The Table below lists all the drinking water analytes that we detected during calendar year 2020.
The presence of these analytes in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from January 1 through December 31, 2020. The state requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year.

TABLE 1: Table of Detected Contaminants

Some people may be more vulnerale to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ trasplants, people with HIV/AID 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 approprate means to lessers the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Inorganic Compounds	NJDWSC Result	Min	Max	Result Range	Federal/State MCL	MCLG	MCL Meets Std?	Typical source of Contaminant
Barium (ppm)	0.0078	----	0.0078	NA	2 / 2	2	Yes	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposts.
Nitrate (ppm as N)	0.154	----	0.154	NA	10 / 10	10	Yes	
Turbidity (NTU) (Combined Filtered Water)	Lowest monthly % of samples <0.3 NTU	0.01	0.9	0.01 - 0.9	TT = 1 NTU	Yes	NA	Soil Runoff
	99.1 %				TT = 95% of samples <0.3 NTU	Yes		
				Average for 2020	0.1 NTU			

Total Organic Carbon (TOC) ppm	TT = Percent (%) removal or meeting alternative criteria removal ratio of 1.0.	**1.0** Running Annual Average (RAA) by % Removal Ratio or Alternative Compliance Criteria Removal Ratio	**Percent (%) Removal Range**	**Removal Ratio Range**	Yes	N/A	Naturally present in the environment.
			27 - 37	0.8 - 1.1			

Regulated Disinfectants NJDWSC Facility	Compliance Met	NJDWSC Results		MRDL	MRDLG	Typical source of Contaminant
		Annual Average	Result Range			
Chlorine as Cl_2 (ppm)	Yes	0.8	0.65 - 1.81	4.0	4.0	Treatment Process

Lead & Copper	90th Percentile	AL	Samples > AL	Result Range	MCLG	MCL Meets Std?	Typical source of Contaminant
Lead (ppm) Commission Facility	0.00291	0.015	0	ND - 0.00340	0	Yes	Corrosion of household plumbing; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.
Copper (ppm) Commission Facility	0.159	1.3	0	0.023 - 0.224	1.3	Yes	

Lead and Copper: In 2019, NJDWSC qualified for reduced annual monitoring for Lead and Copper per NJDEP. 5 Samples per year (Jun-Sep)

Note: Municipality responsible for inserting their respective Lead and Copper results.

Organic Disinfection by-products Annual (Aug 2020)	NJDWSC Result		Min	Max	MCL Meets Std?	Typical source of Contaminant
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	OTP (T2)	31	NA	NA	Yes	By-product of drinking water disinfection
	Admin Bldg (P5)	27				
Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	OTP (T2)	19	NA	NA	Yes	By-product of drinking water disinfection
	Admin Bldg (P5)	16				

Note: Municipality responsible to insert their respective DBP results.

TABLE 2: SECONDARY PARAMETERS - TREATMENT PLANT EFFLUENT

Secondary Compounds Plant Effluent		NJDWSC Result	Federal/State Secondary Standards (Recommended Upper Limit)	Meet Recommended Standards	Typical source of Contaminant
ABS/LAS	ppm	< 0.05	500	yes	Naturally present in the environment
Alkalinity	ppm	39	NS	yes	
Aluminum	ppm	0.077	≤ 0.200	yes	
Chloride	ppm	47.2	≤ 250	yes	
Color	CU	2	≤ 10	yes	
Copper	ppm	0.012	≤ 1.0	yes	
Hardness	ppm	53	50 - 250	yes	
Iron	ppm	0.104	≤ 0.3	yes	
Manganese	ppm	0.0053	≤ 0.05	yes	
Odor	TON	< 1	3 TON	yes	
Sodium	ppm	23.4	≤ 50	yes	
pH	SU	8.05	6.5 - 8.5	yes	
Sulfate	ppm	7.54	≤ 250	yes	
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	104	≤ 500	yes	
Zinc	ppm	0.013	≤ 5	yes	

Microbiologicals	NJDWSC Result	MCL	MCLG	MCL Meets Std?	Typical source of Contaminant
Total Coliform Bacteria (%)	0.00%	< 5% of monthly sample total	0	Yes	Naturally present in the environment

Microbiologicals

Microbiologicals: The NJDWSC treatment plant, based on serving a current community population of approx. 150 persons, is required to collect one Total Coliform sample per month of it's Finished Water per NJDEP.

Specific municipalities to insert results for their respective total coliform results.

TABLE 3: SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT

The source water assessment performed on our Surface Water Intake determine the following:

Source Water Susceptibility Ratings	Pathogens	Nutrients	Pesticides	Volatile Organic Compounds	Inorganic Contaminants	Radionuclides	Radon	Disinfection Byproduct Precursors
NJDWSC 5 Surface Water Intake	5-High	5-High	2-Medium 3-Low	5-Medium	5-High	5-Low	5-Low	5-High

Source Water Assessment: If the surface water is rated highly susceptible for a contaminant category, it does not mean a customer is or will be consuming contaminated drinking water. The rating reflects the potential for contamination of source water, not the existence of contamination. Public water systems are required to monitor for regulated contaminants and to install treatment if any conaminants are detedted at frequencies and concentrats above allowable levels. As a result of the assessment, NJDEP may change the existing monitoring schedules based on the susceptibility ratings.

Definitions of Terms in Table of Water Quality Characteristics

ABS/LAS: Alkylbenzene Sulfonate and Linear Alkylbenzene Sulfonate (surfactants)

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

Inorganic Compounds - Chemicals associated with minerals and metals.

Maximum Contaminant Level (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 (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.

Maximum Residuals Disinfectant Level (MRDL) – 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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Goal (MRDLG) – 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 contamination.

Microbiologicals - Microorganisms such as bacteria, viruses, and protozoa, which may be potentially harmful. These organisms may occur naturally or can be introduced into the environment from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, and runoff.

Primary Standards – Maximum allowable levels set by Federal drinking water regulations, which are based on human health criteria.

Secondary Standards – Recommended levels set by Federal drinking water regulations for substances that are not health related. These reflect

TON - Threshold Odor Number

TT - Treatment Technique – A required process intended to reduce the level of contamination in drinking water.

Turbidity – A measure of the particulate matter or “cloudiness” of the water. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants.

NA - Not Applicable

ND - Non-Detectable

ug/L - Concentration in parts per billion

NS - No Standard.

NTU – National Turbidity Unit – unit of turbidity measurement.

ppb - Concentration in parts per billion.

ppm - Concentration in parts per million.

RAA – Running annual average

pCi/L - Picocuries per liter