



Sudbury
Water District

28th Annual Water Quality Report

2025

sudburywater.com



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/water-quality

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Dear Customer,

The Sudbury Water District (the “District”) is pleased to report that the water delivered to you continues to meet or exceed all federal and state drinking water standards. This year’s Water Quality Report includes testing results for the 2025 calendar year, along with other important information about your drinking water.

We remain committed to the careful planning, operation, and maintenance required to provide high-quality drinking water for residential, commercial, and community needs. Our team strives to serve the community in a courteous, efficient, and environmentally responsible manner. We take great pride in our work and uphold the values of integrity, professionalism, and teamwork in everything we do.

In addition to maintaining exceptional water quality, we are dedicated to ensuring system reliability, supply adequacy, long-term planning, source protection, and water conservation. We encourage you to review this report in its entirety.

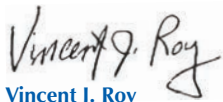
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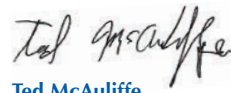
If you have any questions or would like additional copies of this report, please contact our Administrative Office:

📞 (978) 443-6602

✉️ customerservice@sudburywater.com

Sincerely,


Vincent J. Roy
Executive Director


Ted McAuliffe
Operations Manager

EAST STREET WATER TREATMENT PLANT (WTP) PFAS FILTRATION PROJECT



SEPTEMBER 2025
EAST STREET WTP/PFAS
FILTRATION SYSTEM
EARLY CONSTRUCTION



OCTOBER 2025
EAST STREET WTP/PFAS
FILTRATION SYSTEM
EARLY CONSTRUCTION



EAST STREET WTP/PFAS
FILTRATION SYSTEM
DECEMBER 2025



EAST STREET WTP/PFAS
FILTRATION SYSTEM -
VESSELS
JANUARY 2026

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 District is pleased to present our 28th 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.



WHERE DOES MY WATER COME FROM?

The District operates nine active gravel-packed wells located within three separate aquifers: Raymond Road, Hop Brook, and Great Meadow. To support the distribution system, four ground-level storage tanks are maintained; two tanks located on Willis Hill provide the majority of total storage capacity, holding 3.0 million gallons (MG) and 2.0 MG, respectively. Additional storage includes a 1.0 MG tank on Bigelow Drive and a 0.35 MG tank on Goodman Hill, for a combined total storage capacity of 6.35 MG.

These wells provide potable water and fire protection to approximately 95% of the homes and businesses within the District's public drinking water system. The remaining 5% of the community relies on privately owned artesian wells, which are not regulated or maintained by the District. The public drinking water system includes approximately 6,400 service connections and distributes water through more than 147 miles of water main.

The nine wells have a combined maximum pumping capacity of 7.6 million gallons per day (MGD). However, to ensure long-term sustainability, the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (the "MassDEP") regulates withdrawals at lower approved daily limits. The distribution system is not designed to operate all wells simultaneously; rather, it is configured to maintain system pressure and meet peak demand conditions. The system balances hourly fluctuations in usage, while storage ensures adequate supply for fire protection and emergency situations, such as water main breaks or mechanical failures.

Properly located storage tanks also help stabilize pressure throughout the system. Maintaining storage tanks at near-full levels helps ensure maximum available pressure and reliable fire flow, while normal fluctuations in tank levels minimize water stagnation and support overall water quality.

Because water quality varies among the nine wells, each site is equipped with treatment systems tailored to address site-specific contaminants. Following treatment, water is pumped to the storage tanks for distribution. When tanks reach capacity, well pumps shut off and water is supplied to customers by gravity. As tank levels drop to a designated start level, the pumps automatically restart and the cycle repeats. Wells may be brought online or taken offline to accommodate routine maintenance or emergency repairs. As a result, the water delivered to your home is typically a blend from multiple wells rather than a single source.

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?

