

Primary Drinking Water Standards ~ 2015

Inorganic Chemicals

Parameter	MCLG, ppb	MCL	Well #2	Compliance Achieved
Barium ¹	2000	2000	158	Yes
Arsenic ²	N/A	5	4	Yes
Iron	N/A	0.3 mg/L	N/D	Yes

1. Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.

2. Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.

While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing the arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for arsenic in 2005 was 50 ppb. Our water system was in compliance with the MCL in 2005. Our water system will be required to conduct additional actions to come into compliance with the new arsenic MCL of 5 ppb which will be in effect in 2006. You should be aware that some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the new MCL of 5 ppb over many years could experience skin damage or problems with their circulatory system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Disinfection By-Products

Stage 1	MCLG	MCL-PPB	Detected Range	Highest Running Annual Average	Compliance Achieved
Five Haloacetic Acids	0	60	ND < 1.0 mg/l	<1.0 PPB	Yes
Trihalomethane	0	80	ND < 1.0 mg/l	<1.0 PPB	Yes

Microbiological Contaminants

Total Coliform	MCLG	MCL	Highest Month	Compliance Achieved
	0	Presence of coliform bacteria is <5% of monthly samples	N/A	Yes

Nitrates / Nitrites

Parameter	MCLG, ppm	MCL, ppm	Well #2	Compliance Achieved
Nitrate (See note*)	10	10	3.4 ppm	Yes

*Nitrate: Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm 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 ask for advice from your health care provider.

Source: Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks sewage; erosion of natural deposits.

Radionuclides Testing Frequency Determined by NJDEP

Parameter	MCLG, ppb	MCL	Well #2	Compliance Achieved
Radium 226 & 228 (See note*)	0	5pCi / liter	0.271pCi / liter	Yes
Gross Alpha Emitters (Less Radon & Uranium)	0	15pCi	1.28pCi / liter	Yes

*Radium 226 & 228: Some people who drink water containing Radium 226 or 228, in excess of the MCL over many years, may have an increased risk of incurring cancer.

Source: Erosion of natural deposits.

Lead and Copper

Parameter	MCLG	MCL	Detected Level	Compliance Achieved
Lead (See note*)	0 ppb	AL = 15	90th percentile = <2 ppb	Yes
Copper	1.3 ppm	AL = 1.3	90th percentile = .015 ppm	Yes

*Lead: 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. Rocky Hill Water Department 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>.