn and Worcester. Community data for these communities are not presented in this report.

FEDERAL SAFE DRINKING WATER ACT (SDWA)

The Surface Water Treatment Rule (SWTR) of the SDWA sets standards for unfiltered use of MWRA's source waters from the Quabbin and Wachusett Reservoirs. If such standards are not met, filtration could be required. The standards relate to coliform, turbidity, watershed protection, disinfection byproducts and the absence of waterborne disease outbreaks. Quabbin Reservoir has demonstrated compliance with the standards and has therefore been found to be exempt from the filtration requirement. On October 21, 1998, MWRA's Board of Directors voted to build an ozonation facility at the new MWRA water treatment plant to be constructed at Walnut Hill. This decision enables MWRA to add filtration technology at a later date, if the need arises, and to begin upgrading and replacing local pipes in MWRA and community distribution systems. The Board decision was approved by the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection but challenged by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, and is currently before the federal district court for decision.

MWRA Water Quality Update Highlights
October 1999

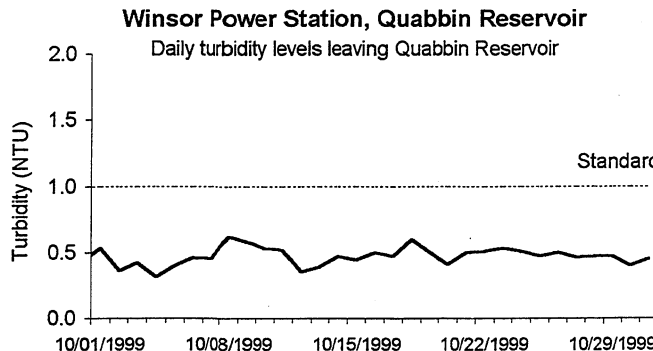
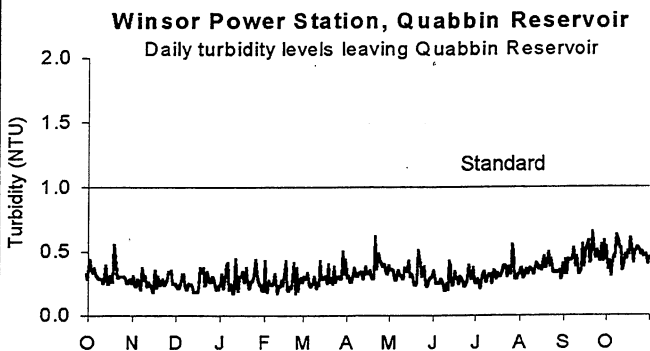
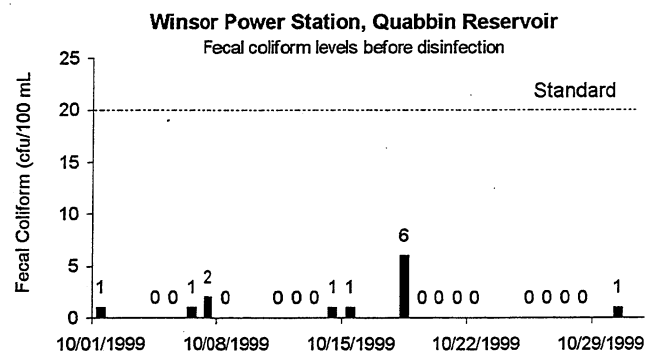
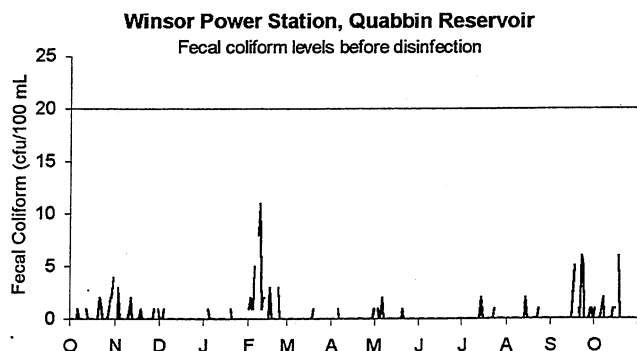
- **Bird harassment efforts intensified slightly as bird numbers at Wachusett Reservoir increased with colder temperatures.** Geese and ducks gather here during migration, while gulls congregate at the reservoir when more shallow local ponds freeze. As planned, MDC staff increased bird harassment on shore – and by boat in the hours before dark – to keep flocks away from the Cosgrove Intake. On 10/19 and 10/20, MDC staff tested a harassment plan that attempts to move birds completely out of the main reservoir before dark. Boat dock construction continued as part of MDC's work to improve the bird monitoring and harassment program. Filter screens have been installed near the construction site to control turbidity levels.
- **Coliforms measured at Wachusett Reservoir remained low.** The six-month running average for coliforms was 0.0% for October, reflecting no exceedances of the coliform standard since 1/29/99. On 9/30/99, MWRA submitted its report to DEP on methods used to measure coliforms at Cosgrove Intake. The analysis suggests that results from MWRA's 'enhanced' methods are statistically higher than those resulting from the 'standard' method. Details appear on Page B.
- **MWRA achieved CT compliance.** MWRA relied on the three-point calculation method throughout October. As water temperatures decline, MWRA will adjust chlorine dose to achieve the required higher CT values. TTHMs should remain low despite these dosage increases, since water temperatures influence formation of these disinfection by-products.
- **TTHMs remained far below levels for last year at this time.** In general, TTHMs were present at about 50-60% of 1998 concentrations. Chlorine dose was 1.1 mg/L for October 1999, compared to 1.5 - 1.6 mg/L for October 1998. See Page F for results.

