
Town of Billerica Department of Public Works, Water Division

2006 Water Quality Report (January 1, 2006 – December 31, 2006)



Welcome to the Annual Water Quality Report brought to you by the Town of Billerica, Water Division. Please take the time to read this report, inside you will find important information on the quality of your drinking water. This information includes analysis performed on drinking water for January through December of 2006, tables listing specific compounds found, where they are derived from, and what it means to you the water consumer.

This report also contains information on activities and events the Water Division was involved in during 2006. One of the top events for the Water Division was our move to the new Water Treatment Facility in May 2006, this was a very exciting event for all of our staff and the town. The Water Division was also very pleased to be a part of the newly drafted and approved Water Conservation By-Laws which are an integral component of our Water Conservation Program. Governmental and Regulatory issues are also reported for your information. The Water Division is pleased to offer you this report to keep you updated on the very important issues impacting drinking water and how you can help us to maintain both good drinking water quality and available quantity. It is up to each of us to protect our water sources and our community involvement is a valuable resource for this effort.

The Water Division has worked very hard to develop a Water Conservation Program for the Town of Billerica. We have come up with a multi faceted approach including youth and public education, conservation materials and workshops. In 2006 we introduced the Thirsty Lizard program to seventh grade students at the Locke Middle School and the Marshall Middle School. This program is geared towards educating students on the amount of water used and sometimes wasted during showers and bathing. Students measure their water use for one week and then implement water conservation practices and measure that water used. This has been a fun way to show our student how much water gets wasted and how easy it is to conserve water on a daily basis.

With funding we received we were able to purchase water conservation kits for use both inside and outside the home. These kits are available at Town Hall at the Water/Sewer Billing Office located in room 213 and also at the Water Treatment Facility at 270 Treble Cove Road.

Consumer education materials for both adults and children were purchased in 2006, that point out ways to conserve water by updating appliances, fixing leaking plumbing fixtures, installing water efficient toilets, faucets and showerheads. These materials also have many useful tips on how to conserve water for both adults and children.

Through the help of a grant we were also very pleased to present a workshop from the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection on Composting. The workshop demonstrated the benefits of composting, and how it can help you both inside and outside your home. This workshop was well attended and those present received many materials to help them start composting at home.

Understanding the Language in this Report

Inside this report you will find helpful definitions beneath the water analysis tables which will explain abbreviations found throughout the report. The word contaminant is used frequently in this report this DOES NOT mean the water is contaminated, this term is used to describe the possibility of a contaminant being present in both source and drinking water. Anything detected in drinking water, is listed in the analysis tables.

Water Conservation Update

As the demand for water increases with growth and our infrastructure ages, many areas are facing water supply challenges. One of these challenges is the amount of water that public water suppliers are allowed to withdraw from their water sources. The State Department of Environmental Protection closely monitors how much water is withdrawn and issues withdrawal permits for this use. Many water suppliers including the Town of Billerica are finding themselves very close to their withdrawal limits. The need to use our water efficiently is becoming critical to the long term health and viability of both our water supplies and natural resources.

In the Spring of 2006, Town Meeting passed and the Massachusetts Attorney General's Office subsequently approved the passage of Water Conservation By-Laws for the Town of Billerica.

The Water Division would like to thank the members of the Water Conservation Committee and the Water Conservation Oversight Committee for their dedication and efforts to develop and implement these very important By-Laws. We all need to work together to successfully protect our water supply for both drinking water needs and fire protection. It is imperative that each and everyone of us review how we use our water and implement water conservation practices into our daily lives. We will not only be saving this precious commodity but will also realize money savings.

Below is an outline of the four stages of Water Conservation, full text of the By-Laws is available on the Water Division segment of the Town of Billerica's web site located at www.town.billerica.ma.us

Stage I – Effective May 1 – October 1 Annually *Voluntary* Water Conservation

Outside water usage limited to odd – even allocation program.

Stage II – Mandatory Water Conservation

Outside water usage limited to odd – even allocation program.

