

Source Water Assessment Summary
A State Review of Potential Contamination Sources Near Your Drinking Water

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 NJDER, Bureau of Safe Drinking Water at (609) 292-5550.

SUSCEPTIBILITY RATINGS FOR PASSAIC VALLEY WATER COMMISSION, JERSEY CITY MUA, NEWARK WATER AND NORTH JERSEY DISTRICT WATER SUPPLY COMMISSION-WANAQUE NORTH SYSTEMS SOURCES								
Intakes	Pathogens	Nutrients	Pesticides	Volatile Organic Compounds	Inorganic Contaminants	Radionuclides	Radon	Disinfection Byproduct Precursors
PVWC 4 - Surface Water	4 - High	4 - High	1 - Medium 3 - Low	4 - Medium	4 - High	4 - Low	4 - Low	4 - High
NJDWSC 5 - Surface Water	5 - High	5 - High	2 - Medium 3 - Low	5 - Medium	5 - High	5 - Low	5 - Low	5 - High
Jersey City MUA 1 - Surface Water	1 - High	1 - Medium	1 - Low	1 - Medium	1 - Medium	1 - Low	1 - Low	1 - High
Newark 1 - Surface Water	1 - High	1 - Low	1 - Low	1 - Low	1 - High	1 - Low	1 - Low	1 - High

SOURCE WATER PATHOGEN MONITORING - 2008 PVWC DATA			
Contaminant	Pompton River	Passaic River	Typical Source
Cryptosporidium (Oocysts/L)	0 - 0.4	0 - 0.2	Microbial pathogens found in surface waters throughout the United States
Giardia (Cysts/L)	0 - 0.9	0 - 0.6	
E.Coli per 100 mL	16.1 - >2419.6	25.6 - 1553.1	Human and animal fecal waste

ADDITIONAL MONITORING RESULTS - PVWC DATA		
Contaminant	PVWC Intake	PVWC Plant Effluent
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA) (ppb)	0.029 (0.008 - 0.029)	0.054 (0.008 - 0.054)
Perfluorooctanoic Sulfonate (PFOS) (ppb)	0.0011 (0.006 - 0.011)	0.0026 (0.006 - 0.026)
Perchlorate	0.23 (0.15 - 0.23)	0.35 (0.24 - 0.35)

This table presents data collected by the NJDEP as part of a preliminary study to determine the general occurrence of PFOA and PFOS in surface waters in New Jersey. Currently, there is no drinking standard for these compounds. PVWC continues to participate in and support these types of regulatory and research efforts to maintain a position of leadership in cutting edge water treatment technology. Additional information can be found at www.epa.gov/opptintr/pfoa/index.htm.

Cryptosporidium
Cryptosporidium is a microbial pathogen found in surface water throughout the United States. Although filtration removes *Cryptosporidium*, the most commonly-used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100 percent removal. Our monitoring indicates the presence of these organisms in our source water and/or finished water. Current test methods do not allow us to determine if the organisms are dead or if they are capable of causing disease. Ingestion of *Cryptosporidium* may cause cryptosporidiosis, an abdominal infection. Symptoms of infection include nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps. Most healthy individuals can overcome the disease within a few weeks. However, immuno-compromised people, infants and small children, and the elderly are at greater risk of developing life-threatening illness. We encourage immuno-compromised individuals to consult their doctor regarding appropriate precautions to take to avoid infection. *Cryptosporidium* must be ingested to cause disease, and it may be spread through means other than drinking water.

- Water Quality Chart Definitions**
- % Removal Ratio:** Actual percent removal divided by required percent removal, multiplied by 100
 - AL:** Action Level; the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
 - CDC:** Center for Disease Control
 - CU:** Color Unit
 - Disinfection Byproduct 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.
 - EPA:** Environmental Protection Agency
 - Inorganic Contaminants:** Salts and metals which can be naturally-occurring, or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming. These contaminants may be present in source water.
 - Inorganics:** Mineral-based compounds that are both naturally occurring and man-made. Examples include arsenic, asbestos, copper, lead, and nitrate.
 - MCL:** Maximum Contaminant Level; the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLG as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
 - MCLG:** Maximum Contaminant Level Goal; the level of a contaminant in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
 - MFL:** Million Fiber per Liter
 - Microbial Contaminants/Pathogens:** Disease-causing organisms such as bacteria and viruses, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife. Common sources are animal and human fecal wastes. These contaminants may be present in source water.
 - MRDL:** Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level; 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.
 - MRDLG:** Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal; 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.)

- NA:** Not Applicable
- ND:** Not Detected
- NJDWSC:** North Jersey District Water Commission
- NS:** No Standard
- NTU:** Nephelometric Turbidity Unit
- Nutrients:** Compounds, minerals and elements that aid growth, that are both naturally occurring and man-made. Examples include nitrogen and phosphorus.
- Organic Contaminants/Volatile Organic Compounds:** Compounds 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. Man-made chemicals used as solvents, degreasers, and gasoline components. Examples include benzene, methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE), and vinyl chloride.
- Pathogens:** Disease-causing organisms such as bacteria and viruses. Common sources are animal and human fecal wastes.
- pCi/L:** picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
- Pesticides/Herbicides:** 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.
- ppb:** parts per billion
- ppm:** parts per million
- PVWC:** Passaic Valley Water Commission
- PWSID:** Public Water System Identification
- Radioactive Contaminants/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.
- RUL:** Recommended Upper Limit; the highest level of a constituent of drinking water that is recommended in order to protect aesthetic quality.
- TT:** Treatment Technique; a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Water Quality Data Table - 2010

Safe Water Drinking Act Regulations allow monitoring waivers to reduce or eliminate the monitoring requirements for synthetic organic chemicals (SOC's). Passaic Valley Water Commission (PVWC) was given a SOC waiver for the year 2008-2010. Jersey City MUA exceeded the state upper recommended limit for Manganese and Aluminum for the year 2010. PVWC exceeded the state upper recommended limit for Sodium for the year 2010. (see details in table). Substances not listed in the following tables were not detected in the treated water supply during the year 2010. The presence of the following analytes in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

PRIMARY CONTAMINANTS								
Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	HIGHEST RESULTS				Typical Source	
			PVWC	NJDWSC	JERSEY CITY	NEWARK		NUTLEY
Turbidity (NTU)	NA	TT = 1	0.25 (0.14 - 0.25)	0.52	0.52 (0.04 - 0.52)	0.42	NA	Soil runoff
	NA	TT = percentage of samples <0.03 NTU (min 95% required)	100%	100%	98.9%	96.5%	NA	
Total Organic Carbon (%)	NA	NA	60% (25-45 required) (Range 47 to 78%)	40% (35% required) (Range 17 to 45%)	40% (25-45 required) (Range 40 - 62%)	NA	NA	Naturally present in the environment

MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS								
Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	HIGHEST RESULTS				Typical Source	
			PVWC	NJDWSC	JERSEY CITY	NEWARK		NUTLEY
Total Coliform Bacteria (% positive samples)	0	TT = % removal Presence of coliform in 2 or more positive monthly samples	1 - Positive July 2010 (out of 30 samples)	NA	NA	0	0	Naturally present in the environment

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS								
Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	HIGHEST RESULTS				Typical Source	
			PVWC	NJDWSC	JERSEY CITY	NEWARK		NUTLEY
Arsenic (ppb)	0	5	ND	0.28	0.60 (0.58 - 0.60)	<0.300	NA	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.028 (0.009 - 0.028)	0.0087	0.02	<0.01	NA	Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	4	4	2 (ND - 2)	ND	ND	ND	NA	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories
Copper (ppm)	1.3	AL = 1.3	NA	NA	NA	0.152ppm Testing completed in 2009	0.05 Testing required every 3 years. Testing completed in September 2008.	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits and leaching from wood preservatives
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	ND	ND	ND	0.059	NA	Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	0	AL = 15	NA	NA	NA	0.012ppm Testing completed in 2009.	<0.005 Testing required every 3 years. Testing completed in September 2008.	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Nickel (ppm)	NA	NA	5 (2 - 5)	ND	0.6	ND	NA	
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	3.63 (0.54 - 3.63)	0.21	0.45 (0.04 - 0.45)	<0.50	NA	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits

REGULATED DISINFECTANTS								
Contaminant	MRDL	MRDLG	HIGHEST RESULTS				Likely Source	
			PVWC	NJDWSC	JERSEY CITY	NEWARK		NUTLEY
Chlorine (ppm)	4.0	4.0	ND	ND	ND	0.458 (RAA)	0.35 (0.33 - 0.35)	Chlorine is used as a drinking water disinfectant

RADIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS								
Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	HIGHEST RESULTS				Typical Source	
			PVWC 2005-2006 Data	NJDWSC 2006 Data	JERSEY CITY 2006 Data	NEWARK 2005 Data		NUTLEY
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	0	5	ND	ND	2.59 (ND - 2.59)	1.5	ND	
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	0	15	ND	ND	ND	0.8	NA	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium (228 pCi/L)	0	5	ND	ND	ND	0.02	NA	Erosion of natural deposits

- VIOLATIONS**
- Jersey City MUA was above New Jersey's Recommended Upper Limit (RUL) for Manganese. The Recommended Upper Limit for Manganese is based on staining of laundry. Manganese is an essential nutrient and toxicity is not expected from levels which would be encountered in drinking water.
 - Jersey City MUA was above the Recommended Upper Limit (RUL) for Aluminum.
 - Passaic Valley Water Commission was above NJ Secondary Recommended Upper Limit (RUL) for Sodium. For healthy individuals, the sodium intake from water is not important, because a much greater intake of sodium takes place from salt in the diet. However, sodium levels above the recommended upper limit may be a concern to individuals on a sodium restricted diet.
 - Passaic Valley Water Commission incurred a Monthly Coliform MCL violation in July 2010. Public Notification was completed within 30 days as required. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems. Subsequent testing for coliform bacteria was conducted and no additional coliform bacteria were found to be present. Whenever we detect coliform bacteria in any sample, we are required to continue analytical testing procedure to see if other bacteria of greater concern, such as E. Coli, are present. We did not find any E. Coli in our subsequent testing.

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 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.

SECONDARY CONTAMINANTS								
Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	HIGHEST RESULTS				Likely Source	
			PVWC	NJDWSC	JERSEY CITY	NEWARK		NUTLEY
Alkalinity (ppm)		NA	30-58	33		28	ND	A characteristic of water primarily caused by carbonate, bicarbonate, and hydroxide ions
Aluminum (ppb)		200	ND - 28	17	ND - 217	<0.1	ND	Byproduct of water treatment using aluminum salts
Chloride (ppm)		250	52 - 141	44	52 - 102	31.4	ND	Erosion of natural deposits
Color (cu)		10	ND	2	ND - 15	5	ND	Presence of manganese and iron, plankton, humus, peat and weeds
Corrosivity		Non-Corrosive (+/- 1.0)	Non-Corrosive	ND	Non-Corrosive	ND	ND	
Hardness [as CaCO ₃] (ppm)		250	49 - 148	40	52 - 122	55.1	ND	A characteristic of water caused primarily by salts of calcium and magnesium
Hardness [as CaCO ₃] (grains/gallon)		15	3 - 9	2	3 - 7	3	ND	
Iron (ppb)	NA	300	ND - 60	10	ND - 122	15	6	
Manganese (ppb)	NA	50	4 - 13	ND	ND - 165	26	2.0	Sloughing from distribution pipes
Odor (ton)		3	ND		ND - 2	ND	ND	Algae and plant matter
pH		6.5 - 8.5	8.1 - 8.3	8.01	6.4 - 7.6	7.7	ND	Presence of carbonate, bicarbonates and carbon dioxide
Sodium (ppm)	NA	50	23 - 136	22	40	15.7	ND	Natural mineral, road salt
Sulfate (ppm)	NA	250	40 - 94	8.1	12	12.4	ND	Naturally present in the environment
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	NA	500	209 - 467	114	136 - 251	94.2	ND	Erosion of natural deposits
Zinc (ppb)	NA	5000	12 - 14	51	ND - 10	<0.2	ND	

DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS - UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS								
Contaminant	MCLG	RUL	HIGHEST RESULTS				Likely Source	
			PVWC	NJDWSC	JERSEY CITY	NEWARK		NUTLEY
Chloroethane (ppb)	NA	NA	0.50 (ND - 0.50)	ND	ND	ND	ND	
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	7 (3 - 7)	35 (13 - 35)		37.5 (18.7 - 68)	34.0 (21.30 - 34.0)	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	NA	80	19 (4 - 19)	66 (26 - 66)		64.5 (54.3 - 77)	59.8 (27.07 - 59.8)	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

- HAA5 compliance is based on running annual average.
- TTHM compliance is based on running annual average. 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 increased risk of getting cancer.