MWRA
Source Water – Chicopee Valley Aqueduct
Fecal Coliform and Turbidity Levels At Quabbin Reservoir
(Winsor Power Station)
October 1999

Quabbin Reservoir water sampled at Winsor Power Station before chlorination represents reservoir water entering the Chicopee Valley Aqueduct (CVA), serving South Hadley Fire District 1, Chicopee, and Wilbraham. The Surface Water Treatment Rule (SWTR) for unfiltered supplies requires that no more than 10% of samples over any six-month period have over 20 fecal coliforms per 100 ml. Fecal coliform levels tend to be low at the Winsor location. MWRA met the six-month running average standard for fecal coliform continuously at this location over the last year. This month, levels remain below standards.

Samples for turbidity are collected at Winsor Power Station before chlorination and represent reservoir water entering the CVA. 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. Turbidity levels are well below DEP standards.

Results presented here cover monthly trends for the last thirteen months (left) and daily trends for the most recent month (right).



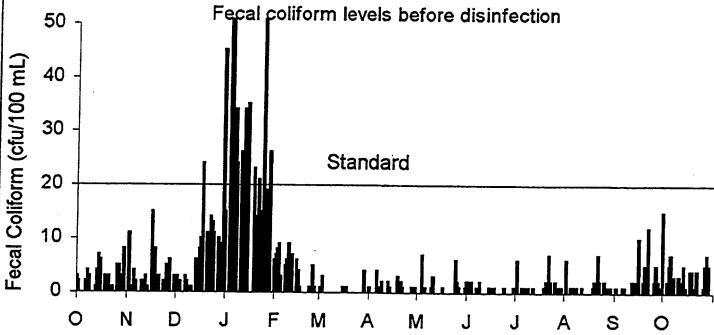
MWRA
Source Water -- Serving Metropolitan Boston
Fecal Coliform Levels and Primary Disinfection at Wachusett Reservoir
October 1999

Samples from Wachusett Reservoir are collected at a location inside the Cosgrove Intake facility and represent water entering the Cosgrove Aqueduct. The Surface Water Treatment Rule (SWTR) for unfiltered supplies requires that no more than 10% of samples over any six-month period have more than 20 fecal coliforms per 100 ml. The six-month running average results represent the percent of samples exceeding 20 cfu/100 ml during the previous 6-months. Samples for turbidity were collected at Shaft 4, after primary disinfection and corrosion control treatment, until May 12. Samples are now collected at Cosgrove Intake, representing water quality before primary disinfection and corrosion control treatment. The DEP 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.

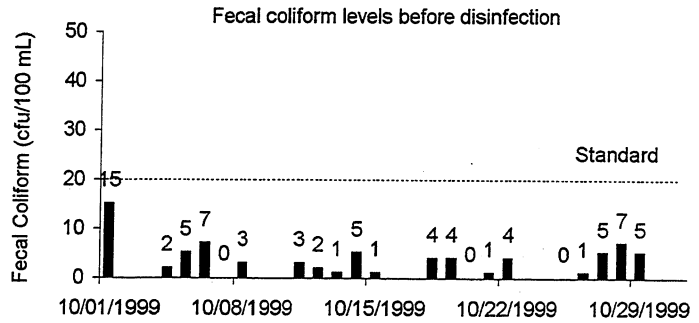
Fecal coliform counts for the month were all well below the 20 cfu/100 ml standard. The six-month running average this month is 0.0%; the standard is 10%. Fecal coliform levels tend to increase during the winter, usually related to icing over of nearby water bodies and birds visiting Wachusett, which tends to freeze later in the year. In February, DEP noted that the MWRA uses laboratory methods that are significantly more sensitive than required and ordered MWRA to evaluate the sensitivity of those methods. On 9/30/99, MWRA analysis submitted to DEP suggested that results using MWRA's 'enhanced' method are statistically higher than those using the 'standard' method. Parallel testing will continue through this winter to compare the two methods further. Turbidity results have remained below the DEP standard.

Results presented here cover monthly trends for the last thirteen months (left) and daily trends for the most recent month (right).

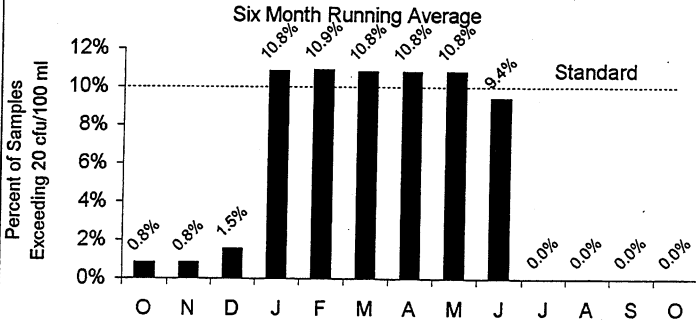
Cosgrove Intake, Wachusett Reservoir



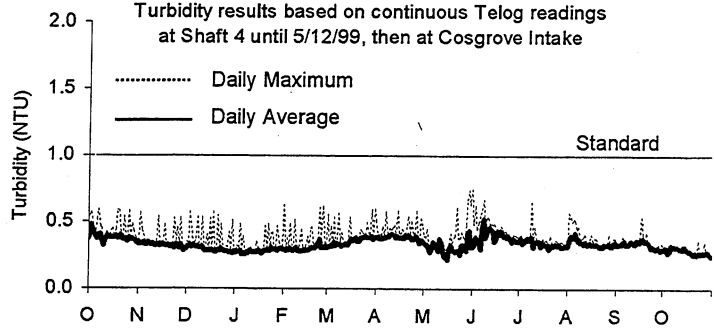
Cosgrove Intake, Wachusett Reservoir



Cosgrove Intake, Wachusett Reservoir



Cosgrove Intake, Wachusett Reservoir

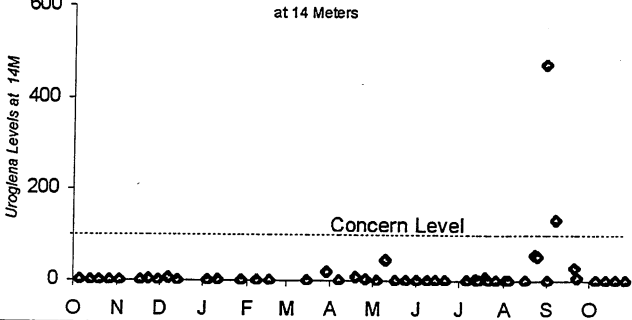


Algae Levels at Wachusett Reservoir

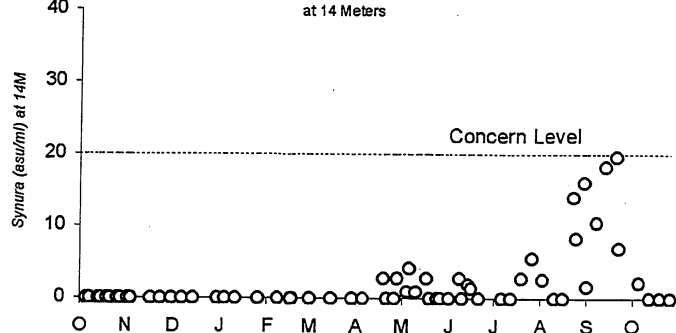
Taste and odor complaints at the tap are usually due to algae, which originate in source reservoirs, typically in trace amounts. Occasionally, a particular species grows rapidly, increasing its concentration in water. When *Synura*, *Anabaena*, or other nuisance algae blooms, MWRA treats the reservoirs with copper sulfate, an algaecide.

Levels for Golden-Brown algae, such as *Synura* and *Uroglena*, were low during October. *Synura* is of particular concern due to "fishy" taste and odor problems. When present at high levels, *Uroglena* can also cause taste and odor problems in the water.

Uroglena Levels at Wachusett Reservoir



Synura Algae Levels at Wachusett Reservoir

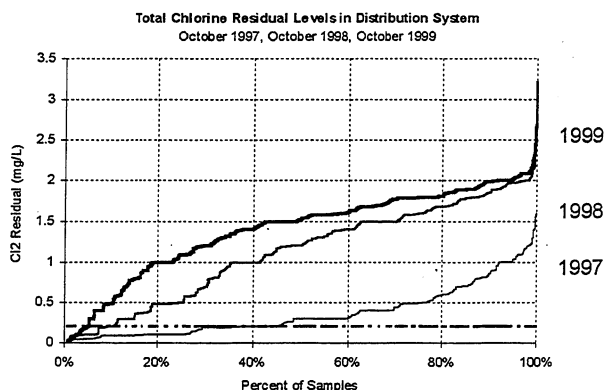
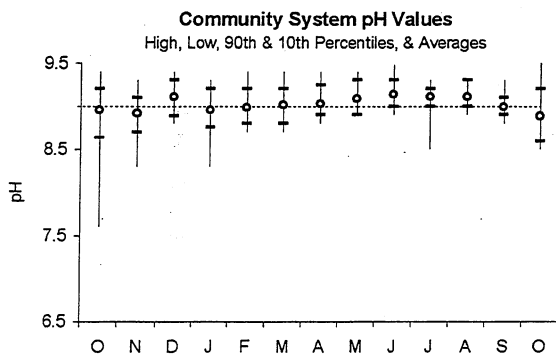


**MWRA
Treated Water
pH and Chlorine Residual Levels in Communities
October 1999**

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. In June 1996, the Interim Corrosion Control (ICC) facility went on-line; this facility provides corrosion control to communities east of and including Marlborough. Initial pH targets were 7.5 in June 1996, then 7.8 in February 1997. On July 27, 1998, the pH was adjusted from a target of 7.8 to 9.0 to further minimize leaching of lead. MWRA staff have worked at improving processes for pH addition at the ICC with promising results for greater consistency in pH levels in communities. MWRA staff collect and analyze pH samples from 26 community locations on a biweekly schedule. The results appear on the left below. Low pH results recorded in Wakefield that reflect mixing of MWRA and local water in this partially-served community are not reported in this graph.

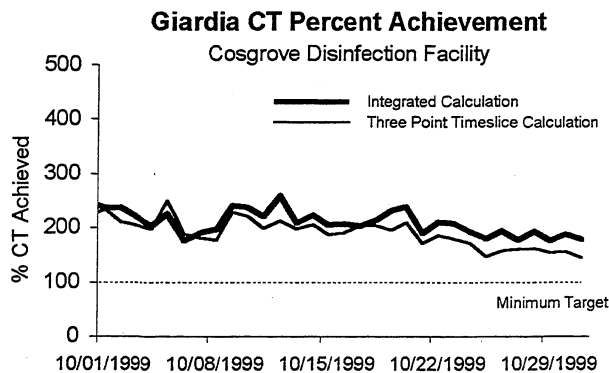
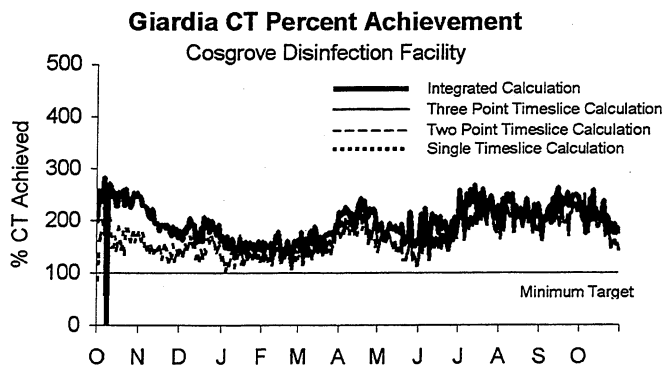
The chart below on the right compares community total chlorine residuals in October of 1997, 1998, and 1999. Each line on the chart describes the cumulative percentage of samples (on the x-axis) at various levels of total chlorine residual (on the y-axis) for a given year. MWRA has established a target for chlorine residuals throughout community distribution systems of 0.2 mg/L to control pipeline biofilm and bacterial regrowth in the distribution system. The graph shows how MWRA has progressed toward meeting this target. Results vary by month due to changes in chlorine dose, chlorine decay, and temperature. The trend over the years shows a significant increase in total chlorine residuals. These improvements are related to disinfection changes: chlorine ramp-up during summer 1997; ammonia separation in August 1997; and chlorine:ammonia ratio optimization begun in August 1997. In October 1997, about 70% of the samples met the chlorine residual target of 0.2 mg/L. By October 1998, 93% of all samples met this target. Last month, 97% of all samples met this target. 98% of all samples in October 1999 had residuals at or above 0.1 mg/L.

MWRA must meet regulations that require either detectable chlorine residuals in at least 95% of samples or that HPCs (Heterotrophic Plate Counts) be lower than 500 cfu/ml. In October, sample results from all communities participating in the MWRA program satisfied requirements for both chlorine residuals and HPCs.



**Primary Disinfection
Cosgrove Disinfection Facility**

In October, MWRA provided 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. This more precise calculation method allows MWRA to meet disinfection requirements while lowering chlorine dose, reducing the formation of disinfection by-products. Since September 1997, MWRA has added sodium hypochlorite to source water at Cosgrove Intake to achieve primary disinfection. 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 water temperature, pH, and other factors. MWRA calculates daily CT inactivation rates at maximum flow, as specified by EPA regulations. CT was met each day this month.



MWRA
Total Coliform Rule Results for Communities Participating in
MWRA Testing Program
October 1999

Background

Thirty-three cities and towns use the MWRA Laboratory for Total Coliform Rule compliance testing. These communities collect samples for bacteriological analysis and measure chlorine residual at the time of collection. Cambridge conducts their own monitoring and provides their data to MWRA. The other 12 MWRA customer communities have their samples tested elsewhere and these towns should be contacted directly for their results.

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.

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

One of the 1630 samples tested was positive for coliform during the month of October. Repeat samples taken after the one positive result all proved negative. No public notification was required.

All thirty-four communities that submitted chlorine residual data maintained an average disinfectant residual of at least 0.2 mg/L. Eighteen communities had one or more samples with a disinfectant residual lower than 0.2 mg/L. For all but one town, average chlorine residuals in communities remained close to or above last year's levels.

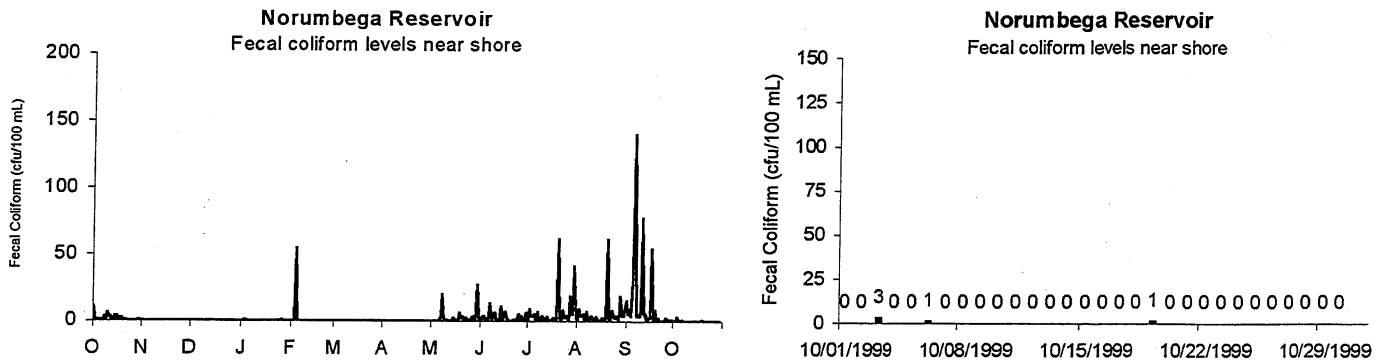
Town	Samples Tested for Coliform (a)	Total Coliform % Positive	<i>E. coli</i> % Positive	Public Notification Required?	October 1999 Minimum Chlorine Residual (mg/L)	October 1999 Average Chlorine Residual (mg/L)	October 1998 Average Chlorine Residual (mg/L)
ARLINGTON	56				0.02	1.07	0.82
BELMONT	32				0.15	0.92	0.74
BOSTON	224				0.21	1.68	1.51
BROOKLINE	68				0.80	1.84	1.62
CAMBRIDGE	92				0.13	1.73	
CHELSEA	32				0.03	1.35	1.28
EVERETT	40				0.00	1.66	1.58
FRAMINGHAM (c)	62				0.05	1.13	1.21
LEXINGTON	36				1.50	1.80	1.74
LYNNFIELD	6				0.47	1.07	0.82
MALDEN	60				0.02	1.29	0.89
MARBLEHEAD	24				0.41	1.50	1.25
MARLBOROUGH (b) (c)	47				0.43	0.89	1.03
MEDFORD	68	1.5%		No (d)	0.00	1.07	0.72
MELROSE	36				0.10	1.29	1.06
MILTON	24				0.29	1.30	0.39
NAHANT	10				0.05	0.82	0.53
NEEDHAM (b)	40				0.04	0.97	0.34
NEWTON	88				0.05	1.48	1.35
NORWOOD	40				0.00	0.88	0.76
QUINCY	92				0.20	1.35	0.86
REVERE	52				0.93	1.57	1.03
SAUGUS	32				1.50	1.67	0.43
SOMERVILLE	80				0.10	0.99	1.08
SOUTHBORO (c)	10				0.30	0.55	0.91
STONEHAM	28				1.10	1.52	1.29
SWAMPSCOTT	18				0.12	1.07	1.44
WAKEFIELD (b)	44				0.14	1.21	1.25
WALTHAM	66				0.60	1.62	1.35
WATERTOWN	30				0.20	1.06	0.52
WELLESLEY (b)	36				0.05	0.36	0.48
WESTON (c)	13				0.47	1.18	0.88
WINCHESTER (b)	20				0.08	1.10	0.78
WINTHROP	24				0.40	1.39	0.98
Total:	1630						

- (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 re-chloraminate (since July/August 1998).
- (d) Less than 5% total coliform positive, therefore public notification not required. Repeat samples were negative.

**MWRA
Distribution Water
Fecal Coliform Levels in Norumbega Reservoir
October 1999**

Flow from Norumbega Reservoir supplements flows from Wachusett Reservoir daily at times of high demand. Norumbega receives flows from Wachusett for temporary storage at times of low demand. Fecal coliform samples from Norumbega Reservoir are collected 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. Bird harassment and watershed protection programs were stepped up in September 1998 to minimize contamination. In response to one high fecal coliform result in late May, MWRA stepped up shoreline patrols and increased transect monitoring throughout the reservoir. Fecal coliform results along the shore and throughout the reservoir were low in October, ranging from 0 - 3 cfu/100 ml throughout the month.

Results presented here cover monthly trends for the last thirteen months (left) and daily trends for the most recent month (right).

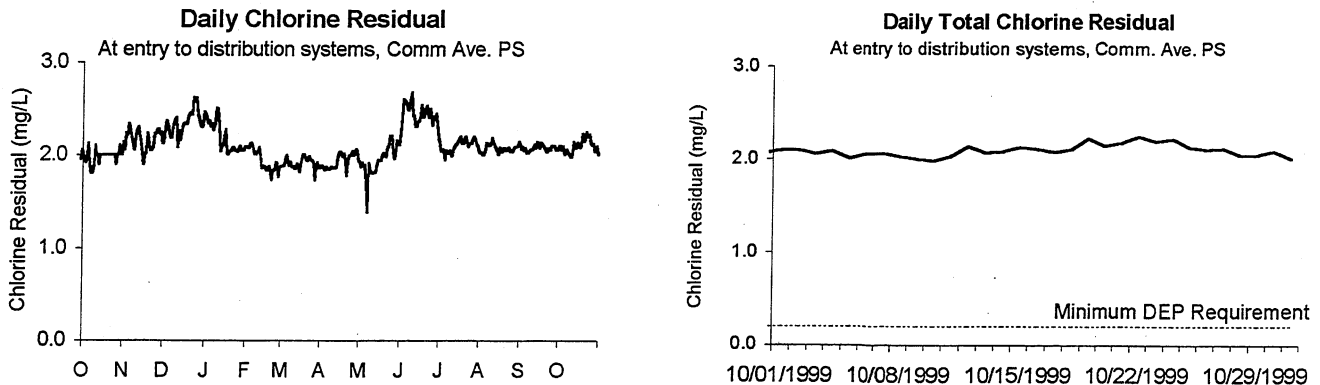


**Treated Water
Disinfectant Levels in Hultman Aqueduct at Norumbega Disinfection Facility and
Commonwealth Avenue Pump Station (Entry Point to Customer Distribution Systems)**

Chloramination at Norumbega Disinfection Facility provides 3-8 minutes of contact time with free chlorine before ammonia addition. Chloramination provides residual disinfection to minimize bacterial regrowth in the distribution system (primary disinfection is provided at Wachusett Reservoir/Cosgrove Intake). MWRA Operations has formed a process improvement team to optimize chloramination at Norumbega so that ammonia additions ensure a stable chlorine residual throughout the distribution system without affecting taste and odor.

The target for total chlorine residual at Commonwealth Avenue Pump Station is adjusted periodically in an effort to optimize disinfection while minimizing concerns with nitrification, taste and odor, and disinfection by-product (DBP) formation. Seasonally, chlorine residuals fluctuate due to temperature and dosage changes. Chlorine residual sample results at this site represent levels of chlorine residuals in treated water at the entry to community distribution systems. Total chlorine residuals averaged 2.1 mg/l for the month.

Results presented here cover monthly trends for the last thirteen months (left) and daily trends for the most recent month (right).

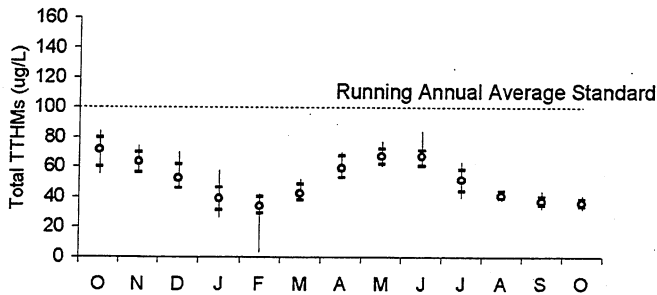


**MWRA
Treated Water
Disinfection By-Product (DBP) Levels in Communities
October 1999**

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) and Haloacetic Acids (HAAs) are by-products of disinfection treatment with chlorine. Bromodichloromethane (BDCM) is one TTHM compound. 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. TTHMs are of concern due to their potential adverse health effects at high levels. The TTHM standard currently is an annual running average of 100 ug/L for all sample locations combined; EPA recently established a new standard of 80 ug/L for TTHMs and 60 ug/L for HAA 5 that will take effect in 2001. DEP requires that samples be collected quarterly; MWRA samples weekly at some locations, quarterly at others. These graphs report results on a monthly, quarterly, and running annual average basis.

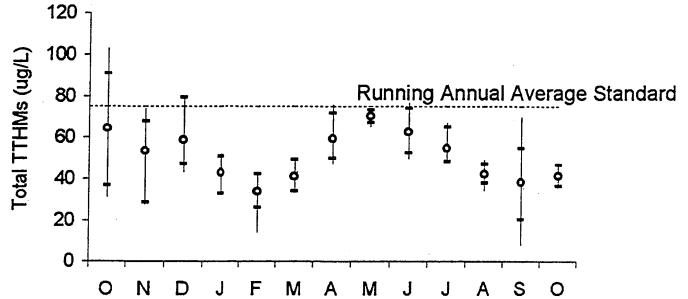
Average DBP levels were stable in October, remaining below current standards and standards that take effect in 2001. One high result for Bromodichloromethane appeared in Marlboro during September. MWRA implemented its DBP Control Action Plan in May to minimize DBP formation while satisfying disinfection requirements. See the Water Quality Update for May 1999 for a plan summary.

Metropolitan Boston Locations
High, Low, 90th & 10th Percentiles, & Averages

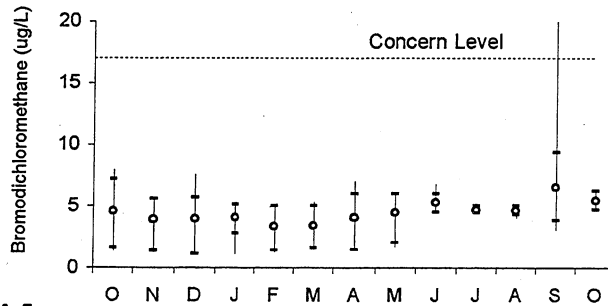
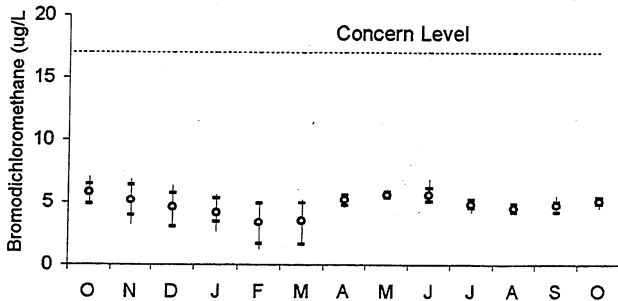


TTHMs

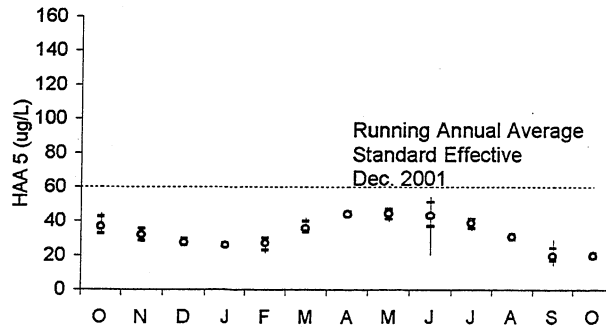
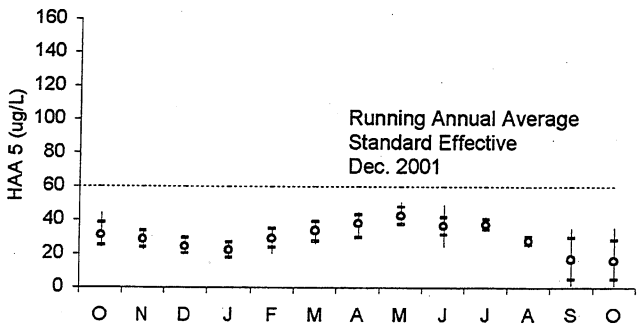
MetroWest Locations
High, Low, 90th & 10th Percentiles, & Averages



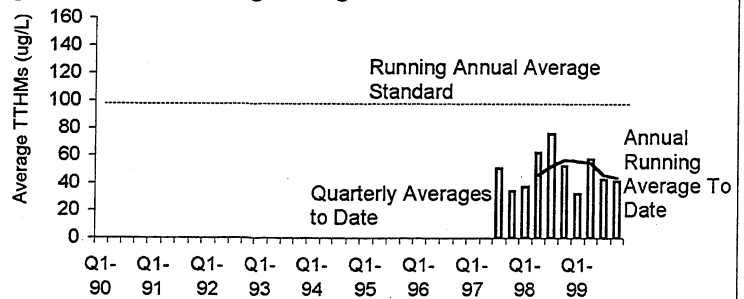
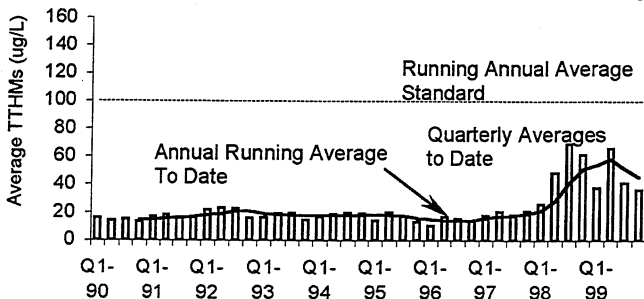
Bromodichloromethane



HAA 5



TTHMs : Quarterly Averages & Annual Running Average



MWRA Monthly Mineral Analysis

October 1999

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. 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. MWRA reports many of these results elsewhere in this document.

