Veolia Municipal Water Division
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CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Kearny Water Department PWSID # 0907001
2023 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY Report - Issued April 2024

INTRODUCTION

Providing clean, safe drinking water to you is our top priority. That's why we're pleased to present your annual Consumer Confidence Report (CCR), which details the results of the most recent water quality tests performed on your drinking water through the end of 2023. If at any time you have questions about your water quality or delivery, please call us at 800.242.5695 or visit us on the web at www.mywater.veolia.us/. We want you to be informed about your water supply.

This system is reporting under PWSID # 0907001.

If you are a landlord, you must distribute this Drinking Water Quality Report to every tenant as soon as practicable, but no later than three business days after receipt. Delivery must be done by hand, mail, or email, and by posting the information in a prominent location at the entrance of each rental premises, pursuant to section #3 of NJ P.L. 2022, c.82 (C.58:12A-12.4 et seq.).

Este informe contiene información importante acerca de su agua potable. Haga que alguien lo traduzca para usted, ó hable con alguien que lo entienda. (This report contains important information about your drinking water. Have someone translate it for you, or speak with someone who understands it.)

WHERE DOES OUR WATER SUPPLY COME FROM?

The water supply for the Town of Kearny is obtained solely from the North Jersey District Water Supply Commission (NJDWSC). The NJDWSC water supply is mainly from the 29.6 billion gallon Wanaque Reservoir and from the 7 billion gallon Monksville Reservoir. NJDWSC also operates two pump stations designed to pump 250 million gallons per day of water from the Pompton River and 150 million gallons per day from the Ramapo River into the Wanaque Reservoir as needed. Located in Wanaque, New Jersey, the NJDWSC Water Treatment Plant purifies and filters the water to ensure its safety and portability. To ensure the safety of the water, NJDWSC routinely monitors and tests the water at rivers, lakes and streams that supply its reservoirs.

Public participation in water quality matters is fundamental in fostering a constructive dialogue among all the various stakeholders. An opportunity for public participation is provided during regularly scheduled town council meetings held the second and fourth Tuesday of each month. A detailed schedule of the meeting dates can be obtained by calling the Town Clerk's office at 201.283.5601.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT PROGRAM

Under the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act, all states were required to establish a Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP). New Jersey's SWAP Plan incorporates the following four fundamental steps:

1. Determine the source water assessment area of each ground and surface water source of public drinking water.
2. Inventory the potential contamination sources within the source water assessment area.
3. Determine the public water system source's susceptibility to regulated contaminants. It is important to note, if a drinking water source's susceptibility is high, it does not necessarily mean the drinking water is contaminated. The rating reflects the potential for contamination of source water, not the existence of contamination.
4. Incorporate public education and participation.

In 2004, source water assessment reports were completed by NJDEP for all Community and Non-community Water Systems in New Jersey. Susceptibility ratings from the SWAP summary document can be seen below. The source water assessment reports and supporting documentation are available at https://www.nj.gov/dep/watersupply/swap/ or by contacting the NJDEP's Bureau of Safe Drinking Water at **609.292.5550** or watersupply@dep.nj.gov.

The table below illustrates the susceptibility ratings for the seven contaminant categories (and radon) for each source. in the system. **If a system 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 contaminants are detected at frequencies and concentrations above allowable levels. As a result of the assessments, DEP may customize (change existing) monitoring schedules based on the susceptibility ratings.

Susceptibility Ratings for Wanaque North System

	Pathogens			Nutrients			Pesticides			Volatile Organic Compounds			Inorganics			Radio-nuclides			Radon			Disinfection Byproduct Precursors		
Sources	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L
Wells - 0																								
GUDI - 0																								
Surface water intakes - 5	5			5				2	3		5		5					5			5	5		

H – High M - Medium L – Low Susceptibility

- **Pathogens:** Disease-causing organisms such as bacteria and viruses. Common sources are animal and human fecal wastes.
- **Nutrients:** Compounds, minerals, and elements that aid growth, that are both naturally occurring and man-made. Examples include nitrogen and phosphorus.
- **Volatile Organic Compounds:** Man-made chemicals used as solvents, degreasers, and gasoline components. Examples include benzene, methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE), and vinyl chloride.
- **Pesticides**: Man-made chemicals used to control pests, weeds, and fungus. Common sources include land application and manufacturing centers of pesticides. Examples include herbicides such as atrazine, and insecticides such as chlordane.
- **Inorganics:** Mineral-based compounds that are both naturally occurring and man-made. Examples include arsenic, asbestos, copper, lead, and nitrate.
- **Radionuclides:** Radioactive substances that are both naturally occurring and man-made. Examples include radium and uranium.
- **Radon:** Colorless, odorless, cancer-causing gas that occurs naturally in the environment. For more information go to http://www.nj.gov/dep/rpp/radon/index.htm or call **800.648.0394**.
- **Disinfection By-product Precursors**: A common source is naturally occurring organic matter in surface water. Disinfection byproducts are formed when the disinfectants (usually chlorine) used to kill pathogens react with dissolved organic material (for example leaves) present in surface water.

TAP OR 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 the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at **800.426.4791**.

The sources of drinking water (for both tap 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 human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial

processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.

- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production, and mining activities.

In order to ensure that the water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health. So, what is the bottom line? If bottled and tap water meet the federal standards, they are both safe to drink. However, your tap water is less expensive than bottled water.

MONITORING YOUR WATER

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to **USEPA** and **NJDEP** regulations. The following tables in this report show the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2023. **NJDEP** allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data is from prior years in accordance with the Safe Drinking Water Act. The date has been noted on the sampling results table

DEFINITIONS:

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

***Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA)*:** The average of four consecutive quarterly samples at a single sample site.

***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 Level 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 disinfectant to control microbial contamination.

***Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU)*:** A measure of the clarity of water.

***Non-Detect (ND)*:** Not detectable.

***Not Analyzed or Not Applicable (NA)*:** Analysis of the constituent is not required, or no applicable regulatory standard exists.

Parts per million (ppm) or milligrams per liter (mg/L): Corresponds to one part of liquid in one million parts of liquid.

***Parts per billion (ppb) or micrograms per liter (µg/L)*:** Corresponds to one part of liquid in one billion parts of liquid.

***Parts per trillion (ppt) or nanograms per liter (ng/L)*:** Corresponds to one part of liquid in one trillion parts of liquid.

***Picocuries per liter (pCi/L)*:** Picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

***Primary Standard*:** Federal drinking water measurements for substances that are health-related. Water supplier must meet all primary drinking water standards.

***Running Annual Average (RAA)*:** The average of four consecutive quarterly samples.

Secondary Standard: Federal drinking water measurements for substances that do not have an impact on health. These reflect aesthetic qualities such as taste, odor, and appearance. Secondary standards are recommendations, not mandates.

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

***CU*:** Color unit.

***RUL*:** Recommended upper limit.

***S.U.*:** Standard unit.

< "less than." – often used when the contaminant is not detectable using the approved analysis method.

2023 WATER QUALITY RESULTS - TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

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 about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/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).

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfection & Disinfection By-Products	Units	MCLG	MCL	Min	Max	RAA	Year	Violation	Sources in Drinking Water
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	ppb	N/A	80	18.5	93.2	67.43	2023	no	*By-product of drinking water disinfection*
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	ppb	N/A	60	17.2	56.2	45.75	2023	no	*By-product of drinking water disinfection*

Disinfection Residuals	Units	MRDLG	MRDL	Min	Max	RAA	Year	Violation	Sources in Drinking Water
Chlorine as Cl2	ppm	4	4	0.06	1.10	0.68	2023	no	*Water additive to control microbes*

Lead and Copper	Units	MCLG	AL	90th Pctl	# Sites >AL	Year	Violation	Sources in Drinking Water
Lead (2)	ppb	0	15	3.90	1	2021	no	*Lead service lines, corrosion of household plumbing including fittings and fixtures; erosion of natural deposits*
Copper (1)	ppm	1.3	1.3	0.05	0	2021	no	*Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.*

Water Quality Parameters	Units	Required	Min	Max	# of Excursions	Year	Violation	Sources in Drinking Water
Point of Entry								
pH	SU	6.8	6.8	8.2	0	2023	no	*Natural property of water that may be adjusted with treatment to optimize water quality*
Orthophosphate	ppm as P	0.35	0.24	0.75	16	2023	Yes	*Water additive to provide corrosion control treatment*
Distribution System								
pH	SU	6.8	7.1	8	0	2023	no	*Natural property of water that may be adjusted with treatment to optimize water quality*
Orthophosphate	ppm as P	0.35	0.62	0.72	0	2023	no	*Water additive to provide corrosion control treatment*
Alkalinity	ppm as CaCO3	N/A	32	46	0	2022	no	*Natural property of water that may be adjusted with treatment to optimize water quality*

Microbiological	Units	MCLG	MCL	Min	Max	Year	Violation	Sources in Drinking Water
E. Coli	# positive	0	TT	0	0	2023	no	*Human and animal fecal waste*
Total Coliforms	# positive	0	TT	0	1	2023	no	*Naturally present in the environment*

Notes:

1. *The Copper level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 30 sites tested in this monitoring period. A percentile is a value on a scale of 100 that indicates the percent of a distribution that is equal to or below it. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of the copper values detected at your water system. During 2021, 30 samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value was 0.05 ppm with the highest being 0.10 ppm. The action level for copper was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.*
2. *The Lead level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 30 sites tested in this monitoring period. A percentile is a value on a scale of 100 that indicates the percent of a distribution that is equal to or below it. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of the lead values detected at your water system. During 2021, 30 samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value was 3.9 ppb with the highest value being 17.4 ppb. The action level for lead was not exceeded for lead in 2021.*

Polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS)
Kearny's source supply is from North Jersey District Water Supply Commission (NJDWSC), whose tests of PFAS 2023 sample results, as well as historical data, have been well below EPA and NJDEP maximum contaminant level (MCL)." To learn more about PFAS visit the NJDEP site, https://www.nj.gov/dep/pfas/

Secondary Standards- Water quality parameters related to the aesthetic quality of drinking water

Secondary standards are non-mandatory guidelines to assist public water systems in managing their drinking water for aesthetic considerations, such as taste, color, and odor. These contaminants are not considered to present a risk to human health.

Secondary Standards	Units	RUL	Min	Max	Year	RUL Exceeded?	Sources in Drinking Water
Iron	ppm	0.3	<0.2	<0.2	2023	no	*Naturally occurring element, leaching from metal pipes*
Manganese	ppm	0.05	<0.01	<0.01	2023	no	*Naturally occurring element, leaching from metal pipes*

UCMR4	Units	MRL	Min	Max	Avg	Year	Violation	Sources in Drinking Water
HAA5	ppb	N/A	17.16	46.60	36.37	2019	no	*By-product of drinking water disinfection*
HAA6Br	ppb	N/A	1.737	6.27	4.46	2019	no	*By-product of drinking water disinfection*
HAA9	ppb	N/A	18.9	51.53	40.81	2019	no	*By-product of drinking water disinfection*
Manganese	ppb	0.4	1.49	11.20	5.94	2019	no	*Naturally occurring element*

UCMR5	Units	MRL	Min	Max	Avg	Year
PFOS	ppt	N/A	1.7	2.4	1.9	2023
PFHxS	ppt	N/A	1.1	1.4	1.2	2023
PFOA	ppt	N/A	3.5	4.8	4.2	2023
PFOS	ppt	N/A	2.8	3.2	3.1	2023
PFPeA	ppt	N/A	1.8	2.5	2.0	2023

Monitoring Violation:

The Kearny Water System receives corrosion control treated water from North Jersey District Water Supply Commission (NJDWSC) to help prevent lead and/or copper in the pipes from dissolving into the water. The corrosion control treatment was deemed optimized; and therefore, the New Jersey department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) established optimal Water Quality Parameters (WQP) values, which are values the corrosion control treatment functions most effectively. We monitor for WQP values per federal regulations.

During the July 1, 2023, to December 31, 2023, monitoring period, our WQP sample results did not meet the optimal WQP orthophosphate values set by the NJDEP for 16 days, and the water system cannot be below the minimum level(s) or outside the range(s) set by the NJDEP for more than nine (9) days.

What does this mean?

This is not an emergency. If it had been, you would have been notified within 24 hours. This violation does not mean there is confirmed lead and/or copper in your drinking water. However, since corrosion control treatment is used to protect residents from lead and copper potentially leaching from internal pipes and solder, it is important to be aware of the health effects of lead and copper and steps you may take to reduce your exposure.

- Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

- Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal physician.

If you have a severely compromised immune system, have an infant, are pregnant, or are elderly, you may be at increased risk and should seek advice from your health care providers about your drinking water.

Typically, lead and/or copper enters drinking water by leaching from pipes and plumbing components in homes and/or building(s). We receive treated water to reduce the wearing away of lead and/or copper leaching from pipes and plumbing components into the water and optimal WQP orthophosphate values set to ensure effectiveness of the treatment. Failure to meet the set values requires us to evaluate the currently installed treatment and operation thereof and take actions necessary to meet the optimal WQP values.

What is being done?

The Kearny Water Department has introduced extra monitoring at the point of entry where the system receives treated water from North Jersey District Water Supply to further aid in maintaining compliance with NJDEP WQP limits, effective from September 7, 2023. Our commitment is to deliver safe and healthy water to you and your family

WAIVER INFORMATION

The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) regulations allow monitoring waivers to reduce or eliminate the monitoring requirements for asbestos, volatile organic chemicals (VOCs) and synthetic organic chemicals (SOCs). NJDWSC received monitoring waivers for SOCs because they are not vulnerable to that type of contamination

HEALTH EFFECTS OF LEAD

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. We are 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 is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

However, for those served by a lead service line (LSL), flushing times may vary based on the length of the service line and plumbing configuration in your home. If your home is set back further from the street a longer flushing time may be needed. To conserve water, other household water usage activities such as showering, washing clothes, and running the dishwasher are effective methods of flushing out water from a service line.

The Town of Kearny published a LSL Inventory of the system available at:
https://www.kearnynj.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/02/Kearny-Water-Department-NJ0907001-dep-10-s-00014.pdf

If you want to pass on more information to your residents, please consider these:

- What's a lead service line? https://www.nj.gov/dep/lead/images/lead-pipes-infographic.jpg
- NJ's Lead Service Lines Video - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3SetRPs4DCQ

Special Considerations for Children, Nursing Mothers, Pregnant Women and Others

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than 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 and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 800.426.4791

This report contains important information about your drinking water. Have someone translate it for you, or speak with someone who understands it.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

Please pass this information along to those who speak Spanish, Portuguese, Korean, Gujarti or Arabic:

- Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.
- Este reporte contem informáções importantes sobre a sua água de beber. Traduza-o ou fale com alguém que o compreenda.
- 아래의 보고는 귀하 께서 드시는 식수에 대한 중요한 정보가 포함되어 있습니다. 번역을 하시든지 아니면 이 보고를 알고 이해하시는 분과 이야기를 하십시오
- આ અહેવાલ માં તમારા પીવાના પાણી વિષે મહત્વ ની માહીતી આપવા માં આવી છે. એનો અનુવાદ કરો અથવા જેને સમજણ પડતી હોય તેની સાથે વાત કરો
- المعلومات في هذا التقرير تحتوى على معلومات مهمة عن مياة الشرب التى تشربها. من فضلك اذا لم تفهم هذة المعلومات اطلب من يترجمها لك.

