



# TOWNSHIP of NUTLEY

## 2006 Annual Water Quality Report

TOWNSHIP OF NUTLEY



Peter C. Scarpelli, Commissioner

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### 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 eighth 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.

### 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

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, 2006 thru December 31, 2006. 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 2006, Passaic Valley Water Commission (PVWC) did all the required testing of our water supply. The Township of Nutley in 2006 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](http://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.

"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 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;
- 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 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

### 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): Charlottesville Reservoir

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

### 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, Newark Water Department

### Susceptibility Ratings for Passaic Valley Water Commission, 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

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	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	4		

### 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	0-0.09	0-0.09	*Microbial pathogens found in surface waters throughout the United States.
*Giardia, Cysts/L	0-0.45	0-0.18	
E.Coli per 100 ml	43.5-201.4	38.4-113	Human and animal fecal waste.

### 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)

**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.

NUTLEY'S WATER QUALITY REPORT 2006												
Primary Contaminants	MCLG	MCL	HIGHEST RESULTS				TYPICAL SOURCE	COMMENTS:				
			PVWC	NJDWSC	NEWARK	NUTLEY						
Turbidity (NTU)	NA	TT+1	0.3	0.25	0.36	NA	Soil Runoff	Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of water. Turbidity is monitored because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of a filtration system.				
Total Organic Carbon %	NA	TT (%) (percentage of sample <0.05 NTU/100% required)	55% (20-50% required)	42% (20% required)	55% (20-50% required)	NA	Naturally present in the environment	Newark Water violated a drinking water standard in November 2006. Water samples for the month of November showed 17 percent of the turbidity measurements were over 0.3 NTU where the standard is that no more than 5% of samples may exceed 0.3 NTU. Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity has 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. For more information, please contact Newark Water at: 973-256-4995.				
Total Coliform Bacteria (% positive samples)	0	TT (%) (percentage of sample <0.05 NTU/100% required)	NA	NA	0	NA	Naturally present in the environment	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	NEWARK	NUTLEY	LIKELY SOURCE	COMMENTS:				
Chlorine, ppm	4.0	4.0	ND	ND	<4.0	ND	Chlorine is used as a drinking water disinfectant.					
Secondary Contaminants												
MCLG	MCL	PVWC	NJDWSC	NEWARK	NUTLEY	LIKELY SOURCE	COMMENTS:					
Alkalinity, ppm	NA	86	18.9	26	ND		A characteristic of water caused primarily by carbonate, bicarbonate and hydroxide ions. By-product of water treatment using aluminum salts.					
Aluminum, ppb	200	ND	49	145	ND		Erosion of natural deposits.					
Calcium, ppm	NA	ND	ND	12.6	ND		Erosion of natural deposits.					
Chloride, ppm	250	50	20.4	27.1	ND		Presence of manganese and iron, plankton, humus, peat and woods.					
Color, cu	10	ND	2	3	ND		A characteristic of water caused primarily by salts of calcium and magnesium.					
Hardness(as CaCO3), ppm	250	120	50.9	43.0	ND							
Iron, ppm	NA	0.3	ND	10	ND	ND		The Township of Nutley, in accordance with the public notification requirements of N.J.A.C.7-10-7.4 did not test for iron or manganese in the calendar year 2006.				
Manganese, ppm	NA	0.05	ND	2	ND	ND		The Township of Nutley, in accordance with the public notification requirements of N.J.A.C.7-10-7.4 did not test for iron or manganese in the calendar year 2006.				
Magnesium, ppm	NA	ND	ND	3.6	ND	ND		Erosion of natural deposits.				
Odor, Ion	3	ND	ND	1	ND	ND		Algae and plant matter.				
pH	6.5 to 8.5	8.2	8.0	7.66	ND	ND		Presence of carbonate, bicarbonates and carbon dioxide.				
Sodium, ppm	NA	50	88.6	16	14.3	ND	Natural mineral, road salt	Passaic Valley Water Commission, in accordance with the public notification requirements of N.J.A.C.7-10-7.4, submit the following notification of exceedance of the NJ Secondary Recommended Upper Limit for sodium in drinking water: The Secondary Recommended Upper Limit for sodium is 50 mg/L. The average value of four water samples, collected at our treatment plant from September 2005 through June 2006, was 62 mg/L. Sodium is present in our source water at seasonally variable levels and cannot be removed by the water treatment process. For healthy individuals, sodium intake from water is of little significance because a much greater intake of sodium takes place from salt in the diet. However, sodium levels above the recommended upper limit may be of concern to individuals on a medical prescribed sodium restricted diet.				
Sulfate, ppm	NA	250	23.8	16.8	12.4	ND	Naturally present in the environment.	Regulated for reason of aesthetic quality only.				
Total Dissolved Solids, ppm	NA	500	456	120	102	ND	Erosion of natural deposits.					
Zinc, ppb	NA	5000	ND	1.9	ND	ND						
Radiochemical Contaminants	MCLG	MCL	PVWC 2005-2006 Data	NJDWSC 2005 Data	NEWARK 2005 Data	NUTLEY	TYPICAL SOURCE	COMMENTS:				
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	0	15	NA	0.86	0.49	NA	Erosion of natural deposits.					
Gross Beta (pCi/L)	0	4	NA	2.3	NA	NA	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.					
Radium(228 pCi/L)	0	5	ND	0.23	0.04	NA	Erosion of natural deposits.					

