

Consumer Confidence Report
A report on your water quality from the Mahwah Water Department

Dear Water Customer,

The Township of Mahwah (Mahwah) Water Department has been providing quality drinking water to the people of Mahwah since the 1920's. As we continue to serve your water needs today, we are pleased to present the 2017 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR), summarizing water quality data from the year 2016.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) requires that public water utilities like Mahwah's issue an annual CCR to keep customers informed about their water quality. Water samples are collected regularly throughout Mahwah and tested in accordance with USEPA and New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) requirements. This CCR summarizes the results of the water tests conducted last year.

Last year, your tap water was below all the USEPA and state primary drinking water contaminant levels with the exception of sodium.

Some analyses of the water at Suez Water's Haworth Plant failed to satisfy the recommended upper limits for the secondary contaminants of aluminum, sodium, total dissolved solids and hardness. Secondary standards are non-mandatory guidelines to assist public water systems in managing their drinking water for aesthetic considerations, such as taste, color and odor. These contaminants are not considered to present a risk to human health.

Additional information about the impact of this water quality information is provided in the CCR.

The CCR also explains where Mahwah's water originates, what the water contains, and the steps the Mahwah Water Department takes to ensure it meets or exceeds government safety standards. The report provides important health information related to drinking water and describes precautions you and your family can take to minimize health risks.

We hope that the information included in this CCR will give you a better understanding of the quality of your drinking water, the significance of state and federal regulations in ensuring water quality, and how Mahwah works to provide you with safe and reliable water.

We are happy to share this CCR with you and look forward to continuing to serve you.

Sincerely,

The Honorable William C. Laforet
Mayor, Township of Mahwah

WHERE YOUR WATER COMES FROM

Water quality begins with our water resources. For 2016, approximately 68.9% of Mahwah's drinking water originated underground and the remaining 31.1% supplied by United Water (Suez) New Jersey. The groundwater is pumped from 7 wells located along the Ramapo River Valley-fill aquifer. Water is disinfected at the wells before distribution to safeguard against pathogens.

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 animal or human activity.

The NJDEP has completed and issued the Source Water Assessment Report and Summary for Mahwah's water system, which is available at www.nj.gov/dep/swap/ or by contacting the NJDEP, Bureau of Safe Drinking Water at 609-292-5550. The report assesses the susceptibility to contaminants of each of Mahwah's wells.

Although Mahwah's wells are rated highly susceptible for some contaminant categories, it does not mean that you are or will be consuming contaminated drinking water. The rating reflects the potential for contamination of source water, not the existence of contamination. Mahwah is required to monitor for regulated contaminants and to install treatment if any contaminants are detected at frequencies and concentrations above allowable levels.

The table below summarizes the susceptibility ratings for the seven contaminant categories (and radon) for Mahwah's wells. The table provides the number of wells that rated high (H), medium (M), or low (L) for each contaminant category. For the susceptibility ratings of purchased water, you will need to access United Water's source water assessment report.

Sources	Pathogens			Nutrients			Pesticides			Volatile Organic Compounds			Inorganics			Radio-nuclides			Radon			Disinfection Byproduct Precursors			
	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	
Wells – 7		7		7					7	5		2	3	4		3	4		7				7		

The seven contaminant categories are defined as follows:

- **Pathogens:** Disease-causing organisms such as bacteria and viruses. Common sources are animal and human fecal wastes.
- **Nutrients:** Compounds, minerals and elements that aid growth, they are both naturally occurring and man-made. Examples include nitrogen and phosphorus.
- **Volatile Organic Compounds:** Man-made chemicals used as solvents, degreasers, and gasoline components. Examples include benzene, methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE), and vinyl chloride.

- **Pesticides:** Man-made chemicals used to control pests, weeds and fungus. Common sources include land application and manufacturing centers of pesticides. Examples include herbicides such as atrazine, and insecticides such as chlordane.
- **Inorganics:** Mineral-based compounds they are both naturally occurring and man-made. Examples include arsenic, asbestos, copper, lead, and nitrate.
- **Radionuclides:** Radioactive substances they are both naturally occurring and man-made. Examples include radium and uranium.
- **Radon:** Colorless, odorless, cancer-causing gas that occurs naturally in the environment. For more information go to <http://www.nj.gov/dep/rpp/radon/index.htm> or call (800) 648-0394.
- **Disinfection Byproduct Precursors:** A common source is naturally occurring organic matter in surface water. Disinfection byproducts are formed when the disinfectants (usually chlorine) used to kill pathogens react with dissolved organic material (for example leaves) present in surface water.

REGULATED CONTAMINANTS

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA and NJDEP prescribe limits on the amount of certain contaminants permitted 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.

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted. Any unregulated contaminants detected are reported in the following table. For additional information and data visit <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/ucmr/ucmr2/index.html>, or call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS

In 2016, the Mahwah Water Department tested for more than 100 contaminants. The Water Quality Table contains the name of each detected substance, the highest level allowed by regulation (MCL), the ideal goals for public health, the amount detected, usual sources of such substances, and a key to units of measurement. To understand how current regulations protect your health, it is important to understand the following definitions:

- **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)** - 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.
- **Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)** - 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.

- **Action Level (AL)** - The concentration of a contaminant that triggers the need for a specific water treatment process.
- **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)** - 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.
- **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)** - 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 disinfectant to control microbial contamination.
- **Primary Standards** - Federal and State drinking water regulations for substances that are health-related. Water suppliers must meet all primary drinking water standards.
- **Secondary Standards** - Federal drinking water measurements for substances that do not have an impact on health. These reflect aesthetic qualities such as taste, odor and appearance. Secondary standards are recommendations, not mandates.
- **Treatment Technique (TT)** - A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

The State allows us to monitor 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. Neither the NJDEP nor the USEPA has set an allowable limit for Radon yet.

IMPORTANT HEALTH INFORMATION

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 USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-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. USEPA/CDC (Centers for Disease Control) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

SPECIAL CONSIDERATION REGARDING CHILDREN, PREGNANT WOMEN, NURSING MOTHERS, AND OTHERS

Children may receive a slightly higher amount of contaminant present in the water than do adults, on a body weight basis, because they may drink a greater amount of water per pound of body weight than do adults. For this reason, reproductive or developmental effects are used for calculating drinking water standards if these effects occur at lower levels than other health effects of concern. If there is insufficient toxicity information for a chemical (for example, lack of data on reproductive or developmental effects), an extra uncertainty factor may be incorporated into the calculation of the drinking water standard, thus making the standard more stringent, to account for additional uncertainties regarding these effects. In the cases of lead and nitrate, effects on infants and children are the health endpoints upon which the standards are based.

LEAD IN YOUR WATER

The Mahwah Water Department tests water from taps in customer homes for the presence of lead. Water in homes may contain lead originating from the corrosion of lead solder or brass fixtures in home plumbing because the **lead does not come from the sources of supply**. Based on high concentrations of lead in the past, the Township began adding an approve phosphate compound that forms a coating inside the pipes to all the water it supplies. The coating reduces the amount of lead released from the plumbing.

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 the materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing.** The Mahwah 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 over six hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using the 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 minimized exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

TOTAL COLIFORM BACTERIA

Total coliforms (TC) are used to determine the adequacy of water treatment and the integrity of the distribution system. TC are a group of related bacteria that are (with few exceptions) not harmful to humans. All water systems test monthly for TC. In 2017, Mahwah is required to take a minimum of 30 monthly TC samples. No more than 1 of the monthly samples can test positive for TC. If a sample tests positive for TC, the water system must collect a repeat sample from the positive sample site and collect a sample within 5 service connections upstream and downstream from the positive sample site within 24 hours of being notified. When a routine or repeat sample tests positive for TC, it must also be analyzed for fecal coliform and E. coli.

For the months of July, September and November, 1 sample tested positive for TC from the monthly distribution. Repeat samples were negative for TC except September. The source water (wells in service that day) for this location were tested from the raw water taps, chlorine set points raised, unidirectional flushing of water mains performed and a level 1 assessment conducted. TC was found to be **negative** and samples tested for fecal coliform and E. coli were also **negative**.

Coliforms are bacteria naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems. This is not an emergency, but as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what was done to correct the situation.

SODIUM AND YOUR DRINKING WATER

The Mahwah Water Department routinely monitors the drinking water to ensure that it meets the standards set by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the New Jersey Division of Environmental Protection (NJDEP). While the EPA does not have a maximum level for sodium in drinking water, the NJDEP has a recommended upper limit (RUL) of 50 parts per million (ppm).

One of the Ford Wells, # 4, tested in 2014, **exceeded** the recommended upper limit of sodium at 59.7 ppm. The Mahwah Water Department is required to sample for sodium, quarterly, in 2016.

For healthy individuals, the sodium intake from water is not important, because a much greater intake of sodium takes place from the salt in the diet. However, sodium levels above the secondary recommended upper limit may be of concern to individuals on a sodium restricted diet. If you have any concerns, please consult your health care provider.

Road salt run-off affecting our source water quality is the leading cause of elevated sodium levels in the drinking water supply.

SECONDARY STANDARDS

Secondary standards are non-mandatory guidelines to assist public water systems managing their drinking water for aesthetic considerations, such as taste, color and odor. These contaminants are not considered to present a risk to human health.

PLANS TO SERVE YOU BETTER

The Mahwah Water Department continues to make improvements to its water system to improve the quality of the water it supplies and its well system to be better able to supply well water to you. Current infrastructure improvements include rehabbing Well 19 and initiating a 20 year water tank maintenance program. The work associated with the East Slope Booster Pumps was recently completed and the system is up and running. Improvements are financed entirely through capacity fees charged to new water customers and through your water bills.

WATER CONSERVATION

The average Mahwah water customer uses 260 gallons of water per day. Using water-efficient products, we can save both our environment and reduce water bills.

WaterSense, a partnership program sponsored by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), is making it easier to find and select water-efficient products and services by having a WaterSense label on the products. As part of the WaterSense labeling plan, home products like bathroom faucets and toilets will perform at least 20 percent more efficiently than their less-

efficient counterparts. The average home, retrofitted with WaterSense labeled irrigation systems, toilets and bathroom faucets or faucet accessories, can save more than 11,000 gallons per year.

Additional information on WaterSense and its approved products is available on the EPA's website (<http://www.epa.gov/watersense>).

FOR MORE INFORMATION

We are happy to answer any questions you may have about your water or your water service. Please contact Paul Scherer of the Mahwah Water Department at 201-529-4413.

More information about regulated substances and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791 or the Township of Mahwah Health Department at 201-529-5757.

