

2025

# Drinking Water Quality Report



*To Our Customers,*

## Our Commitment to You

Cambridge Water Department (CWD) staff are dedicated to providing every resident, business, and institution in Cambridge with a steady supply of clean, safe drinking water. Each year, we proudly deliver more than 4.5 billion gallons of high quality water to our community.

## How We Keep Your Water Flowing

Behind the scenes, a highly skilled team works around the clock to keep Cambridge's independent water system operating smoothly.

### Our team includes:

- Certified water treatment operators
- Water quality laboratory and staff
- Distribution and watershed field crews
- Professional engineers
- Watershed environmental sciences staff
- Administrative and IT professionals

Together, they maintain the system and keep the water flowing 24/7/365 through water quality monitoring and treatment, routine maintenance, system upgrades, and rapid response protocols — all to ensure the highest standards of water quality, safety, and service.

## Our System, from Source to Tap

- This brochure highlights:
- How your drinking water is treated
  - How Cambridge meets and exceeds all state and federal drinking water standards
  - Quality of the water you receive
  - How our water system operates from its source all the way to your home

## Stay Connected with Us

We welcome your questions, comments, and suggestions about any aspect of Cambridge's drinking water system. Your trust fuels our commitment to serving today's needs and preparing for tomorrow's challenges.

*Sincerely,*

**Mark Gallagher, Managing Director**

Cambridge Water Department | 617-349-4770

City of Cambridge Water Department

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For 24-Hour Emergency Customer Service, Call 617-349-4770

## Water Conservation is Everybody's Responsibility

Starting in April 2025, the City's Water Ordinance Drought Amendment became effective to comply with new MassDEP regulations. Your



water comes from a series of reservoirs that can store up to 4.4 billion gallons of water. While that may seem like a limitless supply of water, drought conditions can very quickly impact this storage. This is why it is critical for the Water Department to keep a close eye on reservoir levels, and continue

Drought Condition	Outdoor Water-Use Restrictions (Non-essential)
0 Normal	No restrictions
1 Mild	1 day per week watering, before 9 a.m. or after 5 p.m. (to minimize evaporative losses)*
2 Significant	Ban on all non-essential outdoor water*
3 Critical	Ban on all non-essential outdoor water use
4 Emergency	Ban on all non-essential outdoor water use

to promote water conservation.

\* Except the watering of ornamentals and flower gardens with drip irrigation, hand-held hose, or watering cans

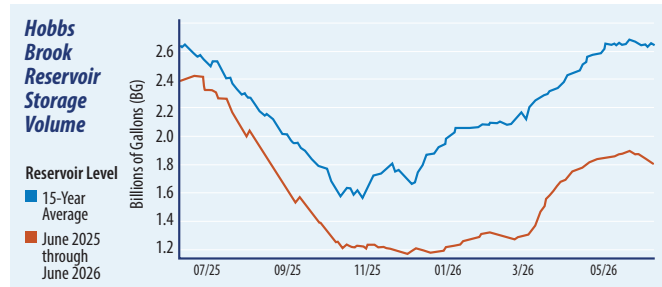
Follow this link for drought updates from the Cambridge Water Department and view the current Massachusetts Drought Management Status Map.

[cambridgema.gov/water/administration/droughtstatusandwaterconservation/droughtstatus](http://cambridgema.gov/water/administration/droughtstatusandwaterconservation/droughtstatus)



## Water Conservation Notice

Cambridge and the Northeast region are currently in a **Level 3 – Critical Drought**. All non essential outdoor watering is banned under City Ordinance. Persistent drought conditions have prevented our reservoirs from fully recovering, and as shown in the graph, water levels remain significantly below the 15 year average. We urge all residents and businesses to reduce water use both indoors and outdoors to help protect our community's water supply. *Your conservation efforts make a real difference.* For a full list of recommended water saving practices, please visit the Cambridge Water Department website.



## Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS)

Awareness about contaminants known as PFAS has increased as more testing and studies are undertaken to evaluate their effects on our environment. These chemicals are commonly found in a wide range of consumer goods and household products like cookware and food packaging because of their ability to resist water, grease, or stains. The PFAS family of chemicals are often referred to as "forever chemicals" because they degrade very slowly in the environment.

Massachusetts enacted standards in 2020, and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) issued federal standards in 2024 (with proposed revisions issued in May 2026).

The Water Department has proactively addressed PFAS, using a technology already in use at the purification facility – granular activated carbon (GAC). More than three years ago, the Water Department began replacing the GAC media in our filters, which is a "best available technology" for PFAS removal. The new media have successfully maintained regulated PFAS levels below both current Massachusetts and future federal standards. Once again, Cambridge is leading the industry in providing safe drinking water!



Managing the "supersacks" full of GAC

## How Is Your Water Purified?

Before drinking water is delivered to your home or business, the source waters of the Cambridge reservoir system undergo extensive treatment at the Walter J. Sullivan Water Purification Facility (WPF) at Fresh Pond Reservation. The water is treated to meet and surpass all state and federal drinking water standards.

The Cambridge Water Department's state-certified laboratory continuously monitors the effectiveness of the treatment process and makes adjustments throughout the five treatment stages, as needed, to ensure the highest quality water.

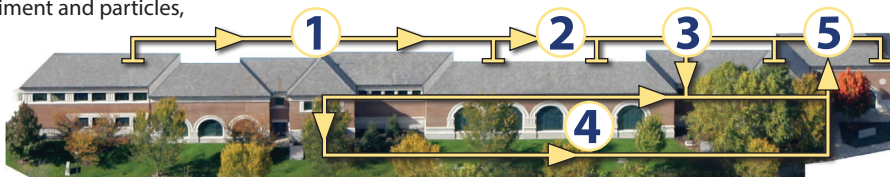
**1. Pretreatment:** The first steps in the treatment process combine preoxidation with ozone, coagulation, and dissolved air flotation (DAF) to remove manganese, natural color, sediment and particles, algae, protozoa, viruses, and bacteria.

**2. Ozone:** Fine bubbles of ozone are dissolved into the water to kill bacteria, viruses, and protozoa.

**3. Filtration:** The water passes through granular activated carbon (GAC) to remove organic compounds, including PFAS. Filtration also acts as a "polishing step" to remove additional particles, color, and protozoa.

**4. Disinfection:** Chlorine is used to provide the second step of disinfection for redundancy in the overall process, and monochloramine is added to maintain a disinfectant residual throughout the distribution system.

**5. Post Treatment:** The pH of the water is adjusted for corrosion control and fluoride is added for dental health.



## Meet the Team Managing Your Water from Source to Tap

At Cambridge Water Department, the places where the work takes place reflect a legacy of care, coordination, and expertise required to deliver safe, reliable water. Since the establishment of a publicly owned and operated water supply in 1872, Cambridge Water Department has grown to:

- **Three Reservoirs and Watershed Protection Land** – Hobbs Brook, Stony Brook, and Fresh Pond, and 1,500 acres of surrounding land
- **Stony Brook Conduit** – An 8-mile gravity-fed conduit from Waltham to Fresh Pond
- **Fresh Pond Reservation** – The largest green space in Cambridge that supports the watershed
- **Walter J. Sullivan Water Purification Facility** – Where source water is treated
- **Payson Park Storage Facility** – Holds finished water for distribution and fire protection
- **Underground Distribution Network** – More than 200 miles of pipelines

These places, from controlled environments to active field operations, are equipped with water utility professionals that carry out day-to-day operations with care, collaboration, and expertise.

