Drink Tap Water
Your 2010 Drinking Water Test Results from the Massachusetts Water Resources Authority

be green!

This report contains very important information about your drinking water. Please translate it, or speak with someone who understands it.

Si usted desea obtener una copia de este documento en español, llame al teléfono 817-783-1100.

La presente contiene información importante sobre la calidad del agua de la Comunidad. Tradúzcalla o pída a alguien que la ayude a entendérsela mejor.

Sperrzeugung zentraler wichtiger Informationen zu ihrer Wasserqualität. Überprüfen Sie oder bitten Sie jemanden, das zu verstehen.

Spennende Informationen für Ihren Wasserversorgungsunternehmen. Übersetzen Sie oder fragen Sie jemanden, der das verstehst.

For a large print version of this report, call 617-242-5323.

This report is required under the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act Public Law 104-182, Section 1414(c)(4)
MWRA PWS ID# 6000000

Where To Go For Further Information

Where To Go For Further Information

Massachusetts Water Resources Authority (MWRA) Massachusetts Dept. of Environmental Protection
Department of Conservation and Recreation Massachusetts Dept. of Public Health (DPH)
US Centers for Disease Control & Prevention (CDC)
List of State Certified Water Quality Testing Labs
Source Water Assessment and Protection Reports
Information on Water Conservation

www.mwra.com
www.mass.gov/dep
www.mass.gov/forwatersupply.htm
www.mass.gov/dph
www.cdc.gov
www.mwra.com/sourcewater.htm
www.mwras.com/conservation.html

617-242-5323
617-292-5500
617-626-1250
617-624-6000
800-232-4636
617-242-5323
617-242-5323
617-242-SAVE

Public Meetings

MWRA Board of Directors
MWRA Advisory Board
Water Supply Citizens Advisory Committee

www.mwra.com/02org/html/boardofdirectors.htm
www.mwrasadvisoryboard.com
www.mwra.com/02html/wscac.htm
617-788-1117
617-788-2050
613-213-0454
What You Need to Know About Lead in Tap Water

If you have a home with lead service lines, you may wish to know more about lead in tap water. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Department of Conservation and Recreation (DCR) have conducted an extensive study of lead in tap water in Massachusetts and have determined that lead in tap water is a concern.
From the Reservoir to Your Home

Water Treatment: The water you drink is a product of the Joint Central Water Treatment Plant in Belmont. The first step in a two-step chloramination process, the Joint Central Water Treatment Plant can come some from the reservoirs or raw water sources, or can be filtered and treated with disinfectants in the plant that are not present in the water. To keep to the standard to reduce the virus, the water is supplied through a process called chlorination, which involves adding a disinfectant, a mild and long-lasting disinfectant containing chlorine and ammonia.

MWRA’s Improvements To The Water Supply: 2010 marked the 20th anniversary of the MWRA, in 1990, MWRA and our community partners have made improvements to the water supply from the water body, the aquatic plants and harmful, to MWRA’s aquatic pipeline. These are the integrated treatments in the water treatment system across the region. MWRA and our community partners continue to make the necessary investments to maintain and upgrade our facilities. As part of our 20th

Testing Your Water - Every Step Of The Way: Test results show the contaminants found in the reservoir water. The test for E. coli are very small amounts, and below E. coli detection. Similarly, if the sample is measured of water quality, there are no test results for toxicity of water. The results are below 0.007 µg/L (Table 5), and only when the concentration is above 0.10 µg/L can the test results can usually be due to direct disinfection or other process.

From the Reservoir to Your Home

Tests in Community Pipes

MWRA and Local Water Departments test 90% of water samples each week for total coliform bacteria, and then to the influent end of the treatment plant, and to MWRA’s aquatic pipeline. These are the integrated treatments in the water treatment system across the region. MWRA and our community partners continue to make the necessary investments to maintain and upgrade our facilities. As part of our 20th anniversary, we also direct disinfection, which is also important for the presence of Cryptosporidium and Giardia. They can enter the water treatment plant or animal or human water. All test results are well within the federal and local testing standard requirements.

Water Quality: Over Time: As a result of the regular testing, MWRA conducts tests of thousands of samples per year of over 120 contaminants for a sample or water that comes to the tap. The ring contaminants found in the treated water, and all levels used MWRA standards. The bottom line is that the water quality is excellent.

MWRA and the Water Distribution System

Drinking Water and Public Health: Water Treatment System: Some people may develop symptoms related to drinking water from the reservoir after exposure to certain chemicals. Drinking water from the reservoir is driven to the public water distribution system, which is a network of pipes that carry water to homes, businesses, and other buildings. The system is designed to deliver water that is safe and meets all the necessary standards for public health. The system includes storage tanks, treatment plants, and distribution networks. The system is maintained to ensure that the water is delivered to the public with the necessary chemical and physical characteristics to ensure public health. The system is maintained to ensure that the water is delivered to the public with the necessary chemical and physical characteristics to ensure public health.

Information About Cross Connections

Information About the May 1st Water Outage

On May 1st, 2016, a major pipe break caused a disruption in water service, which led to the activation of a back-up water supply. The water was delivered to the community through a water distribution system that provides water to homes, businesses, and other buildings. The system includes storage tanks, treatment plants, and distribution networks. The system is maintained to ensure that the water is delivered to the public with the necessary chemical and physical characteristics to ensure public health. The system is maintained to ensure that the water is delivered to the public with the necessary chemical and physical characteristics to ensure public health.
From the Reservoir to Your Home

Water Treatment. The water you drink is derived from the local Coast River Water Treatment Plant in Riverside. The first step is a chlorination step at the mouth of the reservoir. All reagents are biologically treated and then chlorinated at the source. To ensure that the chlorine is not present in the water, this step is subject to several processes. Next, the water is held for several hours, and then it is pumped into the sedimentation tanks, where the coagulant is added. After this, the water is decanted to remove the suspended solids, and the effluent is then pumped to the water treatment plant. From here, it is filtered through the reverse osmosis process, where it is treated to remove any remaining impurities. Finally, the water is chlorinated once again before it is delivered to the consumer. The process is designed to ensure that the water is safe and of good quality for consumption.

Water Analysis. The USEPA has established the following guidelines for testing tap water: 
- Lead: 0.05 mg/L
- Arsenic: 10 mg/L
- Cadmium: 0.002 mg/L
- Copper: 1.3 mg/L
- Fluoride: 0.7 mg/L
- Nickel: 0.05 mg/L
- Turbidity: 0.2 NTU
- Total Suspended Solids: 10 mg/L
- Temperature: 20°C ± 5°C

These guidelines are in place to ensure that the water is safe for consumption. The USEPA regularly tests tap water for these parameters to ensure that the water is safe for consumption. The results of these tests are published on the USEPA website.

Tests in Community Pipes

EPA and Water Districts test tap water samples every month for total coliform bacteria. Total coliform bacteria can come from the sediments of drain water basins, or can be in the water if it is not properly treated. Most of the time, they are not harmful. However, their presence may suggest that the bacteria from final waste may be in the water. The EPA requires that more than 10% of the tests be positive. If a water sample does test positive, we are not sure what caused for E.coli, which is a bacteria found in human and animal waste and may cause illness.

Information About Cross Connections

Cross connections are connections between the water supply system and other water systems, such as the sewer system. These connections can occur when a backflow preventer is not in place or is defective. Cross connections can allow contaminated water to enter the drinking water system, which can cause health problems.

Notice

On May 1st of 2018, a major pipe break caused a disruption in water service, and the notification of a boil water advisory was issued. This pipe break caused a disruption in water service for several homes. The boil water advisory was issued to protect public health. It is important to boil water before consuming it, as the boil water advisory is in effect for several days. The boil water advisory is in effect until the water has been treated with a disinfectant and tested for bacteria.

