



Year 2022 Annual Water Quality Report

Please call the Water Department at **781-337-5100** with any questions, concerns, or problems regarding water meters, leaks, water main breaks, fire hydrants, billing, or water quality. Our staff of dedicated drinking water professionals is there to assist you:

Director of Public Works
Water & Sewer Superintendent
Business Manager
Assistant Water Superintendent
Facilities Manager
Treatment & Operations

Kenan Connell
Frank E. Sheppard
David J. Tower
Jerry Murphy
Braydon Marot
Al Cowing

In addition, public meetings may be held at the request of the Mayor or the Town Council. Town Council meets at the Town Hall (75 Middle Street) at 7:30 p.m., every other Monday.

Supplemental information about drinking water quality and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's **Safe Drinking Water**

Hotline: 1-800-426-4791 or can be found on the DEP's website:

<http://www.mass.gov/dep/>. Cross connection information can be found the Town's website:

https://www.weymouth.ma.us/sites/weymouthma/files/file/file/cross_connection_information.pdf

The Weymouth Water Department is pleased to provide you with the Year 2022 Annual Water Quality Report. Our objective is to help keep you informed of ongoing and upcoming water system projects; local, state, and federal drinking water regulations; and Weymouth's annual water quality results. Our Mission Statement is: "To reliably and economically deliver the highest quality, safe drinking water, to all of our customers, emphasizing and practicing: source protection; state of the art water treatment; sound distribution management & maintenance; and water conservation". The Department of Public Works is committed to this mission statement 24 hours per day, 365 days a year.

Water System Information

The identification number for the Weymouth Public Water System is 4336000. The Water Division of the Weymouth Department of Public Works supplies drinking water to the Town of Weymouth from two water treatment facilities, the Great Pond Water Treatment Plant (GPWTP) and the Arthur J. Bilodeau Water Treatment Plant (AJBWTP). All chemicals used for treatment are approved by the National Sanitation Foundation and meet performance standards of the American Water Works Association. Customers are invited to contact

the Water Department for more specific information regarding the physical and chemical treatment processes employed at the Town's two water treatment facilities.

The GPWTP has the capacity to produce up to 8.0 million gallons per day (MGD). Treatment systems at the GPWTP include: raw water screening, pre-oxidation using potassium permanganate, rapid mixing, coagulation and flocculation using polyaluminum chloride, clarification using dissolved air flotation, intermediate ozonation for primary disinfection, biologically active carbon filtration, chlorination for secondary disinfection, sodium hydroxide for pH adjustment, hydrofluorosilicic acid for fluoridation (to prevent tooth decay), sodium bicarbonate for alkalinity adjustment, and phosphoric acid for corrosion control. The Great Pond water supply system consists of Great Pond (01S) and a pumping station to supplement the water in Great Pond during periods of low precipitation or drought from the South Cove of Whitman's Pond (02S) in an emergency. The watershed of Great Pond is approximately 3.04 square miles and the total usable volume of water in Great Pond is approximately 1.1 billion gallons. Whitman's Pond has a watershed of approximately 1.84 square miles and a usable volume of approximately 165 million gallons. The Town owns the majority of the watershed land around Great Pond and some of the land around Whitman's Pond. Zoning ordinances are in place to limit land uses within the watershed and protect the Town's most valuable natural resource.

The AJBWTP presently treats groundwater from five active wells in the Mill River Aquifer; the Circuit Avenue Well (01G), the Main Street Well (02G), Libbey Well (06G), Winter Street Well #1 (04G), and Winter Street Well #2 (05G). Existing zoning ordinances for the Groundwater Protection District limit land uses within the groundwater recharge boundary. The AJBWTP was built in 1974 and can treat up to 4 million gallons of water a day (4 MGD). Treatment systems at the AJBWTP include: packed tower aeration; oxidation using potassium permanganate; coagulation and flocculation using polyaluminum chloride; sedimentation; filtration with granular activated carbon (GAC) media; fluoridation using sodium fluoride (to prevent tooth decay); pH adjustment using potassium hydroxide; chlorine for disinfection; and phosphoric acid for corrosion control. The combined safe yield of the Town's supply system is 6.27 MGD.

Drinking water is distributed to Weymouth's 16,773 water system customers by means of more than 245 miles of pipe. In addition, four active water storage tanks (Park Avenue, Reed Avenue, Essex Street, and Great Hill) are utilized to store the Town's finished

drinking water so that it is available for periods of high demand, such as fighting fires. In times of emergency, the Town's water system can be supplemented with water from the neighboring communities of Abington, Rockland, Braintree, Hingham, and Quincy.

