

THE NUTLEY WATER DEPARTMENT

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, 2008 thru December 31, 2008. 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 2008, Passaic Valley Water Commission (PVWC) did all the required testing of our water supply. The Township of Nutley in 2008 sampled and tested water throughout the Township for:

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

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. The standards for these contaminants are known as Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCL's) 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.

For more information about contaminants and potential health effects call the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791.

CURRENT WATER ISSUES

The NJDEP has completed and issued the Source Water Assessment Reports and Summaries for these public water systems, included in this report. Further information on the Source Water Assessment Program can be obtained by logging onto NJDEP's source water assessment website at www.state.nj.us/dep/swap or by contacting NJDEP's Bureau of Safe Drinking Water at 1-609- 292-5550.

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.

VULNERABLE POPULATION LANGUAGE 40 CFR s 141.15A

SOME PEOPLE MAY BE MORE VULNERABLE TO CONTAMINANTS IN DRINKING WATER THAN THE GENERAL POPULATION. IMMUNO-COMPROMISED PERSONS SUCH AS PERSONS WITH CANCER UNDERGOING CHEMO-THERAPY, PERSONS WHO HAVE UNDERGONE ORGAN TRANSPLANTS, PEOPLE WITH HIV/AIDS OR OTHER IMMUNE SYSTEM DISORDERS, SOME ELDERLY AND SOME INFANTS CAN BE PARTICULARLY AT RISK FOR INFECTION. 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 MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS ARE AVAILABLE FROM THE SAFE DRINKING WATER HOTLINE 1-800-426-4791.

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, which 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 storm water 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 storm water runoff, and residential uses.

Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water 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 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 bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

THE NUTLEY WATER DEPARTMENT FACTUAL INFORMATION

United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) 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 tenth 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 Township of Nutley is committed to provide 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.

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.

The 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 COMMISSIONER IN CHARGE OF THE NUTLEY WATER DEPARTMENT

Commissioner Joseph P. Scarpelli, Director of the Department of Public Works, stated he is pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets federal and state requirements.

The Board of Commissioners of the Township of Nutley meets on the first and third Tuesday of every month. For dates and times of these meetings, call the office of the Department of Public Works at 1-973-284-4958 or 4984. If you have any questions about this report, or concerning our Nutley Water Department, kindly contact Dominic Ferry, Water Operator at 1-973-284-4984.

