

THE NUTLEY WATER DEPARTMENT

The Nutley Water Department routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to federal and state laws. This report covers the period from January 1, 2007 thru December 31, 2007. 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 constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk.

For the year 2007, Passaic Valley Water Commission (PVWC) did all the required testing of our water supply. The Township of Nutley in 2007 sampled and tested water throughout the Township for:

Coliforms
Lead and Copper (tested in September 2005)
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 ninth 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 Peter C. 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.

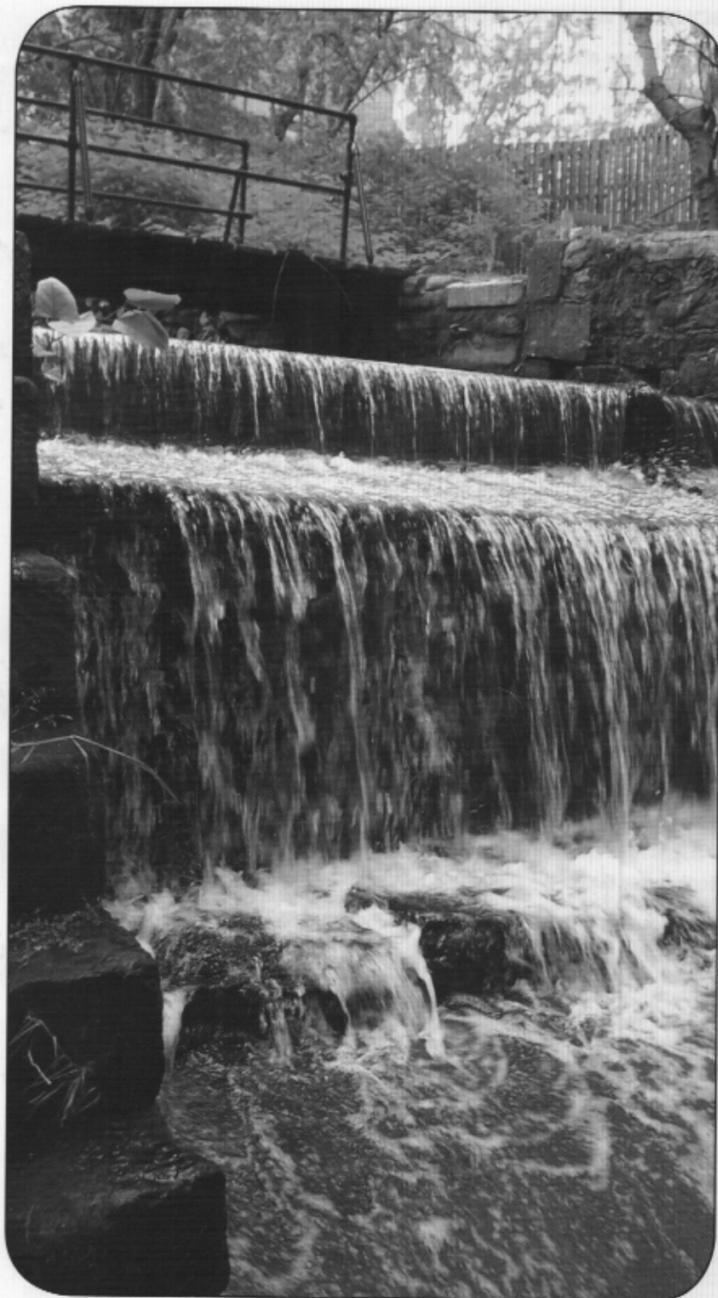
The Board of Commissioners of the Township of Nutley meets on the first and third Tuesday of every month. For dates and times of these meetings, call the office of the Department of Public Works at 1-973-284-4958 or 4984. If you have any questions about this report, or concerning our Nutley Water Department,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



Peter C. Scarpelli, Commissioner

TOWNSHIP OF NUTLEY

POSTAL PATRON



**Township
of Nutley** 2007 Annual Water
Quality Report

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"We at the Nutley Water Department will work around the clock, if necessary, to provide top quality water to every Township resident", said Commissioner Peter C. 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 and 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;
- Inventorying 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 systems 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 systems water comes from the following aquifer(s) and/or surface water body(s) (if applicable): Charlottesville 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 systems 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.