Notice About the May 1st Water Outage

On May 1st of 2018, a major pipe break caused a disruption in water service, and the notification of a boil water advisory was issued. This pipe break caused a disruption in water service for several homes. The boil water advisory was issued to protect public health. It is important to boil water before consuming it, as the boil water advisory is in effect for several days. The boil water advisory is in effect until the water has been treated with a disinfectant and tested for bacteria.

Notice on the Smart Choice

Although it may be tempting to install a water softener, it is important to consider the potential effects on the environment. Water softeners can reduce the amount of soap and detergent needed to clean, but they can also lead to an increase in water usage and the release of excess minerals into the environment. It is important to consider the potential effects on the environment before making a decision.

Notice on Bottled Water

Bottled water is available at a cost of $2.50 per gallon. Bottled water is available at the City Hall, the City Library, and the City Police Department. Bottled water is available on a first-come, first-served basis. Bottled water is available on a first-come, first-served basis. Bottled water is available on a first-come, first-served basis.
What You Need to Know About Lead in Tap Water

Lead in Drinking Water

If you live in a city or town that has lead water lines, you may have lead in your tap water. Lead can cause serious health problems, especially for young children. Children are more vulnerable to lead exposure because they tend to absorb more lead into their bodies than adults, and their organs are still developing. Lead can damage the brain and nervous system, leading to higher blood pressure, learning problems, IQ loss, and other health problems.

LEAD IN TAP WATER

If you live in a city or town that has lead water lines, you may have lead in your tap water. Lead can cause serious health problems, especially for young children. Children are more vulnerable to lead exposure because they tend to absorb more lead into their bodies than adults, and their organs are still developing. Lead can damage the brain and nervous system, leading to higher blood pressure, learning problems, IQ loss, and other health problems.

What Can I Do to Reduce Lead in Your Drinking Water?

If you live in a city or town that has lead water lines, you may have lead in your tap water. Lead can cause serious health problems, especially for young children. Children are more vulnerable to lead exposure because they tend to absorb more lead into their bodies than adults, and their organs are still developing. Lead can damage the brain and nervous system, leading to higher blood pressure, learning problems, IQ loss, and other health problems.

To reduce lead in tap water, you can:

1. Run your tap for at least 30 seconds before using it. This will flush any lead that may have accumulated in the pipes since your last use.
2. Use water from the tap for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Avoid water that has been sitting in the pipes for long periods of time, such as water used for brushing teeth or washing dishes.
3. Avoid using hot water, as it can dissolve more lead than cold water.
4. If you have a dishwasher, make sure to use the lowest temperature setting to minimize lead leaching.
5. Be aware of your tap water supply system and any potential sources of lead contamination, such as old service lines or fixtures.

What You Need to Know About Lead in Tap Water

If you live in a city or town that has lead water lines, you may have lead in your tap water. Lead can cause serious health problems, especially for young children. Children are more vulnerable to lead exposure because they tend to absorb more lead into their bodies than adults, and their organs are still developing. Lead can damage the brain and nervous system, leading to higher blood pressure, learning problems, IQ loss, and other health problems.

LEAD IN TAP WATER

If you live in a city or town that has lead water lines, you may have lead in your tap water. Lead can cause serious health problems, especially for young children. Children are more vulnerable to lead exposure because they tend to absorb more lead into their bodies than adults, and their organs are still developing. Lead can damage the brain and nervous system, leading to higher blood pressure, learning problems, IQ loss, and other health problems.

What Can I Do to Reduce Lead in Your Drinking Water?

If you live in a city or town that has lead water lines, you may have lead in your tap water. Lead can cause serious health problems, especially for young children. Children are more vulnerable to lead exposure because they tend to absorb more lead into their bodies than adults, and their organs are still developing. Lead can damage the brain and nervous system, leading to higher blood pressure, learning problems, IQ loss, and other health problems.

