YOUR 2012 DRINKING WATER TEST RESULTS FROM
THE MASSACHUSETTS WATER RESOURCES AUTHORITY

Massachusetts Water Resources Authority
and Your Local Water Department

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

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 reporte en español, llame al teléfono 617-788-1190.

La redacción contiene importantes informaciones de la calidad del agua de su comunidad. Le sugerimos que se las comunique a un amigo que las entienda.

Elaboramos este informe para que el agua que toma de la red de su comunidad sea lo más segura posible.

Sporadische zawiera ważne informacje na temat jakości wody w Twojej miejscowości. Prosimy o przeczytanie go lub podzielenie go z osobą która jest dobrze zorientowana.

This report is required under the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act. MWRA PWS ID # 6000000

Where To Go For Further Information

Massachusetts Water Resources Authority (MWRA) www.mwra.com 617-242-5323
Massachusetts Dept. of Environmental Protection www.mass.gov/dep 617-292-5500
Department of Conservation and Recreation www.mass.gov/dcr/watersupply.htm 617-626-1250
Massachusetts Dept. of Public Health (DPH) www.mass.gov/dph 617-624-6000
US Centers for Disease Control & Prevention (CDC) www.cdc.gov 800-232-4636
Source Water Assessment and Protection Reports www.mwra.com/sourcewater.htm 617-242-5323
Information on Water Conservation www.mwra.com/conservation.html 617-242-5323

Public Meetings

MWRA Board of Directors www.mwra.com/02org/htm/boardofdirectors.htm 617-788-1117
MWRA Advisory Board www.mwraadvisoryboard.com 617-788-2050
Water Supply Citizens Advisory Committee www.mwra.com/02org/htm/wscac.htm 413-213-0454

In German: Diese wichtige Information über die Qualität des Wassers Ihres Gemeindezentrums, der.Health and Environment, wäre nicht mit einem Freund, der Ihre Sprache versteht, oder

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Dear Customer,

I am pleased to share with you the results of our annual water quality testing. MWRA takes hundreds of thousands of tests each year, and for 2012, we again met every federal and state drinking water standard. System-wide, we have been below the Lead Action Level for the past nine years. Please read your community’s letter on page 4 for more information on your local water system.

MWRA continues to work to make the water system even better. Construction of a new covered storage tank in Stoneham and improved ultraviolet disinfection facilities at the Carroll Treatment Plant in Marlborough are currently underway. And with the completion this spring of the rehabilitation of the Hultman Aqueduct, we now have full redundancy from the treatment plant into the distribution system for the first time. This is a vast improvement to the water system and will ensure the delivery of water in the event of a major break, like the one that occurred in May 2010.

This report describes where your water comes from, how it is treated and delivered, and the steps we take to ensure its quality. Please take a moment to read it so that you can share our confidence in your drinking water.

In 2012, MWRA again received the Drinking Water Excellence Award from the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection. Some of the best drinking water in the country is delivered straight to your home. When you have a choice, we hope you drink locally!

Sincerely,

Frederick A. Laskey
Executive Director

Your water also comes from local water supplies. Please see page 4 for more information.

The Quabbin and Wachusett watersheds are naturally protected with over 85% of the watersheds covered in forest and wetlands. To ensure safety, the streams and reservoirs are tested and monitored daily by the Department of Conservation and Recreation (DCR).

Rain and snow falling on the watersheds protected land around the reservoirs - turn into streams that flow to the reservoirs. This water comes in contact with soil, rock, plants, and other material as it follows its natural path to the reservoirs. While this process helps to clean the water, it can also dissolve and carry very small amounts of material into the reservoir. Minerals from soil and rock do not typically cause problems in the water. But, water can also transport contaminants from human and animal activity. These can include bacteria, viruses, and fertilizers - some of which can cause illness. The test data in this report show that these contaminants are not a problem in your reservoirs’ watersheds.

The Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has prepared a Source Water Assessment Program report for the Quabbin and Wachusett Reservoirs. The DEP report commends DCR and MWRA on the existing source protection plans, and states that our “watershed protection programs are very successful and greatly reduce the actual risk of contamination.” MWRA follows the report recommendations to maintain the pristine watershed areas. Your water also comes from local water supplies.