North Jersey District Water Supply Commission – Wanaque North System

	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			
Source	H	M	L	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			5			5						5			5			5		

Passaic Valley Water Commission

	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	H	M	L			
Source	H	M	L	H	M	L	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			4			4	4		4	4				

United Water-Jersey City

	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	H	M	L			
Source	H	M	L	H	M	L	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			1			1	1		1	1				

Newark Water Department

	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	H	M	L			
Source	H	M	L	H	M	L	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			1			1	1		1	1				

Source Water Pathogen Monitoring

CONTAMINANT	POMPTON RIVER	PASSAIC RIVER	TYPICAL SOURCE
*Cryptosporidium Oocysts/L	0-0.13	0-0.53	*Microbial pathogens found in surface waters throughout the United States.
*Giardia, Cysts/L	0-0.73	0-0.64	
E.Coli per 100 ml	ND-GREATER THAN 2419.2	ND-greater than 2419.2	Human and animal fecal waste.

Table 5: Additional Monitoring Results

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)

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 organism 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, immuno-compromised people, infants, 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.

Table 5 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>.

Primary Contaminants	MCLG	MCL	MONITORING RESULTS				TYPICAL SOURCE	COMMENTS	
			PVWC	NJDWSC	UWJC	NEWARK/NUTLEY			
Turbidity (NTU)	NA	1.1+1	2.6 (0.01-2.6)	0.25	0.37 (0.01-0.37)	0.09-0.39	NA	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.	
Total Organic Carbon %	NA	NA	54% (25-45 Required) (Range 53 to 73%)	42% (38% required) (Range 33 to 54%)	39% (35-49 required) (Range 35-47%)	NA	NA	Naturally present in the environment	
Total Coliform Bacteria (% positive samples)	0	11 (%) maximum number of coliform bacteria in 1% of monthly samples	NA	NA	NA	0	0	NA	Coliforms are bacteria which are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other potentially harmful bacteria may be present.
Regulated Disinfection	MRLG	MRLDG	PVWC	NJDWSC	UWJC	NEWARK	NUTLEY	LIKELY SOURCE	COMMENTS
Chlorine_ppm	4.0	4.0	ND	ND	ND	<0.0	ND	Chlorine is used as a drinking water disinfectant.	
Secondary Contaminants	MCLG	RUL	PVWC	NJDWSC	UWJC	NEWARK	NUTLEY	LIKELY SOURCE	COMMENTS
Alkalinity_ppm	NA	NA	96	25.5	55	26.1	ND	A characteristic of water caused primarily by carbonate, bicarbonate and hydroxide ions.	United Water Jersey City was above New Jersey's Recommended Upper Limit (RUL) for Alkalinity. There is no health related language required.
Aluminum_ppb	200	100	20.8	30.8	49	ND	ND	Erosion of natural deposits.	
Calcium_ppm	NA	ND	ND	ND	11.2	ND	ND	Erosion of natural deposits.	
Chloride_ppm	250	188	31.3	71	29.6	ND	ND	Chloride remaining in treated water and available to destroy disease causing organisms.	
Chlorine Residual_ppm	4	ND	ND	ND	0.994	ND	ND	Presence of manganese and iron, potassium, sodium, and acids.	
Color_cu	10	ND	2	10	4	ND	ND		
Copper_ppm	1000	70	ND	16	ND	ND	ND		
Corrosivity	Non-Corrosive (<1.0)	Corrosive (>2.0)	ND	Non-Corrosive	ND	ND	ND		
Hardness(asCaCO3)_ppm	250	150	38.3	104	42.2	ND	ND	A characteristic of water caused primarily by salts of calcium and magnesium.	
Iron_ppb	NA	300	ND	9	130	NA	SD		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.
Manganese_ppb	NA	50	ND	7.8	182	NA	SD		
Magnesium_ppm	NA	ND	ND	ND	3.6	ND	ND		
Odor_ton	3	ND	ND	2C	1	ND	ND		
pH	6.5 to 8.5	6.4	7.6	6.9	7.34	ND	ND		
Sodium_ppm	NA	50	123	17	35	13.7	ND		Passaic Valley Water Commission, was above NJ's 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	95	8.23	12	14.0	ND		Regulated for reason of aesthetic quality only.
Total Dissolved Solids_ppm	NA	500	336	83	288	178	ND		
Zinc_ppb	NA	5000	ND	4.6	10	ND	ND		
Radiochemical Contaminants	MCLG	MCL	PVWC 2006-2009 Data	NJDWSC 2005 Data	UWJC 2005 Data	NEWARK 2005 Data	NUTLEY	TYPICAL SOURCE	COMMENTS
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	0	15	ND	ND	ND	0.8	NA	Erosion of natural deposits.	
Radium(226 pCi/L)	0	5	ND	ND	0.26 (ND-2.26) Combined radium	0.02	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.

