

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT - 2019  
BOROUGH OF ROSELAND  
BOROUGH OF ROSELAND WATER SYSTEM  
ROSELAND, NJ  
**2018 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 2018 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 2018, no contaminants were detected at levels that exceeded regulatory standards.

ABOUT ESSEX FELS 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 Essex Fells 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, hydrant flushing program, please call 973-2266565. 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.niawwa.org/kidsweb](http://www.niawwa.org/kidsweb).

USEPA drinking water web site: [www.epa.gov/safewater](http://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](http://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 2018. 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 2018. 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 at 90th Percentile	Highest Result	Range	Violation	Typical Source
<u>MICROBIOLOGICALS</u> Coliforms		-0-	-0-	-0-	1 Corrected Nov20, 2018	Missed sampling on November 6 <sup>th</sup> , 2018 Corrected November 20, 2018
STAGE II <u>MONITORING</u> THMs	80.0 ug/L	8.24 ug/L90th	28.80 ug/L	≤1.0-28.80 ug/L	None	Ground Water and Distribution System
STAGE II <u>MONITORING</u> HAAs	60.0 ug/L	1.70 ug/L90th	2.60.4 ug/L	≤1.0-2.60 mg/L	None	Ground Water and Distribution System
<u>CHLORINE COUNT</u> Residual Reporting		.46 ppm	1.8 ppm	1.8 ppm-.02 ppm	1 Corrected Nov20, 2018	Chlorine Added to Distribution System Missed Sample on November 6 <sup>th</sup> , 2018 Corrected on Nov 20 <sup>th</sup> 2018

Department of Environmental Protection Rating:

Description of Violation. We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards. During the compliance period November 6<sup>th</sup>, 2018, a violation occurred as we did not monitor or test for the presents of Coliform or reveal the Chlorine count in the water at that time. Therefore, for that specific period we cannot be sure of the quality of the drinking water delivered to consumers.

Chlorine is added to the water to prevent bacteria from existing in the water delivered to the consumers. It is necessary to prevent illness from being enhanced where low immunity is present in some consumers. At this time chlorine is present in the water delivered to consumers; however, the count could not be verified on November 6<sup>th</sup>, 2018 as samples for chlorine was not done.

For the year 2018 the Roseland Water Department received "One notice of non-compliance-for not Reporting Chlorine Residual Count by required date" November 6<sup>th</sup>, 2018, which was corrected in November 2018 by submitting the required chlorine residual counts for the second period of November 2018. Final correction date was November 20, 2018. The Notice of Non-Compliance also represented a violation for missed sample for Coliform on November 6<sup>th</sup>, 2018. This was also corrected November 20, 2018 by obtaining samples in same locations resulting in zero count for coliform and E-Coli bacteria, none were present in the samples. In order to correct this situation of a missed Sample Roseland is changing the way it monitors the dates of required samples and will have someone in the lab alert the Borough of the schedule so that no sample is missed. You may share this information with other consumers.

In 2018 the Water Operator was John Manganaro, of Water Resource Management 227 Kings Highway East, Haddonfield, NJ 08033. Contact number is (856) 858-5750.

---

#### 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. MCGL'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.

PPM = Parts Per Million present in water.

Ug/l = Micrograms per liter present in 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. Homes built prior to 1986 may have some form of lead used in the plumbing system. Homes built after 1986 normally contain no lead in the plumbing systems. Some faucets manufactured today contain some lead; however, regulations do not permit any lead solder to be used on the plumbing system. 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>.