2023 SUPPLEMENT SOURCE OF SUPPLY DATA – NORTH JERSEY DISTRICT WATER SUPPLY COMMISSION

The Table below lists all the drinking water analytes that we detected during calendar year 2023.
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, 2023. 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 transplants, 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)	0.00961	----	0.00961	NA	2 / 2	2	Yes	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposts.
Nitrate (ppm)	0.267	----	0.267	NA	10 / 10	10	Yes	
Turbidity (NTU) (Combined Filtered Water)	Lowest monthly % of samples <0.3 NTU	0.03	0.66	0.03 - 0.66	TT = 1 NTU	Yes	NA	Soil Runoff
	99.96 %				TT = 95% of samples <0.3 NTU	Yes		
				Average for 2023	0.06 NTU			

Total Organic Carbon (TOC) ppm	TT = Percent (%) removal or meeting alternative criteria removal ratio of 1.0.	**1.1** 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.
			29 - 45	0.9 - 1.3			

Regulated Disinfectants NJDWSC Facility	Compliance Met	NJDWSC Results		MRDL	MRDLG	Typical source of Contaminant
		Annual Average	Result Range			
Chlorine as Cl_2 (ppm)	Yes	1.2	0.37 - 2.46	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	0.00348	0.015	0	ND - 0.00371	0	Yes	Corrosion of household plumbing; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.
Copper (ppm) Commission Facility	0.163	1.3	0	ND - 0.217	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)
NJDWSC's distribution system connections derived from the 4" main service tap, fed from the 84" main line do not contain any lead constituents.
(See Lead Service Line (LSL) Information on NJDWSC website and intranet portal.

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) Admin Bldg (P5)	43 40	NA	NA	Yes	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	OTP (T2) Admin Bldg (P5)	36 32	NA	NA	Yes	By-product of drinking water disinfection

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	40.0	NS	yes	
Aluminum	ppm	0.0373	≤ 0.200	yes	
Chloride	ppm	52.2	≤ 250	yes	
Color	CU	2.0	≤ 10	yes	
Copper	ppm	0.0152	≤ 1.0	yes	
Hardness	ppm	70.0	50 - 250	yes	
Iron	ppm	<0.2	≤ 0.3	yes	
Manganese	ppm	0.0177	≤ 0.05	yes	
Odor	TON	<1	3 TON	yes	
Sodium	ppm	33.0	≤ 50	yes	
pH	SU	8.15	6.5 - 8.5	yes	
Sulfate	ppm	8.11	≤ 250	yes	
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	79	≤ 500	yes	
Zinc	ppm	<0.01	≤ 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: 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: ADDITIONAL MONITORING: PER- and POLYFLUOROALKYL ACID RESULTS

NJDWSC Plant Effluent	NJDWSC Result		Min	Max	MCL Meets Std?	Typical source of Contaminant
Perflouorononanoic Acid (PFNA)	< 0.002	ppb	NA	NA	Yes	Processing aid in the emulsion process used to make fluoropolymers.
Perfluoroctane Sulfonic Acid (PFOS)	< 0.00363	ppb	NA	NA	Yes	
Perfluoroctanoic Acid (PFOA)	< 0.00438	ppb	NA	NA	Yes	

TABLE 4: ADDITIONAL MONITORING: RADIOLOGICAL RESULTS

Radiologicals	NJDWSC Result	MCL	MCLG	MCL Meets Std?	Typical source of Contaminant
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	1.5	5	0	Yes	Oil and gas production and mining activities. Erosion of natural deposits
Gross alpha particle (pCi/L)	< 3	15	0	Yes	
Uranium (ppb)	< 1	30	0	Yes	

TABLE 5: 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.

Radiologicals - Radioactive contaminants that can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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

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/ppb - Concentration in parts per billion

NS - No Standard.

NTU – National Turbidity Unit – unit of turbidity measurement.

ppm - Concentration in parts per million.

RAA – Running annual average

pCi/L - Picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)