*Sampling in winter takes effort!*



*Whether at the facility or in the field, our staff are hard at work!*



*From boat to shore our team gets it done*

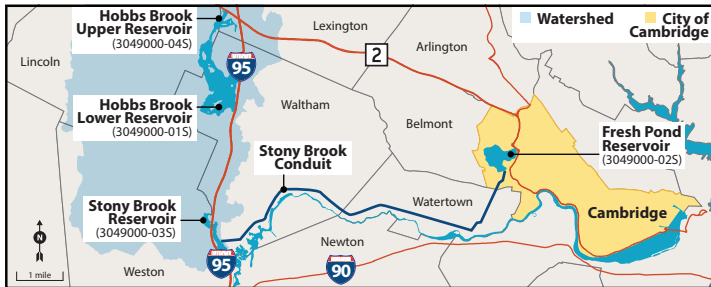


*Taking pride in Fresh Pond Reservation*

## Where Your Water Comes From

**Reservoirs** – The Cambridge Water System extends across four towns and includes four bodies of water. The Hobbs Brook Upper Reservoir flows into the Hobbs Brook Lower Reservoir and connects with the Stony Brook Reservoir. The water then flows to Fresh Pond Reservoir through an underground aqueduct. The Stony Brook Reservoir watershed extends from Weston, north into the Town of Lincoln. The watershed for the Hobbs Brook Reservoirs includes areas of Waltham, Lexington, and Lincoln. The watershed for Fresh Pond Reservoir is completely within the City of Cambridge. The combined capacity of the Hobbs Brook and Stony Brook Reservoir System is 3.1 billion gallons; an additional 1.3 billion gallons of water is stored in Fresh Pond Reservoir. Our water supply is backed up by interconnections to the Massachusetts Water Resources Authority (MWRA) system. For a more detailed map of our water sources and their protection areas, please visit [cambridgema.gov/water](http://cambridgema.gov/water).

**Watershed Protection** – As part of our ongoing commitment to protecting the water supply, we participated with the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (MassDEP) in preparing a Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) Report, completed in 2003.




The SWAP Report assesses the susceptibility of our public water supply to contamination and notes the key land use and protection issues, including Zone A Land Uses, Residential Land Uses, Transportation Corridors, Hazardous Material Storage and Use, and Presence of Oil or Hazardous Materials Contamination Sites.

Because of the developed nature and types of land uses within the Cambridge watershed, our source waters are considered as having “high” susceptibility to contamination. Susceptibility is a measure of a water supply’s potential to become contaminated by land uses and activities within its recharge (watershed) area. If a source is susceptible to contamination, it does not necessarily mean the source has poor water quality. The Cambridge Water Department has developed a MassDEP-approved Surface Water Supply Protection Plan to minimize contamination threats to our water supply.

*We are committed to implementing the major components of the program, which include:*

- **Water Quality Monitoring.** Track immediate and long-term changes to source water chemistry.
- **Emergency Response Planning.** Build infrastructure resiliency and effectively respond to watershed incidents.
- **Natural Resources Restoration.** Construct natural systems to protect the water supply.
- **Site Monitoring Program.** Review plans for regulatory compliance and inspect sites for water supply threats.
- **Land Acquisition.** Reduce development impacts by conserving undeveloped land close to the water supply.
- **Partnership Development.** Engage watershed stakeholders and work together to reduce cumulative impacts.

 **Cambridge Water Department’s SWAP Report:**  
[cambridgema.gov/water/wateroperationsdivision/watertreatment/waterqualityreport/2025annualdrinkingwaterqualityreport](http://cambridgema.gov/water/wateroperationsdivision/watertreatment/waterqualityreport/2025annualdrinkingwaterqualityreport)

 **Our award-winning Source Water Protection Program:**  
[cambridgema.gov/Water/WatershedManagementDivision/SourceWaterProtectionProgram](http://cambridgema.gov/Water/WatershedManagementDivision/SourceWaterProtectionProgram)

## Our Partnership with the MWRA

Cambridge and the Massachusetts Water Resources Authority (MWRA) have collaborated since 2013 to accomplish projects important to both, through the supply of MWRA water to Cambridge from emergency/back-up interconnections. In 2025 we used a small amount of this back-up supply from MWRA in December to assist with purification facility maintenance activities.

