2024 Water Quality Report, Westwood, Massachusetts

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Background

The Neponset River Watershed Association (NepRWA) has been collecting water quality data both in Westwood and throughout the Neponset River watershed since 1996. As part of the Community Water Monitoring Network (CWMN), volunteers collect monthly water samples annually from May to October. Data gathered by the CWMN volunteers are used to track the health of the Neponset River and its tributaries, inform the public about threats to human health and wildlife, and to locate pollution sources (hot spots) for follow-up sampling. There are three permanent CWMN stations within and bordering the town of Westwood: on Mill Brook, Purgatory Brook, and the Neponset River (Figure 1). Waterbodies in Westwood are tested for *Escherichia coli* (*E.coli*), total phosphorus, pH, dissolved oxygen, and temperature once per month between May and October. The following report summarizes the findings for the 2024 season, with raw water quality data available upon request.

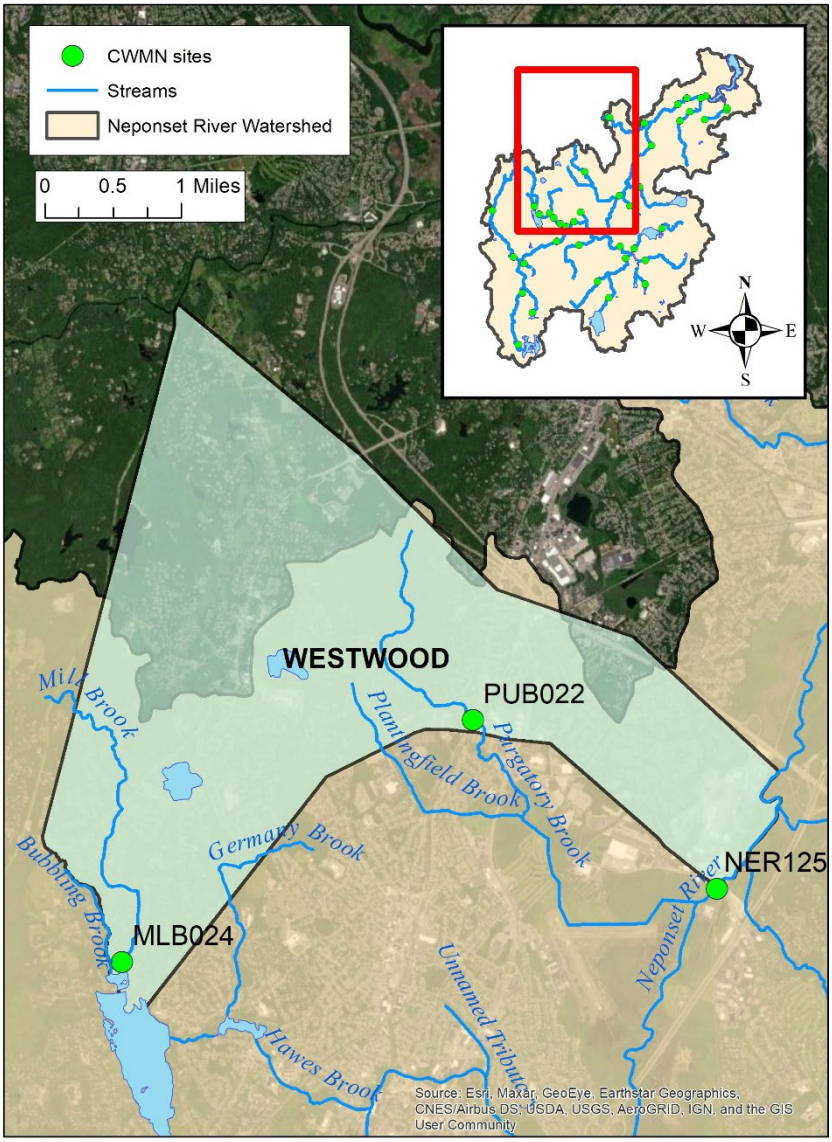


Figure 1: Map of the CWMN sites in Westwood, Massachusetts.

Sites PUB022 and NER125 are also tested for ortho-phosphate and ammonia, however, the parameters discussed in this report are limited to those that are tested at every site and have state guidelines for acceptable levels: *E. coli*, total Phosphorus, pH, and dissolved oxygen.

Table 1: Community Water Monitoring Network (CWMN) sites for Westwood referenced in this report. DEP ATTAINS ID is the identifier for waterbodies listed by Massachusetts under the EPA Clean Water Act 303(d) list for impaired waters. More information on state listed impairments is available at mywaterway.epa.gov

Site	Description	Latitude	Longitude	DEP ATTAINS ID
MLB024	Mill Brook @ inlet of Petee's Pond	42.18902	-71.2403	MA73-12
NER125	Neponset River @ Dedham Street Bridge	42.19677	-71.155	MA73-02
PUB022	Purgatory Brook @ Rt 1A, near Everett St	42.21483	-71.1898	MA73-24

E. coli bacteria concentration is used by NepRWA and the Commonwealth to assess a waterbody's safety for "contact recreation" through activities such as swimming (primary contact) and boating (secondary contact). The presence of *E. coli* is not necessarily hazardous itself, but it provides evidence of fecal contamination and is an indicator that other, more dangerous, pathogens associated with human and animal waste might be present. The most common source of excess *E. coli* in our watershed is the improper disposal of pet waste in streets, lawns, and catch basins. Additional common sources include sewer or septic system malfunctions and discharges of organic wastes from household or commercial garbage. Wildlife waste also contains *E. coli,* so some amount of *E. coli* in waterbodies is normal. However, elevated concentrations from wildlife are typically due to human activities, such as feeding ducks or large populations of geese. Management interventions to reduce *E. coli* loads can include education on pet waste disposal, proper management of solid waste, frequent cleaning of catch basins, filtration stormwater best management practices (BMPs) to reduce the runoff that reaches a waterbody, and rapid identification and repair of sewage leaks and spills.