Yes, your water is treated to ensure it is safe and of high quality. The District takes several steps to remove contaminants and enhance water quality before it reaches your tap:

- **Disinfection:** A disinfectant is added to protect against microbial contaminants.
- **Fluoridation:** Fluoride is added to promote dental health and hygiene.
- **Aeration and Filtration:** These processes help remove volatile organic compounds (VOCs).
- **Iron and Manganese Removal:** Filtration is used to reduce levels of naturally occurring iron and manganese.
- **Chemical Neutralization:** The water is chemically balanced to minimize corrosion and maintain pH stability.

These treatment processes ensure that the water delivered to your home is safe, clean and meets or exceeds all federal and state drinking water standards.

HOW ARE THESE SOURCES PROTECTED?

We all care deeply about the quality of our drinking water. The District takes numerous steps to protect its ground sources from potential contamination. Drinking water wells can be threatened by various sources, including stormwater runoff, road salting, and improper disposal of hazardous materials. To mitigate these risks, each well has designated protection areas where proactive efforts are focused.

ZONE I AND ZONE II PROTECTION AREAS

Zone I is defined as the 400-foot radius surrounding a public water supply wellhead, within which only water-supply-related activities are permitted. However, many public water supplies were developed prior to current MassDEP regulations, and as a result, some Zone I areas contain pre-existing non-water supply uses such as residential structures, recreational fields, or roadways.

Zone II represents the primary recharge area to the aquifer and is delineated through hydrogeologic studies reviewed and approved by MassDEP. The District’s wells are located within three designated water supply protection areas, portions of which extend into the Towns of Concord and Framingham.

Within Sudbury, Zone II areas are predominantly residential, forested, or wetlands, with smaller portions utilized for recreation, agriculture, and limited commercial and light industrial activities.

SUSCEPTIBILITY TO CONTAMINATION

In 2001, the MassDEP completed a Source Water Assessment and Protection (SWAP) Report for the District's public water supply sources. The assessment determined that our sources have a high susceptibility to contamination primarily due to the following factors:

- The presence of non-water supply activities within designated Zone I areas.
- The absence of significant natural hydrogeologic barriers (such as clay layers) within the aquifers that would otherwise impede or slow the migration of contaminants.

IMPORTANT NOTE: A designation of "high susceptibility" does not indicate that the drinking water supply is contaminated. Rather, it reflects the relative potential for contamination based on hydrogeologic characteristics and surrounding land uses.

PROTECTIVE MEASURES IN PLACE

To protect your drinking water, the District implements a comprehensive range of Best Management Practices (BMPs), including:

- Conducting regular inspections of Zone I areas.
- Monitoring for more than 100 potential contaminants.
- Coordinating with local emergency response teams to manage stormwater runoff within Zone II areas.
- Disinfecting, filtering, and treating water to meet or exceed all applicable standards.
- Implementing land use controls in compliance with the Drinking Water Regulations of the MassDEP.

The District has also partnered with the Town of Sudbury to evaluate the feasibility of sewerage the commercial corridor along Route 20, with the goal of further reducing potential contamination risks to the aquifer.

WATER RESOURCE PROTECTION OVERLAY DISTRICT (WRPOD)

Another layer of protection is provided by the Town's Water Resource Protection Overlay District (WRPOD). This zoning regulation restricts certain land uses such as dumping or the storage of hazardous materials within wellhead protection areas to safeguard groundwater. The primary goals of the WRPOD include:

- Promoting public health, safety, and welfare.
- Preserving current and future water supplies.
- Preventing pollution and conserving natural resources.
- Monitoring groundwater and surface water for early detection of contamination.

LEARN MORE

MassDEP's full SWAP Report for the Sudbury Water District is available by visiting:
<https://www.sudburywater.com/swap/>

Actual water quality is best demonstrated by the results of regular testing. For the most current data, please refer to this year's Water Quality Report. The District remains committed to delivering high-quality drinking water while proactively protecting our valuable groundwater sources.



SUBSTANCES FOUND IN DRINKING WATER

The 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, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

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).

