



MASSACHUSETTS WATER RESOURCES AUTHORITY

WATER QUALITY UPDATE An Analysis of October 2001 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.

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.

October 2001 Highlights

- **MWRA and the MDC, in conjunction with the State Police and National Guard, took additional measures during October to protect the drinking water system.** In general these measures have included state police and National Guard presence at all critical locations, restricting public access, securing of all MWRA facilities, careful monitoring of water quality, as well as constant communication with the state police and the Metropolitan District Commission. See mwra.com for details.
- **Bird harassment and observation at Wachusett Reservoir continued.** MDC staff continued activities that included weekend shifts, weekend harassment about 2 hours before sunset, and observation and harassment Monday through Friday from 8 AM to 3:30 PM. Boat-based harassment has been effective in keeping waterfowl away from Cosgrove Intake. Fecal coliform numbers at Cosgrove have been low. See Page 3 for details.
- **Construction of a small pilot plant for use in studying water treatment with ozone and UV disinfection is on schedule.** The facility will help MWRA staff to understand potential effects of these treatment technologies on distribution system pipes. In addition, the facility will be used to simulate and test operating conditions for the Walnut Hill Treatment Plant, and to train operators in working with this treatment approach. The plant is scheduled to be on-line in early 2002.
- **MWRA achieved CT disinfection requirements for the month** at both Ware Disinfection Facility (WDF) and Cosgrove Disinfection Facility (CDF). Chlorine dose at CDF stayed at 1.8 mg/L. Levels of disinfection by-products (DBPs) were comparable to those in September. No town violated the Total Coliform Rule criteria. CT results appear on Page 5. DBP results appear on Page 7. TCR results are on Page 6.
- **Cambridge Water Treatment Plant flooded on 10/8** when piping in the plant failed. MWRA connections were opened to resume full supply for Cambridge while the plant was inoperable. Subsequent assessments indicated that the facility will be repaired over coming months.

