

Regulated Inorganic Chemicals											
Detected Parameter	Units	Range Detected	Max Detected	Average	MCL	MCLG	Compliance Achieved Yes/No	Source	Health Effects Language		
*Fluoride	mg/L	0.91-1.05	1.05	0.99	4	4	YES	Water additive which promotes strong teeth. Erosion of natural deposits. Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.	Some people who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the MCL over many years could get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. Children may get mottled teeth.		
*Fluoride samples are analyzed on a daily basis at our treatment facilities as well as on a monthly basis at an independent laboratory											
*Nitrate	mg/L	0.48-1.1	1.1	0.79	10	10	YES	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.	Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue baby syndrome.		
*Nitrate samples collected on 1/24/2012											
Chlorine	mg/L	0.81-1.96: range of treatment plant effluent values 0.04-1.87: range of individual distribution samples	1.96	0.55: highest quarterly running annual average	MRDL=4.0	MRDLG=4.0	YES	Water additive used to control microbes.	Some people who use water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort.		
*Perchlorate	ug/L	0.05-0.06	0.06	0.055	2.0 ug/L	NA	YES	Rocket propellants, fireworks, munitions, flares, blasting agents.	Perchlorate interferes with the normal function of the thyroid gland and thus has the potential to affect growth and development, causing brain damage and other adverse effects, particularly in fetuses and infants. Pregnant women, the fetus, infants, children up to the age of 12, and people with a hypothyroid condition are particularly susceptible to perchlorate toxicity.		
*Perchlorate data from 7-6-2011 and 5-29-2013											
Unregulated Inorganic Chemicals: are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining their occurrence in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted.											
Detected Parameter	Units	Range Detected	Max Detected	Average	MCL	SMCL	Compliance Achieved Yes/No	Source	Health Effects Language		
Hardness as CaCO3	mg/L	86.1-152	152	119.0	No MCL	No SMCL	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits.			
Sodium	mg/L	63-91.0	91.0	79.1	No MCL. ORSG (Office of Research and Standards Guideline) = 20 mg/L	No SMCL	N/A	Discharge from the use and improper storage of sodium-containing de-icing compounds or in water-softening agents	Some people who drink water containing sodium at high concentrations for many years could experience an increase in blood pressure.		
Calcium	mg/L	25.8-43.6	43.6	33.3	No MCL	No SMCL	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits.			
Iron	mg/L	ND	ND	-----	No MCL	No SMCL	N/A	Natural and industrial sources as well as aging and corroding distribution systems and household pipes			
Potassium	mg/L	3.31-8.72	8.7	6.02	No MCL	No SMCL	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits.			
Magnesium	mg/L	5.27-10.4	10.4	7.8	No MCL	No SMCL	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits.			
Manganese	ug/L	ND-11	11	-----	No MCL. ORSG (Office of Research and Standards Lifetime Health Advisory = 300 ug/L and Acute HA is 1000 ug/L)	50 ug/L	N/A	Natural sources as well as discharges from industrial uses	Infants and children who drink water containing manganese at high concentrations may have learning and behavior problems. People with liver disease who drink water containing manganese at high concentrations may have neurological disorders.		
Chloride	mg/L	96.9-187	187	148.6	No MCL	250 mg/L	N/A	Runoff and leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence	May produce a salty taste.		
Sulfate	mg/L	11.6-15.2	15.2	13.4	No MCL	250 mg/L	N/A	Runoff and leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes	May produce a salty taste		
Zinc	mg/L	ND-0.019	0.019	-----	No MCL	5 mg/L	N/A	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits	May produce a metallic taste		
Regulated Contaminants - Organic Disinfection Byproducts											
Detected Parameter	Units	*Range Detected	**Max running annual average	MCL	MCLG	Compliance Achieved Yes/No	Source	Health Effects Language			
Total Trihalomethanes	ug / L	29.8-76.1	46.5	80	0	YES	By-product of drinking water chlorination.	Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.			
Haloacetic Acids	ug / L	3.9-32.6	27.0	60	0	YES	By-product of drinking water chlorination.	Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.			
		*Range of all individual site results	**Max quarterly running annual average; how compliance is calculated.								
Lead and Copper											
Data from 2013		EPA's Action level for sampling of customer homes with the highest risk.		Maximum contaminant level goal		Results		Compliance Achieved Yes/No		Source	Health Effects Language
Lead	ug/L	90% of all homes tested must be below 15 ug/L	0 ug/L	90% of all homes tested measured below 3 ug/L		YES	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits. There was 1 site with a value above the AL of 15 ug/L		Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.		
Copper	mg/L	90% of all homes tested must be below 1.3 mg/L	1.3 mg/L	90% of all homes tested measured below 0.23 mg/L		YES	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives. There were no sites with values above the copper Action Level of 1.3 mg/L.		Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.		
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. The Dedham Westwood Water District 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 <a href="http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead">http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead</a> .											
Regulated Bacteriological Contaminants											
Detected Parameter	Units	Number of positive samples	MCL	Source	Health Effects Language						
E. coli in raw untreated water well 3A on 7/9/13	Presence/Absence	1	0	Human and animal fecal waste	E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a greater health risk for infants, young children, the elderly, and people with severely compromised immune systems.						