In 2022, the total volume of finished water produced was 1,393.9683 million gallons from the Great Pond WTP and 200.985 million gallons from the Arthur J. Bilodeau WTP. The maximum combined amount of finished water pumped in one day was 5.10 million gallons per day (MGD) on July 24, 2022. The annual average daily volume of raw water supplied from the Town's water sources in 2022 was 4.61 MGD. This was well below the allowable Water Management Act withdrawal limit of 5.0 MGD and available safe yield of the Town's water supplies of 6.27 MGD. The total rainfall in 2022 was 43.49 inches. Lastly due to the level of water in Great Pond and the State declaring a "Drought Advisory", water restrictions were implemented on September 1st, 2022. The restrictions were lifted when conditions returned to "Normal" on December 31, 2022.

As part of the Department's efforts to maintain its supply and access to it, through the DEP a new replacement well, Libbey Well (06G) was developed a short distance from old Libbey Park GP Well (03G) this year. It is equipped with a more efficient submersible pump, variable frequency drive, and valve controls. The new well was turned on in July and has been running routinely ever since. It has been a much-needed reliable source for our Bilodeau facility.

Common Sense Conservation Tips

1. Fix leaky faucets and plumbing joints. **Saves 20 gallons per day for every leak stopped.**
2. Don't run the hose while washing your car. Use a bucket of water and a quick hose rinse at the end. **Saves 150 gallons** each time.
3. Install water-saving shower heads or flow restrictors. **Saves 500 to 800 gallons** per month.
4. Run only full loads in the washing machine and dishwasher. **Saves 300 to 800 gallons** per month.
5. Shorten your showers. Even a one- or two-minute reduction can **save up to 700 gallons** per month.
6. Use a broom instead of a hose to clean driveways and sidewalks. **Saves 150 gallons** or more each time.
7. Don't use your toilet as an ashtray or wastebasket. **Saves 400 to 600 gallons** per month.
8. Turn off the water while brushing your teeth. **Saves three gallons** each day.
9. Turn off the water while shaving. Fill the bottom of the sink with a few inches of water to rinse your razor. **Saves three gallons** each day.
10. Keep a bottle of drinking water in the refrigerator. This beats the wasteful habit of running tap water to cool it for drinking. **Saves 200 to 300 gallons** a month.
11. Don't defrost frozen foods with running water. Either plan ahead by placing frozen items in the refrigerator overnight or defrost them in the microwave. **Saves 50 to 150 gallons** a month.
12. Don't let the faucet run while you clean vegetables. Rinse them in a filled sink or pan. **Saves 150 to 250 gallons** a month.
13. Use the garbage disposal less and the garbage more (even better--compost!). **Saves 50 to 150 gallons** a month.
14. Put a layer of mulch around trees and plants. Chunks of bark, peat moss or gravel slows down evaporation. **Saves 750 to 1,500 gallons** a month.
15. Set lawn mower blades one notch higher. Longer grass means less evaporation. **Saves 500 to 1,500 gallons** each month.

The DEP has prepared a Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) Report for Weymouth's previously described water supply sources. The SWAP report indicated a moderate susceptibility to contamination for Great Pond because of current land uses which include residential fuel oil storage and landscaping practices and a high susceptibility for the groundwater sources and for the South Cove surface supply because land uses include many gas stations and industries. Residents can help protect sources by taking hazardous household chemicals to hazardous materials collection days, and by limiting the use of pesticides and fertilizer. The complete SWAP report is available for your review at the Water Department and the Board of Health. Alternately, it can be obtained online from Massachusetts DEP website: <http://mass.gov/eea/docs/dep/water/drinking/swap/sero/3336000.pdf>.

Water Quality Summary

The Weymouth Department of Public Works is committed to providing our customers with High Quality Drinking Water which meets or surpasses state and federal drinking water standards for quality and safety. Each year the Water Division conducts over 60,000 water quality tests, examining them for more than 125 potential drinking water contaminants. A summary of contaminants detected in 2022 is provided in the Table below. The most recent results from the last five years are given for contaminants that are not required to be sampled annually. All contaminants detected were below allowed levels. Not listed are contaminants that were tested for but not detected.

