

Hopewell Water Department ~

2020 Water Quality Report ~

Contacts For Additional Information:

~~~~~

Hopewell  
Water Department  
88 E. Broad Street  
Hopewell, NJ 08525  
Phone 609-466-0168  
(David Misiolek)

~~~~~

New Jersey Department of
Environmental Protection
Bureau of
Safe Drinking Water
Phone 609-292-5550

~~~~~

United States Environmental  
Protection Agency  
Drinking Water Hotline  
Phone 1-800-426-4791  
Website:  
[www.epa.gov/safewater/](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/)

### **~ Public Participation ~**

Hopewell Borough holds public Council meetings on the first Thursday of the month at 7:00 P.M. Meeting information may be obtained by calling 609-466-2636 or logging on to the Borough website at [www.hopewellboro-nj.us](http://www.hopewellboro-nj.us).

### **~ Sources of Supply ~ Hopewell Water Department PWS ID# 1105001**

The Hopewell Borough Water Department is a public community water system consisting of 1 ground water source and 1 purchased water source. Ground water originates from one well drilled within the Borough which is located in the Passaic Formation. Purchased water originates from New Jersey American Water through an interconnection. A 2020 NJAW Table of Data and Contaminants has been included in this report.

### **~ Sources of Contaminants ~ Health Information**

The sources of both tap and bottled water include rivers lakes, streams, ponds, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. 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 water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline. (1-800-426-4791.)

**In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, 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 bottles water which must provide the same protections for public health.**



## Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- 1 Microbial contaminants - Viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.
- 2 Inorganic contaminants - Salts and metals which can be naturally occurring or result from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff and residential uses.
- 3 Organic chemical contaminants - These include synthetic and volatile organic chemicals which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff and septic systems.
- 4 Radioactive contaminants - Naturally occurring or the result of oil and gas productions and mining operations.
- 5 Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff and residential uses.

### Vulnerable Populations Statement:

Some people may be more vulnerable 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/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 pathogens are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

**Lead:** If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant woman and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. **The Borough of Hopewell** 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 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, 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>.

**Lead Tap Monitoring Results:** All Water Systems must provide a notice of the individual tap results from Lead Tap Monitoring to the persons served by the water system at the specific sampling site from which the sample was taken. This notice must be provided no later than 30 days after learning of the tap monitoring results. And a "Consumer Notice of Lead Tap Water Monitoring Results" Certification Form sent to the State within 3 months following the end of the monitoring period. We sampled in July 2020, but we were late distributing these notices. The notices were sent in September 2020. We were also late sending in the Certification Form. NJDEP received the Certification Form in March 2021.

The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) has completed and issued the Source Water Assessment Report and Summary for this public water system and the NJAW system. This information is available at [www.state.nj.us/dep/swap](http://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 two of our sources determined the following: Susceptibility ratings for entry point to the distribution system (EPTDS).

Table 11 lists the susceptibility ratings for each EPTDS for the Hopewell Borough Water Department.

### Table 11: Susceptibility Rating for EPTDS

| EPTDS ID   | EPTDS Name            | Contaminant Category |           |            |        |            |               |        |        |
|------------|-----------------------|----------------------|-----------|------------|--------|------------|---------------|--------|--------|
|            |                       | Pathogens            | Nutrients | Pesticides | VOCs   | Inorganics | Radionuclides | Radon  | DBPs   |
|            |                       | Rating               | Rating    | Rating     | Rating | Rating     | Rating        | Rating | Rating |
| F00400704  | Well 4 / Model Ave    | M                    | H         | L          | H      | H          | M             | H      | M      |
| *F00801608 | Well 6 / Borough Park | M                    | H         | M          | H      | H          | M             | H      | M      |

If a system is rated highly susceptible for a contamination 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.

*\*currently off line.*



# Primary Drinking Water Standards ~ 2020

## Inorganic Chemicals

### Test Results From 2018 Analysis

| Parameter           | MCLG, ppb | MCL, ppb | Max. Detected Level |
|---------------------|-----------|----------|---------------------|
| Arsenic (see note*) | 0         | 5        | 4.4 ppb             |
| Barium (see note**) | 200       | 2000     | 217 ppb             |

\*Arsenic: Informational Statement: While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balance the current understanding of arsenic possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems. Sources: Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronic production wastes. You should be aware that some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL of 5 ppb over many years could experience skin damage or problems with their circulatory system, and may have increased risk of getting cancer.