Phosphorus is a required plant nutrient that is often the "limiting nutrient" in freshwater ecosystems. This means that plants and algae will grow until the lack of phosphorus limits them. Therefore, the concentration of available phosphorus in a freshwater waterbody will often control the rate of aquatic plant growth (the other required nutrients are typically present at proportionately higher levels). *Excess* phosphorus creates *excess* biomass, especially algae, leading to a process called eutrophication. When these excess plants and algae die, the process of decomposition by bacteria and other decomposers consumes dissolved oxygen from the water. In extreme cases, dissolved oxygen levels get too low to support aquatic animals such as fish. Other impacts of eutrophication include unattractive and smelly algal blooms and loss of underwater plant communities due to reduced light penetration in turbid and algae-rich waters. Elevated phosphorus concentrations can also cause *harmful* algal blooms (HABs), where toxins

are produced by the algae. A notable culprit is cyanobacteria, which produce toxins harmful to people and pets as well as wildlife.

Phosphorus sources can include wet (from rain) or dry (from sprinklers) weather runoff from parking lots, streets/gutters, and lawns. These surfaces contain phosphorus from fertilizers, organic matter (leaves, grass clippings), soil, garbage, and pet waste. Interestingly, phosphorus can also accumulate on these surfaces from atmospheric deposition, from fine dust particles and aerosols. Illegal dumping of organic matter, such as leaves in or near waterways or catch basins is a common problem. Poorly maintained septic systems, illicit discharges of sewage, and naturally occurring dead aquatic plant materials are additional sources.

The pH of a waterbody is a measure of how acidic the water is, with low pH meaning the water is more acidic than neutral, and high pH meaning it is more basic or alkaline. Water that is too acidic or too basic can be toxic to aquatic life. The pH is influenced by soil and bedrock characteristics, groundwater seepage, acid rain, carbon dioxide in the atmosphere, or heavy loading of tannin rich leaves/needles.

Adequate concentrations of dissolved oxygen (DO) are necessary to support fish, amphibians, mollusks, aquatic insects, and other invertebrate species. Many environmental drivers impact the DO levels in a water body. For example, cooler water temperatures can sustain higher concentrations of DO, which is why there is often a seasonal trend in DO concentration: low levels in the warm months and higher levels in the colder months. Rapid mixing and turbulence (such as riffles or step pools) also increase levels of DO due to atmospheric mixing. Aquatic plants also generate oxygen via photosynthesis during daytime hours. Alternatively, large amounts of decaying organic matter consume dissolved oxygen as microorganisms degrade the organic matter and lower levels of DO result. Excessive phosphorus that causes eutrophic conditions is also closely associated with low dissolved oxygen levels, because it drives plant growth and subsequent decomposition. In thermally stratified lakes, oxygen deficient conditions can occur in the deeper portions of the water where there is no atmospheric mixing and no photosynthesis (the two sources of DO in aquatic systems). In the summer, ponds and lakes typically have warmer surface waters and thus lower surface DO concentrations. Management interventions that can increase DO levels include increasing riparian shading to

maintain lower water temperatures, removing obsolete dams, reducing excessive water diversions, and reducing decaying organic matter though the reduction of phosphorous runoff and other drivers of eutrophication.

Results and Discussion

Monthly sampling events occur rain or shine on the second Thursday of the month during the sampling season. This means that weather is not a criterion in determining when to collect water quality data. This allows our sampling program to address the different conditions that occur in our waterbodies in wet vs. dry weather. Rain events result in significant increases in street runoff via stormwater and overland flow into our rivers, which can significantly alter the concentrations of bacteria, nutrients, and other chemicals. In 2024, two sampling days occurred during wet periods and four sampling days occurred during dry periods, matching the 10-year average, while overall the region experienced below average precipitation, particularly later in the summer through the fall. A wet period is defined as greater than 0.1 inches of precipitation within the 48-hour period preceding a sampling event. As shown in Table 2, the wet/dry ratio of sampling events can vary substantially year-to-year, and may not always reflect drought or flood years. For example, 2021 and 2020 had all but one sampling event occur in dry weather, despite being a drought and flood year respectively. This variability in wet weather sampling suggests we should be cautious interpreting any improvements or changes in parameters, especially for *E. coli*, as the relative improvement may reflect wet vs. dry dynamics more than real improvements to water quality or changes in the frequency of sewage spills. As climate change shifts precipitation patterns, a change in sample collection or weighting may be needed to track water quality changes.

Table 2: The number of water quality sampling days that occurred during dry or wet weather since year 2014.