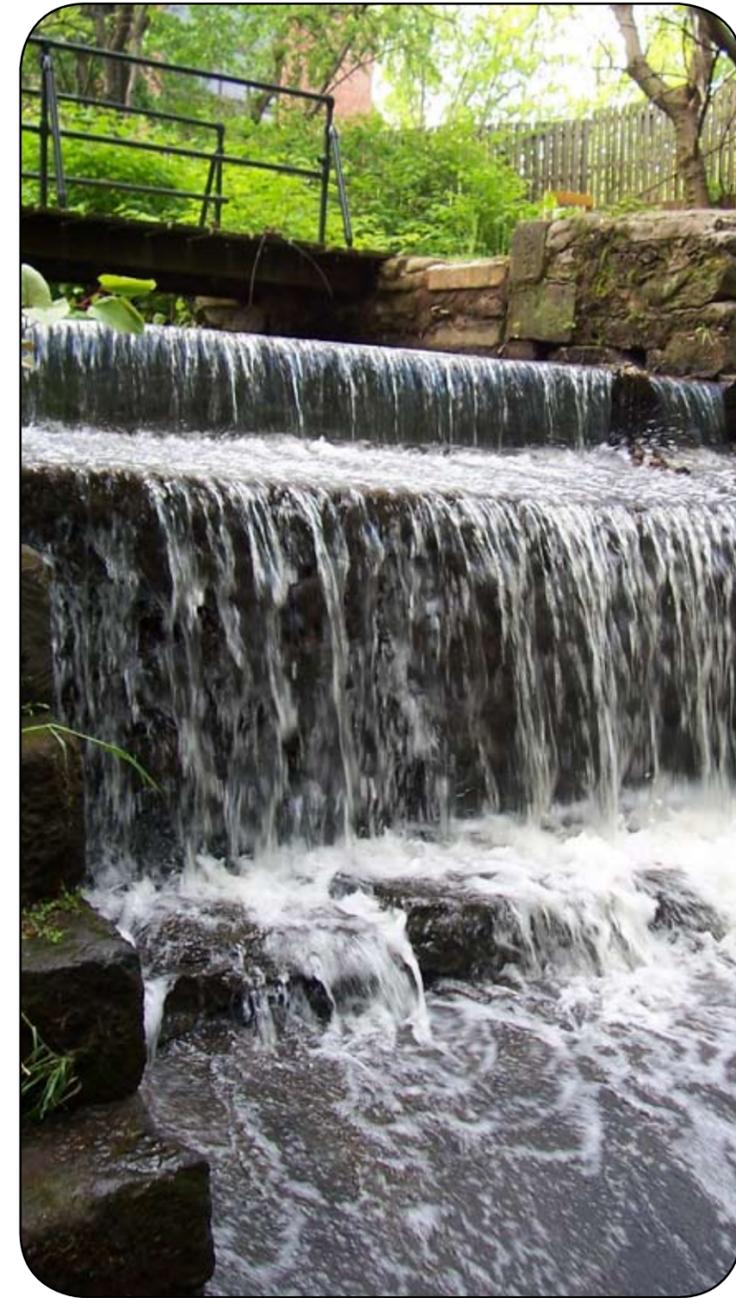


Joseph P. Scarpelli, Commissioner

POSTAL PATRON

Presorted
Standard Mail
U.S. Postage
PAID
Permit # 73
West Caldwell, NJ

TOWNSHIP OF NUTLEY



Township of Nutley 2008 Annual Water Quality Report

"We at the Nutley Water Department will work around the clock, if necessary, to provide top quality water to every Township resident", said Commissioner Joseph P. Scarpelli. "I, respectfully request that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of the community, our way of life, and our children's future".

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT SUMMARY

A State Review of Potential Contamination Sources Near Your Drinking Water

The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has conducted an assessment of the water sources that supply each public water system in the state, including yours. The goal of this assessment was to measure each system's susceptibility to contamination, not actual (if any) contamination measured in a water supply system.

The assessment of your water systems involved:

- Identifying the area (known as the source water assessment area) that supplies water to your public drinking water system;
- Inventorizing any significant potential sources of contamination in the area; and
- Analyzing how susceptible the drinking water source is to the potential sources of contamination.

DEP evaluated the susceptibility of all public water systems to eight categories of contaminants. The contaminant categories are explained, along with a summary of results for your water systems below.

Passaic Valley Water Commission-PWSID#1605002

Passaic Valley Water Commission is a public community water system consisting of 0 Wells, 0 wells under the influence of surface water, 4 surface water intakes(s), 0 purchased ground water source(s), and 4 purchased surface water source(s).

This system's water comes from the following aquifer(s) and/or surface water body(s) (if applicable): Passaic River, Point View Reservoir, Pompton River

This system purchases water from the following water system(s) (if applicable): Jersey City Water Department, Newark Water Department, No. Jersey District Water Supply, United Water NJ

United Water Jersey City-PWSID#0906001

Jersey City Water Department O&M by United Water consists of 0 wells, 0 wells under the influence of surface water, 1 surface water intake(s), 0 purchased ground water source(s), and 4 purchased surface water source(s) of drinking water. (The water system data used for the development of the original drinking water source inventory was compiled in the summer of 2003.)

Newark Water Department-PWSID#0714001

Newark Water Department is a public community water system consisting of 0 wells, 0 wells under the influence of surface water, 1 surface water intakes(s), 1 purchased ground water source(s), and 1 purchased surface water source(s).

This system's water comes from the following aquifer(s) and/or surface water body(s) (if applicable): Charlottesburg Reservoir

This system purchases water from the following water system(s) (if applicable): Elizabethtown WC, NJDWSC

North Jersey District Water Supply Commission-Wanaque North System-PWSID#1613001

North Jersey District Water Supply Commission-Wanaque North System is a public community water system consisting of 0 wells, 0 wells under the influence of surface water, 5 surface water intakes(s), 0 purchased ground water source(s), and 3 purchased surface water source(s).