*This notice was prepared by the Mahwah Water Department and Boswell McClave Engineering.
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Inorganic Contaminants ¹	Date Sampled ²	MCL	MCLG	Highest Detected Amount	Mahwah Groundwater Detected Range	SUEZ NJ Detected Range (2016)	Major Sources in Drinking Water	Violation	Health Effects
Arsenic (ppb)	M	10	0	2.5 ³	0.665 to 1.22 (2014)	ND to 2.5	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, runoff from glass & electronics production wastes.	NO	Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years could experience skin damage or problems with their circulatory systems and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Barium (ppm)	M	2	2	0.242	0.142 to 0.242 (2014)	0.06 to 0.16	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.	NO	Some people who drink water containing barium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience an increase in their blood pressure.
Chromium (ppb)	M	100	100	2.6 ³	ND (2014)	ND to 2.6	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.	NO	Some people who use water containing chromium well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience allergic dermatitis.
Cyanide (ppb)	M	200	200	1 ³	ND (2014)	ND to 1	Discharge from steel/metal factories; Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories.	NO	Some people who drink water containing cyanide well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience nerve damage or problems with their thyroid.
Lead ⁴ (ppb)	M (2015) ⁵	AL=15	0	90th percentile: 5.76	0 samples exceeded AL	90th percentile: 13.9; 5 samples exceeded AL	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.	NO	Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.
Nitrate as Nitrogen (ppm)	M	10	10	3.33 ³	0.56 to 0.922	ND to 3.33	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.	NO	Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue baby syndrome.
Nitrite as Nitrogen (ppm)	M	1	1	0.01 ³	ND	ND to 0.01	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.	NO	Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrite in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue baby syndrome.
Copper (ppm)	M (2015) ⁵	AL=1.3	AL=1.3	90 th percentile: 0.384	0 samples exceeded AL	90th percentile: 0.14; 0 samples exceeded AL	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.	NO	Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.
Mercury [inorganic] (ppb)	M	2	2	0.056	0.036 to 0.056 (2014)	ND	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland.	NO	Some people who drink water containing inorganic mercury well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience kidney damage.
Nickel (ppb)	M	100	N/A	3.1	ND to 3.1 (2014)	ND	Erosion of natural deposits.	NO	
Radioactive Contaminants									
Radium -228 (pCi/L)	3/26/2008 ¹	5	0	ND (2014 Data)	ND (3/26/2008)	ND (2014 Data)	Erosion of natural deposits.	NO	Some people who drink water containing radium 228 in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	3/26/2008 ¹	15	0	1.65 (2014 Data)	ND to 1.31 (3/26/2008)	0.14 to 1.65 (2014 Data)	Erosion of natural deposits.	NO	Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Uranium (pCi/L)	(2014) ¹	30	0	1.87 ⁷	ND	ND to 1.87	Erosion of natural deposits.	NO	Some people who drink water containing uranium in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer and kidney toxicity.
Disinfection Byproducts									
Stage 2 D-DBPR ^{6,8}									
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	M	80	N/A	41.2 ⁸	15.1 to 60 ⁹	16.74 to 72.9 ⁹	By-product of drinking water disinfection.	NO	Some people who drink water containing Trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years could have problems with their liver, kidneys, or immune systems.
Haloacetic Acids Five (HAA5) (ppb)	M	60	N/A	20 ⁸	0 to 28 ⁹	3.1 to 31.57 ⁹	By-product of drinking water disinfection.	NO	Some people who drink water containing Haloacetic Acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
TOC Removal Ratio (RAA)	M	N/A	N/A	Lowest Ratio (RAA) 1.07	N/A	0.95 to 1.24	Naturally present in the environment.	NO	Total organic carbon (TOC) has no health effects. However, TOC provides a medium for the formation of disinfection byproducts, which includes TTHM and HAA%. Drinking water containing these byproducts in excess of the MCL may lead to adverse health effects, liver, or kidney problems, a nervous system effects and may lead to an increased risk of getting cancer.
Bromate (ppb)	M	10	0	1.1 ⁸	N/A	ND to 2.0 ¹⁰	By-product of drinking water disinfection.	NO	Some people who drink water containing bromate in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Chlorine/Chloramines (ppm)	M	4 (MRDL)	4 (MRLDG)	2.45 ⁷	N/A	ND to 4.38 ¹⁰	Water additive used to control microbes.	NO	Some people who use water containing chlormaines well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlormaines well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort or anemia.
Microbiological Contaminants									
Total Coliform Bacteria ¹¹	M	< 5% monthly samples	0	10.71%	0% to 3.57% ¹²	0% to 10.71%	Naturally present in the environment	YES	Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples then allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.
Fecal Indicators (enterococci or coli phage)	M	TT	N/A	ND	ND	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste	NO	Fecal indicators are microbes whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Microbes in these wastes can cause short-term health effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children, some of the elderly, and people with compromised immune systems.
Secondary Contaminants ¹³									
Alkalinity (ppm)	M	N/A	N/A	196 ³	97 to 139	63 to 196	Natural mineral.	No	

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Aluminum (ppb)	M	200	N/A	235 ³	ND	ND to 235	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes.	YES	Aluminum has been shown to be a neurotoxic compound if it is allowed to enter the bloodstream. Long-term exposure of patients to dialysis water high in aluminum may cause encephalopathy (defect of the brain) and/or bone mineralization disorders.
Chloride (ppm)	M	250	N/A	191 ³	65 to 92	93 to 191	Natural soil deposits; Road salt.	NO	The secondary recommended upper limit for chloride is based on taste. You may notice a salty taste if the level of chloride is above the secondary upper limit.
Fluoride (ppm)	M	4	4	0.10	0.09 to 0.10	ND	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.	NO	Some people who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the MCL over many years could get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. Fluoride in drinking water at half the MCL or more may cause mottling of children's teeth, usually in children less than nine years old.
Iron (ppb)	M	300	N/A	32 ³	ND	ND to 32	Natural soil deposits.	NO	The secondary recommended upper limit for iron is based on staining of fixtures, visible rusty particles, staining of laundry, coffee and tea flavor changes, clogged pipes and reduced water flow. Iron is an essential nutrient and toxicity is not expected from levels which would be encountered in drinking water.
Manganese (ppb)	M	50	N/A	18 ³	0.006 to 0.015	ND to 18	Natural soil deposits.	NO	The secondary recommended upper limit for manganese is based on staining of laundry. Manganese is an essential nutrient and toxicity is not expected from levels which would be encountered in drinking water.
Sodium ¹⁴ (ppm)	M	50	N/A	78 ^{7,15}	59.4 to 69.2 (2016)	49 to 105	Natural soil deposits; Roadway de-icing.	YES	For healthy individuals, the sodium intake from water is not important, because a much greater intake of sodium takes place from the salt in the diet. However, sodium levels above the secondary recommended upper limit may be of concern to individuals on a sodium restricted diet.
Sulfate (ppm)	M	250	N/A	22 ³	14 to 18	13 to 22	Natural soil deposits.	NO	Sulfate may have a laxative effect that can lead to dehydration and is of special concern for infants. With time, people and young livestock will become acclimated to the sulfate and the symptoms disappear. Sulfur-oxidizing bacteria pose no known human health risk.
Zinc (ppm)	M	5	N/A	0.039	ND to 0.039	ND	Natural soil deposits.	NO	Zinc is an essential element in the diet. Harmful health effects generally begin at levels from 10 to 15 times the RDA (in the 100 to 250 mg/day range) and include stomach cramps, nausea, and vomiting. Toxicity is not expected from levels which would be encountered in drinking water.
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	M	500	N/A	517 ³	257 to 290	205 to 517	Natural soil deposits.	YES	Toxicity is not expected from levels of total dissolved solids encountered in drinking water.
Hardness as Calcium Carbonate (ppm)	M	250	N/A	294 ³	130 to 189	97 to 294	Natural soil deposits.	YES	Toxicity is not expected from levels of calcium carbonate encountered in drinking water.
pH	M	6.5 to 8.5	N/A	8.37 ³	7.2 to 8.1	7.05 to 8.37	Natural soil deposits.	NO	<i>Low pH:</i> bitter metallic taste; corrosion. <i>High pH:</i> slippery feel; soda taste; deposits.
Color (CU)	M	10	N/A	4 ³	ND	ND to 4	Natural mineral and organic matter.	NO	Toxicity is not expected from color encountered in drinking water.
Odor (TON)	M	3	N/A	3C ³	ND	N to 3C	Natural soil deposits.	NO	Toxicity is not expected from odor encountered in drinking water.
Unregulated Contaminants									
Strontium (ppb)	2014	NA	NA	170	ND	110-170	Naturally occurring element.		
Vanadium (ppb)	2014	NA	NA	0.44	ND	ND-0.44	Naturally occurring element.		
1,4-Dioxane (ppb)	2014	NA	NA	0.07	ND	ND-0.07	Used as a solvent, cleaning agent, chemical stabilizer, surface coating, adhesive agent and an ingredient in chemical manufacture.		
Chlorate (ppb)	2014	NA	NA	300	ND	110-300	Known by-product of the drinking water disinfection process, forming when sodium hypochlorite or chlorine dioxide are used in the disinfection process.		
Chromium(VI) (ppb)	2014	NA	NA	0.33	ND	0.03-0.33	Industries that process or use chromium, chromium compounds or chromium processes.		

Notes:

- (1) Both Mahwah (MA) and Suez Water (SW) sample at different frequencies. MA sampled for Inorganics on 9/12/2014 and SW, 7/6/2015
- (2) Date noted in "date sampled" is the most recent data available.
- (3) Highest results are based on highest single sample. SW recorded the Highest Result.
- (4) Please refer to text on "Lead in your water" for more information.
- (5) Lead and Copper Sample Frequency is now Triennial.
- (6) Stage 1 monitoring is no longer required and is superseded by the Stage 2 DBP Rule.
- (7) Compliance is determined based on a running annual average (RAA).
- (8) Compliance is determined based on a locational running annual average (LRAA).
- (9) Results represent the lowest and highest detection from single samples at individual sites.
- (10) Results represent the lowest and highest monitoring period averages.
- (11) MCL is <5% the # of positives per # of monthly samples taken [Total Coliform Rule (TCR)].
- (12) For 2016, from Mahwah's water distribution system, for the months of July, September and November, 1 of 28 samples tested positive for Total Coliform Bacteria. Subsequent samples tested negative except for September. Please refer to text on "Total Coliform Bacteria" for more information.
- (13) Secondary recommended upper limit for an unregulated substance. MA sampled for Secondary items on 9/12/2014 and SW on multiple dates in 2016. Please refer to text on "Secondary Standards" for more information.
- (14) Sodium samples were collected quarterly for both MA and SW in 2016. Please refer to text on "Sodium and Your Drinking Water" for more information.
- (15) SW recorded the Highest Result (RAA).

Key to Table

AL = Action Level
MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level
MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal
MRDLG = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal
MRDL = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level
N/A = Not Available
ND = Not Detected
M = Multiple dates
ppb = parts per billion, or microgram per liter (µg/l)
ppm = parts per million, or milligram per liter (mg/l)
pCi/l = picoCuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
TT = Treatment Technique