DETECTED UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS					
Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Highest Result Nutley	Range	Description
Chloroform (ppb)	NA	NA	41.20	18.90 - 41.20	Byproducts of drinking water chlorination. These three compounds are trihalomethanes and are regulated along with bromoform, as Total Trihalomethanes (see main table).
Bromoform (ppb)	NA	NA	1.80	0.32 - 1.80	
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	NA	NA	13.50	6.00 - 13.50	
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	NA	NA	6.62	1.74 - 6.62	
Monochloro Acetic Acids	NA	NA	1.51	<1.00 - 1.51	Byproducts of drinking water chlorination. Haloacetic Acids Five (see main table).
Dichloro Acetic Acid	NA	NA	18.30	5.61 - 18.30	
Trichloro Acetic Acid	NA	NA	15.30	11.80 - 15.30	
Monobromo Acetic Acid	NA	NA	<1.00	<0.66 - <1.00	
Dibromo Acetic Acid	NA	NA	1.04	<0.33 - 1.04	

ADDITIONAL DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM MONITORING RESULTS SECONDARY CONTAMINANTS - DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM				
Contaminant	RUL	Annual Average	Range	Compliance Achieved
Iron (ppb)	300	6	ND - 70	YES
Manganese (ppb)	50	6	ND - 16	YES

Additional contaminants monitored but not detected in the distribution system in 2010 include Asbestos and E.Coli bacteria.

- COMMENTS**
- Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea and associated headaches.
 - Coliforms are bacteria which are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other potentially harmful bacteria may be present.
 - Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years could experience skin damage or problems with their circulatory system and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
 - We do not add fluoride to your drinking water.
 - Lead and Copper compliance is based on the 90th percentile results. INFANTS AND YOUNG CHILDREN ARE TYPICALLY MORE VULNERABLE TO LEAD IN DRINKING WATER THAN THE GENERAL POPULATION. INFANTS AND CHILDREN WHO DRINK WATER CONTAINING LEAD IN EXCESS OF THE ACTION.
 - Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10ppm 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
 - Sulfate is regulated for reason of aesthetic quality only.
 - Additional inorganic contaminants monitored but not detected in the plant effluent include asbestos, antimony, beryllium, cadmium, cyanide, fluoride, mercury, selenium, silver, ABS/LAS and thallium were monitored but not detected in 2010.



Nutley Water Department

Dr. Joseph P. Scarpelli, Director

About the Water Department and the Sources of Your Drinking Water

The Nutley Water Department is a division within the Department of Public Works, and operates solely on revenues received for the services rendered. This means tax dollars are not necessary for this utility to function under normal conditions.

Nutley receives the majority of its potable water from the Passaic Valley Water Commission (PVWC). Its main facility is the Little Falls Water Treatment Plant in Totowa, NJ. Water is diverted from the Passaic and Pompton Rivers, is treated, filtered and disinfected at the plant. In drought conditions or other emergency, water from the Point View Reservoir in Wayne, NJ can be used to supplement river sources. Treated water is then mixed at PVWC's main pumping station with treated water from the North Jersey District Water Supply Commission's Wanaque Reservoir treatment plant. Water is then pumped into underground transmission lines running through Nutley. Nutley has four (4) intake pit areas along this transmission line located at:

Coeyman Avenue / Ridge Road / Centre Street / Meacham Avenue

At these intakes, the water goes into our distribution system. The water is then conveyed into all homes or businesses connected to the system.

The City of Newark serves a small area of Nutley with Pequannock Reservoir Water. This area is located west of Ridge Road and Van Winkle Avenue and bordered by Glenview Road, the Township of Nutley/Bloomfield boundary line and East Passaic Avenue.