	Residential	Commercial/Industrial
First Violation	Written Citation	Written Citation
Second Violation	\$50.00	\$100.00
Subsequent Violations	\$100.00	\$200.00

Stage III – Mandatory Water Conservation

Lawn sprinklers, irrigation systems, soakers and unattended hoses forbidden. Outside water usage restricted to use of hand held hose for no more than one (1) hour during off-peak hours as determined by the DPW Director.

	Residential	Commercial/Industrial
First Violation	Written Citation	Written Citation
Subsequent Violations	– termination of service plus costs of termination and restoration.	

Stage IV – Total Mandatory Water Conservation

All outside water use is forbidden.

	Residential	Commercial/Industrial
First Violation	Written Citation	Written Violation
Subsequent Violations	– termination of service plus costs of termination and restoration.	

It is our hope that not only will we protect our water source with these by-laws, but that our water consumers will rethink how they use water. With a little effort and a little common sense we can all save water! For more information on water conservation please visit the following web sites:

Town of Billerica Web Site www.town.billerica.ma.us

American Water Works Association www.awwa.org/waterwiser/

USEPA Safe Drinking Water Act Hotline www.epa.gov/ogwdw/hotline/index.html

New England Water Works Association www.newwa.org

Water Conservation Update

Water used for lawns and landscapes is the greatest contributor to increased water consumption during the summer months. This increased demand can threaten public safety, environmental resources, and the quality of drinking water. In the most extreme cases, the high water use can threaten the ability of municipalities to store water for water pressure and fire protection purposes. Moreover, water suppliers risk violating authorized water withdrawal volumes established under the Water Management Act.

Following are some tips on how to have a landscape that is pleasing to look at but doesn't require large amounts of water to maintain. This type of gardening is referred to by several names; Xeriscaping, drought tolerant, and low water planting are just some of the labels. While each site has different considerations such as soil type, grass species, weather and sun exposure, some general practices can be used for developing an efficient watering approach.

1. Reduce lawn size. Less grass means less water and less maintenance.
2. Use drought resistant grass species. There are several types available to choose from.
3. Choose native and drought tolerant plant species. These will thrive and require little to no water once established.
4. Water only when necessary. Water slowly and deeply. Don't water out of habit, most gardens and lawns require only 1" of water per week. This method encourages deep root growth.
5. Water your lawn in the evening or early morning to avoid evaporation.
6. Collect rainwater for landscaping needs. Rain barrels recycle rain water for use in your garden.
7. Water with care, pay attention when watering on sloped areas and around paved areas.

Here are seven basic principles of Xeriscape gardening that can help reduce yard maintenance, using less chemicals and synthetic fertilizer, and allow you to spend more time enjoying your yard.

1. Planning and Design.

Developing a plan is the first and most important step in a successful garden. Consider the conditions of your site; existing vegetation and topographical conditions; how you intend to use your landscape and the zoning or grouping of your plants.

2. Soil Analysis.

Soils will vary from site to site and even within a site. Be sure to prepare your soil for your plant type.

3. Appropriate Plant Selection.

Choose plants that are native to the area or labeled drought tolerant, these plants require little to no water once established. Group your plants together based on their watering needs.

4. Practical Turf Areas.

Lawn grass usually covers more of the landscape than is needed for entertaining or recreation. Try reducing your turf area and increase the area of decks, porous paving, paths and mulched planting beds. When planting turf, be sure to select a drought tolerant species.

5. Efficient Irrigation.

Water your garden once a week about one inch. Plants and grasses develop deeper, drought tolerant roots when forced to find deeper moisture. Frequent light watering results in shallow roots, leading to stressed plants during periods of drought.

6. Use of Mulches.

A 3" – 4" layer of organic material should cover all exposed soil areas. Replenish it at least once a year. Mulch retains moisture, controls soil temperature, discourages weeds and prevents erosion.

7. Appropriate Maintenance.

You can't totally eliminate maintenance, but by following the first six principles, you can reduce time spent on maintaining your yard. After they are established, Xeriscapes require less fertilizer, chemicals, and less water. Your neighbors will admire your landscape and may not even realize it is drought tolerant!

For details and how- to's of Xeriscape gardening please visit these web sites:

www.xeriscape.org

www.awwa.org

www.greenbuilder.com

Do you have a drought tolerant garden or landscape? Send us a picture of your garden and you could see it published in next years Water Quality Report!

To receive a Xeriscape plant guide please call the Water Division at **978-671-0957**. For more information on drought tolerant plants, shrubs, and grasses please consult with your local nursery in town.



Billerica Water Division Water Quality Data – Public Water Supplier ID # 3031000

The following tables list all of the compounds detected in drinking water through the 2006 calendar year. Each year the Water Division conducts extensive testing on drinking water as required by both Federal and State regulations. After the tables you will find the abbreviation definitions and notes.

Turbidity	TT	Lowest Monthly % of Samples	Highest Detected Daily Value	Violation Y/N	Source of Contaminant
Daily Compliance (NTU)	1	100%	0.24	N	Soil runoff.
Monthly Compliance*	at least 95%			N	

*Monthly turbidity compliance is related to specific treatment technique (TT). Our system filters the water so at least 95% of our samples each month must be below the turbidity limits specified in the regulations.

	MCL	MCLG	Range Detected Lowest Highest	Violation Y/N	Source(s) of Contaminant
Nitrate ppm	10	10	0.41 0.92	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrite ppm	1	1	ND 0.10	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride ppm	4	4	0.7 1.2	N	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive, which promotes strong teeth, discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
	MRDL	MRDLG	Range Detected Lowest Highest	Violation Y/N	Source(s) of Contaminant
Chlorine ppm	4	4	0.36 3.04	N	Water additive used to control microbes
	MCL	Test Result	Violation Y/N	Source(s) of Contaminant	
Radionuclides* Gross Alpha Activity (pCi/L)	15	1.6	N	Erosion of natural deposits.	

* The last sample collected was on 2/20/03.

	MCL	Annual Average % Removed	Source(s) of Contaminant
Total Organic Carbon	TT	64%	Naturally present in the environment

Total organic carbon (TOC) has no health effects. However, TOC provides a medium for the formation of disinfection by-products. We monitor TOC removal to ensure that our Treatment Technique is working properly.

Unregulated Contaminant	SMCL	ORSG	Range Detected Lowest Highest	Source(s) of Contaminant
Sulfate ppm	250		35 37	Natural sources.
Sodium ppm		20	48 54	Natural sources; runoff from use of salt on roadways; by-product of treatment process.

Sodium sensitive individuals, such as those experiencing hypertension, kidney failure, or congestive heart failure, should be aware of the sodium levels where exposures are being carefully controlled.

Unregulated Volatile Organics*	MCLG	Range Detected Lowest Highest	Violation Y/N	Source(s) of Contaminant
Chloroform ppb	0	49 54	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Bromodichloromethane ppb	0	9 17	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorodibromomethane ppb	0	2 9	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination.

*Unregulated Contaminants have no MCL. Unregulated Contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining their occurrence in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted.

	Date(s) Collected	90th Percentile	Action Level	MCLG	# of Sites Sampled	# of Sites Above Action Level	Source of Contaminant
Lead ppb	9/04	3	15	0	31	0	Corrosion of household plumbing, erosion of natural deposits.
Copper ppb	9/04	21	1300	1-3	31	0	Corrosion of household plumbing, erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Lead and Copper 90th Percentile - Out of every 10 homes sampled, 9 were at or below this level.

