

The Table below lists all the drinking water analytes that we detected during calendar year 2013. 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, 2013. 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.

Inorganic Compounds	NJDWSC Result	Min	Max	Federal/State MCL	MCL Meets Std?	MCLG	Typical source of Contaminant
Barium (ppm)	0.0104	----	0.0104	2 / 2	Yes	2	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (ppm as nitrogen)	0.214	----	0.214	10 / 10	Yes	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Turbidity (NTU) (Combined Filtered Water)	0.59	highest single measurement 1/01/13 - 12/31/13		TT = 1 NTU	Yes	NA	Soil Runoff
	99.9	Lowest monthly % of samples <0.3 NTU		TT = 95% of samples <0.3 NTU	Yes		
	0.07	Average for 2013					
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	35% Average Removal (35% Required)	28%	41%	TT	Yes	N/A	Naturally present in the environment.
Lead & Copper (2013) 2x/yr (Jan-Jun; Jul-Dec)	90th Percentile	Samples > AL		AL	MCL Meets Std?	MCLG	Typical source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb) Commission Facility	45.3	2		15	No	0	Corrosion of household plumbing; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.
Copper (ppm) Commission Facility	0.286	0		1.3	Yes	1.3	
Lead (ppb) Commission Facility	7.70	1		15	Yes	0	Corrosion of household plumbing; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.
Copper (ppm) Commission Facility	0.193	0		1.3	Yes	1.3	
Lead (ppb)	Note: Municipality to insert results here.						Corrosion of household plumbing; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.
Copper (ppm)	Note: Municipality to insert results here.						

Organic Disinfection by-products Annual (Aug 2013)		NJDWSC Result	Min	Max	MCL Meets Std?	Typical source of Contaminant
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)		OTP - 45.3 Admin Bldg - 47.7	NA	NA	Yes	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb)		OTP - 38.0 Admin Bldg - 37.5	NA	NA	Yes	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Regulated Disinfectants Distribution System		NJDWSC Result	MRDL	MRDLG	Typical source of Contaminant	
Chlorine as Cl ₂ (ppm)		0.96 Annual Average	4.0	4.0	Treatment Process	
Secondary Compounds Plant Effluent		NJDWSC Result	Federal/State Secondary Standards (Recommended Upper Limit)		Meet Recommended Standards	Typical source of Contaminant
Alkalinity	ppm	36.2	NS		yes	Naturally present in the environment
Aluminum	ppm	0.040	≤ 0.200		yes	
Chloride	ppm	40.3	≤ 250		yes	
Color	SU	3	≤ 10		yes	
Copper	ppm	< 0.010	≤ 1.0		yes	
Hardness	ppm	56.6	50 - 250		yes	
Iron	ppm	< 0.0050	≤ 0.3		yes	
Manganese	ppm	< 0.0020	≤ 0.05		yes	
pH	units	7.91	6.5 - 8.5		yes	
Sodium	ppm	22.3	≤ 50		yes	
Sulfate	ppm	8.84	≤ 250		yes	
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	152	≤ 500		yes	
Zinc	ppm	0.015	≤ 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 is categorized as a Very Small Water System (VSWS), serving a population of <150. Compliance is one sample per month for Total Coliform analysis of its Finished Water per DEP. Specific municipalities to insert results for their respective total coliform.

Definitions of Terms in Table of Water Quality Characteristics

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 Residual 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.

NA - Not Applicable

ND - Non-Detectable

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

Organic Compounds - Chemicals containing carbon which are associated with living matter.

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 aesthetic qualities of water.

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.