The MWRA (PWS# 6000000) supplies wholesale water to local water departments in 53 cities and towns in greater Boston and MetroWest, and three in Western Massachusetts. MWRA water comes from the Quabbin Reservoir, about 65 miles west of Boston, and the Wachusett Reservoir, about 35 miles west of Boston. The reservoirs provide about 200 million gallons of high-quality water to consumers each day. For the MWRA Water Quality Report that includes test results for 2025 and other important information, follow this link:

[cambridgema.gov/Water/wateroperationsdivision/watertreatment/waterqualityreport/2025annualdrinkingwaterqualityreport](http://cambridgema.gov/Water/wateroperationsdivision/watertreatment/waterqualityreport/2025annualdrinkingwaterqualityreport)

## Protect Your Drinking Water at Home!



A “cross connection” is a connection between a drinking water pipe and a polluted source. The pollution can come from your own home. For example, to spray fertilizer on your lawn, you hook your hose up to the sprayer that contains the fertilizer. If the water pressure drops (say, because of fire hydrant use in the City) when the hose is connected to the fertilizer, the fertilizer may be sucked back into the drinking water pipes through the hose. It is easy to prevent cross connection issues like this by installing a hose bib vacuum breaker. These inexpensive and easy-to-install devices can be purchased at most local hardware stores.

**For additional information on cross connections and Cambridge's cross connection program status, please contact us:**

**Call:** 617-349-4025

**Email:** [backflow@cambridgema.gov](mailto:backflow@cambridgema.gov)

**Online:** [cambridgema.gov/Water/administrationcrossconnectioncontrol](http://cambridgema.gov/Water/administrationcrossconnectioncontrol)

## Important Information from EPA & MassDEP about Sources of Drinking Water and Drinking Water Contaminants

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 stormwater 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 stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- ◆ **Organic chemical contaminants** include synthetic and volatile organic chemicals (VOCs) that are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- ◆ **Radioactive contaminants** 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, MassDEP and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration (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.

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 at **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 healthcare providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (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: **800-426-4791**.

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 Cambridge Water Department is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact the Cambridge Water Department at (617) 349-4770 or visit [cambridgema.gov/Water/WaterOperationDivision/TestMyWater](http://cambridgema.gov/Water/WaterOperationDivision/TestMyWater) Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at [epa.gov/safewater/lead](http://epa.gov/safewater/lead).

	Compound	Units	Highest Level Found	Range of Detections (low – high)	Highest Level Allowed (MCL or MRDL)	Ideal Goal (MCLG or MRDLG)	Violation	How It Gets In The Water
Regulated Compounds	Barium	ppm	0.042	Single sample	2	2	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
	Bromate	ppb	0.5 <sup>[1]</sup>	ND – 2.1	10	0	NO	Byproduct of water disinfection
	Chlorine (as monochloramine)	ppm	2.42 <sup>[1]</sup>	1.88 – 2.94 <sup>[2]</sup>	4	4	NO	Water disinfectant
	Copper <sup>[3]</sup>	ppm	0.035 <sup>[4]</sup>	0.003 – 0.042 <sup>[5]</sup> No homes exceeded the AL	AL = 1.3	1.3	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
	Fluoride <sup>[6]</sup>	ppm	0.89	0.56 – 0.89	4	4	NO	Added to water to promote strong teeth
	Gross Alpha <sup>[3]</sup>	pCi/L	1.03	Single sample	15	0	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
	Lead <sup>[3,7]</sup>	ppb	8 <sup>[4]</sup>	ND – 14 <sup>[5]</sup> No homes exceeded the AL	AL = 15	0	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
	Nitrate as Nitrogen	ppm	0.43	0.24 – 0.43	10	10	NO	Naturally present in the environment
	Nitrite as Nitrogen	ppm	0.22	ND – 0.22	1	1	NO	Runoff from fertilizer use
	PFAS6	ppt	6.4	ND – 6.4	20	N/A	NO	Human-made chemicals. †Full details below
	Radium <sup>[3]</sup>	pCi/L	0.75	Single sample	5	0	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
	Total Haloacetic Acids	ppb	7.9 <sup>[1]</sup>	2.8 – 10.9 <sup>[2]</sup>	60	0	NO	Byproduct of water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes	ppb	8.6 <sup>[1]</sup>	3.3 – 15.6 <sup>[2]</sup>	80	0	NO	Byproduct of water disinfection	
Turbidity <sup>[8]</sup>	NTU	0.192	0.024 – 0.192	TT = 0.3 95% of samples <0.3	N/A	NO	Suspended matter from soil runoff	