Year	Dry (days)	Wet (days)
2014	4	2
2015	4	2
2016	6	0
2017	4	2
2018	3	3
2019	3	3
2020	5	1
2021	5	1
2022	2	4
2023	4	2
2024	4	2

Escherichia coli (E. coli)

In Massachusetts, the criteria that defines acceptable levels of *E.coli* in Class B waterbodies (waterbodies that support wildlife, swimming, and boating, but not drinking) was formerly set by a single sample maximum (235 Colony Forming Units (CFU) per 100 mL) and geometric mean calculation (not to exceed 126 CFU/100mL). State level assessment of bacterial impairment now have criteria set by both a statistical value threshold (<10% of samples should exceed 410 CFU/100mL) and a rolling geometric mean calculation (not to exceed 126 CFU/100mL in 20% of 90-day windows). Because NepRWA's sampling is performed monthly rather than weekly, and the purpose of these reports is to provide meaningful historic comparison, the new criteria will not be applied in this report, but are applied when submitting data to the state. For sites in Westwood, this means no single sample should exceed 235 CFU/100 mL (the single sample standard), nor should the geometric mean of at least 3 sequential samples taken within the same season exceed 126 CFU/100mL (the seasonal standard). For ease of interpretation and for historic comparison, NepRWA calculates the geometric mean on the whole sampling season (6 sampling events).

In 2024 maximum *E. coli* levels at the three sites in Westwood were greater than the single sample maximum (maximum values in Table 3) and for the seasonal average for the Neponset River and Purgatory Brook (geometric mean values in Table 3). Two sites (MLB024 and NER125) had their maximum *E. coli* levels during wet weather, while Purgatory Brook had higher values in dry weather for the first time since 2017 (Figure 2). While these overages are concerning, all 3 sites were better than the median values in the last 10 years with respect to *E.*

coli, both the Neponset River and Mill Brook showed significant improvement, with geometric means below the seasonal standard for the sites (Tables 3 and 4).

Table 3: The maximum, average, minimum, and geometric mean levels of *E. coli* at the sites in Westwood, MA, in 2024. N=6, except PUB022 (N=5). Units are in cfu/100ml. Bolded rows represent levels over the state standards for *E. coli*.

CWMN Site	Maximum	Average	Minimum	Geometric Mean
MLB024	**256**	100	10	65
NER125	**691**	**237**	52	**162**
PUB022	**1720**	**774**	10	**336**

Table 4: The median annual maximum, average, minimum, and geometric mean levels of *E. coli* at the sites by weather condition in Westwood, MA, for 2014-2024. Count refers to number of samples collected. Units are in cfu/100ml. Bolded values represent levels over the state standards for *E. coli*.

CWMN Site	Weather	Maximum	Average	Minimum	Avg. Geo. Mean	Count
MLB024	dry	**310**	160	41	118	38
MLB024	wet	**959**	**417**	201	**390**	20
NER125	dry	**285**	176	63	**154**	40
NER125	wet	**1660**	**1110**	**243**	**878**	19
PUB022	dry	**1170**	**644**	69	**388**	37
PUB022	wet	**2220**	**2220**	**246**	**1066**	20

NepRWA also releases an annual "report card" based on *E. coli* concentrations (see attached). The report card provides a simplified metric for recreational safety – a weighted average of the last three years of data, with scores of fully swimmable (100%), safe for boating (50%) and unsafe for recreation (0%). This provides a more intuitive method for the general public when discussing recreational use of the Neponset waterways. In addition to the overall grade, we can take a closer look at wet vs dry weather sampling to measure the overall decline in water quality. All are slightly above the overall watershed level of decline (30%) and represent a shift in more than 2 letter grades (Table 6).

Table 5: Report card grades broken into wet vs dry weather. Percent change represents wet weather minus dry weather grade to show overall decline (negative) or increase (positive) under wet conditions.

Site	Dry weather score	Wet weather score	Percent Change
MLB024	100%	68.75%	-32.25%
NER125	100%	62.5%	-37.5%
PUB022	77.7%	37.5%	-40.2%

