

## Water Conservation Tips

Water conservation measures not only save the supply of our water source, but can also cut the cost of water treatment. They can cut the energy costs at the Water Plant associated with pumping, and also chemical costs for processing of the water. There are a number of measures you as the water consumer can do to conserve on water usage.

### Conservation Measures You Can Use Inside Your Home Include:

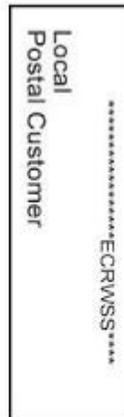
- Fix leaky toilets and faucets. Faucet washers are inexpensive and take only a few minutes to replace. To check your toilet for a leak, place a few drops of food coloring in the tank and wait. If it seeps into the toilet bowl without flushing, you have a leak. Fixing it or replacing it with a new, more efficient model can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Low flow fixtures are now the only kind produced since 1994. Simply replacing old fixtures with new will reduce water consumption by nearly one-half.
- Wash only full loads of laundry..
- Take shorter showers. Do not let the water run while shaving, washing, brushing teeth, or cleaning fruits and vegetables.
- Soak dishes before washing. Run the dishwasher only when full.

You Can Conserve Outdoors As Well

Visit [www.epa.gov/watersense](http://www.epa.gov/watersense) for more information.

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**BOROUGH OF ROOSEVELT WATER AND SEWAGE DEPT**



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## ▶ 2017 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT



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**Quality on Tap Report**  
**Annual Drinking Water Quality Report**  
**Borough of Roosevelt Water Department**  
**For the Year 2017 Results from the Year 2016**  
**PWSID# 1341001**



We are pleased to present to you this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of the water we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources.

We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water from the source, through the Treatment Plant and to the Distribution System to your home. Our water source is from two deep wells. Well #4 is located at the water plant and Well #3 is located near the town's water tower. Our wells draw groundwater from the Raritan Aquifer. The quantity of water taken from each well and the chlorine residual levels are recorded and submitted to the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) on a regular basis.

The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) prepares Source Water Assessment Reports and Summaries for all public water systems. Further information on the Source Water Assessment Program can be obtained by logging onto NJDEP's source water assessment website at [www.state.nj.us/dep/swap](http://www.state.nj.us/dep/swap) or by contacting NJDEP's Bureau of Safe Drinking Water at (609) 292-5550. You may also contact your public water system at (609) 443-1050. We have a source water protection plan which was developed in 2001 and is available from our office that provides more information such as potential sources of contamination. This plan was developed by the New Jersey Water Association in August 2001.

We are pleased to report that our drinking water meets all federal and state safety requirements. The purpose of this report is to show our water quality results and explain to you what those results mean. 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 microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

The Borough of Roosevelt Water Department routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The table below presents a few of the more commonly known contaminants as well as test results. **Note there are no contaminants that exceeded the EPA Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL).** The state allows us to monitor for some contaminants less frequently than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Our data, though representative, are more than one year old. The table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2016 EPA requires monitoring for over 80 drinking water contaminants. Those contaminants listed in the table are the major contaminants for which we test your water.

MONITORING RESULTS FOR THE BOROUGH OF ROOSEVELT						
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit of Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Microbiological Contaminants</b>						
Total Coliform Bacteria Results from 2015	N	<1.0	Organisms per 100 ml	0	Presence of Coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples	Naturally present in the environment
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>						
Arsenic Results from 2015	N	<0.0005 mg/l	mg/l	N/A	0.005	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Copper Results from 2015	N	0.029 mg/l	mg/l	0	1.3 mg/l	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Fluoride Results from 2015	N	0.12 mg/l	mg/l	0	4.0 mg/l	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead Results from 2015	N	0.008 mg/l	ppb	0	0.015 mg/l	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Nitrates Results from 2015	N	< .20 mg/l	mg/l	0	10 mg/l	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
<b>Secondary Contaminants</b>						
Chloride Results from 2015	N	9 mg/l	mg/l	0	250 mg/l	Results from 2015
Iron Results from 2015	N	0.25 mg/l	mg/l	0	0.3	Results from 2015
Manganese Results from 2015	N	<0.020 mg/l	mg/l	0	0.05	Results from 2015
<b>Volatile Organic Contaminants</b>						
Total Xylenes Results from 2015	N	<0.5	microgram/liter	1	1000	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories
Vinyl Chloride Results from 2015	N	<0.5	microgram/liter	0	2	Leaching from PVC piping; discharge from plastics factories

**Waiver:**

The Safe Drinking Water Act regulations allow monitoring waivers to reduce or eliminate the monitoring requirements for asbestos, volatile organic chemicals (VOC) and synthetic organic chemicals (SOC). Our system received monitoring waivers for VOC and the SOC contaminants. Asbestos was tested for in 1994 and there was none detected in Roosevelt drinking water. The Borough of Roosevelt has received a new waiver for asbestos sampling for the compliance cycle 2011-2018. Trihalomethanes are not required for to be sampled.

**SPECIAL COMMENTS ON LEAD**

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 Roosevelt Water Dept** 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 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 n drinking is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline, **1-800-426-4791** or at [www.epa.gov/safewater/lead](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead).



**DEFINITIONS**

(Include only the definitions of the terms you use in the report, but always include MCL and MCLG).

<p><b>Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL):</b> 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</p>	<p><b>Non-Detects (ND)</b> - laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.</p>	<p><b>Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU)</b> - nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.</p>
<p><b>Maximum Residual Disinfectant Goal (MRDLG):</b> 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 contamination.</p>	<p><b>Action Level</b> - the concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements, which a water system must follow.</p>	<p><b>Parts per quadrillion (ppq) or Picograms per liter (picograms/l)</b> - one part per quadrillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000,000 years or one penny in \$10,000,000,000,000.</p> <p><b>Picocuries per liter (pCi/L)</b> - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.</p> <p><b>Millirems per year (mrem/yr)</b> - measure of radiation absorbed by the body.</p> <p><b>Million Fibers per Liter (MFL)</b> - million fibers per liter is a measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.</p>
<p><b>Maximum Contaminant Level</b> - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.</p>	<p><b>Maximum Contaminant Level Goal</b> -The "Goal" (MCLG) is 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.</p>	<p><b>Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l)</b> - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.</p> <p><b>Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter</b> - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.</p> <p><b>Parts per trillion (ppt) or Nanograms per liter (Nanograms/l)</b> - one part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000,000.</p> <p><b>Secondary Contaminant</b>- Substances that do not have an impact on health. Secondary Contaminants affect aesthetic qualities such as odor, taste or appearance. Secondary standards are recommendations, not mandates. <b>Recommended Upper Limit (RUL)</b> – Recommended maximum concentration of secondary contaminants. These reflect aesthetic qualities such as odor, taste or appearance. RUL's are recommendations, not mandates.</p>

**NEWLY RENOVATED WATER PLANT PERFORMANCE:** The newly renovated Water Plant has performed well in removing the high levels of iron in the raw well water. The newly installed Aerator and Iron Removal Filters are so efficient in removing iron that our backwashing of filters has gone from daily to weekly. The iron levels in the raw water comes in at 10 mg/l and is reduced down between 0.05 to 0.20 mg/l which is far below 0.32 mg/l (MCL). The newly renovated plant is now producing the highest quality of water in Borough history .

**We continue to be successful in minimizing the town’s brown water problem through the adjustments of flow rates, chemicals and weekly backwashing of the iron removal filters.** By continuing to use Klenphos 300, a sequestering agent that prevents iron from coming out of solution, brown water complaints have been significantly reduced.

The **Borough of Roosevelt Water Department** had two incidents of caustic soda overfeed on June 28, 2017 and July 10, 2017 which caused the pH in the Distribution System to be elevated. This problem was solved by installing a new caustic feed pump equipped with an anti-siphon. We took further precautions by ordering a monitor that constantly monitors the pH values to give us an early warning in the event the pH rises above the (MCL) Maximum Contaminate Level. This unit should be in operation by summer’s end. Reports were submitted to the NJDEP at the time of the incidents and again in response to an EPA inquiry. These regulatory oversight agencies are satisfied that the corrective actions we are taking are sufficient to prevent further incidents like this one.

**SECURITY ISSUES:** In light of the events that happened on September 11, 2001, the Borough of Roosevelt has made a vulnerability assessment of our water treatment facilities. As a result of the assessment, the Borough has repaired the Water Plant’s fence, replaced the front gate, and installed all new doors and windows. Future improvements include:(1) Install alarm system, surveillance cameras and motion detection lighting (2)Secure settling tank manhole.

**IF YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS ABOUT THIS REPORT OR THE QUALITY OF YOUR WATER,** please contact **(Toby Moore Jr.) at 443-1050. Fax (609) 443-1440. Email—[utilities@rooseveltnj.org](mailto:utilities@rooseveltnj.org)** . 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 Borough Council meetings at the Roosevelt Borough Hall, 33 N. Rochdale Ave. Meetings are held on every 2<sup>nd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> Monday of each month at 7:00 p.m.

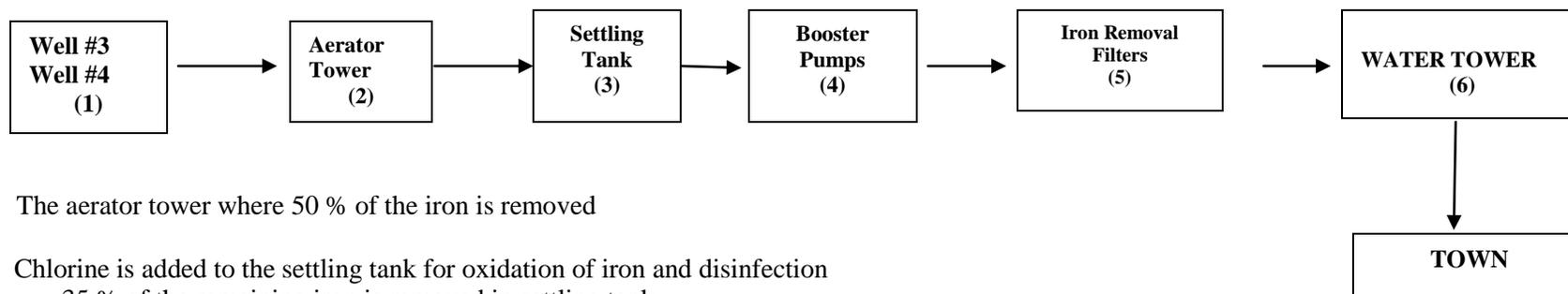


In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

To ensure the continued quality of our water, the Borough of Roosevelt Water Department treatment process is as follows:

1. Raw water is pumped from the wells--contains a high iron content about 8.8 mg/l



2. The aerator tower where 50 % of the iron is removed
3. Chlorine is added to the settling tank for oxidation of iron and disinfection
  - 35 % of the remaining iron is removed in settling tank
  - Caustic soda or sodium hydroxide is also added for pH control
4. The booster pumps pump settled water from the settling tank to iron removal filters
5. Iron Removal Filters remove the remaining 15 % of iron
6. Filtered or Treated Water goes straight to the water tower and to the town through the Water Distribution System

**Note: The finished water iron level is now below the Recommended Upper Limits (RUL) of 0.30 mg/l**

We at the Borough of Roosevelt work hard to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future. Please call our office if you have questions.