

VERY IMPORTANT MESSAGE

SUMP PUMPS

Never pump surface water into the public sewer!

Always pump outside or into the storm drain.



Here's the remedy:

Sump pump hoses must be directed away from the public sewer. If you think you might have a sump pump that discharges into the sewer... call the Braintree Water and Sewer Department at 781-843-8097 for a free inspection. For now, there is a amnesty period where sump pump drains will be rerouted at no charge and at no legal penalty to the business or homeowner.

GREASE POLICE!™



WRONG

Don't pour fats, oils or grease down the sink or into the toilet. They will clog the wastewater system.

Instead, pour them into a separate container such as a coffee can. This may then be put out with the regular trash.



RIGHT

Braintree, Massachusetts

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2013 Water Quality Report

This brochure explains how drinking water provided by Braintree Water & Sewer is of the highest quality. Included is a listing of results from water-quality tests as well as an explanation of where our water comes from and tips on how to interpret the data. This "Consumer Confidence Report" is required by law. We're proud to share our results with you. Please read them carefully.

For More Information:

Any questions or comments on Water Quality issues can be directed to the contact listed below:

Braintree DPW, Water and Sewer Division
PWS ID# 4040000

90 Pond Street
Braintree, MA 02184
781.843.8097
fax 781.843.8285

Thomas Whalen, Director of Public Works or

Lou Dutton, Water Works Superintendent
781.843.9205

Also visit our new website located at:
www.braintreema.gov

New England Water Works Association (NEWWA)
508.893.9898

EPA/CDC Safe Drinking Water Hotline
800.426.4791 www.safewater.com

OVERVIEW

Water Source – Braintree Water & Sewer's water is supplied by the Great Pond Reservoir System which is surface water. Water enters the reservoirs via the Farm River which is diverted into the Richardi Reservoir. When the Upper and Lower Ponds become low water is pumped from the Richardi to supplement our supply. Water from the Narroway Brook feeds into the Upper Reservoir and flows by gravity into the Lower Reservoir where it then enters our Treatment Plant. In the event of an emergency we have the ability to receive water from Quincy, Weymouth, Holbrook, Randolph and the MWRA. PWS ID# 4040000

How Do I Read This Chart? This report is based upon tests conducted in the year 2013 by Braintree Water & Sewer. Terms used in the Water-Quality Table and in other parts of this report are defined here.

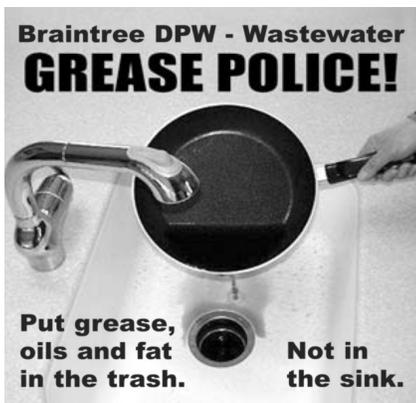
IMPORTANT DEFINITIONS

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

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

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water. The data presented in this report is from the most recent testing done in accordance with regulations.



To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes limits on the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds & reservoirs. As water travels over the surface of the

land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and 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:

(A) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

(B) Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas storage or farming.

(C) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, storm water runoff, and residential uses.

(D) Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff and septic systems.

(E) Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water

provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than is the general population. Immunocompromised 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* are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Required

Additional

Health

Information

new website located at www.braintreema.gov

New England Water Works Association (NEWWA)
Braintree Water & Sewer
90 Pond Street
Braintree MA 02184

2013 WATER QUALITY TESTING RESULTS

Contaminants	Date Tested	Unit	MCL	MCLG	SMCL	Detected Level	Range	Major Sources	Violation
Inorganic Contaminants									
Sodium	2013	mg/l	N/A	N/A	N/A	67.9	0 – 67.9	Chemicals used for highway snow and ice removal	NO
Barium	2013	Mg/L	2.0	<2.0	2.0	0.022	0-0.022	Erosion of natural deposits	NO
Selenium	2013	Mg/L	0.05	<0.05	0.05	0.0014	0-0.0014	Decay of natural and man-made deposits	
Volatile Organic Contaminants									
Chloroform	2013	Ug/L	N/A	N/A	N/A	33.7	0.50- 19.5	Erosion of natural deposits	NO
Bromodichloromethane	2013	Ug/L	N/A	N/A	N/A	12.6	0.50 –19.5	Erosion of natural deposits	NO
Chlorodibromomethane	2013	Ug/L	N/A	N/A	N/A	6.51	0.50 – 10.5	Decay of natural and man-made deposits	NO
Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts									
Trihalomethanes	2013	Ug/L	80	<80	N/A	69.16	31.7-127	Disinfection byproduct	NO
Haloacetic Acids	2013	Ug/L	60	<60	N/A	11.48	3.3-30.4	Disinfection byproduct	NO
Secondary Contaminants									
Total Dissolved Solids	2013	mg/l	N/A	<500	500	256	5-256	Naturally present in water	NO
PH	2013	N/A	N/A	>7.0	6.5-8.5	7.1	7.0-7.5	Naturally present in water	NO
Alkalinity	2013	mg/l	N/A	N/A	N/A	22.3	1-22.3	Naturally present in water	NO
Sulfate	2013	Mg/L	N/A	<250	250	6.8	0-6.8	Decay of natural and man-made deposits	NO
Manganese	2013	mg/l	N/A	<0.05	0.05	0.002	0.001-0.002	Decay of natural and man-made deposits	NO
Calcium	2013	Mg/l	N/A	N/A	N/A	13.0	0.08-13.0	Naturally present in water	NO
Magnesium	2013	Mg/l	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.2	0.06-3.2	Decay of natural and man-made deposits	NO
Chloride	2013	Mg/L	N/A	<250	250	106	3.0-106	Erosion of natural deposits	
Potassium	2013	Mg/L	N/A	N/A	N/A	2.0	0.01-2.0	Naturally present in water	NO
Hardness	2013	C.U.	N/A	N/A	N/A	45.7	0.20-45.7	Decay of natural and man-made deposits	NO
Lead & Copper Rule									
Lead	2013	ppb	15	<15	N/A	9*	ND-0.0829	Corrosion in household plumbing	YES
Copper	2013	mg/l	1.30	<1.30	N/A	0.076*	ND-0.45	Corrosion in household plumbing	YES
Turbidity Data									
Turbidity	2013	NTU	0.30	<0.30	N/A	0.11	0.05-0.11	Soil Runoff	NO
Misc.									
Nitrate	2013	Mg/L	10	<10	10	0.078	0.02-0.078	Decay of natural and man-made deposits	
Total Organic Carbon	2013	mg/l	1.00	>1.00	N/A	1.08**	1.04-1.08	Decay of natural and man-made deposits	NO
Chlorine Residual	2013	mg/l	4.00	<4.00	N/A	1.03	0.86-1.24	Disinfection Chemical	NO
Bacteria									
Total Coliform	2013		0	0	0	3***	0-3	Naturally present in water	NO

