Federal and NJ State Primary and Secondary Drinking Water Standards as of June 2020

| Volatile Organic Compounds | | Inorganic Chemicals | | Synthetic Organic Compounds | | Secondary Standards | |
|-----------------------------|---|---|---|--|---|--|--|
| Contaminants | Maximum Contaminant Levels [MCL] [µg/l or ppb] | Contaminants | Maximum Contaminant Levels [MCL] [µg/l or ppb] | Contaminants | Maximum Contaminant Levels [MCL] [µg/l or ppb] | Physical Characteristics | Recommended Upper Limit or Optimum Range |
| Benzene | 1* | Antimony | 6 | Alachlor | 2 | Color | 10 color units (standard cobalt scale) |
| Carbon Tetrachloride | 2* | Arsenic | 5 * | Aldicarb | + | рH | 6.5 to 8.5 (optimum range) |
| 1,2-Dichlorobenzene | 600 | Asbestos | 7×10^6 fibers/l >10 µm | Aldicarb Sulfone | + | Odor | 3 Threshold odor number |
| 1,3- Dichlorobenzene | 600* | Barium | 2,000 | Aldicarb Sulfoxide | + | Taste | No objectionable taste |
| 1,4- Dichlorobenzene | 75 | Beryllium | 4 | Atrazine | 3 | | |
| 1,1-Dichloroethane | 50* | Cadmium | 5 | Benzo[a]pyrene | 0.2 | | |
| 1,2-Dichloroethane | 2* | Chromium | 100 | Carbofuran | 40 | Chemical Characteristics | Recommended Upper Limit [mg/l or ppn |
| 1,1-Dichloroethylene | 2* | Copper | 1,300**[AL] | Chlordane | 0.5* | | |
| cis- 1,2-Dichloroethylene | 70 | Cyanide | 200 | Dalapon | 200 | ABS/L.A.S. | 0.5 |
| trans- 1,2-Dichloroethylene | 100 | Fluoride | 4,000 | Dibromochloropropane [DBCP] | 0.2 | Aluminum | 0.2 |
| 1,2-Dichloropropane | 5 | Lead | 15**[AL] | Di[2-ethylhexyl]adipate | 400 | Chloride | 250 |
| Ethylbenzene | 700 | Mercury | 2 | Di[2-ethylhexyl]phthalate | 6 | Fluoride | 2 |
| Methyl tertiary Butyl Ether | 70* | Nickel | + | Dinoseb | 7 | Hardness (as CaCO ₃) | 250 |
| Methylene Chloride | 3* | Nitrate [as nitrogen] | 10,000 | Diquat | 20 | Iron | 0.3 |
| Monochlorobenzene | 50* | Nitrite | 1,000 | Endothall | 100 | Manganese | 0.05 |
| Naphthalene | 300* | [combined nitrate/nitri | te] 10,000 | Endrin | 2 | Silver | 0.1 |
| Styrene | 100 | Selenium | 50 | Ethylene dibromide [EDB] | 0.05 | Sodium | 50 |
| 1, 1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane | 1* | Thallium | 2 | Glyphosate | 700 | Sulfate | 250 |
| Tetrachloroethylene | 1* | | | Heptachlor | 0.4 | Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) | 500 |
| Toluene | ^{1,000} Disinfection Byproduc | | ion Bunroducts | Heptachlor Epoxide | 0.2 | Zinc | 5 |
| 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene | 9* | 9* DISIIIECT | | Hexachlorobenzene | 1 | | |
| 1,1,1-Trichloroethane | 30* | Contaminants | Maximum Contaminant Levels | Hexachloroclyclopentadiene | 50 | Key: | |
| 1,1,2-Trichloroethane | 3* | | [MCL] µg/L or ppb (as running | Lindane | 0.2 | * N.J. MCL [A-280] ** An [AL] action level is not ar | n MCL. It is a trigger point at which remedial activ |
| Trichloroethylene | 1* | | annual averages per group) | Methoxychlor | 40 | is to take place | |
| Vinyl Chloride | 2 | Dichlorobromomethane | 80 (TTHM) | Oxamyl | 200 | + No MCL – Monitoring Require | d |
| Xylenes [Total] | 1,000* | Chlorodibromomethane | 80 (TTHM) | PCBs | 0.5 | One milligram per liter $[mg/l]$ = one part per million = one cent in \$10,000 or or second in 12 days. One microgram per liter $[\mu g/l]$ = one part per billion = one cent in \$10,000,000 | |
| , <u>-</u> | | Bromofrom | 80 (TTHM) | Pentachlorophenol | 1 | | |
| Radio | nuclides | Chloroform | 80 (TTHM) | Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA) | 0.013* | | |
| Nauto | nucliues | Monochloroacetic acid | 60 (HAA5) | Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) | 0.014* | or one second in 32 years. | |
| Contaminants | Maximum Contaminant Levels [MCL] | Dichloroacetic acid | 60 (HAA5) | Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PF | | | |
| | | Trichloroacetic acid | 60 (HAA5) | Picloram | 500 | | |
| Combined radium 226/228 | 5 pCi/L | Bromoacetic acid | 60 (HAA5) | Simazine | 4 | | |
| Gross alpha particles | 15 pCi/L | Dibromoacetic acid | 60 (HAA5) | Toxaphene | 3 | | |
| Beta/photon emitters | 4 mrem/year | Bromate | 10 | 2,3,7,8—TCDD [Dioxin] | 3×10 ⁻⁵ | New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection | |
| Uranium | 30 µg/L | Chlorite | 1,000 | 2,4-D | 70 | | |
| | | TTHM- Trihalomethanes | · | , 2,4,5-TP [Silvex] 1,2,3-Trichloropropane (1,2,3-TC | 50 | Division of Water Supply and Geoscience | |
| Other Contaminants | | TTHM- Trihalomethanes HAA5- Haloacetic Acids | | | | Division of Water Supply and Geoscience | |

Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS such as PFNA,

PFOA & PFOS) are considered to be Synthetic Organic

Compounds due to their chemical makeup, however,

their regulatory framework follows that of Volatile

Organic Compounds

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Turbidity No more than 5% of the samples may exceed 0.3 NTU, nor any sample exceed 1 NTU.

Coliform bacteria standards are based on an MCL for E. coli, and uses E. coli and total coliforms to initiate a "find and fix" approach to address fecal contamination that could enter into the distribution system. It requires public water systems to perform assessments to identify sanitary defects and subsequently take action to correct them.

TTHM- Trihalomethanes HAA5- Haloacetic Acids Bromate (only for treatment plants using ozone) Chlorite (only for treatment plants using chlorine dioxide), requries daily/follow-up monitoring, not annual

For a detailed explanation of the Safe Drinking Water Program, refer to the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act regulations [40 CFR Parts 141, 142, 143] and the New Jersey Safe Drinking Water regulations [N.J.A.C. 7:10-1 et seq.].