

2015 Monitoring Results for Borough of Freehold

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. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Contaminant Name	Range Detected	Violation Yes/No	MCL	MCLG	Year Sampled	Source of Contamination
Coliforms	No Positive Monthly Samples	No	1 Positive Monthly Sample	0	2015	Naturally Present in the Environment
Disinfectant & Disinfectant ByProducts	Range Detected	Violation Yes/No	Running Annual Average	MDRL/ MRDLG		
Chlorine	.2-2.00 ppm	No	0.79	4.0 ppm	2015	
Stage 1 Disinfectant ByProducts	Range Detected				Jan-Sept 2013	Qtrly testing for Stage 1 ended Sept 2013
TTHM's	<.23-2.35	No	.003mg/l	mcl-80ppb	2013	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Some people who drink water containing total trihalomethanes in excess of the mcl over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidney, or central nervous system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer						
HAA5's	<.30-12.7	No	.004mg/l	mcl-60ppb	Jan-Sept 2013	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Some people who drink water containing Haloacetic acids in excess of the mcl over many years have an increased risk of getting cancer.						
Stage 2 Disinfectant ByProducts	Range detected	Violations Yes/No	Running Annual Average	MDRL/ MRDLG		Qtrly Testing for Stage 2 Began Oct 2013
TTHM's	.84-8.52ug/l	No	.0027mg/l	mcl-80ppb	2015	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
HAA5's	0 ug/l-19.9ug/l	No	.003mg/l	mcl-60ppb	2015	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
	Range detected	Results at the 90th Percentile	Number of sites that exceeded the Action Level		Action level	Source of Contamination
Lead (tested 2013)	<.001	<.001	0		15	Erosion of natural deposits, plumbing fixtures
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 high blood pressure or kidney problems.						
Copper (tested 2013)	<.03-.3	0.3	0		1.3ppm	Plumbing fixtures, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives
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.						
Other Contaminants	Level detected	MCL	MCLG	Violation Y/N	Year sampled	Source of Contamination
Chromium	<.001	100 ppb	100 ppb	No	2014	Natural Deposits
Barium	<.03	2 ppm	2 ppm	No	2014	Erosion of natural deposits, drilling wastes, metal refining
Selenium	<.001	50 ppb	50 ppb	No	2014	Natural Deposits
Arsenic	<.001	5 ppb	0 ppb	No	2014	Natural Deposits
Nickel	<.001			No	2014	Natural deposits
Flouride	0.50-1.3mg/l			No	2015	Erosion of natural deposits. Also water additive which promotes strong teeth. Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrates	<0.1 mg/l			No	2015	
Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 3	Level detected	Minimum Detection Limit			Year sampled	Source of Contamination
Strontium	100ppb	0.3			2015	Naturally Occurring Element
Chlorate	88ppb	20			2015	Agricultural defoliant or dessicant

Lead Information

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 Borough of Freehold 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, 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>.

Regulated Secondary Substances				
Regulated to protect odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water. Results are from 2010 unless otherwise noted.				
Substance	Unit	Amount detected	Recommended Upper Limits	Year Sampled
Sodium	ppm	6	50	2014
Sulfate	ppm	7.4	250	2015
Manganese	ppm	<.03	0.05	2015
Iron	ppm	<.03	0.3	2014
Unregulated Substances				
Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring helps EPA to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether it needs to regulate those contaminants.				
Substance	Unit	Amount detected	Year Sampled	
Alkalinity	ppm	44	2014	
Bromodichloromethane	ppb	.62-1.01ppb	2015	
Chloroform	ppb	1.11-1.72	2015	
Hardness	ppm	84	2014	
pH	su	6.8-7.6	2015	
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	120	2014	

Definitions:

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.

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 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 disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

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.

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements, which a water system must follow.

Variance: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.

90th Percentile: 90% of samples are equal to or less than the number in the chart.

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detectable at testing limits.

PPB (parts per billion): micrograms per liter (ug/l).

PPM (parts per million): milligrams per liter (mg/l).

CDC: Centers for Disease Control.

EPA: Environmental Protection Agency.

SU: Standard Unit.