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

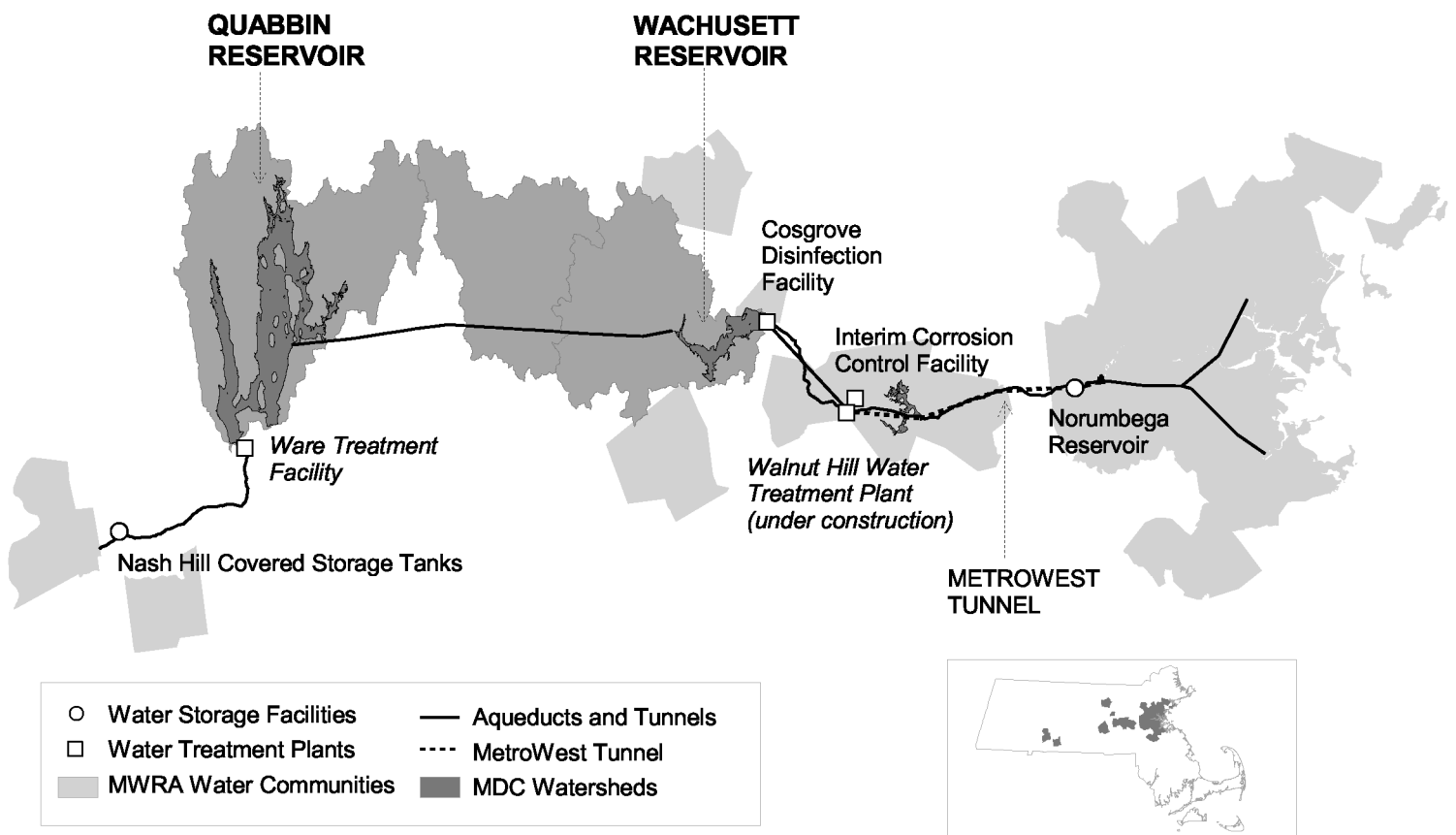
Release Date: November 20 2001

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

October 2001

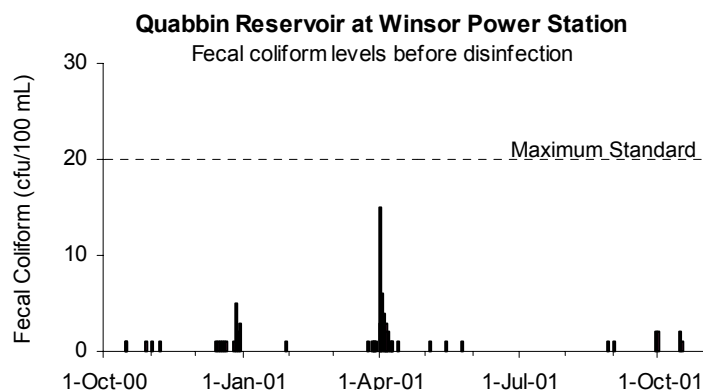
Source Water - Microbial Results

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.

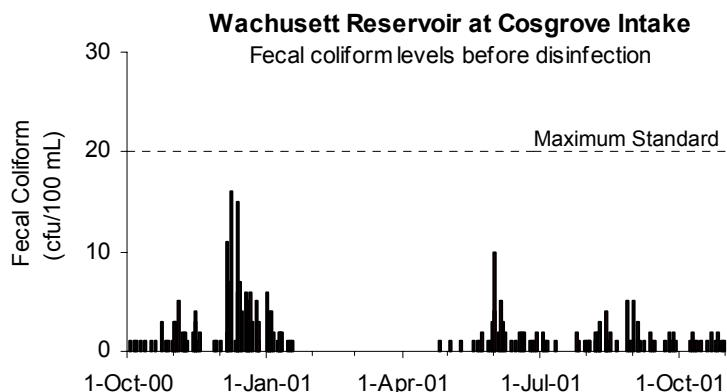
3 of 31 samples were positive during October. MWRA met the six-month running average standard for fecal coliform continuously at this location over the last year.



Sample Site: Wachusett Reservoir

Wachusett Reservoir water is sampled at Cosgrove Intake before entering the MetroWest and Metropolitan Boston systems. Fecal coliform levels tend to increase during the winter, when water bodies near Wachusett ice over and waterfowl seek open water. Many roost at Wachusett, which tends to freeze later in the year than smaller ponds nearby.

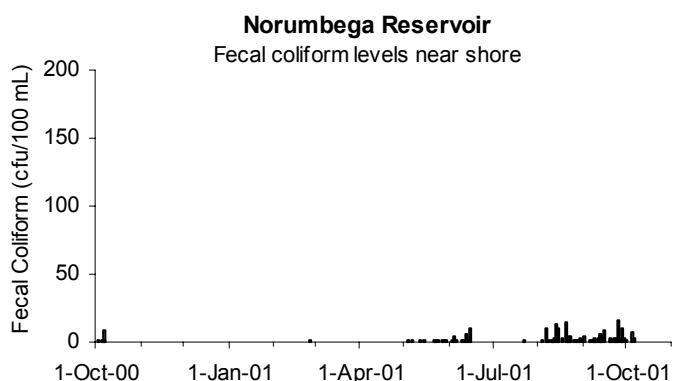
11 of 23 samples were positive for fecal coliform, but colony counts were low. MWRA also performs a screening test for total coliform which includes fecal and other environmental coliform. This test is rapid and simple, but the results are unconfirmed, or "presumptive". Additional testing is required to confirm that total coliform are present in the sample. Results from these tests trended up beginning in April, but most have not confirmed positive. MWRA staff are analyzing historical data, including results from 2001, to find a likely cause for the trend.



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.

4 of 31 samples from water taken along the shore were positive for fecal coliform during October. All of these positives had counts that were in single digits.

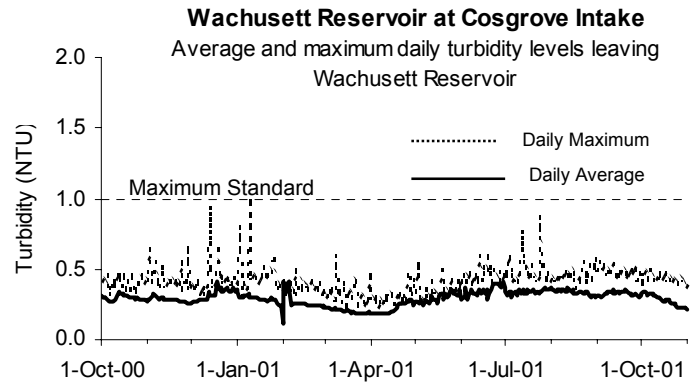
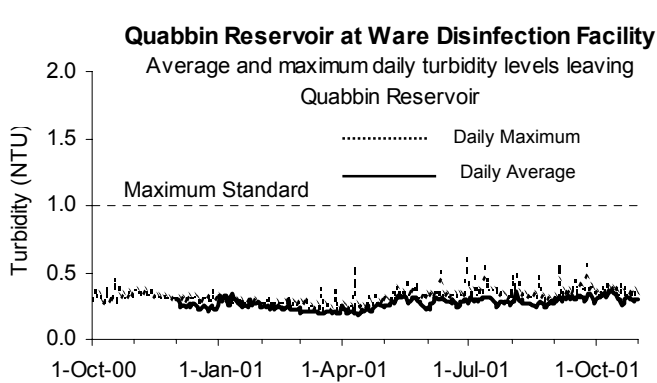


Source Water – Turbidity and Algae Results October 2001

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.

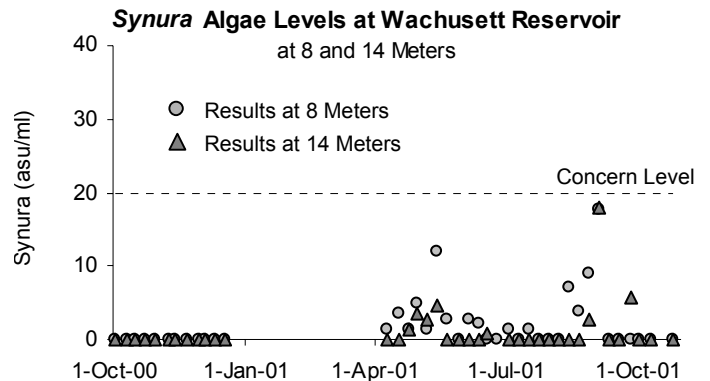
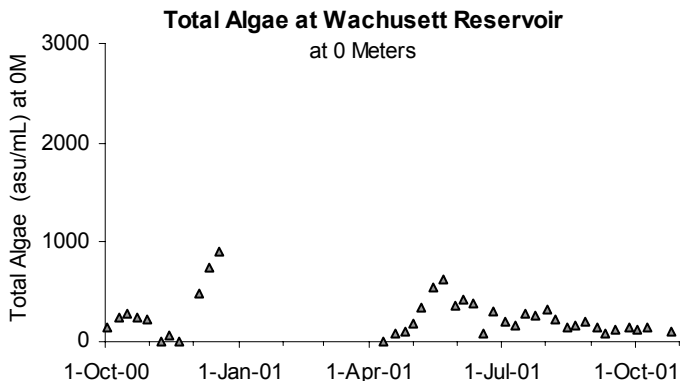
Since December 2000, samples for turbidity from Quabbin Reservoir are collected at the Ware Disinfection Facility before chlorination. These samples represent reservoir water entering the CVA system. Samples are also taken at Cosgrove Intake, representing water quality before chlorination for source 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 algae blooms, MWRA treats the reservoirs with copper sulfate, an algacide. MWRA treated Wachusett Reservoir for algae at about 20 foot depths on 9/5/01 in order to reduce levels of *Synura*. Levels for these algae have been very low since treatment. Of 81 complaints received during October from local water departments, 4 concerned clogged filters or taste and odor that may be due to algae.



Treated Water – Disinfection and pH Results

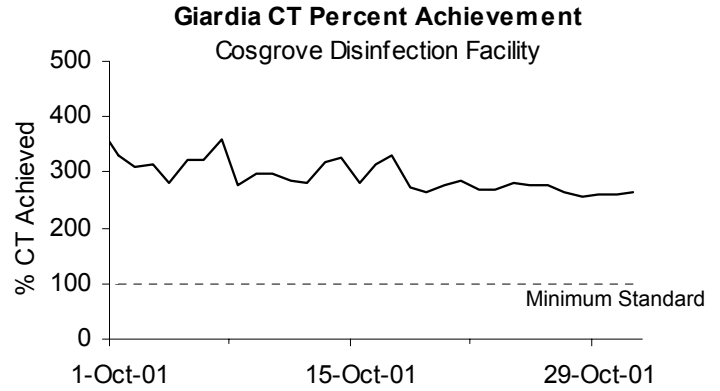
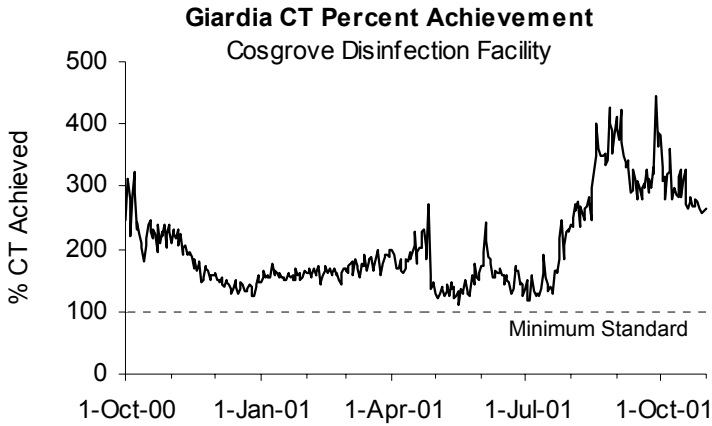
October 2001

Treated Water - Primary Disinfection

Wachusett Reservoir at Cosgrove Disinfection Facility (MetroBoston Supply):

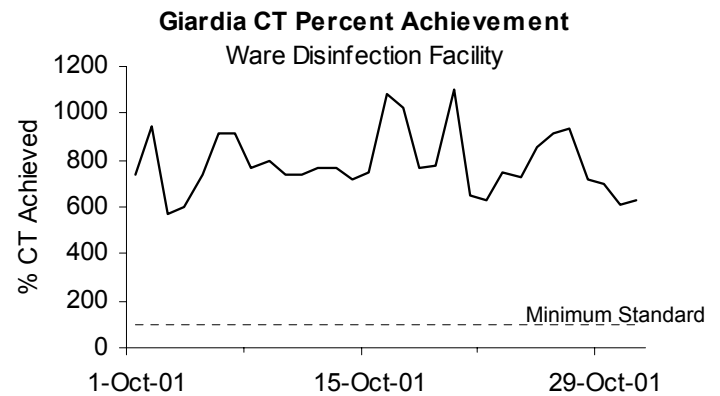
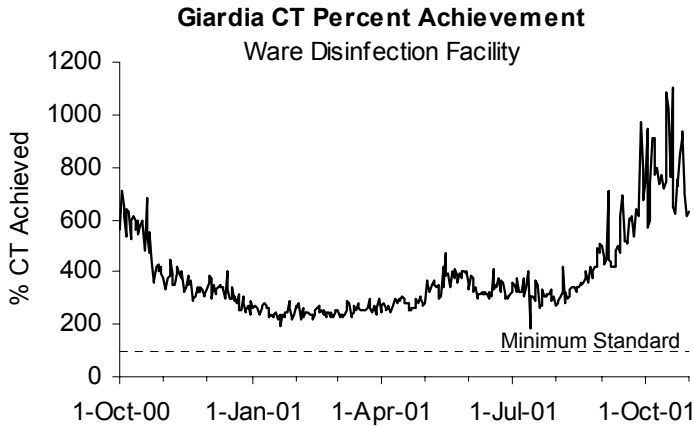
MWRA provides disinfection adequate to achieve EPA's requirement of 99.9% inactivation of *Giardia* cysts and 99.99% inactivation of viruses in drinking water using a calculation based on three sample points that DEP approved in June, 1999. CT achievement for *Giardia* assures CT achievement for viruses, 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 was decreased from 1.9 mg/L to 1.8 mg/L on 9/12/01. CT was met each day in October, as well as every day for the last year.



