**Drinking Water Test Tables 2018**

The following tables list all the drinking water analytes that were detected during the calendar year 2018. The presence of these analytes in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The concentrations are compared to the MCL’s, MCLG’s, and other terms that help measure the quality of water.

### PRIMARY CONTAMINANTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Standard Adhered</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>PWS ID</th>
<th>Result of Tests</th>
<th>TYPICAL SOURCE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Turbidity (NTU)</strong></td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>0.15</td>
<td>0.15</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>Soil runoff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Organic Carbon</strong></td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>Naturally present in environment</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Aluminum (ppm)</strong></td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>0.005</td>
<td>0.005</td>
<td>0.005</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mining; Discharge from wood preserving industry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Barium (ppm)</strong></td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>Discharge of drilling waste; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nickel (ppb)</strong></td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>0.001</td>
<td>0.001</td>
<td>0.001</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cobalt (ppb)</strong></td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>0.002</td>
<td>0.002</td>
<td>0.002</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### RADIOLITICAL CONTAMINANTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Alpha Emitters</strong></td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>0.0015</td>
<td>0.0015</td>
<td>0.0015</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mining; Discharge from medical or research facilities</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### PRIMARY CONTAMINANTS - MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Standard Adhered</th>
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<th>TYPICAL SOURCE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Coliform Bacteria</strong></td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>Naturally occurring in the environment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fecal Coliform or E.coli Bacteria</strong></td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>Naturally occurring in the environment</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS - STAGE 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Standard Adhered</th>
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<th>PWS ID</th>
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<th>TYPICAL SOURCE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)</strong></td>
<td>Stage 2 YES</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>24-45</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mining; Discharge from sewage treatment plants; Discharge from wood preserving industry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Halo acetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)</strong></td>
<td>Stage 2 YES</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>24-45</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mining; Discharge from sewage treatment plants; Discharge from wood preserving industry</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### DISINFECTANTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>TYPICAL SOURCE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Chlorine (ppm)</strong></td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from sewage treatment plants; Discharge from wood preserving industry</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### LEAD AND COPPER

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
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<th>Result of Tests</th>
<th>TYPICAL SOURCE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Zinc, ppb</strong></td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>Naturally occurring in the environment</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### HOW DO I READ THESE TABLES?

**Primary Standards** – The levels at which a contaminant is allowed in drinking water

**Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)** – 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.

**Microbiological** – Microorganisms such as bacteria, viruses and protozoa, which may be potentially harmful. These organisms may occur naturally or can be introduced into the environment from sewage treatment plants, septic systems and agricultural runoff.

**Radioactive Contaminants** – Naturally occurring or man-made radioactive elements, which emit radiation.

**DISINFECTION PRODUCTS** – By-products of drinking water disinfection

**Removal Ratio** – Percentage of samples meeting the standard

**Percentile** – A statistical measure that indicates the value below which a certain percentage of the data fall

**Concentration in parts per billion**

**Threshold Odor Number (TON)** – Threshold Odor Number is a measure of the amount of radioactive nuclides.

**NS** – Not Standard

**ppb** – Concentration in parts per billion

**ml** – Milliliter

**NTU** – Nephelometric Turbidity Unit

**Threshold Odor Number**

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Chlorine (ppm)</strong></td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from sewage treatment plants; Discharge from wood preserving industry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Copper (ppm)</strong></td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from soil run-off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lead (ppm)</strong></td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from soil run-off</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### AN IMPORTANT MESSAGE

The following streets in the Jacksonville Area are not covered by this report: Jacksonville Rd., Squire Dr., Rice Lane, Garden Lane, Voorhis Rd., Eugene Circle, Fiddilay Way, Sherbrooke Dr. & Surrey Rd. These streets receive their water from Montville Township and they will receive a separate Consumer Confidence Report on that water system. Lincoln Park Public Water Supply (ID: 3146001)

973-270-2057 • Rick Beyer, DPW Superintendent

Lincoln Park Public Water Supply

**Consumer Confidence Report 2018 Results**

*Water Operator: William Ryden Office Staff: Jessica Arnott Field Staff: John Van Sant, Supervisor; Brian O’Gorman Field Staff: John Van Sant, Supervisor; Brian O’Gorman Lincoln Park Public Water Supply*
The Safe Drinking Water Act requires that all utilities issue an annual report on water quality. The Lincoln Park Water Department is pleased to inform our customers of the results of our 2018 water testing. This report explains where your water comes from and how it is treated to ensure that it is safe to drink. It provides important information about your water and may help you to make it safe for drinking. It also provides information about your water and what it contains, so you can be assured that your water is safe to drink.

HEALTH INFORMATION:
Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. 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, animal livestock operations and wildlife.
• Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic waste, agricultural activities, mining or farming.
• Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
• Organic chemical contaminants, including 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.
• Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. 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 standards for some contaminants in food. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791) or by contacting the NJDEP Bureau of Safe Drinking Water (609-292-5550).

SUSCEPTIBILITY RATINGS FOR THE LINCOLN PARK WATER DEPARTMENT SOURCES
The table illustrates the susceptibility ratings for the seven contaminants (and radon) for each source in the system. The table provides the number of wells and intakes that are high (H), medium (M), or low (L) for each contaminant category. For susceptibility of purchased water, refer to the specific water system's source water assessment report.

If a system is rated highly susceptible for a contaminant category, it does not mean a customer is or will be consuming contaminated drinking water. The rating reflects the potential for contamination of a source of water, not the existence of such contamination. Public water systems are required to monitor for regulated contaminants and to install treatment if any contaminant are detected at frequencies and concentrations above all allowable levels. As a result of the assessments, DEP may customize (change existing) monitoring schedules based on the susceptibility ratings.

INTAKES
Ingested Trichloroethene
Plumbers
Public Bath
Public Recreational Facility
Non-Rec. Bath
Non-Rec. Other
Radon
Radioactive Contaminants
Organic Chemicals
Inorganic Contaminants
Pathogens
Nutrients
Pesticides
Radon
Water Quality Information

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
Borough of Lincoln Park
34 Chapel Hill Rd. – Lincoln Park, NJ 07035
Public Information (973) 270-2057
Health Dept. (973) 694-6100
Email: WATER@BOLP.ORG
U.S. Environmental Protection – Safe Drinking Water Hotline 800-426-4791 or 609-292-5550
Passaic Valley Water Commission – our bulk water supplier – continues to improve their treatment techniques to ensure optimum water quality.

We have provided in this report the necessary information for our customers to interpret and to rate for themselves our water quality. We realize, however, that our customers may have additional questions or concerns. To answer these questions or concerns, we have provided some important phone numbers. Our goal is to provide proof that our water quality consistently meets the standards set forth by the regulations. This in turn should provide the residents of Lincoln Park assurance of their water safety.

Please remember that the enclosed results are from our 2018 testing cycles. If any testing fails during the year, we are required by the Safe Drinking Water Act to issue immediate public notification.

For more information, please contact your local health department or the NJDEP Bureau of Safe Drinking Water.