

# Hopewell Water Department

## ~ 2014 Water Quality Report ~

### Contacts For Additional Information:

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Water Department  
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(David Misiolek)

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

United States Environmental  
Protection Agency  
Drinking Water Hotline  
Phone 1-800-426-4791  
Website:  
[www.epa.gov/safewater/](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/)

### ~ Public Participation ~

Hopewell Borough holds public Council meetings on the first Monday or first Thursday of the month at 7:00 P.M. Meeting information may be obtained by calling 609-466-2636 or logging on to the Borough website at [www.hopewellboro-nj.us](http://www.hopewellboro-nj.us).

### ~ Sources of Supply ~

#### Hopewell Water Department PWS ID# 1105001

The Hopewell Borough Water Department is a public community water system consisting of 1 ground water source and 1 purchased water source. Ground water originates from one well drilled within the Borough which is located in the Passaic Formation. Purchased water originates from New Jersey American Water through an interconnection. A 2014 NJAW Table of Data and Contaminants has been included in this report.

### ~ Sources of Contaminants ~ Health Information

The sources of both tap and bottled water include rivers lakes, streams, ponds, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. 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.)

**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 bottles water which must provide the same protections for public health.**

## Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- 1** Microbial contaminants - Viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.
- 2** Inorganic contaminants - Salts and metals which can be naturally occurring or result from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff and residential uses.
- 3** Organic chemical contaminants - These include synthetic and volatile organic chemicals which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff and septic systems.
- 4** Radioactive contaminants - Naturally occurring or the result of oil and gas productions and mining operations.
- 5** Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff and residential uses.

### Vulnerable Populations Statement:

**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 pathogens are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).**

**Lead:** If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant woman and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. **The Borough of Hopewell** is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but can not 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, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) has completed and issued the Source Water Assessment Report and Summary for this public water system and the NJAW system. This information is available at [www.state.nj.us/dep/swap](http://www.state.nj.us/dep/swap) or by contacting the NJDEP, Bureau of Safe Drinking Water at 609-292-5550.

The source water assessment performed on two of our sources determined the following: Susceptibility ratings for entry point to the distribution system (EPTDS).

Table 11 lists the susceptibility ratings for each EPTDS for the Hopewell Borough Water Department.

## Table 11: Susceptibility Rating for EPTDS

EPTDS ID	EPTDS Name	Contaminant Category							
		Pathogens	Nutrients	Pesticides	VOCs	Inorganics	Radionuclides	Radon	DBPs
		Rating	Rating	Rating	Rating	Rating	Rating	Rating	Rating
F00400704	Well 4 / Model Ave	M	H	L	H	H	M	H	M
*F00801608	Well 6 / Borough Park	M	H	M	H	H	M	H	M

If a system is rated highly susceptible for a contamination 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.

*\*currently off line.*

# Primary Drinking Water Standards ~ 2014

## Inorganic Chemicals

### Test Results From 2012 Analysis

Parameter	MCLG, ppb	MCL, ppb	Max. Detected Level
Arsenic (see note*)	0	5	4.8 ppb
Barium (see note**)	200	2000	245 ppb

\*Arsenic: Informational Statement: While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balance the current understanding of arsenic possible health effects against the costs of removing 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. Sources: Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronic production wastes. You should be aware that some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL of 5 ppb over many years could experience skin damage or problems with their circulatory system, and may have increased risk of getting cancer.

\*\*Source: Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.

## Regulated Disinfectants

### Level Detected (Average & Highest Detect)

### MRDL

### MRDLG

Chlorine	0.4 ppm	0.6 ppm	4.0 ppm	4.0 ppm
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**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL):** The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that the addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Goal (MRDLG):** The level of 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.

## Disinfection Byproducts:

### Disinfection Byproducts Stage-2

		Unit	MCLG	MCL	Typical Source
TTHM	Range=33.6-66.7	ppb	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes	LRAA=47.2	ppb	N/A		
HAA5	Range=22-28	ppb	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids	LRAA=22.45	ppb	N/A		

The LRAA calculation is based on four completed quarters of results.

## Nitrates

Parameter	MCLG, ppm	MCL, ppm	Max. Detected Level
Nitrate (see note**)	10	10	2.6 ppm

\*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.

## Microbiological Contaminants

Total Coliform	MCLG	≥ MCL	Average
	0	Presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples	0

## Radionuclides

### Test Results From 2012 Analysis

Parameter	MCLG, pCi/L	MCL	Max. Detected Level
Radium 226 & 228 (see note*)	0	5 pCi/L	<1 pCi/L
Gross Alpha Emitters (less Radon & Uranium)	0	15 pCi/L	3.9 pCi/L

\*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

### Test Results From July 2012 Analysis

Parameter	MCLG	MCL	System Sample
Lead	<2 ppb	AL=15 ppb	90th percentile = <2 ppb
Copper	1.3 ppm	AL=1.3 ppm	90th percentile = 0.06 ppm

NDP allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old. The Safe Drinking Water Act regulations allow monitoring waivers to reduce or eliminate the monitoring requirements for asbestos, volatile organic chemicals and synthetic organic chemicals. Our system received monitoring waivers for asbestos and synthetic organic chemicals.



# New Jersey American Water

## Water Quality Results – Table of Detected Contaminants – 2014 Regulated Substances

Contaminant	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Highest Level Detected	Range	Compliance Achieved	Major Sources in Drinking Water
<b>Microbiological Contaminants</b>							
Total Coliform Bacteria	positive monthly samples	5%	0	0.7% <sup>1</sup>	NA	Yes	Naturally present in the environment
<b>Turbidity</b>							
Turbidity <sup>2</sup>	NTU	TT = 1 NTU	NA	0.2	0.1 - 0.2	Yes	Soil runoff
		TT = percent of samples < 0.3 NTU	NA	100%	NA	Yes	
<b>Treatment By-Products Precursor Removal</b>							
Total Organic Carbon	ppm	TT	NA	3.2	1.0 - 3.2	Yes	Naturally present in the environment
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>							
Fluoride <sup>3</sup>	ppm	2	2	1	ND - 1.0	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive that promotes strong teeth
Nitrate <sup>4</sup>	ppm	10	10	4	0.6 - 4	Yes	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic	ppb	5	5	2	ND - 2	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	ppm	2	2	0.3	ND - 0.3	Yes	Discharge or drilling wastes; Discharge of metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Radiological Contaminants</b>							
Alpha emitters <sup>5</sup>	pCi/L	15	0	4	ND - 4	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Disinfectants</b>							
Chloramines <sup>6</sup>	ppm	MRDL = 4 ppm	MRDLG = 4	1.2	0.5 - 1.3	Yes	Water additive used to control microbes
<b>Disinfectant By-Products</b>							
Bromate	ppb	10	0	6	ND - 6	Yes	By-product of drinking water disinfection

### Disinfectant By-Products - Stage 2

Contaminant	Unit	MCL	MCLG	LRAA <sup>7</sup>	Range	Compliance Achieved	Major Sources in Drinking Water
<b>Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)</b>							
3	ppb	80	NA	17	2 - 29	Yes	By-product of drinking water disinfection
5	ppb	80	NA	52	26 - 67	Yes	By-product of drinking water disinfection
8	ppb	80	NA	51	25 - 73	Yes	By-product of drinking water disinfection
12	ppb	80	NA	40	17 - 62	Yes	By-product of drinking water disinfection
26	ppb	80	NA	51	24 - 75	Yes	By-product of drinking water disinfection
27	ppb	80	NA	48	27 - 65	Yes	By-product of drinking water disinfection
35	ppb	80	NA	48	28 - 64	Yes	By-product of drinking water disinfection
36	ppb	80	NA	49	24 - 71	Yes	By-product of drinking water disinfection
SSS-15	ppb	80	NA	34	17 - 51	Yes	By-product of drinking water disinfection
SSS-24	ppb	80	NA	42	34 - 58	Yes	By-product of drinking water disinfection
SSS-6	ppb	80	NA	46	26 - 49	Yes	By-product of drinking water disinfection
SSS-8	ppb	80	NA	24	20 - 33	Yes	By-product of drinking water disinfection
DBP2-1	ppb	80	NA	55	28 - 76	Yes	By-product of drinking water disinfection
DBP2-2	ppb	80	NA	55	29 - 78	Yes	By-product of drinking water disinfection
<b>Total Haloacetic Acids (THAA5)</b>							
3	ppb	60	NA	4	ND - 10	Yes	By-product of drinking water disinfection
5	ppb	60	NA	32	24 - 40	Yes	By-product of drinking water disinfection
8	ppb	60	NA	34	27 - 40	Yes	By-product of drinking water disinfection
12	ppb	60	NA	24	18 - 33	Yes	By-product of drinking water disinfection
26	ppb	60	NA	34	26 - 47	Yes	By-product of drinking water disinfection
27	ppb	60	NA	28	12 - 36	Yes	By-product of drinking water disinfection
35	ppb	60	NA	26	12 - 37	Yes	By-product of drinking water disinfection
36	ppb	60	NA	32	28 - 43	Yes	By-product of drinking water disinfection
SSS-15	ppb	60	NA	20	16 - 28	Yes	By-product of drinking water disinfection
SSS-24	ppb	60	NA	9	3 - 21	Yes	By-product of drinking water disinfection
SSS-6	ppb	60	NA	32	25 - 38	Yes	By-product of drinking water disinfection
SSS-8	ppb	60	NA	15	8 - 23	Yes	By-product of drinking water disinfection
DBP2-1	ppb	60	NA	25	19 - 33	Yes	By-product of drinking water disinfection
DBP2-2	ppb	60	NA	30	22 - 42	Yes	By-product of drinking water disinfection

# New Jersey American Water (continued)

## Tap water samples were collected for lead and copper analysis from homes in the service area

Lead & Copper Monitoring	Units	Action Level <sup>8</sup>	MCLG	Number of Samples	90th Percentile <sup>9</sup>	Number of Samples Above Action Level	Compliance Achieved	Typical Source
Copper (2013)	ppm	1.3	1.3	51	0.5	0	Yes	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead (2013)	ppb	15	0	51	5	3	Yes	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

<sup>1</sup>Maximum percentage of positive samples collected in any one month.

<sup>2</sup>100% of the turbidity readings were below the treatment technique requirement of 0.3 NTU. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants.

<sup>3</sup>Fluoride is added to the water at therapeutic levels (0.6 – 1.0 ppm) in certain areas. Please call us for more information about fluoride levels in your area.

<sup>4</sup>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.

<sup>5</sup>Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

<sup>6</sup>Highest level detected is the maximum annual running average. Range indicates the monthly averages detected.

<sup>7</sup>Compliance is based on the Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA). Results in the table show the average of the 4 quarters of 2014.

<sup>8</sup>Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers a treatment technique or other requirement, which a water system must follow.

<sup>9</sup>Ninety percent of the samples tested below the indicated value.

## Secondary Contaminants

Contaminant	Unit	Recommended Upper Limit	Range Detected	Highest Detected Level	Typical Source
Aluminum	ppm	0.2	ND – 0.02	0.02	Erosion of natural deposits
Manganese	ppm	0.05	ND – 0.05	0.05	Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium <sup>1</sup>	ppm	50	14 - 82	82	Erosion of natural deposits

<sup>1</sup>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 of concern to individuals on a sodium restricted diet.

## Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule

New Jersey American Water participated in the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule. Unregulated contaminants are those for which the EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist the EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether regulation is warranted. For testing conducted in the Raritan System, the following substances were found.

Contaminant <sup>1</sup>	Unit	NJDEP Guidance Level	Highest Level Detected	Range Detected	Use or Environmental Source
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA)	ppb	0.04	0.049	ND - 0.049	PFOA is a man-made chemical used in the manufacture of fluoropolymers. With non-stick and stain-resistant properties, fluoropolymers have wide application in common household products such as cookware, carpet and all-weather clothing. There is currently no regulatory limit established for PFOA in drinking water. However, in February 2007 the NJ Dept. of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) issued a preliminary guidance level of 0.04 ppb. In order to assist the NJDEP in assessing the occurrence of this substance in NJ, New Jersey American Water began to monitor for PFOA in some of its systems. We are sharing the results in this report because we want to educate our customers about the quality of their drinking water. This proactive approach reinforces our continuing commitment to protect public health and provide quality drinking water and reliable service. For more information on PFOA, contact NJDEP Bureau of Safe Drinking Water at (609) 292-5550.
Hexavalent Chromium	ppb	NA	0.26	ND - 0.26	Major sources of Hexavalent Chromium (Chromium-6) in drinking water are discharges from steel and pulp mills, and erosion of natural deposits of chromium-3. Hexavalent Chromium is not currently regulated as an individual substance. NJ American Water voluntarily performed this monitoring based on recommendations from USEPA. For more information on Hexavalent Chromium (Chromium-6), please visit our web site.
N-nitrosopyrrolidine (NPYR)	ppb	NA	0.0033	ND - 0.0033	Nitrosamines can form as intermediates and by-products in chemical synthesis and manufacture of rubber, leather, and plastics; can form spontaneously by reaction of precursor amines with nitrosating agents (nitrate and related compounds), or by action of nitrate-reducing bacteria. Foods such as bacon and malt beverages can contain nitrosamines; there is also evidence that they form in the upper GI tract.

<sup>1</sup>The state allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old.

A complete version of this report can be viewed online at [www.amwater.com/njaw/](http://www.amwater.com/njaw/). Select “Water Quality Reports” then review “Search by system”. Select “Raritan - Detailed Water Quality Report (CCRC)”.

# Tips for Improving Stormwater Quality

All Hopewell Borough residents can help improve storm water quality, which will also help keep our town clean. Here are a few suggestions:

## **Be tree-friendly**

One of the best things residents can do to improve stormwater quality is to plant trees. Tree leaves help slow rain as it falls to the ground, thus increasing water absorption. Leaf litter on the ground also slows stormwater runoff and keeps the soil surface looser, so more water can be absorbed rather than run off. Tree roots hold soil, preventing sediment from washing away with stormwater. And, trees cycle water from the land to the atmosphere through evapotranspiration. As much as 10,000 gallons of water can be cycled through a one-acre tract of woodland of moderately sized trees in a year. Up to one quarter of precipitation is cycled back to the atmosphere through evapotranspiration.

## **Stop runaway trash**

Make sure trash and recyclables cannot blow or spill out of receptacles, so it does not become litter and wash down storm drains. Always bag and tie trash before placing it in trash receptacles to prevent litter during refuse collection. Ensure that recyclables are contained especially lightweight items such as paper, cartons, and aluminum cans.

## **Bags are pet owner's best friend**

Imagine the amount of waste that the Borough's dogs and cats produce every day. If pet owners don't clean up after their pets, a significant portion of pet waste washes into storm drains. Picking up after pets keeps our town and our stormwater cleaner.

## **Compost happens**

Leaves and brush should be kept out of the streets, so they do not wash down storm drains. Yard waste can clog storm drains, which can lead to street flooding. Start a compost pile and turn vegetative waste into compost for your garden. Your plants will thank you!



### **Don't paint the town**

After painting, paint out the brushes on scrap material or paper, then throw away the material or paper into household trash. For water-based paints, rinse brushes in water, then pour water down the drain, where it will be treated in the sewage-treatment process. For oil-based paints, clean the brushes with paint thinner, and dispose of thinner at one of Mercer County's Chemical Clean-up days. Never dump paint, rinse water or thinner into storm drains or in the street. Leftover paint in cans can be dried and thrown away, or, leftover liquid paint can be donated to local organizations.

### **Soap up the car, not the street**

For home car washing, park vehicles over grass to keep soapy water from flowing down driveways, into streets and down storm drains. The soil in your yard will trap and filter the soap, and the soap won't harm your grass. Soap and detergents that run unfiltered into streams can harm aquatic life. Better yet, go to commercial car washes, which use water efficiently by recycling or draining used water to the sewage system for treatment.

### **Prevent motor oil muck**

It takes only one quart of oil to contaminate a million gallons of water. When changing motor oil at home, take used oil to service stations who offer free recycling or one of Mercer County's Chemical Clean-up days. Never dump motor oil in driveways, streets, or down storm drains. Keep vehicles well maintained to prevent oil and other fluid leaks.

### **A little lawn chemical can go a long way**

When using fertilizers, pesticides or other lawn and garden chemicals, use only as directed. Avoid applying chemicals where they could be readily washed into drains, particularly when rain is forecast.

### **Don't let your dirt get out all over the neighborhood**

Sediment is the most common stream contaminant. To keep exposed soil or mulch piles from home landscaping/construction projects from washing away in the rain, cover mulch/soil with plastic sheeting or tarps. Vegetate bare spots to hold soil in place.

**Making a positive commitment to follow these suggestions will result in benefits that will be shared by all of us and add to the health of our local and regional water resources.**

**NJDEP found the following potential contaminate sources within the source water assessment areas for our sources:**

**Pathogens**

Disease-causing organisms such as bacteria, protozoa and viruses. Sources of pathogens included both point and nonpoint activities. An example of a point source of pathogens is a sewer system overflow. An example of a nonpoint source is runoff from areas where livestock are kept.

**Nutrients**

Common types of nutrients include nitrogen and phosphorus. Nutrients can harm environmental quality, human health and the efficiency of the drinking water treatment plant by encouraging growth of photosynthetic microorganisms in surface water sources, which alter water characteristics (eutrophic conditions). Sources of nutrients are point and nonpoint sources. Effluents from a sewage treatment plant are a point source of nutrients. Nonpoint sources of nutrients include discharge from septic fields, areas where animal waste is stored and runoff from agricultural and residential land where fertilizers are used.

**Pesticides**

Common sources of pesticides include land applications (nonpoint sources). Pesticides are manmade chemicals used to control bacteria, fungi, weeds, rodents and insects. Examples include herbicides such as atrazine and insecticides such as chlordane.

**Synthetic Organic Compounds (SOCs)**

Sources of SOC's can be point and nonpoint. Common sources include chemical manufacturing plants, pharmaceutical plants, sewage treatment plants and discharges from contaminated sites. Synthetic organic compounds are manmade.

**Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs)**

Common types of VOCs include chemical that are used as solvents, degreasers and gasoline components. VOCs are manmade compounds and are the most common organic contaminants in ground water in New Jersey. Sources of VOCs can be point and nonpoint. Examples of VOCs are methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE), benzene and vinyl chloride.

**Inorganic**

Mineral-based compounds that are both naturally occurring and manmade. Sources of inorganics can be point and nonpoint; common sources included discharges from manufacturing plants, releases from contaminated sites, past land use and naturally occurring sources. Examples of inorganics include arsenic, cadmium, copper, lead, mercury and asbestos.

**Radionuclides**

Sources of radionuclides can be point and nonpoint; common sources include the decay of naturally occurring minerals, leaching of subsurface material (for example rocks and sedimentary materials) into ground water and improper disposal of radioactive waste. Radionuclides are a category of contaminate that substance such as radium and radon.


**Disinfection By product (DBP) Precursors**

Disinfection by products are formed when the disinfectants used to kill pathogens during treatment react with dissolved organic material present in the water. A common source of DBP precursors is naturally occurring organic material such as leaves in surface water. The amount of organic matter, the type of disinfectants, the concentration of disinfectants, time of contact, pH and temperature all have effect on the concentration of disinfection by products produced. Chlorine is the most common disinfectant used in New Jersey. If you have questions regarding the source water assessment report or summary please contact the Bureau of Safe Drinking Water at swap@dep.state.nj.us or 690-292-5550.

**Abbreviations / Definitions:**

Symbol	Definition
<	The results are less than the number listed.
≥	The results are greater than or equal to the number listed.
<b>MCL</b>	<b>Maximum Contaminant Level</b> - The highest level of a contaminate that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology
<b>MCLG</b>	<b>Maximum Contaminate Level Goal</b> - The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected health risk. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
<b>AL</b>	<b>Alert Level</b> - A concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers a review of other requirements that a water system must follow.
	<b>Advanced Treatment Technique</b> - A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminate in drinking water.

Symbol	Definition
<b>PCi / L</b>	<b>Pico Curie</b> - A unit used to measure radiation.
<b>N/A</b>	<b>Not Applicable</b>
<b>ND</b>	<b>Not Detectable</b> at testing limit.
<b>ppb / ug/L</b>	<b>Parts per billion or micrograms per liter</b> (equates to one day in about 2,739, 726 years).
<b>ppm / mg/L</b>	<b>Parts per million or milligrams per liter</b> (equates to one day in about 2,739.7 years).
<b>MDL</b>	<b>Minimum Detection Limit</b> - The lowest level at which a compound may be detectable.
<b>USEPA</b>	<b>United States Environmental Protection Agency</b>
<b>NJDEP</b>	<b>New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection</b>

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