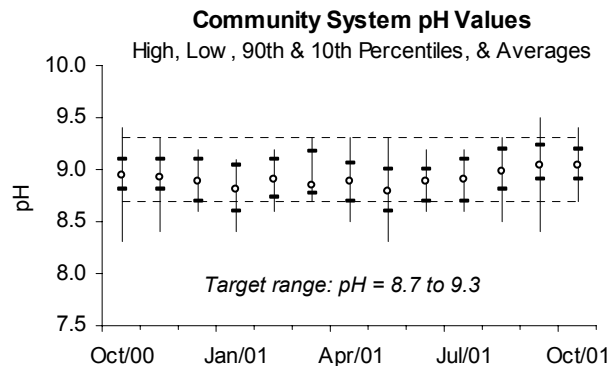
Quabbin Reservoir at Ware Disinfection Facility (CVA Supply):

CT was met each day in October, 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 targets pH levels between 8.7 and 9.3 to minimize leaching of lead. In order to maintain these levels this summer, the target pH at Shaft 4 increased from 9.3 to 9.4 on 6/1 to counter a seasonal downward drift of pH levels in the distribution system. MWRA staff collects and analyzes samples for pH from 26 community locations on a biweekly schedule to measure pH levels. In October, about 99% of samples were within the target range.



Bacteria & Chlorine Residual Results for Communities in MWRA Testing Program

October 2001

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.

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 1939 samples (0.0% system-wide) tested positive for confirmed total coliform during the month of October. No samples tested positive for *E. coli*. No town failed the TCR rule for the month.

All of the thirty-five communities that submitted chlorine residual data maintained an average disinfectant residual of at least 0.2 mg/L. Sixteen communities had one or more samples with a disinfectant residual lower than 0.2 mg/L. Four fully-served communities had average residuals lower than last year by 15% or more.

TCR results by Community

Town	Samples Tested for Coliform (a)	Total Coliform # (%) Positive	E.coli % Positive	Public Notification Required?	October 2001 Minimum Chlorine Residual (mg/L)	October 2000 Minimum Chlorine Residual (mg/L)	October 2001 Average Chlorine Residual (mg/L)	October 2000 Average Chlorine Residual (mg/L)
ARLINGTON	56	0 (0%)	0.0%		0.05	0.07	1.11	1.17
BELMONT	40	0 (0%)	0.0%		0.10	0.10	1.02	1.05
BOSTON	266	0 (0%)	0.0%		0.04	0.29	1.73	1.73
BROOKLINE	85	0 (0%)	0.0%		1.10	1.00	1.54	1.87
CHELSEA	40	0 (0%)	0.0%		0.11	0.86	1.30	1.70
EVERETT	49	0 (0%)	0.0%		1.40	0.50	1.60	1.52
FRAMINGHAM (c)	72	0 (0%)	0.0%		0.22	0.34	1.40	1.47
LEXINGTON	45	0 (0%)	0.0%		0.28	1.13	1.67	1.65
LYNNFIELD	21	0 (0%)	0.0%		0.35	0.27	0.99	1.39
MALDEN	75	0 (0%)	0.0%		0.06	0.02	1.10	1.15
MARBLEHEAD	24	0 (0%)	0.0%		0.52	0.75	1.44	1.61
MARLBOROUGH (b)(c)	47	0 (0%)	0.0%		0.17	0.36	1.25	1.21
MEDFORD	85	0 (0%)	0.0%		0.10	0.1	1.19	1.14
MELROSE	45	0 (0%)	0.0%		0.10	0.10	1.17	1.20
MILTON	40	0 (0%)	0.0%		0.87	0.93	1.38	1.42
NAHANT	10	0 (0%)	0.0%		0.04	0.07	0.75	0.98
NEEDHAM (b)	51	0 (0%)	0.0%		0.03	0.01	1.38	0.53
NEWTON	88	0 (0%)	0.0%		0.16	1.12	1.46	1.59
NORTHBOROUGH	14	0 (0%)	0.0%		0.38		1.37	
NORWOOD	50	0 (0%)	0.0%		0.05	0.05	0.90	0.86
QUINCY	138	0 (0%)	0.0%		0.00	0.10	1.53	1.48
REVERE	52	0 (0%)	0.0%		0.98	0.61	1.56	1.63
SAUGUS	40	0 (0%)	0.0%		0.40	1.60	1.47	1.72
SOMERVILLE	100	0 (0%)	0.0%		0.00	0.30	1.31	1.34
SOUTHBOROUGH (c)	11	0 (0%)	0.0%		0.30	0.40	1.32	0.99
STONEHAM	28	0 (0%)	0.0%		0.02	1.33	1.59	1.70
SWAMPSCOTT	18	0 (0%)	0.0%		1.05	0.43	1.59	1.17
WAKEFIELD (b)	44	0 (0%)	0.0%		0.30	0.86	1.48	1.54
WALTHAM	85	0 (0%)	0.0%		0.05	0.20	1.48	1.43
WATERTOWN	40	0 (0%)	0.0%		0.30	1.00	1.33	1.39
WELLESLEY (b)	36	0 (0%)	0.0%		0.10	0.10	0.50	0.37
WESTBORO HOSPITAL	4	0 (0%)	0.0%					
WESTON (c)	18	0 (0%)	0.0%		0.43	0.40	1.19	1.07
WINCHESTER (b)	25	0 (0%)	0.0%		0.07	0.11	0.83	0.79
WINTHROP	24	0 (0%)	0.0%		0.30	0.40	1.43	1.37
WOBBURN (b)	73	0 (0%)	0.0%		0.02	0.00	0.66	0.66
Total:	1939	0 (0.0%)						