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 which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- PESTICIDES AND HERBICIDES, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- ORGANIC CHEMICAL CONTAMINANTS, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater 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 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA and MassDEP prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA and Massachusetts

Department of Public Health regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

MINIMIZING LEAD EXPOSURE

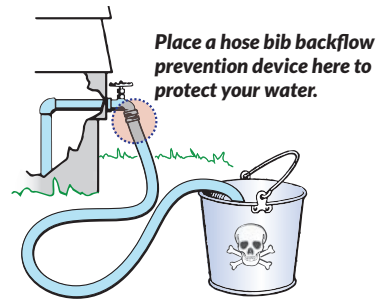
Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and home plumbing. The District is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period.

If you are concerned about lead in your drinking water, and wish to have your water tested, contact the District's Administration Office at (978) 443-6602 to coordinate lead testing. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

CROSS CONNECTION CONTROL PROGRAM

WHAT IS A CROSS CONNECTION?

A cross connection is any actual or potential physical connection or arrangement between a pipe conveying potable water from a public water system and any non-potable water supply, piping arrangement or equipment including but not limited to waste pipe, soil pipe, sewer, drain, or other unapproved sources. In simpler terms, it means any point where the drinking water system could be connected, even potentially, to a source that is unsafe to drink from. If such a connection exists, contaminants could enter the public drinking water system, posing a serious health risk. Backflow can occur in two primary ways:



- **BACKPRESSURE:** This happens when the pressure in a non-potable system exceeds the pressure in the potable water supply. This pressure difference can cause water or other substances to flow backward, potentially introducing contaminants into the public drinking water system. Common sources of backpressure include booster pumps, elevated storage tanks, and pressurized systems such as boilers.
- **BACK SIPHONAGE:** This occurs when water is forced backward into the main supply due to changes in pressure, such as elevated tanks, pressure-producing equipment, or temperature increases in boilers. For example, if a non-potable system (like a boiler or irrigation system) exceeds the pressure of the public water system, contaminants could be pushed back into the potable water.

To protect public health, the District operates a Cross Connection Control Program. This program identifies potential hazards and implements measures to eliminate or prevent them, ensuring the continued safety of your drinking water.

WHERE DO I FIND CROSS CONNECTIONS?

The most common household cross connection is a garden hose connected to an outdoor faucet. This can become a hazard if the hose is submerged in non-potable water, such as a swimming pool, or attached to a chemical sprayer for tasks like weed control. In these cases, contaminants could be drawn back into the drinking water supply if backflow occurs.

To protect the public drinking water system, the District conducts regular surveys of industrial, commercial, and municipal facilities to identify cross connections. The District ensures that any potential hazards are either eliminated or properly protected with backflow prevention devices. Each device is inspected and tested regularly to ensure it functions correctly and provides maximum protection to the public drinking water supply.

WHAT CAN I DO TO PREVENT BACKFLOW?

You can help protect your home plumbing, and the public drinking water supply, by installing a hose-bib vacuum breaker on each outdoor faucet. These inexpensive devices prevent water from being siphoned back into your home's water system from potentially contaminated sources, such as a pool or chemical sprayer.



- COST: Around \$10
- AVAILABILITY: Most hardware or home improvement stores
- BENEFIT: Simple to install and highly effective at reducing backflow risks

WHO SHOULD I CONTACT FOR MORE INFORMATION ABOUT BACKFLOW PREVENTION?

For questions or guidance about backflow prevention, please contact the District's Cross Connection Control Program Coordinator:

Nigel Dwarika
📞 (978) 443-6602
✉️ ndwarika@sudburywater.com

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

The District is supported by a dedicated team of six field technicians and five administrative professionals who are committed to providing safe, high-quality drinking water. Administrative and field staff are available during regular weekday business hours to address public water supply needs and respond to customer inquiries. If you have questions or concerns about your drinking water, please contact our Administration Office by phone or email:

📞 (978) 443-6602
✉️ customerservice@sudburywater.com

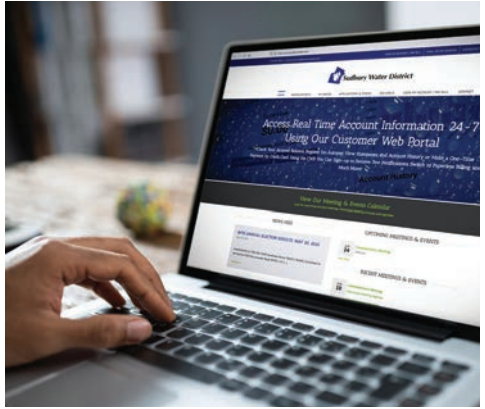
Our website is also regularly updated with important notices, meeting dates, water quality test results, and answers to frequently asked questions:

 **sudburywater.com**

Customers may also manage their water accounts 24/7 through our secure online portal at <https://sudburywater.epayub.com>. By registering your account, you can:

- View and download past invoices
- Access detailed account information
- Update your communication preferences
- Make one-time payments or enroll in AutoPay

For additional assistance, Executive Director Vincent Roy is available during regular business hours by phone at (978) 443-6602 or by email at vroy@sudburywater.com.



Although office hours are limited to weekdays, the District provides continuous support with an experienced field technician on call 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, 365 days a year to respond to emergencies and after-hours issues. In the event of a water emergency outside of normal business hours, please call 911 and request that the Sudbury Police Department dispatch the on-call water technician for immediate assistance.

ARE THERE OPPORTUNITIES FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION?

Yes. The Board of Water Commissioners holds public meetings bi-weekly at 5:00 p.m. at the District's Administration Office, located at 199 Raymond Road. Meetings are held in person, with a virtual attendance option available. These meetings provide an open forum to discuss and vote on matters related to your drinking water supply.

Executive Director Vincent Roy provides regular updates to the Commissioners regarding ongoing projects, operational matters, and emerging issues, helping to ensure transparency and informed decision-making. Residents are encouraged to attend these meetings to:

- Learn how your drinking water system is managed
- Stay informed about local water initiatives and infrastructure improvements
- Share questions, concerns, or suggestions directly with the Commissioners and the Executive Director

To obtain the current meeting schedule, contact the District's Administration Office at (978) 443-6602 or visit the online meeting calendar at www.sudburywater.com. Your participation is valued, get involved and help shape the future of the District's public drinking water supply.



WATER CONSERVATION:

The MassDEP has mandated that the District implement restrictions on non-essential outdoor water use. While these measures may not be popular with all residents, they are consistent with the restrictions in many neighboring communities. The primary goal is to ensure an adequate water supply for drinking and fire protection, while also preserving the quality and quantity of local aquatic habitats, including ponds, rivers, and wetlands. By using water more efficiently, you help:

- Conserve essential water resources for future generations.
- Protect the environment.
- Reduce your household water bills.



Small changes in your daily habits can make a meaningful difference.

OUTDOOR WATER CONSERVATION TIPS:

- **Water only when necessary:** Overwatering weakens lawns by encouraging shallow root systems. Aim for one inch of water per week, including rainfall.
- **Water at the right time:** Water your lawn early in the morning or late in the evening to reduce evaporation and improve absorption.
- **Use mulch:** Applying mulch around plants and trees helps retain soil moisture and keeps roots cool.
- **Raise your mower blades:** Keeping your grass longer and your mower blades sharp helps shade roots and reduce water loss through evaporation.
- **Use shut-off nozzles:** Always attach shut-off nozzles to hoses and install automatic shut-off devices on irrigation systems. An unattended hose can use 10 gallons or more per minute.
- **Install smart sensors:** Use soil moisture sensors and rain sensors with your irrigation system to prevent watering when the soil is already moist or when it's raining.

By making these simple adjustments, you can play a crucial role in protecting our water supply and ensuring its sustainability for years to come.