	Compound	Units	Average Level Found	Range of Detections (low – high)	Highest Guidance Level (SMCL or ORSG)	Ideal Goal (MCLG or MRDLG)	Violation	How It Gets In The Water
Secondary/Guidance Compounds	Calcium	ppm	18.2	Single sample	–	–	NO	Naturally occurring minerals
	Chloride	ppm	167	Single sample	250	–	NO	Erosion of natural mineral deposits and road salting activities
	Chloroform	ppb	1.9	ND – 5.4	70	–	NO	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
	Magnesium	ppm	3.9	Single sample	–	–	NO	Naturally occurring minerals
	Sodium <sup>[9]</sup>	ppm	93.5	Single sample	20	–	NO	Road salt
	Sulfate	ppm	31.2	Single sample	250	–	NO	Erosion of natural mineral deposits
	Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	323	Single sample	500	–	NO	Naturally occurring minerals

Unregulated Contaminant <sup>[10]</sup>	Units	Average Level Detected	Range of Detections (low – high)	Possible Sources
Bromoform	ppb	1.0	0.5 – 1.4	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Bromodichloromethane	ppb	2.6	0.7 – 4.9	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Chlorodibromomethane	ppb	2.8	1.3 – 4.9	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxA)	ppt	2.4	0.8 – 3.2	† Human-made chemicals. Used as surfactants: to make products stain- or water-resistant, in firefighting foam, for industrial purposes, and as a pesticide. Used in fluoropolymers (such as Teflon), cosmetics, greases and lubricants, paints, adhesives, and photographic films.
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)		2.0	ND – 3.4	

**Terms & Abbreviations**

**90th Percentile** – Nine out of every 10 homes were at or below this level.

**AL: 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 that is allowed 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.

**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 control of microbial contaminants.

**MRDLG: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal** – 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 Available** – An ideal goal has not been established by EPA or MassDEP for this compound.

**ND: Not Detected**

**NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Unit** – A measure of the turbidity (or clarity) of water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.

**ORSG: Massachusetts Office of Research and Standards Guideline** – Guidance values developed by MassDEP ORS in the absence of any other federal standards or guidance.

**ppb: Parts per Billion or micrograms per liter** – (µg/L). One part per billion is the equivalent of \$1 in \$1,000,000,000.

**ppm: Parts per Million or milligrams per liter** – (mg/L). One part per million is the equivalent of \$1 in \$1,000,000.

**ppt: Parts per Trillion or nanograms per liter** – (ng/L). One part per trillion is the equivalent of \$1 in \$1,000,000,000,000.

**SMCL: Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level** – Concentration limit for a contaminant that may have aesthetic effects such as taste, odor, or staining.

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

**Notes**

**[1]** Highest level detected is based on running annual average of individual samples.

**[2]** Values in the range are based on individual samples, rather than averages.

**[3]** Results are from the most recent sampling in 2023.

**[4]** The AL and the highest level found are based on the 90th percentile of the samples.

**[5]** Values in the range are based on individual samples, rather than 90th percentile.

**[6]** EPA's MCL for fluoride is 4 ppm. Fluoride also has a secondary contaminant level (SMCL) of 2 ppm.

**[7]** Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups. Infants and children can have decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can lead to new learning and behavior problems or exacerbate existing learning and behavior problems. The children of women who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy can have increased risk of these adverse health effects. Adults can have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney, or nervous system problems.

**[8]** Turbidity is a measure of treatment performance and is regulated as a treatment technique (TT); 95% of our turbidity readings each month must be below 0.3 NTU; 100% of samples met the TT requirement.

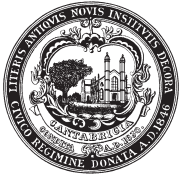
**[9]** An 8-ounce glass of Cambridge water contains approximately 22 milligrams of sodium, well within the FDA's "very low sodium" category.

**[10]** The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist regulatory agencies in determining their occurrence in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted.



Cambridge Water Department  
250 Fresh Pond Parkway  
Cambridge, MA 02138

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## ECRWSS POSTAL PATRON



### Free Lead Testing for Cambridge Residents!

During the summer of 2026, the Water Department will be conducting its required triennial (every three years) testing for lead and copper. While this testing must be done at 50 residences that meet EPA-specific criteria, the Water Department offers FREE tap water testing for lead to any Cambridge Resident.

The kits are available for pickup and drop off at the **self-service kiosk** located in the **Water Purification Facility lobby** at **250 Fresh Pond Parkway**.



Residents can **pick up a kit** during regular business hours:  
**Monday – Friday between 7 a.m. and 3 p.m.**

Please read the instructions carefully, **complete** the online form, **fill** the sample bottles according to the instructions, and **return** the sample bottles back to the lobby. The Water Department will provide your results from our certified lab in approximately **three weeks**.



Call (617) 349-4780 for more information.



Go to [cambridgema.gov/Water/WaterOperationsDivision/TestMyWater](https://cambridgema.gov/Water/WaterOperationsDivision/TestMyWater)

Call the Director of Water Operations Julie Greenwood-Torelli  
at (617) 349-4773 if you have any additional questions about your water supply.



An interactive electronic report is available here:  
<https://tinyurl.com/56jhch3c>

Learn More About Cambridge Water  
by visiting the link below for the contact information to reach each of our divisions:  
[cambridgema.gov/water/contactus](https://cambridgema.gov/water/contactus)

### Service Line Material

*Why it Matters*

The Cambridge Water System has more than 200 miles of pipe (that is the distance from Cambridge to Manhattan!) that carry water throughout the City from our purification facility at Fresh Pond. A water “service line” is a small, buried pipe that brings water from those water mains in the streets into homes and other buildings. The Water Department has developed a comprehensive list of the service line pipe materials, with the goal of identifying and replacing all lead or lead-containing material service lines. We provide treatment to minimize lead release from these materials into the water, but the potential remains. Since 1996, we have proactively removed 80% of the lead service lines in the City. We are continuing this program to remove the remaining 20%, which when complete will meet MassDEP’s goal of replacing all lead service lines in Massachusetts in the next five years, eight years ahead of EPA’s deadline of 2037.

Wondering about the material of your service line?

Follow this link: [cambridgema.gov/Water/Distribution/waterserviceinformation](https://cambridgema.gov/Water/Distribution/waterserviceinformation)

Scan the QR code:



This report contains very important information about your drinking water. Please translate it or speak with someone who understands it.

本报告含有关于您所在社区的水质的重要信息。请您找人翻译一下或请能看懂这份报告的朋友给您解释一下。

Este informe contiene información muy importante acerca de su agua potable. Pídale a alguien que traduzca esta información a usted o hablar con alguien que entienda esta información. Ce rapport contient des renseignements très importants sur votre eau potable. Demander à quelqu’un pour traduire cette information à vous ou à parler avec quelqu’un qui comprend cette information.



[cambridgema.gov/Water](https://www.cambridgema.gov/Water)