Sudbury
Water District

25th Annual Water Quality Report

2022

sudburywater.com

PWS ID NO 3288000

Additional copies of this report are available at our administration office:

199 Raymond Road

For more information about how Sudbury Water District
maintains the safety of your drinking water,
and to view previous years' reports go to

www.sudburywater.com/my-water/water-quality

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Sudbury Water District

Dear Customer,

The Sudbury Water District is once again proud to report that water delivered to you has met or exceeded all Federal and State drinking water standards. This year's Water Quality Report includes all water testing from January through December 2022 as well as other important information concerning your drinking water.

We are dedicated to the planning, operations, and maintenance necessary for producing and delivering high quality drinking water for all household, commercial, and community needs. We strive to serve the community in a courteous, efficient, and environmentally sustainable manner. We are passionate about our work and try to instill our values of integrity, professionalism, and teamwork in everything that we do.

While maintaining water quality is critical and is our top priority, other issues such as service reliability, adequacy of supply, preparing for future growth, protecting our water supply, and conservation are also of key importance. We encourage you to take the time to look over this report. If you have any further questions, or would like additional copies of this report, please contact our Administration office at (978) 443-6602.

Sincerely,

Vincent J. Roy
Executive Director

Ted McAuliffe
Operations Manager

Sudbury Water District Administration Building 199 Raymond Road

New inside piping for future PFAS Mitigation at the Raymond Road Water Treatment Plant

New outside piping for future PFAS Mitigation at the Raymond Road Water Treatment Plant

East Street Water Treatment Plant

WHY AM I RECEIVING THIS REPORT?

In 1996 the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act mandated all community drinking water systems to prepare and distribute annually to their customers Consumer Confidence Reports (CCR's). In compliance with these regulations the Sudbury Water District is pleased to present our 25th annual Water Quality Report; a snapshot of the drinking water quality provided to you last year. Included are important details about where your water comes from, what it contains and how it compares to state and federal standards.

WATER SUPPLY

The Sudbury Water District has nine (9) active gravel packed wells that supply the entire water system. A combined capacity of 7.6 MGD of water is available to pump from the nine wells; however, the system is not designed to operate all the wells simultaneously. The wells are located within the Raymond Road Aquifer (Well Nos. 2A, 4, 6, 7 and 9), the Hop Brook Aquifer (Well Nos. 3A, 8A, 10), and the Great Meadow (Well 5) aquifer located in the northeast part of town.

DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

The distribution system consists of approximately 6,200 service connections. The distribution system includes approximately 147 miles of water main (pipe) throughout the Town.

The District relies on four (4) ground level storage facilities that combine for a total capacity of 6.3 MG. Two storage tanks located on Willis Hill provide a significant majority of the overall capacity. A 1.0 MG storage tank is located at the end of Bigelow Drive, and a 0.3 MG tank is located on Goodman Hill.

Distribution storage serves to maintain system pressure by supplying local water demands during periods of peak consumption. It helps to meet hourly demand fluctuations, minimizing changes in flow rates through supply sources. Storage helps to meet required fire flows and it provides a volume of water for other emergencies such as a pipeline break or mechanical equipment malfunction. Storage, when properly located, helps to equalize pressures throughout the system. It is necessary to maintain storage levels as near to full as possible in order to maintain maximum available pressure in the distribution system, and to maximize fire flow availability. However, it is also important to allow the tank levels to fluctuate to minimize stagnant conditions and maintain water quality.

WHO DO I CONTACT IF I HAVE CONCERNS ABOUT MY LOCAL DRINKING WATER?