Billerica Water Division Water Quality Data – Public Water Supplier ID # 3031000

Trihalomethanes

	MCL 80 ppb	1st Quarter 2006	2nd Quarter 2006	3rd Quarter 2006	4th Quarter 2006
Site A	66	83/6.0	30	44	
Site B	71	86/5.0	27	44	
Site C	72	87/26	33	25	
Site D	71	90/8.0	25	46	
Quarterly Average	70	53	28	44	

Running Annual Average = 48.8

Highest Annual Average = 48.8

Range Detected = 5.0 - 90

Possible Source(s) of Contaminant:

By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Haloacetic Acids

	MCL 60 ppb	1st Quarter 2006	2nd Quarter 2006	3rd Quarter 2006	4th Quarter 2006
Site A	39	43/1.3	15.2	27.6	
Site B	41	42/1.5	10	28.2	
Site C	41	45/7.1	15	30.2	
Site D	43	44/1.2	11.6	31	
Quarterly Average	41	25	13	29.3	

Running Annual Average = 27.1

Highest Annual Average = 27.1

Range Detected = 1.2 - 45

Possible Source(s) of Contaminant:

By-product of drinking water disinfection.

*These values represent the analysis from the treatment facility on 250 Boston Road and from the new facility at 270 Treble Cove Road.

Abbreviations and Notes

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)

The highest level of contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to MCLGs as feasible, using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)

The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Action Level (AL)

The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Treatment Technique

A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Massachusetts Office of Research and Standards Guideline (ORSG)

This is the concentration of a chemical in drinking water, at or below which, adverse health effects are unlikely to occur after chronic (lifetime) exposure. If exceeded, it serves as an indicator of the potential need for further action.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)

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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)

The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

ppm = parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l)

ppb = parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/l)

pCi/l = picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units

ND = Not Detected

Sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals, and in some cases radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

Microbial Contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.

Inorganic Contaminants, such as salts and metals, can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, farming and mining.

Pesticides and Herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff and residential uses.

Organic Chemical Contaminants, include synthetic and volatile organic chemicals that are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff and septic systems.

Radioactive Contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer under going 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. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risks of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water suppliers. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health. All 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).



Residential Water System Pressure

The water tanks on Boston Road near Billerica Center are called Standpipes. These standpipes are used for storage as well as maintaining the water pressure in the Distribution System. In some areas of Billerica, this pressure may be as high as 120 pounds per square inch (psi). If you find this pressure presents a problem in your home, you may hire a plumber at your expense to install a pressure reducing valve after your meter.

Temporary Loss of Electric Power

On October 30, 2006, the Water Treatment Facility experienced a power failure in the grid. Consequently a switch gear in the backup electrical system at the Treatment Facility failed, causing a complete loss of electrical power. Because of this situation, the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection issued a notice of Non-Compliance to the Billerica Water Division.

Description of the Requirement Not Complied With:

1. 310 CMR 22.04(07): Each supplier of water shall operate and maintain its system in a manner that ensures the delivery of safe water to its customers. In determining whether a supplier of water is properly operating and maintaining a public water system, the Department will apply standards for public water systems set forth in the Drinking Water Program's "Guidelines and Policies for Public Water Systems". The Department "Guidelines and Policies for Public Water Systems", Section 7.7, states that when power failure would result in cessation of minimum essential services, power supply shall be provided from at least two independent sources, or a standby or auxiliary source shall be provided.

Description of the Action to be Taken Now, and the Timeline for Taking Such Action:

By January 2, 2007 repair the electrical switching gear so that emergency generators can run the surface water treatment plant under load and submit to the Department a written schedule for exercising the emergency generators under load.

The Billerica Water Division has met the requirements set forth by the Department of Environmental Protection.

Is My Water Treated?

Our water system makes every effort to provide you with safe and pure drinking water. To improve the quality of the water delivered to you, we treat it to remove several contaminants. We add a disinfectant (Chloramines) to protect you against microbial contaminants. We filter the water to remove small particles and organisms such as sediment, algae and bacteria. We chemically treat the water to reduce lead and copper concentrations. We add Fluoride to the water to aid in dental health and hygiene. We aerate and filter the water to remove volatile organic contaminants. We chemically treat the water to reduce levels of iron and manganese.



The water quality of our system is constantly monitored by us and the DEP to determine the effectiveness of existing water treatment and to determine if any additional treatment is required. We are pleased to report that the quality of our water meets all State and Federal standards and regulations.