(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

October 2001

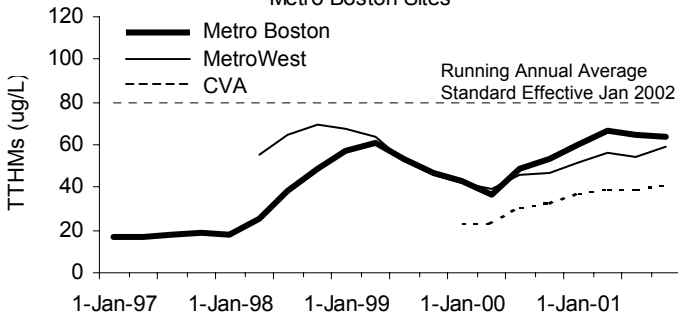
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) and Haloacetic Acids (HAAs) are by-products of disinfection treatment with chlorine. Chlorination levels, the presence of organic precursors, pH levels, the contact time of water with chlorine used for disinfection, and temperature all affect TTHM and HAA levels. DBPs are of concern due to their potential adverse health effects at high levels. EPA recently established new running annual average standards of 80 ug/L for TTHMs and 60 ug/L for HAA 5 that take effect January 2002. 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 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 graph at the top left of the page, remained below both current and future standards. Average HAA 5 levels are likewise similar to those of last year in all three regions. The running annual average for HAA5 in Metropolitan Boston is below both current and future standards.

TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES

TTHM Running Annual Averages

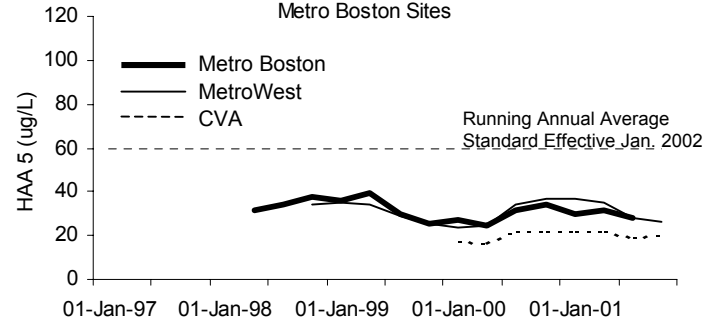
At Compliance Locations For CVA, MetroWest, and Metro Boston Sites



HALOACETIC ACIDS

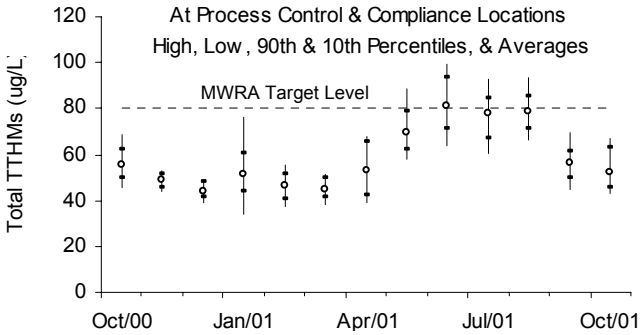
HAA Running Annual Averages

At Compliance Locations For CVA, MetroWest, and Metro Boston Sites



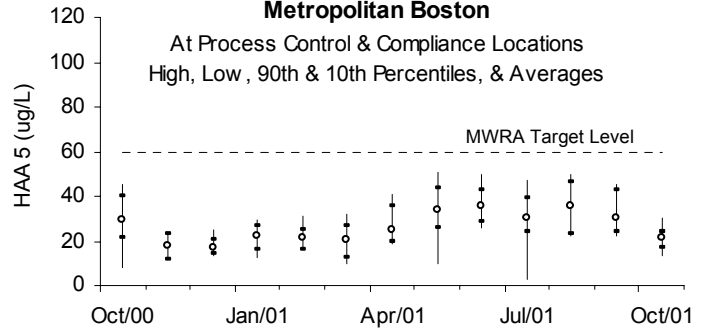
Metropolitan Boston

At Process Control & Compliance Locations
High, Low, 90th & 10th Percentiles, & Averages



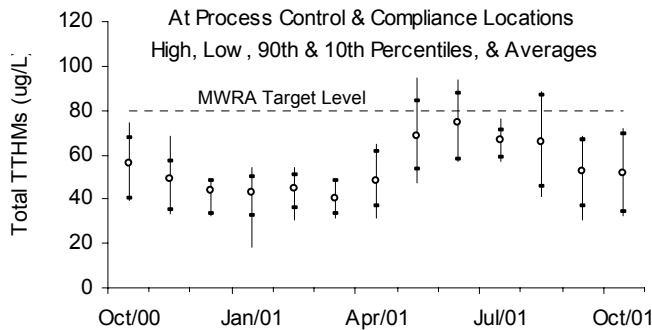
Metropolitan Boston

At Process Control & Compliance Locations
High, Low, 90th & 10th Percentiles, & Averages



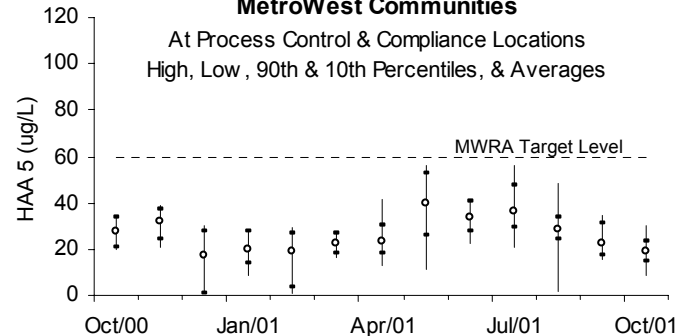
MetroWest Communities

At Process Control & Compliance Locations
High, Low, 90th & 10th Percentiles, & Averages



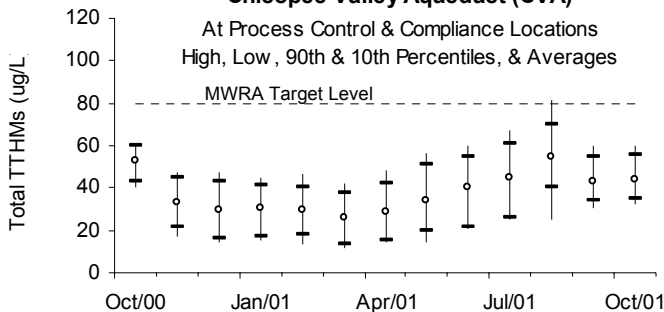
MetroWest Communities

At Process Control & Compliance Locations
High, Low, 90th & 10th Percentiles, & Averages



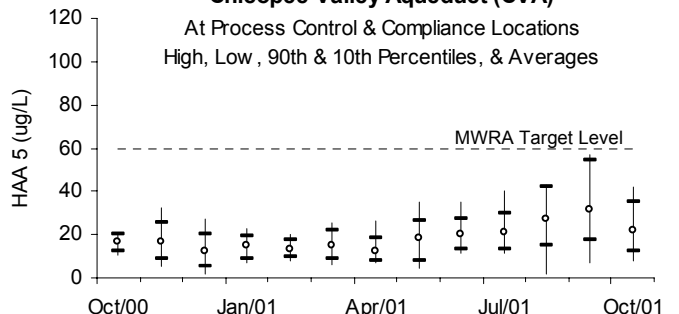
Chicopee Valley Aqueduct (CVA)

At Process Control & Compliance Locations
High, Low, 90th & 10th Percentiles, & Averages



Chicopee Valley Aqueduct (CVA)

At Process Control & Compliance Locations
High, Low, 90th & 10th Percentiles, & Averages



MWRA Monthly Water Quality Analysis

October 2001

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.