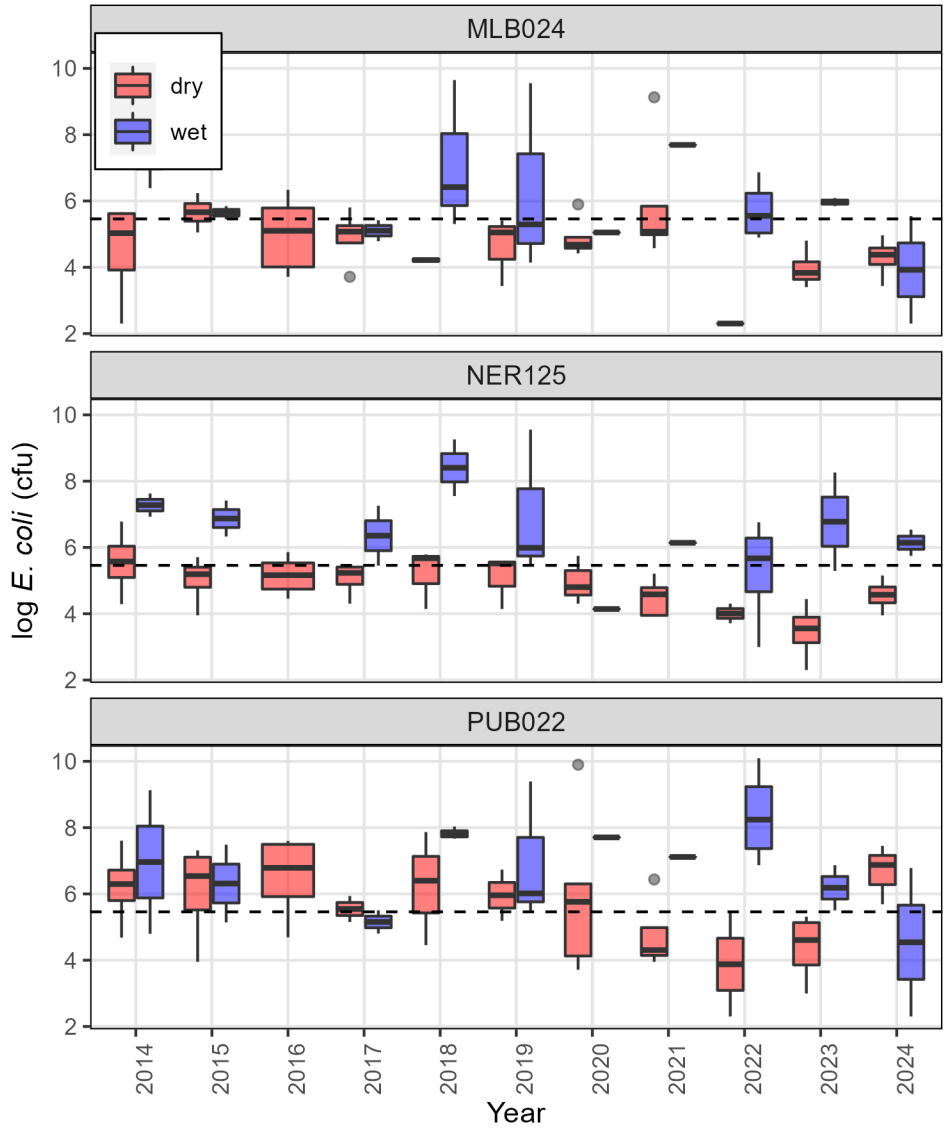


Figure 2: *E. coli* levels at the sites in Westwood, MA from years 2014 to 2024 – note the log scale, which allows exponential data to be viewed more easily. The plot shows levels grouped by weather (blue = wet, red = dry). The plot shows levels grouped by weather (blue = wet, red = dry). The black dashed line shows the single sample maximum acceptable threshold (235 CFU/100mL). The lower and upper bounds of each box correspond to the first and third quartiles (the 25th and 75th percentiles). The upper whisker extends to the largest value or no further than 1.5 * the range between these two quartiles. The lower whisker extends from the hinge to the smallest value or 1.5 * this interquartile range. Data beyond the end of the whiskers are "outlying" points and are plotted individually.

In past years, particularly 2019 and 2018, large concentrations of *E. coli* occurred during wet weather for both Mill Brook and the Neponset River, suggesting that the excess runoff during precipitation was contaminated with *E. coli* (Figure 2). Since 2021, all 3 sites have reduced dry weather *E. coli* concentrations, except for Purgatory Brook this year. Purgatory Brook, between 2013 to 2019 had dry weather *E. coli* levels similar to those in wet weather, suggesting a

problem with *E. coli* contamination likely related to illicit discharge or faulty sewer connections. This had appeared to have shifted since 2020, with falling values for dry weather samples, however the increase in 2024 suggests this should be re-investigated.

Phosphorus

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts does not currently provide numerical standards for classification of water quality impairments by phosphorus alone. Instead, the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (MassDEP) uses a narrative standard that considers the EPA gold book standard for phosphorus alongside dissolved oxygen levels and excessive primary producer growth. The EPA gold book standard identifies an average of at least three samples exceeding 0.1mg/L as the upper threshold for flowing waters and 0.05mg/L for streams entering a lake/reservoir. Dissolved oxygen and excess primary producer growth like algal blooms are used as evidence that the phosphorus levels are causing an impact to the stream ecology.

The sampling site on Mill Brook is directly upstream of Pettee Pond, so we apply the 0.05mg/L threshold. The other two sites do not empty directly into a pond or lake, so we apply the 0.1mg/L threshold for flowing waters. The seasonal average total phosphorus concentration in 2023 was in compliance for all sites, but site maximums at Mill and Purgatory Brooks exceeded recommended levels (Table 6). 2024 phosphorus levels were lower for Mill Brook than the previous 3 years, continuing a trend seen from 2021, while the other two sites were relatively consistent with past years (Figure 3). Purgatory Brook had a lower median value than in previous years, but the high range means more data is needed to see if this is a meaningful difference. The last several years have alternated between, drought and rainy years, with fewer “average” years. As a result, there may be lawn care related changes to phosphorus loading between years. It remains to be seen if phosphorus levels are continuing to drop and can remain consistently below recommended levels.

Mill Brook and Purgatory Brook phosphorus levels in 2024 were below their respective thresholds in almost all samples, with one high value each in July and September, respectively. At mill Brook, this high value was more than double any other sample at Mill Brook, an event that happened in 2023 as well. This suggests there may have been a specific reason for elevated

phosphorus in specific situations, and is worth following up with an investigation into potential point sources. In contrast, the Neponset River in Westwood showed relatively consistent phosphorus levels and was consistent with the 10-year average (Figures 3 and 4).