Sudbury Water District is staffed by seven field personnel and four administrative staff, all of whom are dedicated to bringing into your home the highest quality of drinking water. Administration and field personnel are available weekdays, during regular business hours to meet and address public supply needs. Questions or concerns about your drinking water? Contact (978) 443-6602 or visit our website www.sudburywater.com, regularly updated to include important notices, meeting dates, water quality test, and answers to frequently asked questions.. Customers can also access real time account information such as checking and paying account balances, reviewing past billing statements, and enrolling for autopay using our customer web portal https://sudburywater.epayub.com/. Executive Director, Vincent Roy is also available during regular business hours by phone (978) 443-6602 or email him directly at vroy@sudburywater.com. Though, office hours are limited the District always has an experienced field technician on-call, 24-7, 365 days a year, for emergency and after-hour matters. Should you experience or observe a water emergency after business hours call 9-1-1 and request the Sudbury Police Department to dispatch an on-call water technician to address the matter.

ARE THERE OPPORTUNITIES FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION?

The Board of Water Commissioners meets bi-weekly at 5:00 p.m. at our Administration office located at 199 Raymond Road to discuss and vote on issues concerning your drinking water supply. Director Roy keeps the Commissioners up to date on current projects and developing situations. You are invited to participate in this public forum and become more knowledgeable about your drinking water as well as bringing your concerns to the attention of the Commissioners and the Director. Contact the District administration office at (978) 443-6602 to obtain the scheduled meeting dates or view our meeting calendar online at www.sudburywater.com.

WHERE DOES MY WATER COME FROM?

Sudbury's water is obtained from nine gravel packed ground wells located in three separate aquifers; these aquifers are known as Raymond Road, Hop Brook, and Great Meadow. We also have four storage tanks located throughout Town with a storage capacity ranging from 0.35 to 3.0 million gallons and totaling 6.35 million gallons. Your water is provided by the following sources:

Source Name	Mass DEP Source ID #	Source Type	Location of Aquifer
GP Well No 2A	3288000-02G	Groundwater	Raymond Road
GP Well No 3A	3288000-11G	Groundwater	Hop Brook
GP Well No 4	3288000-04G	Groundwater	Raymond Road
GP Well No 5	3288000-05G	Groundwater	Great Meadow
GP Well No 6	3288000-06G	Groundwater	Raymond Road
GP Well No 7	3288000-07G	Groundwater	Raymond Road
GP Well No 8A	3288000-12G	Groundwater	Hop Brook
GP Well No 9	3288000-09G	Groundwater	Raymond Road
GP Well No 10	3288000-10G	Groundwater	Hop Brook

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 disinfectant to protect you against microbial contaminants; 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 filter the water to reduce levels of iron and manganese and we chemically neutralize the water.

As there are variations in the water quality among our nine sources, treatment systems are designed to specifically address the type and amount of contaminants present at each site. Following treatment, water is pumped to elevated storage tanks for distribution to your home. When tanks are full, the pumps at the wells shut off and water is fed to customers from the tanks. As soon as demand brings tank levels to the "start" level, the pumps restart, and the cycle begins again. In order to perform scheduled and emergency maintenance operations, the specific wells selected to be in service at any time will vary. Therefore, the water delivered to your home does not necessarily originate at a single point but rather is a blend of several of our wells.

HOW ARE THESE SOURCES PROTECTED?

Our water comes from nine wells drilled about 75-100 feet into three underground sources of water known as the Raymond Road, Hop Brook, and Great Meadow Aquifers. These aquifers are located within three separate water supply protection areas, with portions extending into the towns of Concord and Framingham. Each wellhead has a Zone I radius of 400 feet. MassDEP completed an assessment of our source water in 2001 (SWAP) and has reported that our raw water is most susceptible to contamination due to the absence of hydrogeologic barriers (i.e., clay) that can prevent contaminant migration. The overall ranking of susceptibility to contamination for the system is high, based on the presence of at least one high threat land use (agriculture in the extreme western portion of the Zone II. Also, North Road cuts through the northern section of the Zone I) within the water supply protection areas. Massachusetts Drinking Water Regulations (310 CMR 22.00) require public water suppliers to own the Zone I or control the Zone I through a conservation restriction. Only water supply activities are allowed in the Zone I, however many public water supplies were developed prior to the Department's regulations and contain non-water supply activities such as homes, recreation fields, and public roads. To mitigate potential source water contamination, the District has adopted land use controls to meet MassDEP's Drinking Water Regulations and has partnered with the Town of Sudbury to study the feasibility of sewering the commercial section of Route 20. Susceptibility to contamination does not imply poor water quality, it is more a measure of a water supply's potential to become contaminated due to land uses and activities within its recharge area. The District protects your 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, please refer to this report for the most up to date data regarding your drinking water.

The District proudly produces high-quality drinking water, while remaining proactive using Best Management Practices to protect our groundwater sources. Another example of measures being taken to protect our groundwater sources is the Town of Sudbury's Water Resource Protection Overlay District (WRPOD). The Town has established regulations prohibiting dumping and many other activities that could potentially pollute our drinking water in this wellhead area. The goal of the WRPOD is (a) to promote the health, safety, and general welfare of the community; (b) to protect, preserve and maintain the existing and potential water supply and ground water recharge areas within the Town; (c) to preserve and protect present and potential sources of water supply for the public health and safety; (d) to conserve the natural resources of the Town; (e) to prevent the pollution of the environment; and (f) to provide for monitoring of ground and surface water quality in areas of present and potential water supply sources to accomplish detection of

potential contamination at an early stage, thereby minimizing damage to such sources. A complete SWAP Report can be viewed online at https://www.mass.gov/doc/northeast-region-source-water-assessment-protection-swap-program-reports/download or www.sudburywater.com and can be mailed to you upon request.

SUBSTANCES FOUND IN DRINKING WATER

Sources of drinking water (both tap water 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. It 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, may come from sewage and treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife. Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals can be naturally occurring or resulting from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, and farming. Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff and residential uses. Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial process and petroleum production and may 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.

FURTHER INFORMATION CONCERNING SAFE DRINKING WATER

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Department of Environmental Protection (MassDEP) and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and Massachusetts Department of Public Health (DPH) 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 (800) 426-4791.

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 some infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) contain guidelines on lowering the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791.

MINIMIZING LEAD EXPOSURE

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. Sudbury Water District is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials used in residential plumbing components. When 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 or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

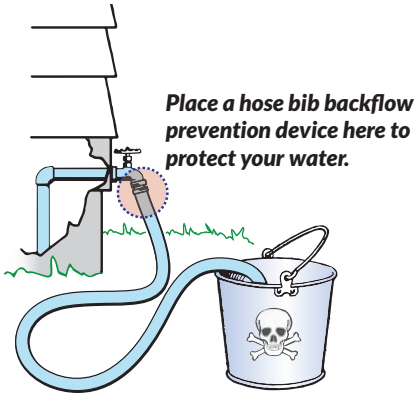
CROSS CONNECTION CONTROL PROGRAM

WHAT IS A CROSS CONNECTION?

A cross-connection is an ACTUAL or POTENTIAL link between the potable water supply and a source of contamination (sewage, chemicals, gas, etc.). This has the potential of becoming a hazardous situation if the contaminant source were to enter (backflow) into the potable water. Backflow occurs when the water flow is reversed, due to a change in pressure, and water flows backwards, into and through the system. Contamination can also occur when the pressure in the drinking water system drops due to occurrences such as water main breaks and heavy water demand causing contaminants to be drawn (back-siphonage) into the potable water system.

WHERE DO I FIND CROSS CONNECTIONS?

Garden hoses connected to an outside water tap are the most common sources of cross connections in the home. The garden hose creates a hazard when submerged in non-potable water such as a swimming pool or when attached to a chemical sprayer for weed control. The District surveys all industrial, commercial, and municipal facilities to ensure that all cross connections are eliminated or protected by a backflow prevention device. The District is also responsible for inspecting and testing each device to ensure it is providing maximum protection.



WHAT CAN I DO TO PREVENT BACKFLOW?

You can prevent backflow in your home plumbing system by installing an inexpensive hose-bib vacuum breaker on each of your outside water spigots. These vacuum breakers will prevent water from being siphoned back from a polluted or even contaminated water source into your home's water pipes or the public water distribution system. These devices cost about $10 and are available at most hardware stores.

WHO SHOULD I CONTACT FOR MORE INFORMATION?

District Cross Connection Control Program Coordinator, Nigel Dwarika, will be happy to address your questions and concerns about backflow protection. Call (978) 443-6602 or send us an e-mail at customerservice@sudburywater.com.

WATER CONSERVATION

MassDEP has mandated Sudbury Water District to implement restrictions on outdoor water use. Though not popular with many residents, the restrictions are similar to what many neighboring communities are subject to. The purpose of the restrictions is to ensure an adequate supply of water for drinking and fire protection and to protect the quality and quantity of water in local aquatic habitats such as ponds, rivers, and wetlands.

By using water more efficiently, you can help preserve water supplies for future generations, save money, and protect the environment. By changing a few habits, you will help protect your water supply and perhaps save on water charges. Here are some outdoor water saving tips that residents can implement in their homes.

- **Water your lawn only as needed. Too frequent watering can weaken a lawn by encouraging shallow roots. The general rule of thumb is one inch per week including rain.**
- **Timing is critical for lawn watering. Water your lawn in the early morning or late evening to avoid evaporation.**
- **Install Mulch to keep roots cool and moist. Mulch serves as a ground cover that reduces water evaporation from the soil.**
- **Keep your blades sharp and high. Raising your lawn mower blade prevents tearing of the grass. Longer grass provides shade for the roots and helps reduce water loss.**
- **Use shut off-nozzles on hoses and automatic shut-off devices on irrigation systems. Unattended hoses can use 10 gallons or more per minute.**
- **Install a soil moisture sensor complimented with a rain sensor that turns automatic sprinkler systems off when the soil contains sufficient moisture and when it is raining.**

IMPROVEMENTS TO THE WATER DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM IN 2022

Each part of the water system needs routine maintenance to maintain a safe and dependable water supply. Listed are some of the projects undertaken by the District in 2022:

- Awarded contract for the Raymond Road WTF/PFAS Filtration system to Barbato Construction. Project completion date is anticipated for spring 2024.
- Completed the installation of 600-feet of 12" ductile iron pipe (water main) on Hudson Road for Fairbank Community Center Project.
- Replaced 60 feet of 12" water main on Marlboro Road at culvert near house number 270.
- Conducted a leak detection survey of the entire water system. The survey is necessary to locate and eliminate leaks from the system.
- Completed Supervisory Control and Date Acquisition (SCADA) system upgrade project.
- Completed Lead and Copper Sampling
- Improvements made to the Water GIS Mapping.
- Completed the upgrade of the Unidirectional Hydrant Flushing Program.

FUTURE PROJECTS FOR 2023

- Installation of 14 new fire hydrants on dead-end roads where no fire protection currently exists.
- Conduct Lead Service Line Inventory as per MassDEP regulations.
- Complete the design for PFAS treatment at the East Street Water Treatment Facility. Construction for the project is expected to be advertised for bid in December 2023, and will be awarded in January 2024.
- Conduct a study and conceptual design plans for reactivating Well 5.
- Conduct a comprehensive leak survey of the entire Water Distribution System.

Board of Water Commissioners,

Joshua M. Fox, Chairman

Robert E. Boyd, Jr.

Robert H. Sheldon

WHAT DOES THIS DATA REPRESENT?

The water quality information presented in the following table(s) is from the most recent round of testing done in accordance with the 1996 Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments. All data shown was collected during the last calendar year (January-December 2022) unless otherwise noted. We monitor for some contaminants less than one per year, because the concentrations for those contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. As a result, some of our data though representative is more than a year old. For those contaminants, the date of the last sample is shown in the table.

Regulated Contaminants are those for which the EPA has set legal limits on the levels allowed in drinking water. The limits reflect both the level that protects human health and the level that water systems can achieve using the best available technology.

Radioactive Contaminants	Date Collected	Highest Result	Range Detected	MCL or MRDL	MCLG or MRDLG	Violation (Yes/No)	Possible Source of Contamination
Gross Alpha emitter (pCi/L)	01/07/20	0.2	ND-0.2	15 pCI/l	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Radium 226 & 228 (pCi/L) (combined values)	01/07/20	1.0	0.3-1.0	5 pCI/l	N/A	No	Erosion of natural deposits.