Where Does Your Water Come From?
Your water comes from the Quabbin Reservoir, about 65 miles west of Boston, and the Wachusett Reservoir, about 35 miles west of Boston. These reservoirs supply wholesale water to local water departments in 51 communities. The two reservoirs combined supplied about 200 million gallons a day of high quality water to consumers in 2012.
From the Reservoir to Your Home
Your tap water is treated at the John J. Carroll Water Treatment Plant in Marlborough. The first treatment step is disinfection of reservoir water. MWRA’s licensed treatment operators carefully add measured doses of ozone gas bubbles — produced from pure oxygen — to the water to kill any pathogens (germs) that may be present in the water. Fluoride is then added to promote dental health. Next, the water chemistry is adjusted to reduce corrosion of lead and copper from home plumbing. Last, we add mono-chloramine, a mild and long-lasting disinfectant combining chlorine and ammonia, which protects the water while it is in the local pipelines. Your local water supply may have different treatment. Please see page 4 for more information.

Improvements to Water Supply
Since 1985, MWRA and our community partners have made improvements to the entire water system - from the watersheds to the local pipelines. In 2012, MWRA continued construction of a new covered water storage tank in Stoneham and the addition of ultraviolet (UV) disinfection facilities at the treatment plant in Marlborough. Of note this year is the completion of the rehabilitation of the Hullman Aqueduct, ensuring full redundancy from the treatment plant into the distribution system.

Testing Your Water — Every Step of the Way
Test results show few contaminants are found in the reservoir water. The few that are found are in very small amounts, well below EPA’s standards. Turbidity (or cloudiness of the water) is one measure of overall water quality. There are two standards for turbidity: all water must be below 5 NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Units), and only can be above 1 NTU if it does not interfere with effective disinfection. MWRA met both of these standards. Typical levels at the Wachusett Reservoir are 0.4 NTU. In 2012, turbidity was always below both the 5.0 and 1.0 NTU standards, with the highest level at 0.7 NTU. MWRA also tests reservoir water for pathogens such as fecal coliform, bacteria, and the parasites Cryptosporidium and Giardia. They can enter the water from animal or human waste. All test results were well within state and federal testing and treatment standards.

Test Results — After Treatment
EPA and state regulations require many water quality tests after treatment to check the water you are drinking. MWRA conducts hundreds of thousands of tests per year on over 120 contaminants (a complete list is available on www.mwra.com). For results on your local water supply, please see page 4. Details about 2012 test results are in the table below. The bottom line is that the water quality is excellent.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compound</th>
<th>Units</th>
<th>(MCL) Highest Level Allowed</th>
<th>(We found) Detected Level-Average</th>
<th>Range of Detections</th>
<th>(MCLG) Ideal Goal</th>
<th>Violation</th>
<th>How it gets in the water</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Barium</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.008</td>
<td>0.008-0.009</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Common mineral in nature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mono-Chloramine</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>4-MRDL</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>0.01-3.4</td>
<td>4-MRDLG</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Water disinfectant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fluoride</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1.01</td>
<td>0.75-1.20</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Additive for dental health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitrate^</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0.113</td>
<td>0.034-0.113</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Atmospheric deposition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitrite^</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.006</td>
<td>ND-0.006</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Byproduct of water disinfection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perchlorate</td>
<td>ppb</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.071</td>
<td>0.071</td>
<td>ns</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Byproduct of water disinfection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Trihalomethanes</td>
<td>ppb</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>4.9-11.1</td>
<td>ns</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Byproduct of water disinfection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haloacetic Acids-5</td>
<td>ppb</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>10.2</td>
<td>0-14.7</td>
<td>ns</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Byproduct of water disinfection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Coliform</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0.5% (Aug)</td>
<td>ND-0.5%</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Naturally present in environment</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

KEY: MCL—Maximum Contaminant Level. The highest level of a contaminant allowed in water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available technology. MCLG—Maximum Contaminant Level Goal. The level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety. MRDL—Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants. MRDLG—Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal. The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected health risk. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination. ppm—parts per million ppb—parts per billion ns=no standard ^As required by DEP, the maximum result is reported for nitrate and nitrite, not the average.
Community Pipes

Tests in Community Pipes
MWRA and local water departments test 300 to 500 water samples each week for total coliform bacteria. Total coliform bacteria can come from the intestines of warm-blooded animals, or can be found in soil, plants, or other places. Most of the time, they are not harmful. However, their presence could signal that harmful bacteria from fecal waste may be there as well. The EPA requires that no more than 5% of the samples in a month may be positive. If a water sample does test positive, we run more specific tests for *E.coli*, which is a bacteria found in human and animal fecal waste and may cause illness. If your community found any total coliform or *E.coli* in its local pipes, the results will be listed within the community letter on page 4.

Research for New Regulations
MWRA has been working with EPA and other researchers to define new national drinking water standards by testing for unregulated substances. To better understand the drinking water, MWRA has also voluntarily been testing for *Cryptosporidium* and *Giardia* prior to treatment.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Test</th>
<th>Measurement Units</th>
<th>Average</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cryptosporidium</td>
<td>oocysts per 100L</td>
<td>0.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Giardia</td>
<td>cysts per 100L</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hexavalent Chromium</td>
<td>parts per billion</td>
<td>0.03*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NDMA</td>
<td>parts per trillion</td>
<td>0.54*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Key: *The result is from 2009. The DEP guidance value is 10 ppt.*
^The result is from 2011.

Drinking Water and People With Weakened Immune Systems
Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers.

EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the EPA’s Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Contaminants in Bottled Water and Tap Water
Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA’s Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or MWRA. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Massachusetts DEP and EPA prescribe regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and the Massachusetts Department of Public Health regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.
TOWN’S WATER SUPPLY
Bedford uses an average of 1.2 million gallons of water per day. From July 20, 2012, 100% of the water was supplied by the MWRA through three connections located at Page Road, the Great Road and Wiggins Avenue.

WATER DEPARTMENT OPERATIONS
Bedford’s Water Department maintains and operates approximately 84.5 miles of water main, 800 fire hydrants, three water storage tanks and numerous gate valves and service valves in addition to the ground water treatment facility at the Shawsheen River.

WATER ANALYSIS
Bedford and the MWRA analyze water samples regularly to ensure we meet all standards.

Our biggest challenge in 2012 was dealing with non-harmful, non-pathogenic bacteria called Total Coliform that bloomed in response to high water temperatures. During this period when we received numerous “hits” of total coliform (218 Total Coliform positives July – October), exhaustive testing was conducted and NO DISEASE CAUSING BACTERIA were ever found. The highest month was July when 70% of total coliform samples were positive. This was above the standard of a maximum of 5% per month. A Total Coliform positive from the lab is an alert to check for E.coli; we did and NEVER found E.coli during the summer of 2012. Had E.Coli been found, there would have been an immediate boil order. When the cold season came upon us, we ceased seeing Total Coliform in the water samples in October of 2012.

Meetings: If you would like to attend a meeting or find out more about Bedford’s water supply, please call or visit our website.

Peter Churchill, Water and Sewer Superintendent
Department of Public Works

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Units</th>
<th>MCL (Highest Level Allowed)</th>
<th>Highest Level Found</th>
<th>MCLG (Ideal Goals)</th>
<th>Violation</th>
<th>How it gets in the water</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chlorine</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.52&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Drinking water disinfection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Trihalomethanes</td>
<td>ppb</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>8.6&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>ns</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Byproducts of drinking water disinfection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haloacetic Acids</td>
<td>ppb</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>7.3&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>ns</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Byproducts of drinking water disinfection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead&lt;sup&gt;3&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>ppb</td>
<td>AL=15</td>
<td>3&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Corrosion of household plumbing systems</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper&lt;sup&gt;3&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>AL=1.3</td>
<td>0.137&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Corrosion of household plumbing systems</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

KEY: MCL-Maximum Contaminant Level  MCLG-Maximum Contaminant Level Goal  ppm-parts per million  ppb-parts per billion  AL-Action Level

<sup>1</sup> Highest detected level is based on average of quarterly samples as required by regulation.  
<sup>2</sup> For lead and copper, the Action Level (AL) and the highest level found are based on the 90th percentile of the samples.  
<sup>3</sup> These results are from 2011.
Facts About Lead

What You Need to Know About Lead in Tap Water
MWRA water is lead-free when it leaves the reservoirs. MWRA and local pipes that carry the water to your community are made mostly of iron and steel and do not add lead to the water. However, lead can get into tap water through pipes in your home, your lead service line, lead solder used in plumbing, and some brass fixtures. Corrosion or wearing away of lead-based materials can add lead to tap water, especially if water sits for a long time in the pipes before it is used.