Water Division Contact Information:

John McGovern, Water Superintendent

Ralph McClellan, Asst. Superintendent

John Sullivan, Treatment Chemist

Phone: 978-671-0957

Fax: 978-671-0911

Address:

Billerica Water Division

270 Treble Cove Rd

Billerica, Ma 01862

Report written by Carolyn Capodilupo

Keeping up With Storm Water Regulations

Stormwater, the runoff water from rain and snowmelt, is one of the most difficult sources of water pollution to control. Stormwater picks up pollutants from developed land and carries these pollutants to our streams, ponds, wetlands, and the ocean. Stormwater pollutants include litter, sand, bacteria, and chemicals such as fertilizer and herbicides from lawns and oil and gas from cars. Runoff from paved or impervious surfaces, such as roads, parking lots, driveways and rooftops, can contribute large amounts of polluted stormwater. To prevent flooding, parking lots and streets are often lined with storm drains to quickly move stormwater off the pavement. Storm drains have underground pipes that channel the stormwater directly to a nearby water body, usually with little or no treatment.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) began regulating stormwater in 1990 under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit program. Stormwater Phase II compliance began in 2003 for urban areas with populations of less than 100,000. Regulated municipalities are required to implement a Stormwater Management Program by 2008 that addresses the following six “minimum control measures”:

1. Public Education and Outreach
2. Public Involvement and participation
3. Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination
4. Construction Site Runoff Control
5. Post-Construction Runoff Control
6. Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping for Municipal Operations

Back Flow/ Cross Connection

Water suppliers spend millions of dollars to purify and treat water before it is delivered to the consumer. The water supplier also expends great effort to protect the water from the possibility of contamination or pollution while it flows through the distribution system. This can occur when a water supply line is connected to equipment containing a non-potable (unfit to drink) substance. These connections are called cross – connections.

Water distribution systems are designed with the intention of the water flowing in a certain direction; from the distribution system to the consumer. Hydraulic conditions within the system can deviate from “normal” conditions, causing the water to flow in the opposite direction. When the water flows in the opposite direction in an unprotected system, it is called a backflow.

Backflow can occur when the pressure in the distribution system drops, siphoning water from the consumer’s system into the distribution system. Because of these potential dangers to the water consumers, it is necessary to control cross connections.

There are several types of mechanical devices designed to serve as backflow preventers. The Town of Billerica has a program in place to ensure that back flow prevention devices are installed where they are needed to protect the safety of Billerica’s water supply. For more information, please call 978-671-0957.

Tips for Reducing Stormwater Pollution

The Town of Billerica performs many activities that are critical to keeping stormwater clean. Street sweepers pick up sand and winter debris from the streets so that it won’t be washed into storm drains. Storm drains have catch basins, some with sumps to trap heavy particles and hoods to trap oils, that must be cleaned out regularly by the Public Works Department to keep the storm drains clear.

Whatever flows down a storm drain will come out in a nearby water body. Tips for taking care of storm drains include:

- Never put anything down a storm drain, including pet waste, motor oil, paint, litter, leaves, or sand.
- Don’t block storm drains with refuse or debris.

Cleaning up stormwater pollution is a task that the whole community can take part in. There are many things that residents can do to clean up stormwater quality. Lawns can contribute stormwater pollutants through fertilizers, pesticides and herbicides. Steps that homeowners can take to reduce stormwater pollution from lawns include:

- Use fertilizer, pesticides, and herbicides sparingly.
- Try using organic lawn care methods.
- Mow 2 to 3 inches high to encourage dense growth and deter weeds.
- Mulch lawn clippings and leaves.
- Do not over-water your lawn.
- Reduce lawn size by planting rock gardens, shrubs and trees.
- Replant bare areas to stop erosion.
- Maintain native vegetation along streams and lakefronts.

Cars can pollute stormwater with gas, oil, antifreeze, metals, and detergents. Steps that car owners can take to reduce storm water pollution from cars include:

- Keep your car well maintained to prevent fluid leaks.
- Recycle motor oil, antifreeze, tires, and batteries.
- Use a commercial car wash or wash your car on the lawn using small amounts of low-phosphate detergents.