Inorganic Contaminant	Date Collected	Highest Result	Range Detected	MCL or MRDL	MCLG, MRDLG or ORSG	Violation (Yes/No)	Possible Source of Contamination
Arsenic (ppb)	05/04/21	0.0011	N/A	10 ppb	N/A	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium (ppm)	05/04/21	0.048	0.009-0.054	2 ppm	2 ppm	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Chlorine (ppm) (free, total or combined)	Monthly 2022	0.62	0.34-0.62	4 ppm	4 ppm	No	Water additive used to control microbes.
Cyanide (ppm)	05/04/21	ND	N/A	0.2 ppm	0.2 ppm	No	Discharge for steel and metal factories/ Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories.
Fluoride (ppm)	Monthly 2022	0.60	0.20-0.60	4 ppm [1]	4 ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (ppm)	04/12/22	3.7	0.68-3.7	10 ppm	10 ppm	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Perchlorate (ppb)	08/02/22	0.21	0-0.21	2 ppb	N/A	No	Rocket propellants, fireworks, munitions, flares, blasting agents.

Inorganic Contaminant (Continued)	Date Collected	Highest Result	Range Detected	MCL or MRDL	MCLG, MRDLG or ORSG	Violation (Yes/No)	Possible Source of Contamination
PFAS6 (ppt)	Monthly 2022	18.3	7.8-18.3	20 ppt	N/A	No	Discharges and emissions from industrial and manufacturing sources associated with the production or use of these PFAS, including production of moisture and oil resistant coatings on fabrics and other materials. Additional sources include the use and disposal of products containing these PFAS, such as fire-fighting foams.
PFAS 6 Health Effects	Some people who drink water containing these PFAS in excess of the MCL may experience certain adverse effects. These could include effects on the liver, blood, immune system, Thyroid, and fetal development. These PFAS may also elevate the risk of certain cancers.						
	Date Collected	90th Percentile	Action Level/MCL	MCLG	No of Sites Sampled	No of Sites Above Action Level	Possible Source of Contamination
[2] Copper (ppm)	09/14/22	0.11	1.3 ppm	1.3 ppm	30	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.
[2] Lead (ppb)	09/14/22	0.003	15 ppb	0	30	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Volatile Organic Contaminant	Date Collected	[3] Highest RAA	Range Detected	MCL or MRDL	MCLG, MRDLG or ORSG	Violation (Yes/No)	Possible Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (ppb) (HAA5)	Quarterly 2022	31	4-56	60 ppb	60 ppb	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb) (TTHMs)	Quarterly 2022	75	6.3-117	80 ppb	N/A	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination.

Unregulated Contaminants are those for which the 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.

Unregulated Contaminants	Date(s) Collected	Highest Result Detected	Range Detected	ORSG	Possible Source of Contamination
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	Quarterly 2022	31.0	2.1-31.0	N/A	Trihalomethane; by-product of drinking water chlorination.
Bromoform (ppb)	Quarterly 2022	2.0	ND-2.0	N/A	Trihalomethane; by-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chloroform (ppb)	Quarterly 2022	77	2.5-77	70 ppb	A by-product of drinking water chlorination (regulated collectively with total trihalomethanes (TTHMs); in non-chlorinated sources, chloroform may be naturally occurring.
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	Quarterly 2022	9.1	1.7-9.1	N/A	Trihalomethane; by-product of drinking water chlorination.

	Date Collected	Highest Result Detected	Range Detected	MCL or MRDL	MCLG, MRDLG or ORSG	Violation (Yes/No)	Possible Source of Contamination
Sodium (ppm)	05/04/2021	67.0	6.7-63.6	N/A	20 ppm	No	Natural sources; runoff from use as salt on roadways; by-product of treatment process.
Sodium Health Effects	Some people who drink water containing sodium at high concentrations for many years could experience an increase in blood pressure.						