Volatile Organic Compounds: Man-made chemicals used as solvents, degreasers, and gasoline components. Examples include benzene, methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE), and vinyl chloride.

Pesticides: 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.

Inorganics: Mineral-based compounds that are both naturally occurring and man-made. Examples include arsenic, asbestos, copper, lead, and nitrate.

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.

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.

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.

Organic Contaminants	MCLG	MCL	PVWC	NJDWSC	UWJC	NEWARK	NUTLEY	TYPICAL SOURCE	COMMENTS
Methyl Tertiary butyl ether (MTBE) ppb	NA	70	ND	ND	ND	ND	NA	Leaking underground gasoline and fuel oil tanks, gasoline and fuel oil spills.	
Inorganic Contaminants	MCLG	MCL	PVWC	NJDWSC	UWJC	NEWARK	NUTLEY	TYPICAL SOURCE	COMMENTS
Arsenic_ppb	0	105 Federal/State	ND	0.80	ND	ND	NA	Erosion of natural deposits.	Some studies indicate that drinking water with elevated arsenic levels may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Barium_ppm	2	2	ND-0.02	0.006	0.09	0.015	NA	Erosion of natural deposits.	
Beryllium_ppb	4	4	2	ND	ND	ND	NA	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning boilers.	
Bromate_ppb	0	10	ND	NA	NA	ND	NA	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.	
Cadmium_ppb	5	5	3 (ND-3)	ND	ND	ND	NA	Corrosion of galvanized pipes.	
Mercury_ppb	2	2	ND	0.025	ND	<0.2	NA	Erosion of natural deposits.	
Fluoride_ppm	4	4	ND	0.025	0.08	0.061	NA	Erosion of natural deposits.	We do not add fluoride to your drinking water.
Copper_ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	NA	NA	NA	0.096	0.096 ppm Testing required once every three years. Testing completed in August 2009.	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.	Lead and Copper reduction is based on the 90th percentile of tap water samples from your local experience also damage of problems with their recirculation systems and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Lead_ppb	0	AL=15	NA	NA	NA	0-10.2	0.000 ppb Testing required once every three years. Testing completed in August 2009.	Water supplied by PVWC to NEWARK AND BRIDGEWATER IS TREATED TO REMOVE LEAD TO A LEVEL OF 1.0 PPM PER THE 2001 PLUMBING CODE. IT IS POSSIBLE THAT LEAD LEVELS AT YOUR HOME MAY BE HIGHER THAN AT OTHER HOMES IN YOUR COMMUNITY AS A RESULT OF LEAD PIPING IN YOUR HOME'S PLUMBING. IF YOU ARE CONCERNED ABOUT ELEVATED LEAD IN YOUR HOME'S WATER, YOU MAY WISH TO HAVE YOUR WATER TREATED.	
Nitrate_ppm	10	10	5.87 (1.0-5.87)	0.50	0.50 (0.07-0.50)	0.05	NA	Manure from livestock manure, 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 vary greatly for short periods of time because of rainfall.
Unregulated Contaminants	MCLG	RUL	PVWC	NJDWSC	UWJC	NEWARK	NUTLEY	LIKELY SOURCE	COMMENTS
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)_ppb	NA	50	NA	NA	NA	33-52 Average	17-26 Average	By product of drinking water disinfection.	HAA5 compliance is based on running annual average.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)_ppb	NA	80	NA	NA	NA	44-55 Average	28-61 Average	By product of drinking water disinfection.	TTHM compliance is based on running annual average.
Unregulated Contaminants	MCLG								