Other tips to help clean up storm water include:

- Pick up after pets and dispose of droppings in the trash.
- Aim roof downspouts away from paved surfaces or into a rain barrel.
- Dispose of paint, oil, and other household chemicals at a local hazardous waste collection day.
- Don’t litter – instead recycle paper, cardboard, cans, plastic, and glass.
- Start stream teams to help care for neighborhood streams.
- Coordinate neighborhood storm drain stenciling activities.
- Support community efforts to keep stormwater clean.

Keeping stormwater clean and complying with the Stormwater Phase II regulations is a community-wide effort. Cleaning up pollutants on the land and taking good care of storm drains results in cleaner stormwater, and cleaner stormwater means cleaner water for drinking, swimming, fishing, boating, and wildlife.

POSTAL CUSTOMER

Where Does Our Drinking Water Come From?

The Town of Billerica, Water Division uses water from the Concord River to provide drinking water. This source is considered a surface water.

Source Water Assessment Report (SWAP) What is SWAP?

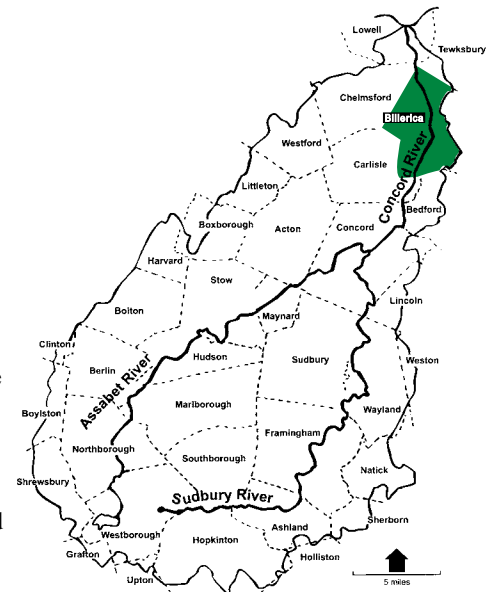
The Source Water Assessment and Protection Program (SWAP), established under the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act, requires every state to:

Inventory land uses within the recharge areas of all public water supply sources; assess the susceptibility of drinking water sources to contamination from these land uses; and publicize the results to provide support for improved protection.

What Is My System's Ranking?

A susceptibility ranking of high was assigned to this system using the information collected during the assessment by DEP. Susceptibility is a measure of a water supply's potential to become contaminated due to land uses and activities within its recharge area. A source's susceptibility to contamination does not imply poor water quality.

The watershed above our point of intake is over 400 square miles and lies in all or part of 27 cities and towns in Massachusetts. Within that watershed area there are several land use types that have been identified as potential sources of contamination in the source water.



Agricultural Land Uses include: Fertilizer Storage or Use, Landscaping, Nurseries, Pesticide Storage or Use.

Commercial Land Uses include: Airports, Service Stations, Bus & Truck Terminals, Dry Cleaners, Medical Facilities, Printing Shops, and Research Laboratories.

Industrial Land Uses include: Electronic Manufacturers, Hazardous Materials Storage, and Machine/Metal Working Shops.

Residential Land Uses include: Fuel Oil Storage, Lawn Care/Gardens and Septic Systems/Cesspools.

Miscellaneous Land Uses include: Above Ground Storage Tanks, Oil or Hazardous Material Sites, Large, Small and Very Small Hazardous Waste Generators, Industrial Wastewater Treatment Facilities and Transportation Corridors.

Water suppliers protect drinking water by monitoring for more than 100 chemicals, disinfecting, filtering, or treating water supplies, and using source protection measures to ensure that safe water is delivered to the tap. Actual water quality is best reflected by the results of regular water tests. To learn more about your water quality, please refer to the tables in this report.

Where Can I See The Swap Report?

The complete SWAP is available at the Water Division and online at www.state.ma.us/dep/brp/dws/
For more information call John McGovern at 978-671-0957.

To our non- English speaking customers: This report contains important information regarding the quality of your drinking water. Please have this report translated.