To reduce lead in tap water, you can:

1. Run your tap for at least 30 seconds before using it. This will flush any lead that may have accumulated in the pipes since your last use.
2. Use water from the tap for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Avoid water that has been sitting in the pipes for long periods of time, such as water used for brushing teeth or washing dishes.
3. Avoid using hot water, as it can dissolve more lead than cold water.
4. If you have a dishwasher, make sure to use the lowest temperature setting to minimize lead leaching.
5. Be aware of your tap water supply system and any potential sources of lead contamination, such as old service lines or fixtures.

What You Need to Know About Lead in Tap Water

If you live in a city or town that has lead water lines, you may have lead in your tap water. Lead can cause serious health problems, especially for young children. Children are more vulnerable to lead exposure because they tend to absorb more lead into their bodies than adults, and their organs are still developing. Lead can damage the brain and nervous system, leading to higher blood pressure, learning problems, IQ loss, and other health problems.

LEAD IN TAP WATER

If you live in a city or town that has lead water lines, you may have lead in your tap water. Lead can cause serious health problems, especially for young children. Children are more vulnerable to lead exposure because they tend to absorb more lead into their bodies than adults, and their organs are still developing. Lead can damage the brain and nervous system, leading to higher blood pressure, learning problems, IQ loss, and other health problems.

What Can I Do to Reduce Lead in Your Drinking Water?

If you live in a city or town that has lead water lines, you may have lead in your tap water. Lead can cause serious health problems, especially for young children. Children are more vulnerable to lead exposure because they tend to absorb more lead into their bodies than adults, and their organs are still developing. Lead can damage the brain and nervous system, leading to higher blood pressure, learning problems, IQ loss, and other health problems.

To reduce lead in tap water, you can:

1. Run your tap for at least 30 seconds before using it. This will flush any lead that may have accumulated in the pipes since your last use.
2. Use water from the tap for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Avoid water that has been sitting in the pipes for long periods of time, such as water used for brushing teeth or washing dishes.
3. Avoid using hot water, as it can dissolve more lead than cold water.
4. If you have a dishwasher, make sure to use the lowest temperature setting to minimize lead leaching.
5. Be aware of your tap water supply system and any potential sources of lead contamination, such as old service lines or fixtures.

What You Need to Know About Lead in Tap Water

If you live in a city or town that has lead water lines, you may have lead in your tap water. Lead can cause serious health problems, especially for young children. Children are more vulnerable to lead exposure because they tend to absorb more lead into their bodies than adults, and their organs are still developing. Lead can damage the brain and nervous system, leading to higher blood pressure, learning problems, IQ loss, and other health problems.

LEAD IN TAP WATER

If you live in a city or town that has lead water lines, you may have lead in your tap water. Lead can cause serious health problems, especially for young children. Children are more vulnerable to lead exposure because they tend to absorb more lead into their bodies than adults, and their organs are still developing. Lead can damage the brain and nervous system, leading to higher blood pressure, learning problems, IQ loss, and other health problems.

What Can I Do to Reduce Lead in Your Drinking Water?

If you live in a city or town that has lead water lines, you may have lead in your tap water. Lead can cause serious health problems, especially for young children. Children are more vulnerable to lead exposure because they tend to absorb more lead into their bodies than adults, and their organs are still developing. Lead can damage the brain and nervous system, leading to higher blood pressure, learning problems, IQ loss, and other health problems.

To reduce lead in tap water, you can:

1. Run your tap for at least 30 seconds before using it. This will flush any lead that may have accumulated in the pipes since your last use.
2. Use water from the tap for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Avoid water that has been sitting in the pipes for long periods of time, such as water used for brushing teeth or washing dishes.
3. Avoid using hot water, as it can dissolve more lead than cold water.
4. If you have a dishwasher, make sure to use the lowest temperature setting to minimize lead leaching.
5. Be aware of your tap water supply system and any potential sources of lead contamination, such as old service lines or fixtures.