

ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

Water testing performed in 2007



CITY OF EAST ORANGE

PWS ID#: NJ0705001

Meeting the Challenge



We are proud to present our annual water quality report. This edition covers all testing completed from January 1 through December 31, 2007. Over the years, we have dedicated ourselves to producing drinking water that meets all state and federal drinking water standards. We continually strive to adopt new and better methods for delivering the best quality drinking water to our residents. As new challenges to drinking water safety emerge, we remain vigilant in meeting the challenges of source water protection, water conservation and community education while continuing to serve the needs of all our water users.

Please share with us your thoughts about the information in this report. After all, well-informed customers are our best allies.

Where Does My Water Come From?

This year the City of East Orange used an average of 7.9 million gallons of water each day for domestic consumption, fire protection, ground irrigation and other water supply needs. The city draws groundwater from four well fields, containing 18 wells, in the 2,300-acre East Orange Water Reserve located in Millburn, Livingston and Florham Park. In addition, the city purchases surface water from the City of Newark to meet consumer demand.

Source Water Assessment

The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) has completed and issued the Source Water Assessment Report and Summary for this public water system, which is available at www.state.nj.us/dep/swap or by contacting the NJDEP's Bureau of Safe Drinking Water at (609) 292-5550. You may also contact the East Orange Water Commission's Customer Service Department at (973) 266-8869 to obtain information regarding your water system's Source Water Assessment.

If a system is rated highly susceptible for a contaminant category, it does not mean a consumer is or will be consuming contaminated drinking water. Ratings reflect the potential for contamination of source water, not the existence of contamination.

Results for our 18 wells:

The following categories were rated High potential for contamination: nutrients, volatile organic compounds, inorganics, radon, and disinfection by-product precursors.

The following categories were rated Medium potential for contamination: pathogens, nutrients, pesticides, inorganics, radionuclides, and disinfection by-product precursors.

The following categories were rated Low potential for contamination: nutrients, pesticides, and volatile organic compounds.

Surface water purchased from the City of Newark was rated High potential for contamination in the following categories: pathogens, inorganics, disinfection by-product precursors.

Surface water purchased from the City of Newark was rated Low potential for contamination in the following categories: nutrients, pesticides, volatile organic compounds, radionuclides and radon.

Substances That Might be in Drinking Water

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA prescribes regulations limiting the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

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, in some cases, radioactive material; and substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Substances 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, or wildlife;

Inorganic Contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or may 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 by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and may also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems;

Radioactive Contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or may be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

For more information about contaminants and potential health effects, call the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.



Treatment Train Description

To ensure the quality of our water, it is treated with chlorine as a disinfectant. No additional treatment is required to produce excellent quality drinking water.

Questions?

For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please call the East Orange Water Commission's Customer Service Department at (973) 266-8869 between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 4:00 p.m., EST.

About Our Violation

This year, our running annual average for tetrachloroethylene, based on multiple samples collected throughout 2007, has exceeded the MCL set by the State of New Jersey. Upon review, analysis and recording of the results of the samples collected for tetrachloroethylene in our ground water supply, corrective measures were immediately implemented to reduce the levels of this contaminant below the maximum level established by the State of New Jersey. The most recent samples collected for this contaminant reflect the level of tetrachloroethylene is below the established maximum standard.

Some people who consume water containing tetrachloroethylene in excess of the MCL over many years could have problems with their liver, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Community Participation

We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled Board of Water Commission meetings held at 5:00 p.m. on the second Tuesday of the month at 99 South Grove Street, East Orange, New Jersey.

Water Conservation

You can play a role in conserving water and saving yourself money in the process by becoming conscious of the amount of water your household is using and by looking for ways to use less whenever you can. It is not hard to conserve water. Here are few tips:

- Automatic dishwashers use 15 gallons for every cycle, regardless of how many dishes are loaded. So get a run for your money and load it to capacity.
- Turn off the tap when brushing your teeth.
- Check every faucet in your home for leaks. Just a slow drip can waste 15 to 20 gallons a day. Fix it and you can save almost 6,000 gallons per year.
- Check your toilets for leaks by putting a few drops of food coloring in the tank. Watch for a few minutes to see if the color shows up in the bowl. It is not uncommon to lose up to 100 gallons a day from an invisible toilet leak. Fix it and you save more than 30,000 gallons a year.
- Use your water meter to detect hidden leaks. Simply turn off all taps and water using appliances. Then check the meter after 15 minutes. If it moved, you have a leak.

IDSE Sampling

Our public water system was required by the U.S. EPA to conduct an evaluation of our distribution system. This is known as an Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE) and is intended to identify locations in our distribution system that have elevated disinfection by-product concentrations. Disinfection by-products are the result of continuous disinfection of your drinking water and form when disinfectants combine with organic matter that naturally occurs in the source water.