There is a good and there is a better time to do you laundry. When there is a heavy rain and for a few hours after, the wastewater system gets near capacity. If you avoid times of heavy rain or a few hours afterwards, you are helping Braintree's wastewater system to deal with excess fluid. Thank you for NOT adding to the problem. Thank you for be selective as to WHEN you do your laundry.

“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 Town of Braintree 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>.”

Explanation of Violations

The Town of Braintree received a notice of non-compliance for the Lead and Copper Rule. The Town was required to take 30 samples but only took 29. Even though we missed the sampling requirement by one sample, it does not however mean that we exceeded our compliance number. Our 90th percentile was based on if we would've taken 30 samples and is 0.009 which is below the 0.015 action level. We are required to report what has happened and at this time we are confident that Braintree's Drinking Water is safe. If you have any questions please feel free to call Lou Dutton, Water Works Superintendent @ 781-843-9205

Key To Table

AL = Action Level	pci/l = picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level	ppm = parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l)
MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	ppb = parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/l)
MFL = million fibers per liter	ppt = parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter
mrem/year = millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)	ppq = parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter
	TT = Treatment Technique

Braintree Water & Sewer's drinking water meets or surpasses all federal and state drinking-water standards.



PRSR STD
ECRWSS
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
EDDM Retail

Joseph C. Sullivan, Mayor

ECRWSS

Local
Postal Customer

Braintree Water & Sewer 2013 Water Quality Report

Distributed May 2014

Dear Resident:

The Town of Braintree is charged by the Massachusetts Water Resources Authority for every gallon of “sewage” that is sent from our municipal pumping stations to their treatment facility. That “sewage” currently contains large amounts of clear water such as groundwater and stormwater entering our system through cracked pipes (infiltration) and private connections such as foundation drains, roof drains and sump pumps (inflow.) Another effect of this clear water in our municipal sewer lines is reduced capacity for actual “sewage”, referred to as “sanitary” flow. In high flow situations, this reduced capacity can cause sanitary sewer overflows into waterways in Braintree, both aesthetically unpleasant and in violation of Department of Environmental Protection regulations. The Town is investing considerable effort and resources to eliminating inflow and infiltration. Wherever reasonably feasible, this is done by repairing cracked pipes and bad connections throughout Town. Sump pumps are redirected that are illegally tied-in to the municipal sewer lines. Removal of sump pumps is so important and so beneficial to the Town, that if the homeowner notifies the Town’s Department of Public Works that he has a sump pump tied-in to his home’s sewer service, the Department of Public Works will work to have that clear water flow redirected to a drain or other appropriate discharge point at no cost to the homeowner. Also, you will be granted amnesty for the illicit connection and will not be fined for it. Illegal connections discovered through the Town’s own investigations will not be eligible for either of these benefits, so please contact the DPW Water & Sewer Division at 781-843-8097 if you do have such a connection or are not sure if you might have one. We can then set up an appointment suitable to both you and Department representatives for an inspection and to plan the redirect.

Thank you for your cooperation and assistance,
Thomas W. Whalen, Director

Water costs money... don't waste it!

A dripping faucet or fixture can waste 3 gallons a day...a total of 1095 gallons a year.

	U.S. Equivalent	Metric Equivalent
Fluid oz.	8 fl. drams (1.804 cu. inches)	29.573 milliliters
Pint	16 fl. oz. (28.875 cu. inches)	0.473 liter
Quart	2 pints (57.75 cu. inches)	0.946 liter
Gallon	4 quarts (231 cu. inches)	3.785 liters

Diameter of stream	Waste per quarter at 60 psi water pressure		
	Gallons	Cubic Feet	Cubic Meters
 1/4"	1,181,500	158,000	4,475
 3/16"	666,000	89,031	2,521
 1/8"	296,000	39,400	1,115
 1/16"	74,000	9,850	280

 A continuous leak from a hole this size would, over a three month period, waste water in the amounts shown above.

Braintree water bills paid before the due date get a \$5.00 discount.
("before is before")



Braintree water quality is better than supermarket bottled water. **1**



Please... don't put dental floss in the toilet. It clogs our wastewater pumps!