Table 6: The maximum, average, and minimum values of total phosphorus recorded during 2024 at the three sites in Westwood, MA. N=6. Bolded values show exceedance of the phosphorus criteria.

Site	Maximum (mg/l)	Average (mg/l)	Minimum (mg/l)	Standard (mg/l)
MLB024	**0.11**	0.04	0.02	0.05
NER125	0.08	0.05	0.03	0.1
PUB022	**0.12**	0.07	0.03	0.1

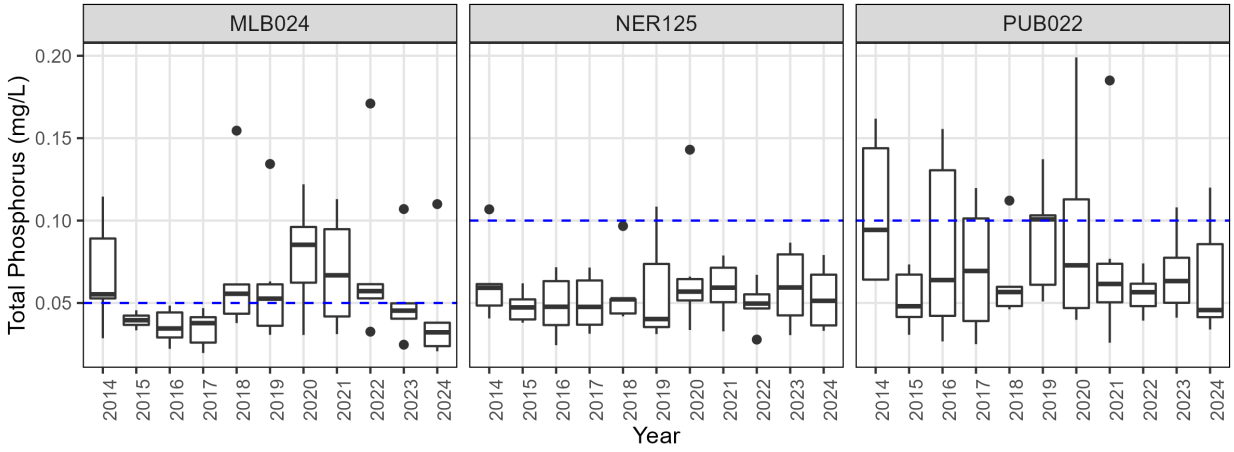


Figure 3: Total phosphorus levels at the three sites in Westwood, MA from year 2014 to 2024. The blue dashed line is at 0.05mg/l for Mill Brook (entering a pond) and at 0.1mg/l (for flowing waters) for the sites on the Neponset River and Purgatory Brook. Boxplot statistics are the same as Figure 2.

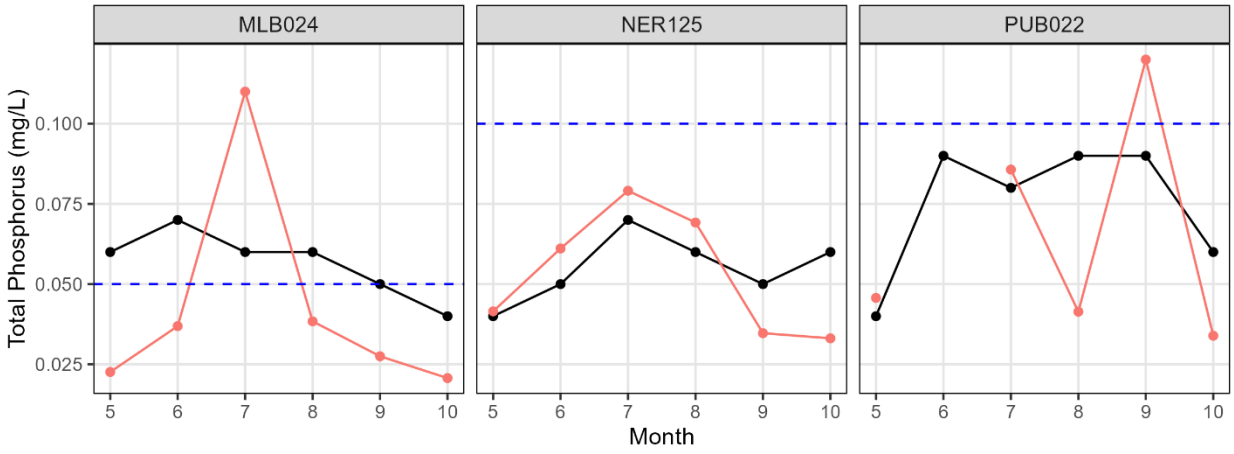


Figure 4: Monthly total Phosphorus concentrations at the three sites in Westwood, MA. The black line shows the mean monthly value from 2014 to 2023 and the red line shows the 2024 values. The blue dashed line is at 0.05mg/l for Mill Brook and at 0.1mg/l for the sites on the Neponset River and Purgatory Brook.

It is important to note that the Massachusetts DEP asks for additional information to help identify problems with total phosphorus, as high values alone are insufficient without documented issued in primary production and eutrophication. While we do not have primary producer data at these sites, there are slight negative correlations between total phosphorus levels and dissolved oxygen levels for all 3 sites (R = -0.22, R = -0.29, R = -0.14 at MLB024, NER125, and PUB022, respectively). This negative relationship could be supplemented with chlorophyll testing or summer macrophyte surveys. From 2025 onward, chlorophyll-a testing will occur at Petee's Pond to assist in understanding potential eutrophication.

pH

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts considers a pH range between 6.5 and 8.3 to be healthy for waterbodies in the state. Since 2013, pH has been within acceptable range at all sites (Figure 5). However, the Neponset site showed more acidic values in 2021 and 2022 compared to the previous years or since, which may suggest some acute issue related to acidity in the mainstem that has potentially resolved. In 2022, Mill Brook showed a sharp decrease in pH, suggesting a considerable concern related to acidity, however that was limited to a single year. All 3 sites showed a trend towards more acidity that year, possibly due to low water levels in the drought leading to an increased concentration of natural acids. However, pH values in 2023 and 2024 showed a return to average across the board.

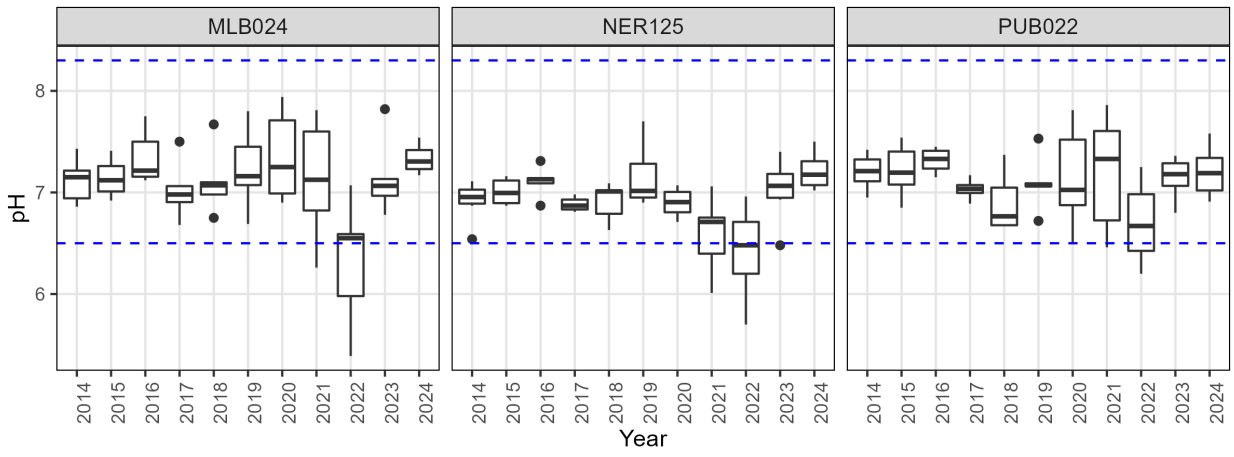


Figure 5: The pH levels at the three sites in Westwood for years 2014 through 2024. Boxplots statistics are the same as Figure 2. The blue dashed lines represent the recommended range for pH within Massachusetts.

Dissolved Oxygen:

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts considers DO levels below 5 mg/L to be stressful to all aquatic organisms and 6 mg/L to be stressful to certain species of fishes that require colder water. Purgatory Brook and Mill Brook are listed as a Coldwater Fish Resource by the Massachusetts Division of Fisheries and Wildlife so we apply the 6 mg/l threshold for those two sites and the 5mg/l threshold for the site on the Neponset River. However, it is important to note that the Massachusetts DEP does not recognize Purgatory Brook and Mill Brook as cold-water fishery streams and are not regulated as such under the Surface Water Quality Standards.

Dissolved oxygen concentrations in 2024 were similar to the 10-year average levels at Mill Brook and Purgatory Brook, while the Neponset was slightly improved over average. All sites stayed above their respective oxygen thresholds in all but 1 month (Figure 6 and Figure 7). The Neponset River typically experiences DO concentrations in the summer just below the 5mg/l threshold and suggesting a systemic issue influencing the average. Issues with data reliability influenced the ability to report data for Purgatory Brook specifically.

