

**CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT – 2015
BOROUGH OF ROSELAND
BOROUGH OF ROSELAND WATER SYSTEM
ROSELAND, NJ
2014 WATER QUALITY REPORT**

A recent USEPA regulation requires 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. If you have any questions concerning this 2014 Water Quality Report, please call the Department of Public Works at 973-226-6565.

The Borough of Roseland water system is owned and operated by the Borough of Roseland, and is supplied with water purchased from the Borough of Essex Fells. Water from Essex Fells is treated, filtered and disinfected, then pumped through underground pipes to consumers in the Borough of Roseland.

The quality of water delivered to Roseland is closely monitored by the Borough of Roseland and by the Borough of Essex Fells Water Departments. Water samples are collected regularly, according to a monitoring schedule mandated by Federal (USEPA) and State (NJDEP) agencies. Samples are analyzed in state-certified laboratories, and the results are reported to NJDEP. In the year 2014, no contaminants were detected at levels that exceeded regulatory standards.

ABOUT ESSEX FELLS WATER SYSTEM

Essex Fells has sixteen wells, which draw their water from the Watchung Bassalt, Brunswick Shale and the stratified glacial drift. Essex Fells wells range in depth from 94 to 566 feet.

If you have any questions regarding Essex Fells wells, please contact Jack Pohlman at 973-226-3040.

CALL BOROUGH OF ROSELAND

If you have any questions relating to high water billings or billing in general, please call 973-226-8080. If you have any questions relating to water pressure, water quality or a construction project, please call 973-226-6565. Both offices are open Monday through Friday, 8:30 AM to 4:30 PM.

ADDITIONAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Teachers – For information on various water-related topics, free instructional materials, and directions to related water links, visit www.njawwa.org/kidsweb.

USEPA drinking water web site: www.epa.gov/safewater

USEPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline: 1-800-426-4791

New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection Bureau of Safe Drinking Water: 1-609-292-5550

The NJDEP has drafted a plan to complete source water assessments required by the Safe Drinking Water Act. Contact the Bureau of Safe Drinking Water for more information on this draft plan.

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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-compromised 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 (1-800-426-4791).

Maximum Contaminant Level's (MCL) 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.

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 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 byproducts 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 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 New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) has completed Source Water Assessment Reports and Summaries for all public water systems, which are complete as of 2009. Further information on the Source Water Assessment Program can be obtained by logging onto NJDEP's source water web site at www.state.nj.us/dep/swap or by contacting NJDEP's Bureau of Safe Drinking Water at (609) 292-5550. You may also contact your public water system at (973) 226-3040.

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. Essex Fells 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 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/safewater/lead>.

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante. Traduscalo o hable con un amigo quien lo entienda bien.

WATER QUALITY DATA

The following table includes all analytes that were detected in drinking water samples during 2014. Borough of Roseland Water Distribution System met all Federal and State MCL requirements for drinking water quality. Substances not listed in the following tables were not detected in the treated water supply during the year 2014. The presence of the following analytes in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

Safe Drinking Water Act regulations allow monitoring waivers to reduce or eliminate the monitoring requirements for asbestos and synthetic organic chemicals (SOC's). Borough of Roseland Water Distribution System received monitoring waivers for asbestos and SOC's.

Detected regulated contaminants	MCLG	MCL and 90 th Percentile	Highest Result	Range	Violation?	Typical Source
<u>MICROBIOLOGICALS</u> Coliforms	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	NONE	Naturally present in the environment
<u>STAGE II MONITORING</u> THMs HAAs		80.0 ug/L 60 ug/L	9.04 ug/L 2.0 ug/L	2.80-9.04 ug/L 1.3-2.0 ug/L	NONE NONE	Ground Water and Distribution System
<u>Lead & Copper</u> Lead 90 th Percentile Copper 90 th Percentile	15 ug/L 1.3 mg/L	2.91 ug/L 90 th .262 mg/L 90 th	6.93 ug/L 0.337 mg/L	<2.0 – 6.93 ug/L <0.05 – 0.337 mg/L	NONE NONE	Ground Water and Household Plumbing

Department of Environmental Protection Rating:

For the year 2014 the Roseland Water Department received “one notice of non-compliance-for Lead Action Lead Exceeded” with an acceptable rating for the balance of the system operation and testing from the NJDEP covering the water distribution system which incorporates sampling, maintenance and ability to distribute adequate supply of water. The Lead samples were retaken in the few locations producing a high count resulting in counts above the NJDEP Action Level.

DEFINITIONS:

AL = Action level; the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, could trigger 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. MCL's 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. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

NA = Not applicable

ND = Not detected

mg/L = milligrams per liter

TT = Treatment Technique; a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

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 Borough of Roseland 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 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/safewater/lead>.