In 1996, MWRA began adding sodium carbonate and carbon dioxide to adjust the water’s pH and buffering capacity. This change has made the water less corrosive, thereby reducing the leaching of lead into drinking water. Lead levels found in sample tests of tap water have dropped by almost 90 percent since this treatment change.

MWRA Meets Lead Standard in 2012
Under EPA rules, each year MWRA and your local water department must test tap water in a sample of homes that are likely to have high lead levels. These are usually homes with lead service lines or lead solder. The EPA rule requires that 9 out of 10, or 90%, of the sampled homes must have lead levels below the Action Level of 15 parts per billion (ppb).

All 17 sampling rounds over the past nine years have been below the EPA standard. Results for the 450 samples taken in September 2012 are shown in the table. 9 out of 10 houses were below 7.7 ppb, which is below the Action Level of 15 ppb. For lead and copper results for your local water supply, see page 4.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SEPTEMBER 2012 LEAD AND COPPER RESULTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Range</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead (ppb)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper (ppm)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

KEY: AL= Action Level - The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow. Definition of MCLG available on page 2.

90TH PERCENTILE LEAD LEVELS FOR MWRA COMMUNITIES 1992–2012 (PPB)

Important Information From EPA About Lead
If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. MWRA is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. If your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.
WASTING WATER CAN ADD UP QUICKLY.

On average, each person in the MWRA region uses about 60 gallons of water each day. More efficient water use can reduce the impact on the water supply and on your wallet. For ways to make your home and your habits more water efficient, contact the MWRA at 617-242-SAVE or visit www.mwra.com for tips on saving water indoors and in your backyard.

FOLLOW OUTDOOR WATER SAVING GROUND RULES

Water your lawn (and other landscaping) in early morning or evening to avoid evaporation.

Be sure sprinklers water only your lawn, not the pavement.

Never water on a windy day.

Never use the hose to clean debris from your driveway or sidewalk. Use a broom.

Apply mulch around plants to reduce evaporation, promote plant growth, and control weeds.

How to Find Leaks

Dripping, trickling, or leaking faucets, showerheads and toilets can waste up to several hundred gallons of water a week, depending on the size of the leaks. Worn-out washers are the main causes of leaks in faucets and showerheads.

That trickling sound you hear in the bathroom could be a leaky toilet, but sometimes toilets leak silently. TRY THIS: Crush a dye tablet and carefully empty the contents into the center of the toilet and allow it to dissolve or use a few drops of food coloring. Wait about 10 minutes. Inspect the toilet bowl for signs of dye indicating a leak. If the dye has appeared in the bowl, your flapper or flush valve may need to be replaced. Parts are inexpensive and fairly easy to replace. If no dye has appeared after 10 minutes, you probably don’t have a leak.

Install a Low-Flow Showerhead and Faucet Aerator

Some showerheads may still use over 5 gallons per minute. A low-flow showerhead can use up to 50% less and can save you over 20 gallons per 10 minute shower. In one year, that’s over 7,000 gallons. Faucets can use 2 to 7 gallons per minute – a low-flow aerator can reduce the flow by about 25%.

THE INCH RULE FOR WATER SAVING OUTDOORS Most lawns, shrubs, vegetables, and flowers need just one inch of water per week. If there has been an inch of rainfall during the week, you don’t have to water at all.

Overwatering can actually weaken your lawn by encouraging shallow roots that are less tolerant of dry periods and more likely to be damaged by insects.

For more water saving ideas and devices, call 617-242-SAVE or go to www.mwra.com.