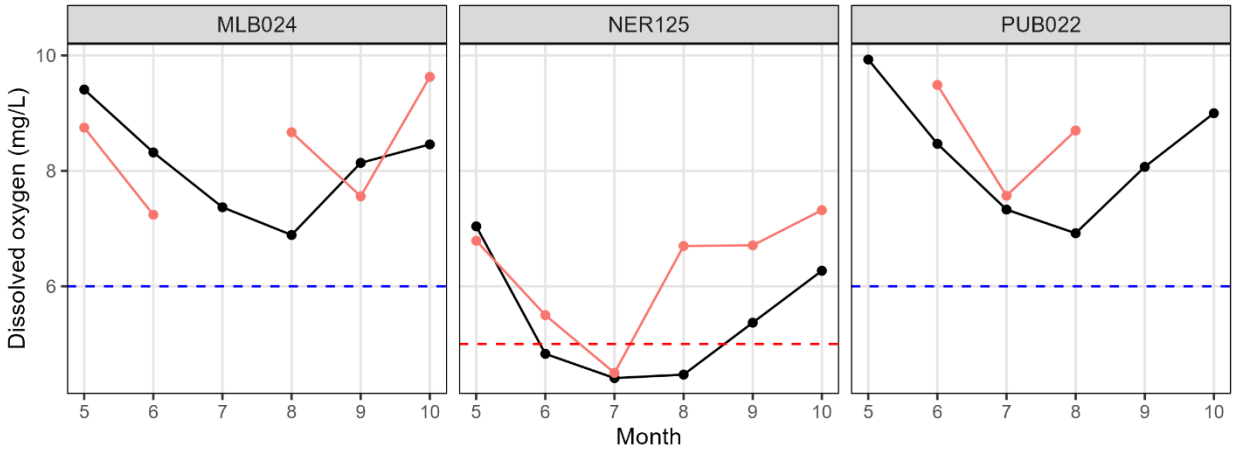


Figure 6: Monthly dissolved oxygen levels at the three sites in Westwood, MA. The black line shows the mean monthly value from 2014 to 2023 and the red line shows the 2024 values. The blue dashed lines are at DO = 6mg/l for MLB024 and PUB022, and the red dashed line is at DO = 5mg/l at NER125.

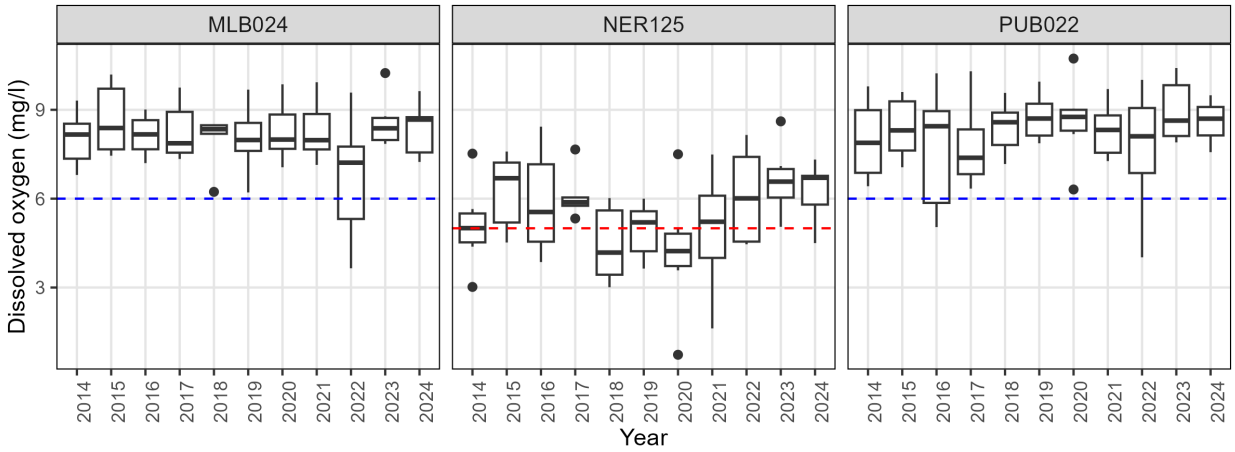


Figure 7: Dissolved oxygen levels at the three sites in Westwood, MA over the last 10 years. The blue dashed lines are at DO = 6mg/l for MLB024 and PUB022, and the red dashed line is at DO = 5mg/l at NER125.

Conclusion

The water quality data that we collect through the CWMN program is used to inform our messaging to the public and follow up site visits to sites to investigate problems (hot spot sampling). Table 7 details our recommendations and items to discuss with the Town.

Table 7: Major parameters of concern by site with recommendations on first steps to address the problem. TP = total phosphorus, DO = dissolved oxygen.

Site	Parameter	Recommendation
MLB024 **Mill Brook @ Inlet of Petee's Pond**	TP	• Identify sources of Phosphorus that could have contributed to the extraordinarily high values in July 2024 and September 2023. • Assess issues with runoff during dry weather. • Assess primary producer growth at this site and chlorophyll-a at Pettee Pond to identify ecological impacts.
	E. coli	• Identify sources of bacteria, although 2024 continues to be an improvement over the 10 year average.
NER125 **Neponset River @**	DO	• Evaluate issues related to summer low DO, investigate primary producers as a potential oxygen sink.
	pH	• Identify cause of decline in pH values in 2021-2022, including potential contributors, develop drought resilience plan

Dedham St. Bridge	*E. coli*	• Continue to work to limit pet waste runoff, as wet sampling appears to be the dominant source of high *E. coli* values
PUB022 **Purgatory Brook @ Rt 1A**	TP	• Identify sources of phosphorus behind occasional high spikes in last decade – not a consistent issue year to year.
	E. coli	• Assess outfalls and potential illicit connections as dry weather concentrations exceeded wet weather ones in 2024.