Secondary Contaminants are non-mandatory water quality standards. The EPA does not enforce "secondary maximum contamination levels" or SMCL. They are established only as guidelines to assist public water systems in managing their drinking water for aesthetic considerations such as taste, color, and odor. These contaminants are not considered to present a risk to human health at the SMCL.

Secondary Contaminants	Date(s) Collected	Range Detected	SMCL	ORSG	Possible Source of Contamination
Hardness (ppm)	01/04/22	66-208	N/A	N/A	Not applicable (No SMCL)
Iron (ppm)	01/04/22	0-0.06	0.3 ppm	N/A	Natural and industrial sources as well as aging and corroding distribution systems and household pipes.
Manganese (ppm)	01/04/22	0-0.016	0.05 ppm	0.3 ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from industrial uses.
Manganese Health and/or Aesthetic Effects	Infants and children who drink water containing manganese at high concentrations may have learning behavior problems. People with liver disease who drink water containing manganese at high concentrations may have neurological disorders.				
pH	Daily 2022	6.9-8.4	6.5 - 8.5	N/A	Low pH: bitter metallic taste; corrosion. High pH: slippery feel; soda taste; deposits.

KEY:

90th Percentile: Out of every 10 homes sampled, 9 were at or below this level. This number is compared to the action level to determine lead and copper compliance.

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

Maximum Contamination Level or (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contamination Level Goal or (MCLG): The level of a contamination in drinking water below, which there is no known or expected risk to health MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant (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 (ex. chlorine, chloramines, chlorine dioxide).

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known of expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants

N/A: Not Applicable

ND: Not Detected

ORSG: Massachusetts Office of Research and Standards Guidelines

pCi/L: Picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

PFAS: Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances

ppb: Parts per billion, the same as micrograms per liter or ug/L

ppm: Parts per million, the same as milligrams per liter or mg/L

ppt: Parts per trillion, the same as or nanograms per liter or (ng/L)

PWS: Public water system

RAA: Running Annual Average

Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL): These standards are developed to protect aesthetic qualities of drinking water and are not health based.

SWAP: Source Water Assessment and Protection Program

TTHM: Total trihalomethanes

Ug/L: Micrograms per liter (the same as parts per billion or ppb)

(1) Fluoride also has a secondary contaminant level (SMCL) of 2ppm to better protect human health.
(2) The data presented in this report is from the most recent testing done in accordance with federal regulations for the lead and copper rule.
(3) Highest Running Annual Average (RAA) = highest running annual average of four consecutive quarters.

LCR Monitoring Violation: Our water system was issued a Lead and Copper Notice of Noncompliance (NON) from MassDEP for the monitoring period of Jun 1-Sept 30, 2022. Though a procedural error and not an action level exceedance, as customers, you have the right to know what happened and the corrective action taken to amend our protocols to avoid future violations: The LCR requires 2 samples to be collected from 2 schools each, totaling 4 samples collected within the monitoring period (Jun1-Sept 30). The District inadvertently collected 1 sample from 2 schools each, totaling 2 samples collected. In December 2022, the District took corrective action by resampling and collecting 2 samples from 2 schools each, totaling 4 samples collected. Although the results were below action levels, resampling was collected outside of the monitoring period and resulted in a NON. We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether, or not drinking water meets health standards. During the monitoring period of June-September 2022 we did not complete all monitoring for lead and copper, and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of drinking water during that time. Please share this information with all the other people that drink this water, especially those that may not have received this notice directly (i.e., apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

We hope you find this report informative, allowing you the opportunity to become familiar with your public water supply. The Board of Water Commissioners and District employees strive to achieve the highest quality drinking water together with outstanding customer service. We invite your comments and questions regarding the District, its operation, and this Annual Quality Report. Comments or concerns may be addressed by contacting (978) 443-6602.

For more information about how Sudbury Water District maintains the safety of your drinking water and to view previous years' reports go to: www.sudburywater.com/my-water/water-quality

Sudbury Water District

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