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	2.6	3.7	5.0	30	30	29.4		MG/L	
Aluminum	< 15	< 15	16	< 15	28.6	19.2	50-200 (a)	UG/L	NO
Ammonia-N	< .005	< .005	< .005	< .005	0.371	0.402		MG/L	
Antimony	< .9	< .9	< .9	< .9	< .9	< .9		UG/L	
Arsenic	< .8	< .8	1.04	1.12	< .8	< .8	50 (b)	UG/L	NO
Barium	6.39	6.85	8.39	8.5	8.68	8.92	2000 (b)	UG/L	NO
Beryllium	< .1	< .1	< .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	10.2	< 2.5	12.7	7.2	5.4	5.5		UG/L	
Cadmium	< .2	< .2	< .2	< .2	< .2	< .2	5 (b)	UG/L	NO
Calcium	2130	2320	3960	3920	3780	4030		UG/L	
Chloride	5.4	6.7	15.7	17.3	16.7	3.7	250 (a)	MG/L	NO
Chlorine, Free	-	0.22	-	0.64	0.04	0.24		MG/L	
Chlorine, Total	-	-	-	0.84	1.84	1.84		MG/L	
Chromium	< .6	< .6	< .6	< .6	< .6	< .6	100 (b)	UG/L	NO
Coliform, Fecal, MF Method	0	-	0	-	-	-	20 (c)	CFU/100 mL	NO
Coliform, Total, MF Method (e)	0	0	0	0	0	0	100 (c) 0 (d)	CFU/100 mL	NO
Color	4	1	11	7	9	10	15 (a)	C.U.	NO
Copper **	< 2	14.4	17.9	5.4	16.1	4.1	1300 (b)	UG/L	NO
Cyanide	< .01	< .01	< .01	< .01	< .01	< .01	0.2 (b)	MG/L	NO
Fluoride	0.07	0.08	0.07	0.92	0.94	0.83	4 (b)	MG/L	NO
Hardness	7.5	7.9	13.1	13	12.6	13.3		MG/L	
Iron **	12.0	11.9	23.9	20.3	26.3	31.2	300 (a)	UG/L	NO
Lead	< 1.2	< 1.2	< 1.2	< 1.2	< 1.2	< 1.2	15 (b)	UG/L	NO
Magnesium	516	502	788	777	757	787		UG/L	
Manganese	3.6	3.1	13.6	8.5	12.6	18.8	50 (a)	UG/L	NO
Mercury	< .01	< .01	< .01	< .01	< .01	< .01	2 (b)	UG/L	NO
Nickel	1.76	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1		UG/L	
Nitrate-N	< .005	< .005	0.016	0.021	0.040	0.041	10 (b)	MG/L	NO
Nitrite	< .005	< .005	< .005	< .005	< .005	< .005		MG/L	
Orthophosphate	0.003	0.004	0.004	0.008	0.011	0.010		MG/L	
pH	6.7	6.4	6.9	9.1	8.9	9.0		S.U.	
Potassium	486	512	888	830	800	876		UG/L	
Selenium	< .9	< .9	< .9	< .9	< .9	< .9	50 (b)	UG/L	NO
Silica (SiO2)	1150	1190	1380	1890	2240	2240		UG/L	
Silver	< .4	< .4	< .4	< .4	< .4	< .4	100 (a)	UG/L	NO
Sodium	4.0	5.1	10.9	23.2	22.6	23.4		MG/L	
Specific Conductance	42	48	83	137	128	127		UMHO/C	
Standard Plate Count, HPC (48 Hrs @ 35C)	140	40	4	3	3	0	500 (d)	CFU/mL	NO
Sulfate (SO4)	5.1	5.1	6.6	6.7	6.6	1.4		MG/L	
Thallium	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1		UG/L	
Total Dissolved Solids	33	33	56	76	75	79		MG/L	
Total Organic Carbon	1.80	1.85	2.18	2.06	2.07	2.80		MG/L	
Total Phosphorus	0.006	0.006	0.006	0.009	0.011	0.013		MG/L	
Turbidity	0.39	0.35	0.50	0.40	0.50	1.16	1 (c)	NTU	NO
UV-254	0.02	0.02	0.041	0.031	0.041	0.04		A	
Zinc **	1.3	1.7	5.9	1.6	9.9	1.7	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.

HPC = Heterotrophic Plate Count

umhos = ohms/1000

Inv Res = Invalid sample result

Most results are based on single grab samples collected on October 1 & 2, 2001 and analyzed by MWRA and contract laboratories.

Results for Shaft 9A are based on re-sampling performed on October 23, 2001 and analyzed by MWRA laboratories.