Component	Cosgrove Intake at Wachusett Reservoir	ICC, Marlboro	Comm Ave., Newton	Shaft 9A, Malden	MCL Standard	Units	Exceedance
Alkalinity	5	28	28	27		MG/L	
Aluminum	< 15	< 15	< 15	< 15	50-200 (a)	UG/L	NO
Ammonia-N	0.02	0.01	0.32	0.32		MG/L	
Antimony	< 2	< 2	< 2	< 2		UG/L	
Arsenic	< 0.8	< 0.8	< 0.8	< 0.8	50 (b)	UG/L	NO
Barium	7.88	7.75	7.68	8.08	2000 (b)	UG/L	NO
Beryllium	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	4 (b)	UG/L	NO
Cadmium	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	5 (b)	UG/L	NO
Calcium	3.34	3.36	3.44	3.53		MG/L	
Chloride	12.9	14.3	15.1	15.7	250 (a)	MG/L	NO
Chlorine, Free	-	0.11	0.05	0.01		MG/L	
Chlorine, Total	-	0.33	1.96	1.97		MG/L	
Chromium	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.6	< 0.6	100 (b)	UG/L	NO
Coliform, Total, MF Method	70	0	0	0	0 (d)	CFU/100 mL	NO
Color	9	6	8	5	15 (a)	C.U.	NO
Copper	3.89	3.93	10.1	4.69	1300 (b)	UG/L	NO
Cyanide	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.2 (b)	MG/L	NO
Fluoride	0.05	0.93	0.85	0.91	4 (b)	MG/L	NO
Hardness	11	11	11	11		MG/L	
Iron	21.5	26.8	22.4	18.2	300 (a)	UG/L	NO
Lead	< 2.4	< 2.4	< 2.4	< 2.4	15 (b)	UG/L	NO
Magnesium	660	648	672	684		MG/L	
Manganese	18.7	13.4	12.2	11.1	50 (a)	UG/L	NO
Mercury	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	2 (b)	UG/L	NO
Nickel	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1		UG/L	
Nitrate-N	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.04	10 (b)	MG/L	NO
Orthophosphate	0.004	0.010	0.015	0.009		MG/L	
Potassium	0.724	0.716	0.777	0.741		MG/L	
Selenium	< 0.9	< 0.9	< 0.9	< 0.9	50 (b)	UG/L	NO
Silica (SiO ₂)	1.5	2.1	2.1	2.1		MG/L	
Silver	< 0.4	< 0.4	< 0.4	< 0.4	100 (a)	UG/L	NO
Sodium	7.86	20.4	20.4	19.9		MG/L	
Specific Conductance	76	122	125	117		UMHOS	
Standard Plate Count, HPC (48 Hrs @ 35C)	110	6	12	7	500 (d)	CFU/mL	NO
Sulfate (SO ₄)	6.92	6.93	9.28	6.91	250 (a)	MG/L	NO
Thallium	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	2 (b)	UG/L	NO
Total Dissolved Solids	43	79	51	79	500 (a)	MG/L	NO
Trihalomethanes, Total (TTHMS) (f)	-	16.9	32.9	29.9	100 (b) (e)	UG/L	NO
Turbidity	0.28	0.33	0.32	0.26	1 (c)	NTU	NO
Zinc	0.32	< 0.2	2.99	0.22	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 Wachusett Reservoir only (source water). DEP "Drinking Water Regulations", 310CMR 22.00.
- (d) = Primary MCL standard (health related). DEP "Drinking Water Regulations", 310CMR 22.00. Applies to samples downstream of Wachusett Reservoir.
- (e) = THM compliance is based on a running annual average of samples collected at DEP approved locations.
- (f) = Average TTHM result for weekly samples collected in the month of October 1999.

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

These results are based on single grab samples collected October 5, 1999 and analyzed by MWRA and contract laboratories.

FREQUENCY OF SOURCE WATER QUALITY SAMPLING PROGRAM

PARAMETER	MWRA SAMPLES
Total and Fecal coliform	daily at source reservoirs, weekly in distribution reservoirs
Turbidity	daily at source and distribution reservoirs
pH	daily at distribution reservoirs
Chemical analyses	periodically as required under SDWA
Radionuclides	as required, currently every five years

FREQUENCY OF TREATED WATER QUALITY SAMPLING PROGRAM

PARAMETER	MWRA SAMPLES	COMMUNITY SAMPLES
Total coliform	weekly at select locations	frequency and number depends on population served
Disinfectant Residual	weekly at select locations	collected with total coliform samples
pH	weekly at select locations	

Customer communities must also meet certain standards under the SDWA concerning distribution of treated drinking water. The Total Coliform Rule (TCR) helps to alert the local water suppliers to possible local distribution system issues as well as the adequacy of residual disinfection. 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 are positive for total coliform.

DISINFECTANT RESIDUAL

The effectiveness of disinfection is calculated by determining the length of time water is in contact with a specific dosage of disinfectant. This calculated value is commonly called CT (Concentration multiplied by Time) and is derived mathematically from assumptions about the residual disinfectant dosage in the water as it reaches the user multiplied by the travel time from the point of application of the disinfectant.

The required CT to provide target inactivation varies somewhat due to ambient pH or temperature conditions, as well as the strength of the disinfectant, e.g. free chlorine has greater pathogen inactivation properties than chloramines in the same concentration. The calculated CT of the disinfection system is then compared to the required values necessary to achieve the desired level of inactivation of key pathogens such as bacteria, viruses, and protozoa. In this classification of pathogens, bacteria are the most prevalent and are the first focus of disinfection. Fortunately, harmful bacteria are relatively easily inactivated by chlorination. Viruses are more resistant to chlorination. *Giardia* and *cryptosporidium* are examples of pathogenic protozoa that are particularly difficult to inactivate using normal dosages of chlorine but are less commonly found in source waters.

The reduction of residual disinfectant levels within a pipeline system is affected by a variety of factors including temperature, presence of organic matter in the water or on the pipe surface and corrosion of the pipe surface. For residual disinfection, MWRA uses a chlorine-ammonia combination to form chloramines, a longer-lasting residual disinfectant than free chlorine alone. The level of the residual disinfectant is measured throughout the distribution system using a colorimetric test by which a color change in the sample is compared to a color chart in order to estimate the disinfectant concentration within a reasonable degree of accuracy.

GLOSSARY

Chlorination: Disinfection by adding chlorine.

Chloramination: Disinfection by adding a mixture of chlorine and ammonia.

Coliform bacteria: Group of bacteria that indicate the possibility of contamination in a water supply. A subclass of the coliform group, fecal coliform bacteria, indicate possible contamination from intestinal sources.

Corrosion control facility: Water quality facility that helps to stabilize both the water's pH and alkalinity by adding soda ash and carbon dioxide.

Cryptosporidium: Microscopic protozoa which, when ingested, can result in diarrhea and other flu-like symptoms.

Escherichia coli (E. coli): A bacterium that is a primary indicator of fecal contamination in a water supply. *E. coli* is a member of the coliform group of bacteria.

Giardia lamblia: Microscopic protozoa which, when ingested, can result in diarrhea and other flu-like symptoms.

NTU: Nephelometric turbidity unit. A standard measure of turbidity in a water sample.

Pathogens: Disease-causing organisms.

Reservoir: A natural or human-made basin where water is collected and stored in large quantities before being supplied to a community.

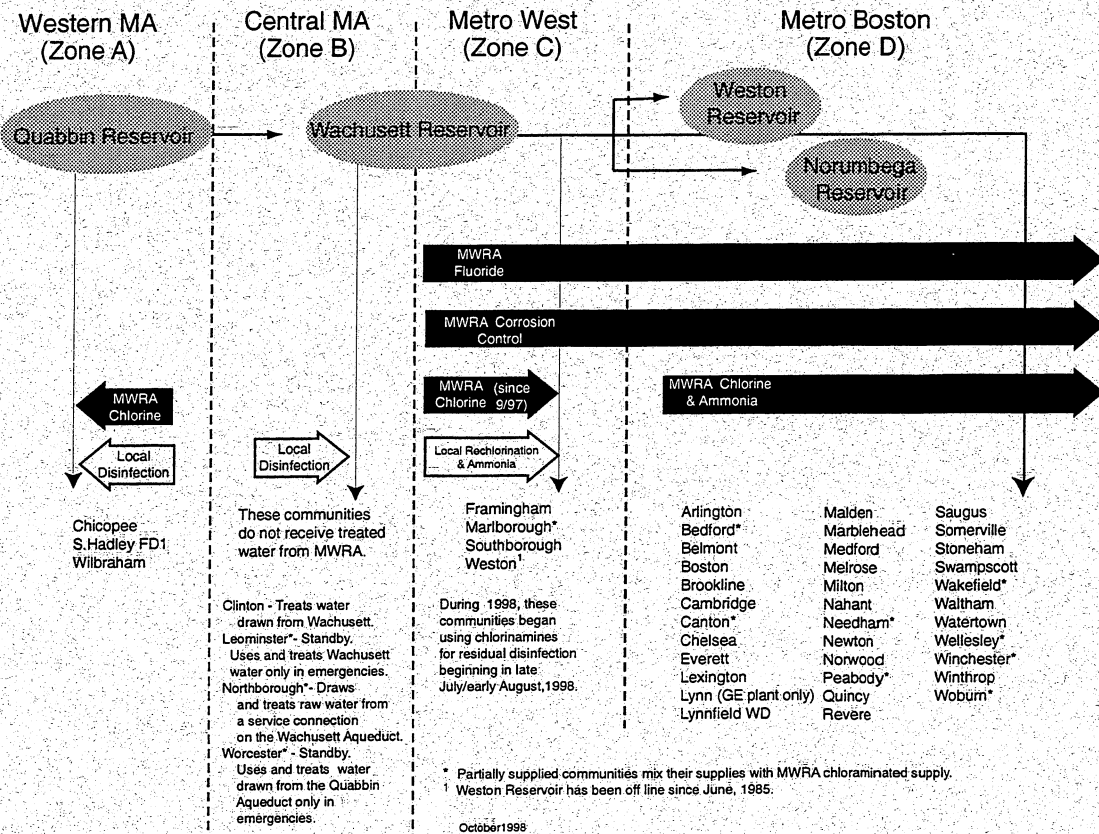
Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA): Federal drinking water quality regulations.

Total Coliform Rule (TCR): SDWA standard that limits the level of total coliform positive results allowed each month in a community.

Turbidity: Measure of the particulate matter in a water sample.

MWRA WATER SUPPLY AND TREATMENT

Communities that are fully supplied by MWRA receive water treated with chloramines. In those communities that are partially supplied by MWRA, information on treatment should be obtained from the local water department. To view the level of treatment your water has received, locate your community on the chart.



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