### CHART DEFINITIONS

**AL** = Action level; the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

**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 below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

**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

**NS** = No Standard

**NTU** = Nephelometric Turbidity Unit

**pCi/L** = picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

**ppb** = parts per billion

**ppm** = parts per million

**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.

**MFL** = Million Fiber per Liter.

**CU** = Color Unit

Safe Water Drinking Act Regulations allow monitoring waivers to reduce or eliminate the monitoring requirements for asbestos, volatile organic chemicals and synthetic organic chemicals (SOCs). Passaic Valley Water Commission (PVWC) did not conduct SOC testing in 2006. PVWC has until the end of 2007 to conduct testing, however a SOC waiver is anticipated. PVWC sampled for, but did not detect, asbestos in drinking water samples collected in 2002. PVWC exceeded the state upper recommended limit for sodium (see details in table). Substances not listed in the following tables were not detected in the treated water supply during the year 2006. The presence of the following analytes in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

Organic Contaminants	MCLG	MCL	PVWC	NJDWSC	NEWARK	NUTLEY	TYPICAL SOURCE	COMMENTS:
Methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE) ppb	NA	70	0.93	ND	ND	NA	Looking underground gasoline and fuel oil tanks, gasoline and fuel oil spills.	
Inorganic Contaminants	MCLG	MCL	PVWC	NJDWSC	NEWARK	NUTLEY	TYPICAL SOURCE	COMMENTS:
Asbestos (MFL)	7	7	1.26 (October 2002)	<0.09 (May 2002)	ND	NA	Decay of asbestos cement water mains and erosion of natural deposits.	
Barium, ppm	2	2	ND	0.011	0.007	NA	Erosion of natural deposits.	
Chromium, ppb	100	100	ND	ND	0.001	NA	Erosion of natural deposits.	
Fluoride, ppm	4	4	ND	0.007	0.008	NA	Erosion of natural deposits.	We do not add fluoride to your drinking water.
Copper, ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	NA	NA	0.006	0.002 (2000 Testing required once every three years. Testing completed in August 2005)	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.	Lead and Copper compliance is based on the 90th percentile results. INFANTS AND 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 LEVEL, COULD EXPERIENCE DELAYS IN THEIR PHYSICAL OR MENTAL DEVELOPMENT. CHILDREN COULD SHOW SLIGHT DEFICITS IN ATTENTION SPAN AND LEARNING ABILITIES. ADULTS WHO DRINK WATER OVER MANY YEARS THAT CONTAINS AN UNACCEPTABLE LEVEL OF LEAD COULD DEVELOP KIDNEY PROBLEMS OR HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE.
Lead, ppb	0	AL=15	NA	NA	0.10-2	0.002 (2000 Testing required once every three years. Testing completed in August 2005)	WATER SUPPLIED BY PVWC TO HOMES AND BUSINESSES IN NUTLEY DOES NOT CONTAIN ANY DETECTABLE LEAD.	IT IS POSSIBLE THAT LEAD LEVELS AT YOUR HOME MAY BE HIGHER THAN AT OTHER HOMES IN YOUR COMMUNITY AS A RESULT OF MATERIALS USED IN YOUR HOME'S PLUMBING. IF YOU ARE CONCERNED ABOUT EXPOSED LEAD IN YOUR HOME'S WATER, YOU MAY WASH YOUR WATER TUBES AND FLUSH YOUR TAP FOR 30 SECONDS TO 2 MINUTES BEFORE USING TAP WATER. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION IS AVAILABLE FROM THE SAFE DRINKING WATER HOTLINE: 1-800-435-1751.
Nitrate, ppm	10	10	1.11	0.18	0.051 (Range 0.016 to 0.05)	NA	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 or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant you should seek advice from your health care provider.
Disinfection Byproducts Unregulated Contaminants	MCLG	MCL	HIGHEST RESULT PVWC	RANGE	HIGHEST RESULT NEWARK	RANGE	DESCRIPTION:	
Bromate (ppb)	0	10	ND	NA	NA	NA	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.	Passaic Valley Water Commission incurred a monitoring violation in February 2006 for missing a monthly bromate regulatory compliance monitoring sample. Public notification for the violation was completed by December 31, 2006.
Haloacetic Acids (HAAS), ppb	NA	60	NA	NA	32-91 Average = 43.7	24-52 Average = 41	By-product of drinking water disinfection.	HAAS compliance is based on running annual samples.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM), ppb	NA	80	NA	NA	30-64 Average = 41.3	52-75 Average = 60.25	By-product of drinking water disinfection.	TTHM compliance is based on running annual samples.
Detected Unregulated Contaminants	MCLG	MCL	HIGHEST RESULT PVWC	RANGE	HIGHEST RESULT NEWARK	RANGE	DESCRIPTION:	
Chloroform, ppb	NA	NA	94.37	33.55-64.37	66.00	37.63-66.00	By-products of drinking water disinfection. These three compounds are trihalomethanes and are regulated, along with Bromoform, as Total Trihalomethanes (see main table).	
Bromoform, ppb	NA	NA	0.26	0.25-0.28	0.26	0.02-0.28		
Bromodichloromethane, ppb	NA	NA	10.60	6.22-10.60	11.46	4.21-11.46		
Dibromochloromethane, ppb	NA	NA	3.34	0.36-3.34	3.54	0.02-3.54		
Monochloro acetic acids, Dichloro acetic acid	NA	NA	3.29	0.58-3.29	2.94	0.02-2.94	By products of drinking water disinfection. Haloacetic Acids Five (see main table).	
Trichloro Acetic Acid	NA	NA	21.11	7.10-21.11	22.87	11.60-22.87		
Monobromo Acetic Acid	NA	NA	0.50	0.0-0.50	0.50	0-0.50		
Dibromo Acetic Acid	NA	NA	1.30	0.50-1.30	1.40	0.50-1.40		

### 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 Michael Luzzi, DPW Superintendent, at 1-973-284-4984.