The Nutley Water Department is a public community water system and purchases water from the following water systems:

- Passaic Valley Water Commission - PWSID # 1605002
- Jersey City MUA - PWSID # 0906001
- Newark Water Department - PWSID # 0714001
- North Jersey District Water Supply Commission - Wanaque North System - PWSID # 1613001

Monitoring and Testing of Drinking Water

The Nutley Water Department routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws. This report covers the period from January 1, 2010 thru December 31, 2010. As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. All drinking water including bottled drinking water may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It is very important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose a health risk.

For the year 2010, Passaic Valley Water Commission (PVWC) did all the required testing of our water supply. The Township of Nutley in 2010 sampled and tested water throughout the township for:

- Chlorine Residuals
- Coliforms
- Haloacetic Acids
- Iron and Manganese
- Lead and Copper (tested in September 2008)
- Radionuclides (tested by the State in 2001)
- Trihalomethanes

For Additional Information

If you have any questions about this report or concerning the Nutley Water Department, please kindly contact Dominic Ferry, Water and Sewer Operator at (973) 284-4984 or dferry@nutleynj.org.

Public Input

The Board of Commissioners of the Township of Nutley meet on the first and third Tuesday of every month. For dates and times of these meetings, please call the offices of the Department of Public Works at (973) 284-4959 or log on to the township's website at www.nutleynj.org.

Health and Educational Information

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water 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 from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- **Microbial contaminants**, such as viruses and bacteria that 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 by-products 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 insure 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 (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

The standards for these contaminants are known as Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) that are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

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

Children may receive a slightly higher amount of a contaminant present in the water than do adults, on a body weight basis, because they may drink a greater amount of water per pound of body weight than do adults. For this reason, reproductive or developmental effects are used for calculating a drinking water standard, if these effects occur at lower levels than other health effects of concern. If there is insufficient toxicity information for a chemical (for example, lack of data on reproductive or developmental effects), an extra uncertainty factor may be incorporated into the calculation of the drinking water standard, thus making the standard more stringent, to account for additional uncertainties regarding these effects. In the cases of lead and nitrate, effects on infants and children are the health endpoints upon which the standards are based.

Additional Information on 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. The Nutley Water Department is 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 two 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 www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.



Tips from Commissioner Scarpelli...

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference – try one today and soon it will become second nature.

- Take short showers - a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath.
- Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair and shaving and save up to 500 gallons a month.
- Use a water-efficient showerhead. They are inexpensive, easy to install, and can save you up to 750 gallons a month.
- Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Water plants only when necessary.
- Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered. Apply water only as fast as the soil can absorb it and during the cooler parts of the day to reduce evaporation.
- Fix leaky toilets and faucets. Faucet washers are inexpensive and take only a few minutes to replace. To check your toilet for a leak, place a few drops of food coloring in the tank and wait. If it seeps into the toilet bowl without flushing, you have a leak. Fixing it or replacing it with a new, more efficient model can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water bill!
- Visit www.epa.gov/watersense for more information.

Township of Nutley Department of Public Works

Nutley, New Jersey 07110

DR. JOSEPH P. SCARPELLI

Director



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Nutley, NJ 07110

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Dear Customer,

United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulations require that all public water systems issue an annual Water Quality Report. The intent of this regulation is to inform consumers about the source and quality of their drinking water, and to assemble this information in an easy to read format.

This is the 12th annual report on the quality of water delivered by the Township of Nutley. It meets the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requirement for "Consumer Confidence Reports" and contains information on the source of our water, its constituents, and the health risks associated with any contaminants.

The purpose of this report is to provide our customers with information on the sources of their drinking water, how this water gets to each customer, potential substances that may be found in drinking water, some related health information, and a listing of the substances present in our water and how their levels compare to the state and federal drinking water regulations.

I am pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets all federal and state requirements. The Township of Nutley is committed to providing our customers and the community with high quality drinking water through prompt service, courteous and helpful communication, and excellence in the distribution of our most valued resource... water.

Dr. Joe
Dr. Joseph P. Scarpelli
Director, Department of Public Works

2010 Water Quality Report