Lead and 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 East Orange Water Commission ensures that the water supply provided to its residents meets all established standards for lead, and provides high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety and maintenance of materials and systems used in residential and commercial 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 www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Sampling Results

During the past year we have taken hundreds of water samples in order to determine the presence of any radioactive, biological, inorganic or volatile organic contaminants. The table below shows only those contaminants that were detected in the water.

The state requires us to monitor for certain substances less than once per year because the concentrations of these substances do not change frequently. In these cases, the most recent sample data are included, along with the year in which the sample was taken.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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 may be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. The U.S. EPA/CDC (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

REGULATED SUBSTANCES¹

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG [MRDLG]	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE, LOW- HIGH (BASED ON MULTIPLE SAMPLES)	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Alpha Emitters ² (pCi/L)	2005	15	0	0.956	ND–3.92	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	2007	2	2	0.05	0.007–0.05	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine ³ (ppm)	2007	[4]	[4]	0.59	0.21–0.98	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Combined Radium ⁴ (pCi/L)	2005	5	0	3.53	0.03–7.62	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2007	4	4	0.095	ND–0.095	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Haloacetic Acids [HAA] ⁵ (ppb)	2007	60	NA	2.25	ND–4	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Mercury [inorganic] (ppb)	NA	2	2	0.055	ND–0.055	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland
Nitrate (ppm)	2007	10	10	1.1	0.50–1.1	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] ⁶ (ppb)	2007	80	NA	8.75	6–12	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	2007	1	0	1.45	0.77–1.93	Yes	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
Trichloroethylene ⁷ (ppb)	2007	1	0	0.20	ND–0.43	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories

Tap water samples were collected from 31 sample sites throughout the community

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	ACTION LEVEL	MCLG	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH%TILE)	SITES ABOVE ACTION LEVEL	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Copper (ppm)	2006	1.3	1.3	0.29	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	2006	15	0	8	1	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE, LOW-HIGH (BASED ON MULTIPLE SAMPLES)	TYPICAL SOURCE
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	2007	0.27	ND–0.27	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Bromoform (ppb)	2007	0.61	ND–0.61	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	2007	0.78	ND–0.78	By-product of drinking water disinfection

IDSE SAMPLING RESULTS

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE, LOW-HIGH (BASED ON MULTIPLE SAMPLES)	TYPICAL SOURCE
Haloacetic Acids [HAA]- IDSE Results⁸ (ppb)	2007	17.33	ND–46.0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes]–IDSE Results⁹ (ppb)	2007	6.16	ND–43.93	By-product of drinking water disinfection

¹ Under a waiver granted on December 30, 1998, by the State of New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, our system does not have to monitor for synthetic organic chemicals/pesticides because several years of testing have indicated that these substances do not occur in our source water. SDWA 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 synthetic organic chemicals and asbestos.

² The highest level for Alpha Emitters is (3.92 pCi/L). EPA compliance is based upon the running annual average of multiple samples collected throughout the calendar year. Amount Detected (0.956 pCi/L) reflects the average of multiple samples collected.

³ The amount detected for Chlorine (0.59 ppm) reflects the running annual average based on multiple samples collected throughout the calendar year.

⁴ Although the highest level detected for Combined Radium (7.62 pCi/L) is above the MCL, EPA compliance is based upon the running annual average of multiple samples collected throughout the calendar year. Amount detected (3.53 pCi/L) reflects the average of multiple samples collected.

⁵ The amount detected for HAA5's (2.25 ppb) reflects the running annual average of multiple samples collected throughout the calendar year.

⁶ The amount detected for Trihalomethanes (8.75 ppb) reflects the running annual average based on multiple samples taken throughout the calendar year.

⁷ The amount detected for Trichloroethylene (0.20) reflects the running annual average of multiple samples collected throughout the calendar year.

⁸ The amount detected for HAA5's (17.33 ppb) reflects the running annual average based on multiple samples collected throughout the calendar year.

⁹ The highest detected level for a single Trihalomethane sample is (43.93 ppb). EPA compliance is based upon the running annual average of multiple samples collected throughout the calendar year. Amount detected (6.16 ppb) reflects the average based on multiple samples collected throughout the calendar year.

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 MCLGs 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 contaminants.

NA: Not applicable

ND (Not detected): Indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

pCi/L (picocuries per liter): A measure of radioactivity.

ppb (parts per billion): One part substance per billion parts water (or micrograms per liter).

ppm (parts per million): One part substance per million parts water (or milligrams per liter).