This system's water comes from the following aquifer(s) and/or surface water body(s) (if applicable): Passaic River, Pompton River, Ramapo River, Wanaque South Pump Station

This system purchases water from the following water system(s) (if applicable): Jersey City, Passaic Valley Water Commission, United Water Jersey City, Newark Water Department

Susceptibility Ratings for Passaic Valley Water Commission, United Water Jersey City, Newark Water and North Jersey District Water Supply Commission-Wanaque North Systems Sources.

The following table illustrates the susceptibility ratings for the seven contaminant categories (and radon) for each source in the system. The table provides the number of wells and intakes that rated high (H), medium (M), or low (L) for each contaminant category. For susceptibility ratings of purchased water, refer to the specific water system's source water assessment report.

The seven contaminant categories are defined at the bottom of this page. DEP considered all surface water highly susceptible to pathogens, therefore all intakes received a high rating for the pathogen category. For the purpose of Source Water Assessment Program, radionuclides are more of concern for ground water than surface water. As a result, surface water intakes' susceptibility to radionuclides was not determined and they all received a low rating.

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. As a result of the assessments, DEP may customize (change existing) monitoring schedules based on the susceptibility ratings

Safe Water Drinking Act Regulations allow monitoring waivers to reduce or eliminate the monitoring requirements for asbestos, volatile organic chemicals and synthetic organic chemicals (SOC's). Passaic Valley Water Commission (PVWC) did not conduct SOC testing in 2008. PVWC was given a SOC waiver for the year 2008-2010. PVWC sampled for, but did not detect, asbestos in drinking water samples collected in 2002. UWCJ exceeded the state upper recommended limit for Aluminum, Iron, Turbidity and Manganese for the year 2008. PVWC exceeded the state upper recommended limit for Sodium for the year 2008. (see details in table). Substances not listed in the following tables were not detected in the treated water supply during the year 2008. The presence of the following analytes in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

North Jersey District Water Supply Commission – Wanaque North System

Source	Pathogens			Nutrients			Pesticides			Volatile Organic Compounds			Inorganics			Radio-nuclides			Radon			Disinfection Byproduct Precursors		
	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L
Wells-0																								
GUDI-0																								
Surface water intakes-5	5			5			2	3		5		5							5		5			

Passaic Valley Water Commission

Source	Pathogens			Nutrients			Pesticides			Volatile Organic Compounds			Inorganics			Radio-nuclides			Radon			Disinfection Byproduct Precursors		
	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L
Wells-0																								
GUDI-0																								
Surface water intakes-4	4			4			1	3		4		4							4		4			

United Water-Jersey City

Source	Pathogens			Nutrients			Pesticides			Volatile Organic Compound			Inorganics			Radio-nuclides			Radon			Disinfection Byproduct Precursors		
	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L
Wells-0																								
GUDI-0																								
Surface water intakes-1	1			1			1		1		1		1					1		1				

Newark Water Department

Source	Pathogens			Nutrients			Pesticides			Volatile Organic Compounds			Inorganics			Radio-nuclides			Radon			Disinfection Byproduct Precursors		
	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L
Wells-0																								
GUDI-0																								
Surface water intakes-1	1			1			1		1		1		1					1		1				

Source Water Pathogen Monitoring

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-GREATER THAN 2419.6	25.6-1553.1	Human and animal fecal waste.

Additional Monitoring Results-2006 PVWC Data

CONTAMINANT	PVWC INTAKE	PVWC PLANT EFFLUENT
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA), ppb	0.026	0.027
Perfluorooctanoic Sulfonate, (PFOS), ppb	0.0062 (estimated value)	0.0049 (estimated value)

Additional Monitoring Results-2006 PVWC Data 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 <http://www.epa.gov/opptintr/pfoa/index.htm>.

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. 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, immunocompromised people, infants, small children and the elderly are at greater risk of developing life-threatening illness. We encourage immunocompromised 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.