\*\*Source: Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.

## Regulated Disinfectants

### Level Detected (Average & Highest Detect)

### MRDL

### MRDLG

|          |         |         |         |         |
|----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Chlorine | 0.4 ppm | 0.6 ppm | 4.0 ppm | 4.0 ppm |
|----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL):** The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that the addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Goal (MRDLG):** The level of 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.

## Disinfection Byproducts:

### Disinfection Byproducts Stage-2

|                       |                 | Unit | MCLG | MCL, ppb | Typical Source                            |
|-----------------------|-----------------|------|------|----------|-------------------------------------------|
| TTHM                  | Range=29.4-64.5 | ppb  | N/A  | 80       | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Total Trihalomethanes | LRAA=43.13      | ppb  | N/A  |          |                                           |
| HAA5                  | Range=9.4-51.2  | ppb  | N/A  | 60       | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Haloacetic Acids      | LRAA=24.8       | ppb  | N/A  |          |                                           |

The LRAA calculation is based on four completed quarters of results.

## Nitrates

| Parameter            | MCLG, ppm | MCL, ppm | Max. Detected Level |
|----------------------|-----------|----------|---------------------|
| Nitrate (see note**) | 10        | 10       | 2.8 ppm             |

\*Nitrate: Nitrate in drinking water at 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. Source: Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks sewage; erosion of natural deposits.

## Microbiological Contaminants

| Total Coliform | MCLG | ≥ MCL                                                  | Average |
|----------------|------|--------------------------------------------------------|---------|
|                | 0    | Presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples | 0       |

## Radionuclides

### Test Results From 2018 Analysis

| Parameter                                   | MCLG, pCi/L | MCL      | Max. Detected Level |
|---------------------------------------------|-------------|----------|---------------------|
| Radium 226 & 228 (see note*)                | 0           | 5 pCi/L  | <1 pCi/L            |
| Gross Alpha Emitters (less Radon & Uranium) | 0           | 15 pCi/L | 3.01 pCi/L          |

\*Radium 226 & 228: Some people who drink water containing Radium 226 or 228, in excess of the MCL over many years, may have an increased risk of incurring cancer. Source: Erosion of natural deposits.

## Lead and Copper

### Test Results From July 2020 Analysis

| Parameter | MCLG    | MCL        | System Sample                |
|-----------|---------|------------|------------------------------|
| Lead      | 0 ppb   | AL=15 ppb  | 90th percentile = 0 ppb      |
| Copper    | 0.1 ppm | AL=1.3 ppm | 90th percentile = 0.0958 ppm |

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, though representative, are more than one year old. The Safe Drinking Water Act regulations allow monitoring waivers to reduce or eliminate the monitoring requirements for asbestos, volatile organic chemicals and synthetic organic chemicals. Our system received monitoring waivers for asbestos and synthetic organic chemicals. Drinking WaterWatch from the NJDEP enables users to view drinking water information for NJ water systems.

# New Jersey American Water

## Water Quality Results — Table of Detected Contaminants — 2020

### Vulnerable Populations Statement

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 (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial pathogens are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

## NJAW- Raritan System 2

### Typical Water Quality Information

**PWSID Number:** NJ2004002

**Area Served:** Belle Mead 08502, Branchburg 08876, Chester 07930, Cranbury 08512, 08570, Far Hills 07931, Flagtown 08821, Flemington 08822, Gladstone 07934, Hightstown 08520, Hillsborough 08844, Jamesburg 08831, Kingston 08528, Lawrence 08648, Manville 08835, Montgomery 08558, Neshanic Station 08853, Peapack 07977, Plainsboro 08536, Pottersville 07979, Princeton 08540, 08541, 08542, 08543, 08544, Princeton Junction 08550, Raritan Borough 08869, Raritan Township 08822, Readington 08870, Somerville 08876, Tewksbury 07979, Three Bridges 08887, West Windsor 08550, Whitehouse 08888, Whitehouse Station 08889.

### Where Does My Water Come From?

Source water for this public community system comes from seven intakes on the Raritan River, Millstone River, Delaware & Raritan Canal, and approximately 98 wells in the Brunswick, Passaic, Stockton, Glacial Drift and Basalt Aquifers.

### Average amount of water supplied to customers on a daily basis

145 million gallons per day



## New Jersey American Water (continued)

Tap water sample were collected for lead and copper analysis from homes in the service area

| Parameter                                                                       | Average or Range             | Comments                                                     |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|
| pH                                                                              | 6.5 to 8.5                   |                                                              |
| Total Hardness<br>(as CaCO <sub>3</sub> )                                       | 90 - 222 mg/L                | Naturally occurring                                          |
| Total Hardness<br>(as CaCO <sub>3</sub> )                                       | 5 to 13 grains<br>per gallon | Naturally occurring                                          |
| Fluoride                                                                        | ND to 0.8 mg/L               | Naturally occurring and<br>water additive,<br>MCL = 2.0 mg/L |
| Sodium                                                                          | 31 to 36 mg/L                | No MCL – Informational only                                  |
| Iron                                                                            | ND                           | Secondary Standard<br>Limit = 0.3 mg/L                       |
| Manganese                                                                       | ND – 0.01 mg/L               | Secondary Standard<br>Limit = 0.05 mg/L                      |
| Type of disinfection                                                            | Chloramines                  |                                                              |
| Maximum disinfectant<br>residual level leaving the<br>treatment plant (average) | 2.45 mg/L                    | Water additive to<br>control microbes                        |
| Disinfectant residual level<br>in the distribution system                       | 0.5 – 1.2 mg/L               | Range indicates monthly<br>averages detected                 |
| Lead<br>[90th percentile result]                                                | 3 ug/L                       | Action Level = 15 ug/L                                       |
| Copper<br>[90th percentile result]                                              | 0.4 mg/L                     | Action Level = 1.3 mg/L                                      |
| Nitrate                                                                         | 0.6 to 2 mg/L                | MCL = 10 mg/L                                                |
| Arsenic                                                                         | ND                           | MCL = 10 ug/L                                                |

### Definitions:

- mg/L – milligrams per liter; one milligram per liter is equal to one part per million, which is approximately the same as 1 second in 11.5 days
- ug/L – micrograms per liter; one microgram per liter is equal to one part per billion, which is approximately the same as 1 second in 31.7 years
- N/A – not applicable
- ND – not detected
- MCL – Maximum Contaminant Level – the highest level of a contaminant allowed in drinking water under State and Federal regulations

For a complete report of your water quality,  
please refer to the Water Quality Report located on the American Water web site

For more information, please contact our Water Quality Inquiry Hot-Line at 732-302-3196  
between the hours 8 AM and 3 PM, Monday through Friday.

For all other inquiries, please contact our Customer Service Center at 1-800-272-1325



# Residential Stormwater Pollution Prevention Tips

## **WISE WATER USE:**

Water your lawn and garden only when necessary. Watering should be done early in the morning before the heat of the sun causes evaporation. The average lawn requires an inch of water each week, including rainfall, or 10-20 minutes of watering. Permanent irrigation systems sharply increase your water consumption, try drip irrigation, soaker hoses and micro spray systems, to better control the amount of water you use. Periodically inspect your system and fix leaks.

## **LAWNCARE AND GARDENING:**

Keeping lawns and gardens looking good isn't always good for our environment. Runoff carries pesticides and fertilizers into the storm drain system. Leaves, grass clippings and yard waste get swept or blown into the street, clogging catch basins and polluting waterways. Following a few green tips is all it takes to prevent pollution.

## **PESTICIDES AND GARDENING:**

Before using, read product labels and follow directions. Consider using non-toxic alternatives to traditional pesticides and fertilizers. Never apply pesticides or fertilizers before rain or near storm drains, creeks and other bodies of water. Do not over apply pesticides and fertilizers. Spot apply, rather than blanketing an entire area. Store pesticides, fertilizers and other chemicals in a covered area to prevent runoff. Dispose of unwanted pesticides and fertilizers at a household hazardous waste collection site.

## **YARD WASTE:**

Recycle leaves, grass clippings and other yard waste. Leaving grass clippings on your lawn acts as a natural fertilizer, returning nutrients and organic matter back to the soil, and because grass is mostly water it also irrigates your lawn, conserving water. Reducing the need to water as often or use toxic fertilizers means less contaminated runoff from your lawn.

## **PET OWNERS:**

During rainfall, pet and other animal waste left on lawns, sidewalks and trails can wash into storm drains. These wastes flow untreated directly into our creeks and streams. Be a responsible pet owner and help prevent pollution by cleaning up animal waste and dispose of it properly in the trash.

If possible bathe your pets indoors, using less toxic shampoos, or have your pet professionally groomed. Pet shampoos and soaps, even those that are biodegradable, can be toxic to people and marine life.

Consider using alternative flea and tick control products such as oral or topical. If you use flea or tick control products such as shampoos, sprays or collars make sure to dispose of unused quantities properly.

## **HOUSEHOLD PRODUCTS:**

Many common household products such as paint thinners, solvents, drain cleaners and insect repellants contain toxic chemicals. Consider using natural and less toxic alternatives whenever possible. When improperly used or discarded, these products are a threat to public health and the environment. Dispose of unwanted chemicals at a household hazardous waste collection site.

## **AUTOMOTIVE MAINTENANCE:**

Taking care of our cars takes a toll on our environment. Motor oil, filters, anti-freeze, and other toxic fluids from our cars leak, spill or are dumped into the street, flowing untreated through storm drain systems into our creeks and streams. Recycle used fluids at a certified collection center or household hazardous waste collection site. Clean up leaks and spills with an absorbent material and dispose of it properly. Consider washing your vehicle at a commercial car wash that reclaims the wash water. If you wash your car at home use only soaps, cleaners and detergents labeled phosphate free or biodegradable. Select a site where wash water can soak into grass, gravel or be diverted to nearby landscaping.



# What is Nonpoint Source Pollution?

Nonpoint Source Pollution, or people pollution, is a contamination of our ground water, waterways, and ocean that results from everyday activities such as fertilizing the lawn, walking pets, changing motor oil and littering. With each rainfall, pollutants generated by these activities are washed into storm drains that flow into our waterways and ocean. They also can soak into the ground contaminating the ground water below.

Each one of us, whether we know it or not, contributes to nonpoint source pollution through our daily activities. As a result, nonpoint source pollution is the BIGGEST threat to many of our ponds, creeks, lakes, wells, streams, rivers and bays, our ground water and the ocean.

The collective impact of nonpoint source pollution threatens aquatic and marine life, recreational water activities, the fishing industry, tourism and our precious drinking water resources. Ultimately, the cost becomes the burden of every New Jersey resident.

**FERTILIZERS:** Fertilizers contain nitrates and phosphates that, in abundance, cause blooms of algae that can lead to fish kills. Avoid the overuse of fertilizers and do not apply them before a heavy rainfall.

**PESTICIDES:** Many household products made to exterminate pests also are toxic to humans, animals, aquatic organisms and plants. Use alternatives whenever possible. If you do use a pesticide, follow the label directions carefully.

**LITTER:** Place litter, including cigarette butts and fast food containers, in trash receptacles. Never throw litter in streets or down storm drains. Recycle as much as possible.

**PET WASTE:** Animal wastes contain bacteria and viruses that can contaminate shellfish and cause the closing of bathing beaches. Pet owners should use newspaper, bags or scoopers to pick up after pets and dispose of wastes in the garbage or toilet.

**HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS PRODUCTS:** Many common household products (paint thinners, moth balls, drain and oven cleaners, to name a few) contain toxic ingredients. When improperly used or discarded, these products are a threat to public health and the environment. Do not discard with the regular household trash. Use natural and less toxic alternatives whenever possible. Contact your County Solid Waste Management Office for information regarding household hazardous waste collection in your area.

**CAR WASHING:** Wash your car only when necessary. Consider using a commercial car wash that recycles its wash water. Like fertilizers, many car detergents contain phosphate. If you wash your car at home, use a non-phosphate detergent.

**MOTOR OIL:** Used motor oil contains toxic chemicals that are harmful to animals, humans and fish. Do not dump used motor oil down storm drains or on the ground. Recycle all used motor oil by taking it to a local public or private recycling center.

As you can see, these suggestions are simple and easy to apply to your daily lifestyle. Making your commitment to change at least one habit can result in benefits that will be shared by all of us and add to the health and beauty of New Jersey's water resources.



Hopewell Water Department  
88 E. Broad Street  
Hopewell, NJ 08525

PRESORTED  
FIRST CLASS  
US POSTAGE  
PAID  
PERMIT NO. 185  
TRENTON, NJ



T3 B4 S769 \*\*\*\*\*AUTO\*\*SCH 5-DIGIT 08525  
HOPEWELL ELEM. / HOVAL REG. SCHOOLS  
425 S MAIN ST  
PENNINGTON NJ 08534-2716

NJDEP found the following potential contaminate sources within the source water assessment areas for our sources:

#### Pathogens

Disease-causing organisms such as bacteria, protozoa and viruses. Sources of pathogens included both point and nonpoint activities. An example of a point source of pathogens is a sewer system overflow. An example of a nonpoint source is runoff from areas where livestock are kept.

#### Nutrients

Common types of nutrients include nitrogen and phosphorus. Nutrients can harm environmental quality, human health and the efficiency of the drinking water treatment plant by encouraging growth of photosynthetic microorganisms in surface water sources, which alter water characteristics (eutrophic conditions). Sources of nutrients are point and nonpoint sources. Effluents from a sewage treatment plant are a point source of nutrients. Nonpoint sources of nutrients include discharge from septic fields, areas where animal waste is stored and runoff from agricultural and residential land where fertilizers are used.

#### Pesticides

Common sources of pesticides include land applications (nonpoint sources). Pesticides are manmade chemicals used to control bacteria, fungi, weeds, rodents and insects. Examples included herbicides such as atrazine and insecticides such as chlordane.

#### Synthetic Organic Compounds (SOCs)

Sources of SOCs can be point and nonpoint. Common sources include chemical manufacturing plants, pharmaceutical plants, sewage treatment plants and discharges from contaminated sites. Synthetic organic compounds are manmade.

#### Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs)

Common types of VOCs include chemical that are used as solvents, degreasers and gasoline components. VOCs are manmade compounds and are the most common organic contaminants in ground water in New Jersey. Sources of VOCs can be point and nonpoint. Examples of VOCs are methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE), benzene and vinyl chloride.

#### Inorganic

Mineral-based compounds that are both naturally occurring and manmade. Sources of inorganics can be point and nonpoint; common sources included discharges from manufacturing plants, releases from contaminated sites, past land use and naturally occurring sources. Examples of inorganics include arsenic, cadmium, copper, lead, mercury and asbestos.

#### Radionuclides

Sources of radionuclides can be point and nonpoint; common sources include the decay of naturally occurring minerals, leaching of subsurface material (for example rocks and sedimentary materials) into ground water and improper disposal of radioactive waste. Radionuclides are a category of contaminate that substance such as radium and radon.

#### Disinfection By product (DBP) Precursors

Disinfection by products are formed when the disinfectants used to kill pathogens during treatment react with dissolved organic material present in the water. A common source of DBP precursors is naturally occurring organic material such as leaves in surface water. The amount of organic matter, the type of disinfectants, the concentration of disinfectants, time of contact, pH and temperature all have effect on the concentration of disinfection by products produced. Chlorine is the most common disinfectant used in New Jersey. 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](mailto:swap@dep.state.nj.us) or 690-292-5550.

## Abbreviations / Definitions:

| Symbol | Definition                                                                                                                                                                                     | Symbol     | Definition                                                                                |
|--------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <      | The results are less than the number listed.                                                                                                                                                   | Pci / L    | Pico Curie - A unit used to measure radiation.                                            |
| ≥      | The results are greater than or equal to the number listed.                                                                                                                                    | N/A        | Not Applicable                                                                            |
| MCL    | Maximum Contaminant Level - The highest level of a contaminate that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology | ND         | Not Detectable at testing limit.                                                          |
| MCLG   | Maximum Contaminate Level Goal - The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected health risk. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.                       | ppb / ug/L | Parts per billion or micrograms per liter (equates to one day in about 2,739, 726 years). |
| AL     | Action Level - The concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.                                                 | ppm / mg/L | Parts per million or milligrams per liter (equates to one day in about 2,739.7 years).    |
| TT     | Treatment Technique - A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminate in drinking water.                                                                                      | MDL        | Minimum Detection Limit - The lowest level at which a compound may be detectable.         |
|        |                                                                                                                                                                                                | USEPA      | United States Environmental Protection Agency                                             |
|        |                                                                                                                                                                                                | NJDEP      | New Jersey Department of Environmental ~                                                  |