### Water Quality Data Table - 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>Highest Results</th>
<th>Likely Source</th>
<th>PVWC</th>
<th>NJDWSC</th>
<th>JERSEY CITY</th>
<th>NEWARK</th>
<th>NUTLEY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Barium (ppm)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.023</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Corrosive</td>
<td>Non-Corrosive</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Corrosive</td>
<td>Non-Corrosive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cadmium (ppm)</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.015</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Corrosive</td>
<td>Non-Corrosive</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Corrosive</td>
<td>Non-Corrosive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chromium (ppm)</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Corrosive</td>
<td>Non-Corrosive</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Corrosive</td>
<td>Non-Corrosive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper (ppm)</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>0.71</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Corrosive</td>
<td>Non-Corrosive</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Corrosive</td>
<td>Non-Corrosive</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Primary Contaminants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>Highest Results</th>
<th>Likely Source</th>
<th>PVWC</th>
<th>NJDWSC</th>
<th>JERSEY CITY</th>
<th>NEWARK</th>
<th>NUTLEY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bacteria</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Organics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>Highest Results</th>
<th>Likely Source</th>
<th>PVWC</th>
<th>NJDWSC</th>
<th>JERSEY CITY</th>
<th>NEWARK</th>
<th>NUTLEY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bromodichloromethane (ppb)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>11.7</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Corrosive</td>
<td>Non-Corrosive</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Corrosive</td>
<td>Non-Corrosive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dichloro Acetic Acid</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>17.83</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Corrosive</td>
<td>Non-Corrosive</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Corrosive</td>
<td>Non-Corrosive</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Inorganic Contaminants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>Highest Results</th>
<th>Likely Source</th>
<th>PVWC</th>
<th>NJDWSC</th>
<th>JERSEY CITY</th>
<th>NEWARK</th>
<th>NUTLEY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chloroform (ppb)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>53.2</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Corrosive</td>
<td>Non-Corrosive</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Corrosive</td>
<td>Non-Corrosive</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Vulnerable Populations Statement

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 HIV infection and AIDS, infants, and some elderly and reduced-statured persons. People may also be at risk if they have a disease or are taking medications that weaken their immune system. Individuals must consult their doctor regarding appropriate precautions to take to avoid infection.

### Water Quality Data Summary

- **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal**.
- **Recommended Upper Limit**.
- **Contaminant MCLG MCL Highest Results Likely Source**

### Additional Treatment Plant Monitoring Results

- **Cryptosporidium**: Inorganic compounds may be present in surface water.
- **Giardia**: Disease-causing organisms such as bacteria and viruses. Common sources are surface waters throughout the United States.

### Primary Contaminants

- **Total Coliform Bacteria (%)**: None of these bacteria were found in any of our subsequent testing.
- **E. coli**: None of these bacteria were found in any of our subsequent testing.
- **Nitrates**: No reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.

### Inorganic Contaminants

- **Barium (ppm)**: Corrosivity Non-Corrosive Yes Corrosive No Non-Corrosive Yes ND Yes
- **Chromium (ppm)**: Corrosivity Non-Corrosive Yes Corrosive No Non-Corrosive Yes ND Yes
- **Copper (ppm)**: Corrosivity Non-Corrosive Yes Corrosive No Non-Corrosive Yes ND Yes

### Organic Contaminants

- **Trichloro Acetic Acid**: Byproducts of drinking water chlorination. These three compounds are trihalomethanes and are regulated along with bromoform, as Total Trihalomethanes (see main table).

### Primary Inorganic Contaminants

- **Cryptosporidium**: Inorganic compounds may be present in surface water.
- **Giardia**: Disease-causing organisms such as bacteria and viruses. Common sources are surface waters throughout the United States.

### Primary Organic Contaminants

- **Total Coliform Bacteria (%)**: None of these bacteria were found in any of our subsequent testing.
- **E. coli**: None of these bacteria were found in any of our subsequent testing.
- **Nitrates**: No reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.

### Primary Inorganic Contaminants

- **Barium (ppm)**: Corrosivity Non-Corrosive Yes Corrosive No Non-Corrosive Yes ND Yes
- **Chromium (ppm)**: Corrosivity Non-Corrosive Yes Corrosive No Non-Corrosive Yes ND Yes
- **Copper (ppm)**: Corrosivity Non-Corrosive Yes Corrosive No Non-Corrosive Yes ND Yes

### Organic Contaminants

- **Trichloro Acetic Acid**: Byproducts of drinking water chlorination. These three compounds are trihalomethanes and are regulated along with bromoform, as Total Trihalomethanes (see main table).
The City of Newark serves a small area of Nutley with Pequannock Reservoir Water. At these intakes, the water goes into our distribution system. The water is then mixed at PVWC's main pumping station with treated water from the North Jersey District Water Supply Commission - Wanaque North System. The water is then sent to your tap. The Nutley Water Department is located in the public works building at 150 Garfield Avenue.

Health and Educational Information

Your drinking water, like all water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of certain contaminants. The presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that your water poses a health risk. The presence of contaminants may indicate that the water has been exposed to contamination during处理, storage, or delivery. Although all water systems may not have a way to measure whether contaminants are present, water utilities must follow the EPA’s regulations that are designed to protect public health.

But the presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate possible public health risks. The presence of contaminants may indicate that the water has been exposed to contamination during transport, storage, or delivery. Although all water systems may not have a way to measure whether contaminants are present, water utilities must follow the EPA’s regulations that are designed to protect public health.

The standards for these contaminants are stringent, to account for additional uncertainties regarding these effects. In the case of lead and nitrate, effects on infants and children are the health endpoints that are of most concern in setting standards. If these effects occur at lower levels than other health effects of concern. If there is reasonable potential for a range of adverse health effects, an extra uncertainty factor may be incorporated into the calculation of the drinking water standard, thus making the standard more protective. The purposes of these regulations and the purpose of the standards is to protect the community’s health.

Additional information on Lead

Children may receive a slightly higher amount of a contaminant present in the drinking water than adults. In young children, lead can accumulate more quickly due to a larger ratio of body weight to volume of blood. In the case of lead, this is particularly true for children under 6 years of age. Iron and manganese, professional or developmental effects may be used for calculating drinking water standards; and for determining whether a drinking water standard should be set.

For more information on lead, please contact the Environmental Protection Agency’s Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791.

Tips from Commissioner Scarpelli...

- Long showers are a great way to save water. Try to take shorter showers. If you take a 5-minute shower, you could save up to 4 gallons of water. If you take shorter showers, you could save up to 5 gallons of water for a bath.
- Using a cooler part of the day to reduce evaporation.
- Water plants only when necessary.
- Use a water-efficient showerhead. They are inexpensive, easy to install, and can save you up to 750 gallons a month.
- Take shorter showers - a 5-minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water, compared to up to 40 gallons for a bath. The water is then mixed at PVWC’s main pumping station with treated water from the North Jersey District Water Supply Commission - Wanaque North System. The water is then sent to your tap. The Nutley Water Department is located in the public works building at 150 Garfield Avenue.

For more information on your drinking water, please contact the Environmental Protection Agency’s Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791.