2024 NEPONSET RIVER REPORT CARD GRADES

neponset river WATERSHED ASSOCIATION

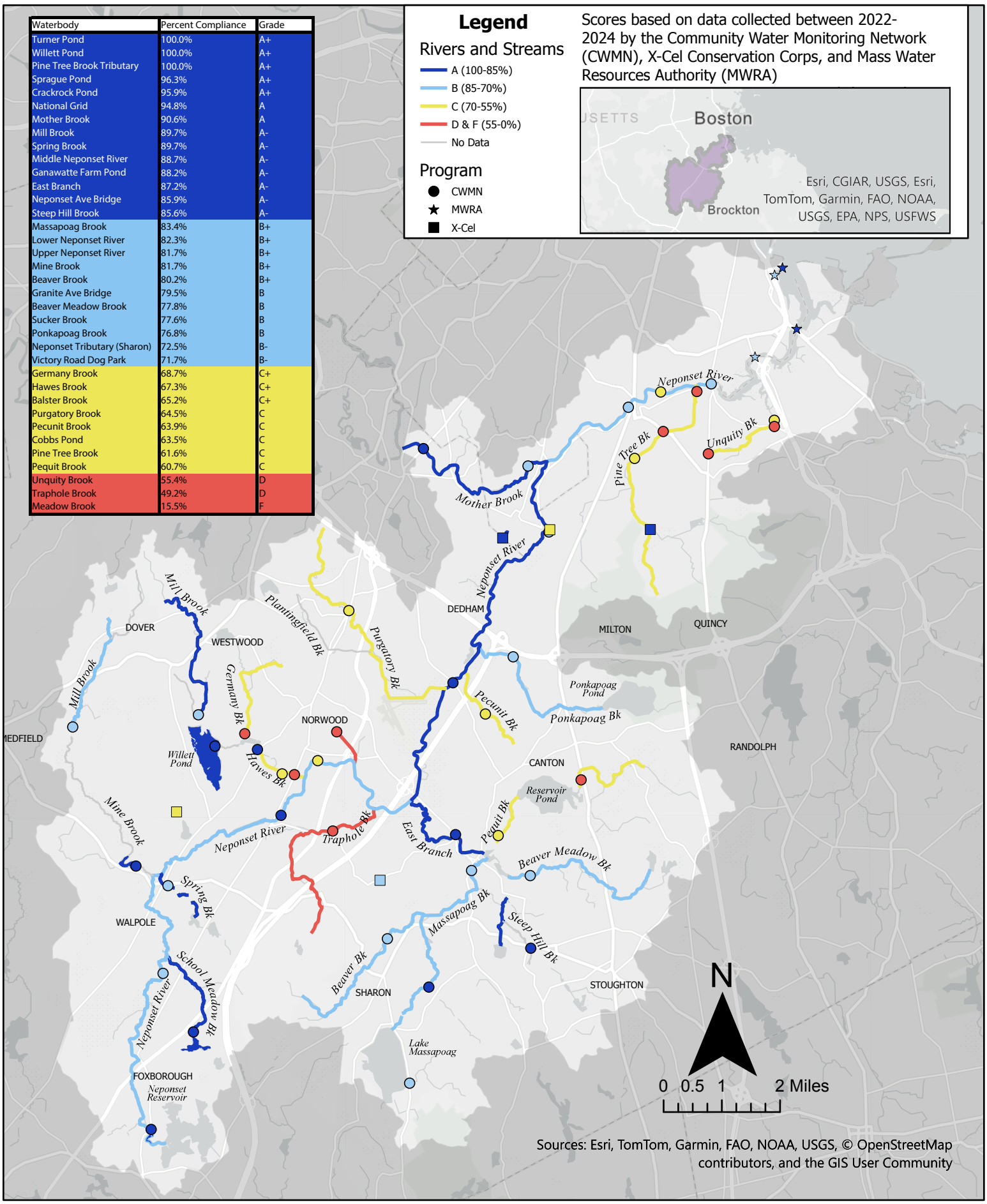
Waterbody	Percent Compliance	Grade
Turner Pond	100.0%	A+
Willett Pond	100.0%	A+
Pine Tree Brook Tributary	100.0%	A+
Sprague Pond	96.3%	A+
Crackrock Pond	95.9%	A+
National Grid	94.8%	A
Mother Brook	90.6%	A
Mill Brook	89.7%	A-
Spring Brook	89.7%	A-
Middle Neponset River	88.7%	A-
Ganawatte Farm Pond	88.2%	A-
East Branch	87.2%	A-
Neponset Ave Bridge	85.9%	A-
Steep Hill Brook	85.6%	A-
Massapoag Brook	83.4%	B+
Lower Neponset River	82.3%	B+
Upper Neponset River	81.7%	B+
Mine Brook	81.7%	B+
Beaver Brook	80.2%	B+
Granite Ave Bridge	79.5%	B
Beaver Meadow Brook	77.8%	B
Sucker Brook	77.6%	B
Ponkapoag Brook	76.8%	B
Neponset Tributary (Sharon)	72.5%	B-
Victory Road Dog Park	71.7%	B-
Germany Brook	68.7%	C+
Hawes Brook	67.3%	C+
Balster Brook	65.2%	C+
Purgatory Brook	64.5%	C
Pecunit Brook	63.9%	C
Cobbs Pond	63.5%	C
Pine Tree Brook	61.6%	C
Pequit Brook	60.7%	C
Unquity Brook	55.4%	D
Traphole Brook	49.2%	D
Meadow Brook	15.5%	F

Legend

Rivers and Streams
- A (100-85%)
- B (85-70%)
- C (70-55%)
- D & F (55-0%)
- No Data

Program
- CWMN
- MWRA
- X-Cel

Scores based on data collected between 2022-2024 by the Community Water Monitoring Network (CWMN), X-Cel Conservation Corps, and Mass Water Resources Authority (MWRA)



Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community