Primary Contaminants	MCLG	MCL	HIGHEST RESULTS				TYPICAL SOURCE	COMMENTS:	
			PVWC	NJDWSC	UWCJ	NEWARK NUTLEY			
Turbidity (NTU)	NA	TT=1	0.77 (0.12-0.77)	0.21	1.73* (0.042-1.73*)	0.3 (0.03-0.3)	Soil Runoff		
	NA		TT% (percentage of samples <0.05 NTU)(min 95% required)	98% (98-100%)	100% (98-100%)	98% (98-100%)		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. ***United Water Jersey City exceeded the Treatment Technique for Turbidity in November 2008.	
Total Organic Carbon %	NA	NA	47% (25-45 Required) (Range 47 to 78%)	32% (39% required) (Range 32 to 53%)	38% (35-45 required) (Range 38-49%)	NA	Naturally present in the environment.		
Total Coliform Bacteria (% positive samples)	0	NA	TT (% removal) Presence of coliform bacteria in 2 or more positive monthly samples.	NA	NA	0	October 2008 1-Positive (out of 30 samples)	Coliforms are bacteria which are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other potentially harmful bacteria may be present.	
HIGHEST RESULTS									
Regulated Disinfection	MRDL	MRDLG	PVWC	NJDWSC	UWCJ	NEWARK NUTLEY	LIKELY SOURCE	COMMENTS:	
Chlorine,ppm	4.0	4.0	ND	ND	ND	ND	Chlorine is used as a drinking water disinfectant.		
Secondary Contaminants	MCLG	RUL	PVWC	NJDWSC	UWCJ	NEWARK NUTLEY	LIKELY SOURCE	COMMENTS:	
Alkalinity,ppm	NA	88	88	34.9	ND	23.8	ND	A characteristic of water caused primarily by carbonate, bicarbonate and hydroxide ions.	
Aluminum,ppb	200	100	27	363	0.046	ND	ND	By-product of water treatment using aluminum salts.	
Calcium,ppm	NS	ND	ND	ND	12.9	ND	ND	Erosion of natural deposits.	
Chloride,ppm	250	152	52.0	88	31.5	ND	ND	Erosion of natural deposits.	
Chlorine Residual,ppm	4	ND	ND	ND	0.81	ND	ND	Chlorine remaining in treated water and available to destroy disease causing organisms.	
Color,cu	Non-Corrosive (<15)	ND	2	5	4	ND	ND	Presence of manganese and iron, plankton, humus, peat and weeds.	
Corrosivity	Non-Corrosive (<10.9)	-0.97	ND	Non-Corrosive	ND	ND	ND		
Hardness(asCaCO 3),ppm	250	185	60.0	94	44.7	ND	ND	A characteristic of water caused primarily by salts of calcium and magnesium.	
Iron,ppb	NA	300	ND	9	463	NA	ND	United Water Jersey City was above New Jersey's Recommended Upper Limit (RUL) for Iron. The recommended upper limit for iron is based on unpleasant taste of the water and staining of laundry. Iron is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water with iron levels well above the recommended upper limit could develop deposits of iron in a number of organs in the body.	
Manganese,ppb	NA	50	ND	8	138	ND	ND	United Water Jersey City 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.	
Magnesium,ppm	NS	ND	ND	ND	3.55	ND	ND	Erosion of natural deposits.	
Odor,ton	3	ND		2	1	ND	ND	Algae and plant matter.	
pH	6.5 to 8.5	8.3	7.39	8.4	7.58	ND	ND	Presence of carbonate, bicarbonates and carbon dioxide.	
Sodium,ppm	NA	50	115	27.2	36	15.3	ND	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.	
Sulfate,ppm	NA	250	94	12.4	13	13.9	ND	Naturally present in the environment. Regulated for reason of aesthetic quality only.	
Total Dissolved Solids,ppm	NA	500	450	142	224	102	ND	Erosion of natural deposits.	
Zinc,ppb	NA	5000	ND	8	10	ND	ND		
Radiochemical Contaminants	MCLG	MCL	PVWC 2005-2006 Data	NJDWSC 2006 Data	UWCJ 2006 Data	NEWARK 2005 Data	NUTLEY	TYPICAL SOURCE	COMMENTS:
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	0	15	ND	ND	ND	2.59 (ND-2.59) Combined radium	0.8	NA	Erosion of natural deposits.
Radium(228 pCi/L)	0	5	ND	ND	ND	0.02	NA	NA	Erosion of natural deposits.

Pathogens: Disease-causing organisms such as bacteria and viruses. Common sources are animal and human fecal wastes.

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.

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.

Organic Contaminants	MCLG	MCL	PVWC	NJDWSC	UWCJ	NEWARK	NUTLEY	TYPICAL SOURCE	COMMENTS:	
Methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE) ppb	NA	70	ND	ND	ND	ND	NA	Leaching underground gasoline and fuel oil tanks, gasoline and fuel oil spills.		
Inorganic Contaminants	MCLG	MCL	PVWC	NJDWSC	UWCJ	NEWARK	NUTLEY	TYPICAL SOURCE	COMMENTS:	
Arsenic,ppb	0	105 Federal/State	ND	ND	ND	ND	NA	Erosion of natural deposits.	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.	
Barium,ppm	2	2	0.02 (ND-0.02)	0.011 (ND-0.011)	0.02	0.010	NA	Erosion of natural deposits.		
Beryllium,ppb	4	4	ND	0.2 (ND-0.2)	ND	ND	NA	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories.		
Bromate,ppb	0	10	ND	NA	NA	ND	NA	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.		
Mercury,ppb	2	2	ND	ND	ND	ND	NA	Erosion of natural deposits.		
Fluoride,ppm	4	4	ND	0.073 (ND-0.073)	0.07	0.062	NA	Erosion of natural deposits.	We do not add fluoride to your drinking water.	
Copper,ppm	1.3	AL+1.3	NA	NA	NA	0.066	NA	U.05 ppm Testing required once every three years. Testing completed in September 2008.	Corrosion of household plumbing systems and leaching from wood preservatives. 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.	
Lead,ppb	0	AL+15	NA	NA	NA	0-10.2	NA	<0.005 ppm Testing required once every three years. Testing completed in September 2008.	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 TOWNSHIP OF NUTLEY IS RESPONSIBLE FOR PROVIDING HIGH QUALITY DRINKING WATER, BUT CANNOT CONTROL THE VARIETY OF MATERIALS USED IN PLUMBING COMPONENTS, WHEN 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 IS AVAILABLE FROM THE SAFE DRINKING WATER HOTLINE OR AT http://www.epa.gov/water/lead	
Nitrate,ppm	10	10		3.68 (1.00-3.68)	0.23 (0.02-0.23)	0.43 (0.02-0.43)	0.008	NA	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits.	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.
Nitrite (ppm) Disinfection Byproducts Unregulated Contaminants	1	1					0.01 (ND-0.01)	ND		
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5),ppb	NA	60	6.30 (3.00-6.30)	43 (28-43)	NA	36-56 Average=44	12-38 Average=26.25	By-product of drinking water disinfection.	HAA5 compliance is based on running annual average.	
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM),ppb	NA	80	17.0 (1.65-17.0)	69 (36-69)	NA	63-77 Average= 63.3	31-70 Average= 48.00	By-product of drinking water disinfection.	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 an increased risk of getting cancer.	
Detected Unregulated Contaminants	MCLG	MCL	HIGHEST RESULT PVWC			RANGE				DESCRIPTION:
Chloroform,ppb	NA	NA		46.90	20.50-46.90					By-products 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		<0.15	ND-<0.15					
Bromo-dichloromethane,ppb	NA	NA		16.50	7.56-16.50					
Dibromo-chloromethane,ppb	NA	NA		6.43	1.76-6.43					
Monochloro acetic acids	NA	NA		<1.00	ND-<1.00					By products of drinking water chlorination. Haloacetic Acids Five (see main table).
Dichloro acetic acid	NA	NA		23.90	7.10-23.90					
Trichloro Acetic Acid	NA	NA		16.00	5.20-16.00					
Monobromo Acetic Acid	NA	NA		<1.00	ND-<1.00					
Dibromo Acetic Acid	NA	NA		<1.00	ND-<1.00					

Inorganics: