



PRESSURE DISTRICT 95 (PD 95) - MONTVALE SYSTEM WATER QUALITY DATA 2009

# DRINKING WATER QUALITY TABLE

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons, such as

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 infections by cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791. The table below shows how the quality of your drinking water in 2009 compared to the standards set by the NJDEP.

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

## PRIMARY STANDARDS DIRECTLY RELATED TO THE SAFETY OF DRINKING WATER.

Inorganic Chemicals	MCLG	MCL	Highest* Result	Range of Results	Violation	Likely Source
Arsenic ppb	5	5	5.0	ND - 5.0	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium ppm	2	2	0.037	0.032 - 0.037	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium ppb	100	100	1.10	ND - 1.10	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride ppm	4	4	0.10	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate as nitrogen ppm	10	10	2.63	1.18 - 2.63	No	Erosion of natural deposits and fertilizer usage

Note: max. nitrate result from Upper Saddle River Wells

Copper and Lead	MCLG	AL	90th Percentile	Samples > AL	Violation	Likely Source
Copper ppm	1.3	1.3	0.61	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead ppb	0	15	2	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing

Disinfectant Residual	MRDLG	MRDL	Highest** Result RAA	Range of Results	Violation	Likely Source
Distribution Disinfectant Residual ppm	NA	4	0.89	0.52 - 1.18	No	Treatment process

Organic Disinfection by-products	MCLG	MCL	Highest** Result RAA	Range of Results	Violation	Likely Source
HAA5 ppb (HAA5: dibromoacetic acid, dichloroacetic acid, monobromoacetic acid, monochloroacetic acid, trichloroacetic acid)	NA	60	9.0	6.6 - 12.4	No	Disinfection by-product
Total THMs ppb (THMs: bromoform, bromodichloromethane, chlorodibromomethane, chloroform)	NA	80	31.0	15.0 - 62.5	No	Disinfection by-product

Note: DBP max levels are site specific.  
#The Range of Results represent the lowest and highest detection during the monitoring year (2009).

Radionuclides	MCLG	MCL	Highest** Result RAA	Range of Results	Violation	Likely Source
Combined radium pCi/L	0	5	1.22	ND - 1.79	No	Erosion of natural deposits

RAA=Running Annual Average  
\*Highest results are based upon the highest single sample.  
\*\*Highest results are based upon the highest quarterly running annual average.

## UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES FOR WHICH THE EPA REQUIRES MONITORING

Organics	MCLG	MCL	Highest* Result	Range of Results	Violation	Likely Source
Ethyl benzene ppb	700	700	1.34	ND - 1.34	No	Discharge from petroleum refinery
Tetrachloroethylene ppb	0	1	0.6	ND - 0.6	No	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
Trichloroethylene ppb	0	1	0.6	ND - 0.6	No	Discharge from metals degreasing sites and factories

\*Highest results are based upon the highest single sample. Violations are determined by the average of all samples during the monitoring period.

## SECONDARY STANDARDS RELATED TO THE AESTHETIC QUALITY OF DRINKING WATER

Substance	NJ RUL**	Highest Result*	Range of Results	Likely Source	
Aluminum ppb	200	58	ND - 58	Treatment process	
Chloride ppm	250	98	95 - 98	Natural mineral, road salt	
Color CU	10	3	NA	Natural mineral	
Hardness (as CaCO3) ppm	50-250	98	82 - 98	Natural mineral	
Iron ppb	300	305	27 - 305	Natural mineral	
Odor TON	3	1C	N - 1C	Natural characteristic	
Sodium ppm	50	59	26 - 59	Natural mineral, road salt	* Highest results are based upon the highest single sample.
Sulfate ppm	250	14	NA	Natural mineral	
Total Dissolved Solids ppm	500	240	224 - 240	Natural mineral	** New Jersey Recommended Upper Limit.

## 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). Our system received monitoring waivers for asbestos, VOCs and SOCs.

We have a volatile organic waiver because we have a surface water supply where VOCs are not generally a problem and a synthetic organic chemical (SOC) waiver because we are not vulnerable to this type of contamination.

## LEAD AND YOUR DRINKING WATER

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Your water is lead free when it leaves our treatment plant. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. United Water New Jersey is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but can not 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 second to 2 minutes before using water for drinking and cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

UNITED WATER  
NEW JERSEY

FACT

SIZE OF WATERSHED:

112

SQUARE MILES



## DEFINITIONS

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

**CU:** Color unit.

**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 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.

**NA:** Not applicable.

**ND:** Not detected.

**NJ RUL:** New Jersey Recommended Upper Limit

**NTU:** Nephelometric Turbidity Unit.

**ppb Parts per billion:** The equivalent of one second in 32 years.

**ppm Parts per million:** The equivalent of one second in 12 days.

**pCi/L Picocuries per liter:** The equivalent of one second in 32 million years.

**Primary Standards:** Federal drinking water regulations for substances that are health-related. Water suppliers must meet all primary drinking water standards.

**Secondary Standards:** 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.

**TON:** Threshold Odor Number.

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