IMPROVEMENTS TO THE WATER DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM IN 2025:

Routine maintenance and system upgrades are vital to ensuring safe and reliable drinking water. Throughout 2025, the Sudbury Water District undertook several key projects and initiatives to maintain and improve the performance of the water distribution system. Below are some of the notable improvements completed during this period:

- 90% completion of the East Street Water Treatment Facility/PFAS Filtration System. Anticipated start-up is August/September 2026.
- Completed cost analysis and preliminary design of a PFAS treatment system for Wells 4 and 6.
- Completed the feasibility study for potential emergency and long-term water supply connections with surrounding communities and the Massachusetts Water Resources Authority (MWRA).
- Completed installation of new replacement well for Well 5, funded through the Housing Choice Grant Program.
- Completed a Lead Service Line Inventory, meeting compliance with new regulatory requirements funded through a MassDEP grant.
- Completed Asset Management Program, funded through the y MassDEP grant program.
- Performed a comprehensive leak detection survey across the entire water distribution system to locate and eliminate water loss.

FUTURE PROJECTS FOR 2026:

- Continue construction of the East Street Water Treatment Facility/PFAS Filtration System by Barbato Construction, with project completion anticipated in August 2026.
- Conduct PFAS Treatment Pilot Study for Wells 4 & 6, complete design and prepared bid-ready documents for the PFAS mitigation system at Wells 4 and 6.
- Complete engineering design and prepare bid-ready documents for the water main replacement on Landham Road, from Boston Post Road to the Framingham town line.
- Installation of Solar Panels on vehicle equipment building adjacent to the District Admin Building.
- Expand the installation of hydrant leak-detection devices throughout Town to enhance system monitoring and reduce water loss.

We hope you find this report informative and helpful in becoming more familiar with your public water supply. The Board of Water Commissioners and all District employees are committed to delivering the highest quality drinking water, along with exceptional customer service.

We welcome your comments and questions regarding the District, its operations, or this Annual Water Quality Report. Please feel free to contact us at (978) 443-6602 with any questions or concerns.

Board of Water Commissioners,

Joshua M. Fox, Chairperson

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 2025) unless otherwise noted. We monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because concentrations of those certain contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. As a result, some of the District’s analytical data represented in the table below 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 Contaminant	Date Collected	Highest Result	Range Detected	MCL or MRDL	MCLG or MRDLG	Violation (Yes/No)	Possible Source of Contamination
Gross Alpha emitter (pCi/L)	9/13/2023	1.08	ND - 1.08	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)	06/11/24	0.0016	N/A	10 ppb	N/A	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium (ppm)	06/11/24	0.058	0.009 - 0.058	2 ppm	2 ppm	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine (ppm) (free, total or combined)	Monthly 2025	1.11	0.15 - 1.11	4 ppm	4 ppm	No	Water additive used to control microbes.
Cyanide (ppm)	06/11/24	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 2025	0.60	0.17 - 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)	Quarterly 2025	5.0	0.58 - 5.0	10 ppm	10 ppm	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits.

Inorganic Contaminant (Continued)	Date Collected	Highest Result	Range Detected	MCL or MRDL	MCLG, MRDLG or ORSG	Violation (Yes/No)	Possible Source of Contamination
Perchlorate (ppb)	09/11/25	0.32	0.054 - 0.32	2 ppb	N/A	No	Rocket propellants, fireworks, munitions, flares, blasting agents.
PFAS6 (ppt)	Monthly 2025	18.7	ND - 18.7	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.					
Contaminant	Date(s) Collected	90 th Percentile	Action Level/MCL	MCLG	No of Sites Sampled	No of Sites Above Action Level	Possible Source of Contamination
⁽²⁾ Copper (ppm)	06/03/25 06/04/25	0.18	1.3 ppm	1.3 ppm	30	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.
⁽²⁾ Lead (ppb)	06/03/25 06/04/25	0.0035	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 2025	8.4	ND - 11	60 ppb	60 ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	Quarterly 2025	25	ND - 41	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 2025	4.0	ND - 4.0	N/A	Trihalomethane; by-product of drinking water chlorination.
Bromoform (ppb)	Quarterly 2025	0.68	ND - 0.68	N/A	Trihalomethane; by-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chloroform (ppb)	Quarterly 2025	5.0	ND - 5.0	70 ppb	A by-product of drinking water chlorination (regulated collectively with total trihalomethanes ; in non-chlorinated sources, chloroform may be naturally occurring.
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	Quarterly 2025	2.8	ND - 2.8	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)	09/11/2025	65.8	11.1 - 65.8	NA	20 ppm	No	Discharge from the use and improper storage of sodium-containing de-icing compounds, or in water softening agents.
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)	04/29/25	55 - 194	N/A	N/A	Not applicable (No SMCL)
Iron (ppm)	04/29/25	0.026 - 0.065	0.3 ppm	N/A	Natural and industrial sources as well as aging and corroding distribution systems and household pipes.
Manganese (ppm)	04/29/25	ND - 0.0089	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 2025	6.8 - 8.5	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 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. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

N/A: Not Applicable **ND:** Not Detected

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.

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

PFAS: Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances

ppm: Parts per million, the same as milligrams per liter or mg/L (One ppm is equivalent to one drop of water in a 10 gallon tank).

ppb: Parts per billion, the same as micrograms per liter or ug/L (One ppb is equivalent to one drop of water in a 10,000 gallon swimming pool).

ppt: Parts per trillion, the same as or nanograms per liter or (ng/L) (One ppt is equivalent to one grain of sand in 35 Junior Olympic sized swimming pools holding 288,000 gallons of water each or 10,000,000 gallons of water combined).

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

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.

Our water system violated drinking water standards this past year. Even though these were not emergencies, as a customer you have the right to know what happened and what correction action we have taken: During recent routine monitoring (August 2025), our water system tested positive for total coliforms. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct an assessment to identify problems and to correct any problems that are found. We failed to conduct the required assessment in accordance with 310 CMR 22.04(4)(b) and submit the assessment report to the MassDEP within the timeframe set by 310 CMR 22.05(4)(b)3.a.

What Corrective Action Have We Taken? Repeat bacteriological sampling and analysis established the absence of total coliform. The Sudbury Water District has completed and submitted the required assessment report (compliance plan) to MassDEP in accordance with 310 CMR 22.05(4). The assessment concluded that the likely cause of the sanitary defect was improper handling of the sample bottles at the laboratory.

What Does This Mean? Total Coliform bacteria are generally not harmful themselves; their presence can indicate that a pathway exists for contamination to enter the distribution system, which requires investigation. This situation is not an emergency. If it had been, you would have been notified within 24 hours. No E. coli bacteria were detected at any time.

What Should You Do? You do not need to boil your water or take other corrective actions. Your water remains safe to drink.

If you have specific health concerns: People with severely compromised immune systems, infants, pregnant individuals, and the elderly may be at increased risk. Consult your health care provider if you have concerns about drinking this water. General guidelines on reducing the risk of infection from microbes in drinking water are available from the EPA at safewater@epa.gov.

Where Can I Get More Information? For questions about the Sudbury Water District, drinking water monitoring, or our response to this notice, please contact Vincent J. Roy, Executive Director of the Sudbury Water District at (978) 443-6602 ext. 103 or email vroy@sudburywater.com.

For questions about drinking water regulations or health risks related to this contaminant, contact MassDEP Drinking Water Program at (617) 292-5770 or email program.director-dwp@mass.gov.

For health-related questions, you may also contact the Massachusetts Department of Public Health at (617) 624-5757.

Please share this notice with all people who drink this water, particularly those who may not have received it directly (for example, residents of apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting a copy of this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.



An environmentally friendly electronic alternative to this traditional paper report can be found online at www.sudburywater.com/water-quality, which significantly reduces waste by saving paper, ink, and other production costs.

Additional copies of this report are available upon request.

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

VISIT OUR WEBSITE FOR THE LATEST NEWS AND INFORMATION ON FLUSHING, WATER RESTRICTIONS, MEETINGS, AND MORE!



FLUSHING

Sudbury Water District flushes hydrants every spring and fall, in an effort to clear water mains of sediment and mineral build up.



RESTRICTIONS

See current restrictions at www.sudburywater.com.



MEETINGS

All meetings are held at 5 p.m. at the office of the Sudbury Water District, 199 Raymond Road.

PLUS, PAY YOUR BILL ONLINE AT **SUDBURYWATER.COM**!



Sudbury Water District

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