Substance (Contaminant)	Range Detected	MCL	MCLG	Violation	Common and Likely Source(s) of Contaminant
Barium	0.0169	2	2	N	Discharge of drilling waste and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Chlorine (ppm)	0.01 – 1.61	4 MRDL	MRDL G	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
22 Copper (ppm) (90 th %tile) * 60 Sites, 1 round	0.0086 – 0.195 (0.0748) * 0 >A.L.	A.L. = 90 th %tile of 1.3	1.3	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.

Substance (Contaminant)	Range Detected	MCL	MCLG	Violation	Common and Likely Source(s) of Contaminant
Fluoride (ppm)	0.41 – 0.84	4	4	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
22 Lead (ppm) (90 th % tile) * 60 Sites, 1 round	<0.0010 – 0.0277 (0.0015) * 1 > A.L.	A.L. = 90 th % tile of 0.015	0	N	Corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits.
²² Manganese (ppm)	ND – 0.044	ORSG = 0.3 Unregulated	NA	N	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Nitrate (ppm)	ND – 0.487	10	10	N	Runoff from fertilizer; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
PFAS6 (ppt)	ND – 9.86	20	NA	N	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.
Total HAA5s (ppb) (Haloacetic Acids)	RAA = 1.4 – 22.7	RAA <60	0	N	By-product of water chlorination.
Total THMs (ppb) (Trihalomethanes)	RAA = 13.3 – 98.2	RAA < 80	0	N	By-product of water chlorination.
Total Organic Carbon	0.832 – 3.14	TT	NA	N	Naturally present in the environment.
Turbidity (NTU) (Nephelometric Turbidity Units)	Maximum 0.995	TT = 1 NTU	NA	N	Soil Runoff. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness in water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.
	100%	TT = >95% <0.3 NTU	NA	N	
Sodium (ppm)	37.6 - 214	ORSG = 20 Unregulated	NA	N	Discharge from the use and improper storage of sodium-containing de-icing compounds or in water-softening agents.
¹⁹ Sulfate (ppm)	11.5	SMCL = 250 Unregulated	NA	N	Runoff and leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.

Definitions:

22 A 2-digit number noted above the contaminant denotes the calendar year for the reported results (2022).

*** 90th %tile** Out of every 10 homes, 9 were at or below this level.

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

MCL Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

MCLG Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: 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.

MFL Million fibers per liter.

MRDL Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level: The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for the control of microbiological contamination.

MRDLG Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal: The level of a drinking water disinfectant which there is no known or expected risk to health.

ND Not detected. Refers to the detection limit of the chemical analysis instrument or procedure.

NR Not regulated.

N/A Not applicable.

ORSG Office of Research and Standards Guideline – 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).

PFAS6 A group of 6 compounds (PFOS, PFOA, PFHxS, PFNA, PFHpA, and PFDA)

PPB One part per billion.

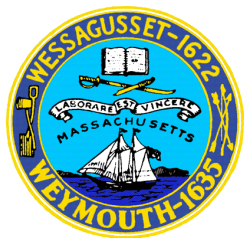
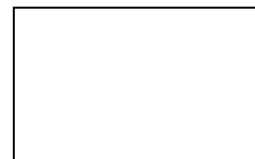
PPM One part per million.

RAA Running annual average of quarterly sampling results.

SMCL Secondary Maximum Contaminate Level: Non-enforceable guidelines based on aesthetics such as color and odor.

TT Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

The potential health effects of contaminants reported in the water quality table can be found on DEP's website: <https://www.mass.gov/lists/consumer-confidence-reporting-forms-templates>. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, DEP and EPA prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA and the Massachusetts Department of Public Health regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.



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Public Health and Drinking Water

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contamination. 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). 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 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).

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. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, 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, mining, and farming.

Pesticides and herbicides 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 can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production, and mining activities.

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. Weymouth is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in 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>.

Our Cross-Connection Control Program helps ensure that your drinking water is protected from possible contamination. A cross-connection, as defined by MassDEP, "is any actual or potential connection between a distribution pipe of potable water from a public water system and any waste pipe, sewer, drain, or other unapproved source that has the potential, through backpressure or back-siphonage, to create a health hazard to the public water supply and the water system within the premises." Our DEP-certified cross-connection surveyors and testers routinely conduct surveys and test backflow prevention devices at our customers' facilities for regulatory compliance. If they find unprotected cross-connections, they will require installation of backflow prevention devices to protect the water distribution system. The best protection against cross-connection contamination is to eliminate the link. Garden hoses are a leading cause of cross-connection contamination. At your home, you can protect your family and the distribution system from potential contaminants by installing a simple, inexpensive backflow device called a Hose-Bibb Vacuum Breaker (HBVB) that mounts directly to your spigot.