

West Milford MUA – Awosting System (PWSID#: NJ1615012) Year 2011 Annual Water Quality Report

What's The Quality of Your Water? West Milford MUA is pleased to share this water quality report with you. This report covers January 1 through December 31, 2011. Awosting System's drinking water surpassed the strict regulations of both the State of New Jersey and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), which requires all water suppliers to provide reports like this every year to each customer. *Awosting System monitors for many substances both regulated and unregulated.*

Sources of Supply: Awosting System draws its water from 4 groundwater wells. One pair of wells utilizes corrosion control and disinfection in the treatment process, and the other pair uses iron removal and disinfection in the treatment process. It has 185 service connections and serves approximately 633 people per day.

Results of Monitoring For Contaminants in Drinking Water

<u>Contaminant</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>MCL</u>	<u>MCLG</u>	<u>Level Detected</u>	<u>Range</u>	<u>Potential Source</u>
Total Coliforms	Present/ Absent	0	0	<1	0 of 12 samples were positive	Leaking septic system, runoff from streams
Copper (2009)	ppm	1.3 (Action Level)	1.3	0.4 (90 th Percentile)	0 of 10 samples exceeded action limit	Corrosion of household plumbing.
Lead (2009)	ppb	15 (Action Level)	0	<2.0 (90 th Percentile)	0 of 10 samples exceeded action limit	Corrosion of household plumbing.
Nitrate	ppm	10	10	ND	2 Samples	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (2009)	ppm	4	4	0.7	2 Samples	Naturally Occurring Ore.
Trihalomethanes (THMs)	ppb	80	NA	1	2 Samples	Disinfectant Byproducts
Haloacetic Acids (HAAs)	ppb	60	NA	0.1	2 Samples	Disinfectant Byproducts
Chlorine Residual	ppm	MRDL 4	MRDLG 4	0.08	0.01 – 0.17	Water additive used to control microbes.

Other Substances: These are Secondary Contaminants and are not considered a health risk. They can affect taste, odor or color of your drinking water.

<u>Contaminant</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Detected Limits</u>	<u>Range</u>	<u>Secondary MCL</u>
Sodium (2009)	ppm	28.5	20-37	50
Sulfate (2009)	ppm	10.5	10-11	250
Chloride (2009)	ppm	89	NA	250

Health Effects of Detected Contaminants:

Chloride: Chloride occurs naturally in water and is monitored as a secondary contaminant. Secondary contaminants are aesthetic (taste and odor) rather than health risks; however, in high concentrations chloride can cause Diarrhea in some people.

Chlorine: Some people who use water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort.

Coliform Bacteria/E-Coli: Coliform Bacteria are common in the environment and are generally not harmful. The presence of these bacteria in drinking water is usually the result of a problem with the treatment system or the pipes that distribute the water, and indicates that the water may be contaminated with germs that may cause disease.

Copper: Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water that contains copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water that contains 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 doctor.

Haloacetic Acids: Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

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. West Milford MUA is responsible for providing high water quality, 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 drinking water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Nitrate: Nitrate in drinking water a levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask for advice from your health care provider.

Sodium: Naturally occurring mineral. Sodium is essential for good health. Certain medical conditions however, require sodium intake monitoring. Excessive sodium can adversely affect high blood pressure, heart disease or diabetes. Contact your physician for further information.

Sulfate: Sulfate occurs naturally in water and is monitored as a secondary contaminant. Secondary contaminants are aesthetic (taste and odor) rather than health risks; however, in high concentrations sulfate can cause Diarrhea in some people.

Trihalomethanes: Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Special Considerations Regarding Children, Pregnant Women, Nursing Mothers, and Other Vulnerable Population: 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 particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lesson the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791)

Source Water Assessment:

The **New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP)** has completed and issued the **Source Water Assessment Report and Summary** for this public water system, which is available at www.state.nj.us/dep/swap/ or by contacting the NJDEP, Bureau of Safe Drinking Water at 609-292-5550.

The source water assessment performed on the Awosting System well-water sources determined the following:

Source Name	Pathogens	Nutrients	Pesticides	VOCs	Inorganics	Radio-nuclides	Radon	DBPs
	<i>Ratings L / M / H</i>							
4 Wells*	2 / 2	2 / 1 / 1	4	4	4	4	4	4

*The numbers indicated represent the number of wells in that category's ratings.

Ratings: (L= Low, M= Medium, H = High)

A public water system's susceptibility rating (L for low, M for medium or H for high) is a combination of two factors. H, M, and L ratings are based on the potential for a contaminant to be at or above 50% of the Drinking Water Standard or MCL (H), between 10 and 50% of the standard (M) and less than 10% of the standard (L).

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. NJDEP found the following **potential** contaminant sources within the source water assessment areas for your water: Nutrients, Pesticides, Inorganics, Radon, Radionuclides, and Disinfection Byproducts. Awosting System does chlorinate the water from their well and therefore runs risk of Disinfection Byproducts. The System will test for Radionuclides, Pathogens, Nutrients, VOCs and lead/copper, as prescribed by the NJDEP. After reviewing the results, the NJDEP will make an assessment of water quality to determine if any additional testing or treatment is necessary. If you have questions regarding the source water assessment report or summary please contact the **Bureau of Safe Drinking Water at swap@dep.state.nj.us** or 609-292-5550.

Definitions:

The following is a list of the most common definitions used in Annual Water Quality Reports. Not all of the definitions apply to your report:

- **90th Percentile:** 90% of samples are equal to or less than the number in the chart.

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

- **MCL or 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 or 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.

- **RMCL or Recommended Maximum Contaminant Level:** recommended maximum level for secondary contaminants. Secondary contaminants are not believed to be a health risk.

- **ppb or parts per billion:** Micrograms per liter (ug/L). One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

- **ppm or parts per million:** Milligrams per liter (mg/L). One part per million corresponds to one minute in two years, or a single penny in \$10,000.

- **NR:** Not regulated

- **NA:** Not applicable

- **ND:** Not detectable at testing limits

- **su:** Standard Units

- **NJDEP:** New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection

- **EPA:** Environmental Protection Agency.

- **CDC:** Centers for Disease Control

Report prepared for WMMUA Awosting System by:

