

New Jersey Private Well Water Test Reporting Form

The New Jersey Private Well Water Test Reporting Form is a standardized form to be used exclusively by laboratories reporting well test results to their client in accordance with the Private Well Testing Act Regulations at N.J.A.C. 7:9E.

These laboratory analyses were completed for compliance with the Private Well Testing Act. In accordance with the Private Well Testing Act Regulations, all analytical results except for coliform (total or *E. coli*) shall remain valid for one year from the date of sample collection. All coliform (total or *E. coli*) analytical results shall remain valid for a period of six months from the date of sample collection.

- Analytical results meet primary and secondary contaminant standards for drinking water
- One or more of the analytical results do not meet primary¹ contaminant standards for drinking water
- One or more of the analytical results do not meet secondary² contaminant standards for drinking water

CLIENT INFORMATION:

Name: _____ Date Test Requested: _____

Mailing Address & Phone # _____

PROPERTY INFORMATION:

Property Address: _____ Municipality: _____ Muni Code (4 digit): _____

County: _____ Property Lot: _____ Block: _____

GPS Location- State Plane Coordinates (feet): (X) _____ (Y) _____

GPS Coordinate Origin (Circle One): Well Head/ Front Door/Sample Collection Point/Other (Explain): _____

NJ Well Permit or Well Record Number: _____ (if known)

LABORATORY INFORMATION:

Reporting Laboratory Name & ID #: _____

Reporting Laboratory Address & Phone #: _____

SAMPLE INFORMATION:

Sample Collector Name: _____

Authorized Representative/Certified Laboratory Employee Lab Certification ID #: _____

Sample Type: **NOTE: Only raw or untreated water samples meet the requirements of the PWTA regulations at N.J.A.C. 7:9E.**

a.) Indicate Specific Location of Sample Collected: _____

b.) Type of Treatment Device(s) Installed (if known): _____

¹ Primary Drinking Water contaminants are those contaminants that have Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCL) or Action Levels established to protect health. The Primary Drinking Water contaminants are coliform bacteria, nitrate (total), lead, the volatile organic compounds, arsenic, mercury, uranium, and gross alpha. The standards for primary contaminants are the maximum permissible levels allowed in drinking water based on ingesting the drinking water over the course of a lifetime.

² Secondary Drinking Water contaminants are those contaminants that have Recommended Upper Limits or Optimum Ranges established to protect against those properties that adversely affect the taste, odor, or appearance of drinking water. The Secondary Drinking Water contaminants required to be tested in accordance with the Private Well Testing Act (PWTA) Regulations are iron, manganese and pH.

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SUMMARY OF WELL WATER TEST RESULTS:

Required Test Parameters	Result	Units	Applicable Standard (Maximum Contaminant Level, Action Level or Recommended Limit)	Standard Exceeded (Y/N)	Laboratory Certification ID #	Analytical Method
Microbial Parameters						
Total Coliform		Pres/Abs	Absent			
E. coli ¹		Pres/Abs	Absent			
Metals						
Arsenic		µg/L	5 µg/L			
Uranium ²		µg/L	30 µg/L			
Mercury ³		µg/L	2 µg/L			
Lead ⁴		µg/L	5 µg/L			
Iron		mg/L	0.3 mg/L			
Manganese		mg/L	0.05 mg/L			
General Chemistry						
pH		pH units	6.5 - 8.5			
Nitrate		µg/L	10,000 µg/L			
Volatile Organic Compounds						
Benzene		µg/L	1 µg/L			
Carbon Tetrachloride		µg/L	2 µg/L			
Chlorobenzene		µg/L	50 µg/L			
Dichlorobenzene (1,2-)		µg/L	600 µg/L			
Dichlorobenzene (1,3-)		µg/L	600 µg/L			
Dichlorobenzene (1,4-)		µg/L	75 µg/L			
Dichloroethane (1,1-)		µg/L	50 µg/L			
Dichloroethane (1,2-)		µg/L	2 µg/L			
Dichloroethene (1,1-)		µg/L	2 µg/L			
Dichloroethene (cis 1,2-)		µg/L	70 µg/L			
Dichloroethene (trans 1,2-)		µg/L	100 µg/L			
Dichloropropane		µg/L	5 µg/L			
Ethylbenzene		µg/L	700 µg/L			
Methylene Chloride		µg/L	3 µg/L			
Methyl tertiary-butyl ether		µg/L	70 µg/L			
Naphthalene		µg/L	300 µg/L			
Styrene		µg/L	100 µg/L			
Tetrachloroethane (1,1,2,2-)		µg/L	1 µg/L			
Tetrachloroethene		µg/L	1 µg/L			
Toluene		µg/L	1,000 µg/L			
Trichlorobenzene (1,2,4-)		µg/L	9 µg/L			
Trichloroethane (1,1,1-)		µg/L	30 µg/L			
Trichloroethane (1,1,2-)		µg/L	3 µg/L			
Trichloroethene		µg/L	1 µg/L			
Vinyl Chloride		µg/L	2 µg/L			
Xylenes (total)		µg/L	1,000 µg/L			
Synthetic Organic Compounds						
Dibromo-3-Chloropropane (1,2-) ⁸		µg/L	0.20 µg/L			
Ethylene Dibromide ⁸		µg/L	0.05 µg/L			
Trichloropropane (1,2,3-) ⁸		µg/L	0.03 µg/L			
Radiological Parameters						
Gross Alpha (first count) ⁵		pCi/L	5 pCi/L	Not Applicable		
Gross Alpha (second count)		pCi/L	15 pCi/L			
For Northern New Jersey Counties only:						
Uranium Alpha Activity = Uranium (ug/L) x .67 pCi/µg ⁶		pCi/L	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		
Adjusted Gross Alpha = Gross alpha - Uranium ⁷		pCi/L	15 pCi/L			

Units:

Pres/Abs = Present or Absent

µg/L = micrograms per liter (also known as parts per billion)

Revised: April 5, 2019: Page 2 of 6

mg/L = milligrams per liter (also known as parts per million)

pCi/L = picocuries per liter

Muni Code: _____ Property Lot: _____ Block: _____

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Footnotes for the Summary of Well Water Test Results table on page 2:

- ¹ If total coliform bacteria are detected, then additional analyses are required to determine the specific type (*E. coli*) present. *E. coli* analysis is not required if total coliform sample results indicate the absence of total coliform bacteria.
- ² Uranium analysis is required only in Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Hunterdon, Mercer, Middlesex, Morris, Passaic, Somerset, Sussex, Union and Warren Counties.
- ³ Mercury analysis is required only in Atlantic, Burlington, Camden, Cape May, Cumberland, Gloucester, Monmouth, Ocean, and Salem Counties.
- ⁴ The results of a "flushed" raw (untreated) water sample, which is required by the Private Well Testing Act (PWTA) regulations, should be compared to the Ground Water Quality Standard of 5 µg/L found at N.J.A.C. 7: 9-6 et seq. The Lead Action Level of 15 µg/L applies to a one liter first-draw tap sample collected from a cold-water kitchen or bathroom tap/sink in which the water has remained motionless in the plumbing system for at least six hours [40 CFR 141.86(b)(2)]. This type of standing-water sample is NOT required by the PWTA regulations.
- ⁵ If the Gross Alpha (first count) is less than 5 pCi/L, no further testing is needed. If the Gross Alpha (first count) exceeds 5 pCi/L a second count is required.
- ⁶ Uranium Alpha Activity can be estimated from the uranium mass concentration (µg/L) listed in the metals section of the table x 0.67 pCi/µg.
- ⁷ Adjusted Gross Alpha = Gross Alpha (pCi/L) – Uranium Alpha Activity (pCi/L). The MCL for Adjusted Gross Alpha is 15 pCi/L. An Adjusted Gross Alpha value should only be calculated when uranium is required/tested.
- ⁸ 1,2,3, Trichloropropane (1,2,3 TCP), Ethylene Dibromide (EDB) and 1,2,-Dibromo-3-Chloropropane (DBCP) are required for all tests occurring on or after March 3, 2019.

ADDITIONAL SAMPLE INFORMATION:

Coliform Analyses:

Date/Time Sample Collected: _____ Date/Time Sample Analyzed: _____ Sample ID Number: _____

Volatile Organics:

Date/Time Sample Collected: _____ Date/Time Sample Analyzed: _____ Sample ID Number: _____

Inorganics:

Date/Time Sample Collected: _____ Date/Time Sample Analyzed: _____ Sample ID Number: _____

pH Analysis:

Date/Time Sample Collected: _____ Date/Time Sample Analyzed: _____ Sample ID Number: _____

Gross Alpha Analyses:

Date/Time Sample Collected: _____ Date/Time Sample Analyzed: _____ Sample ID Number: _____

Date(s) All Analyses Received by Reporting Lab from Subcontracted Lab (if applicable): _____

CERTIFICATION OF RESULTS:

I certify in writing that all sampling, analyses, and reporting performed herein, comply with all requirements set forth in N.J.A.C. 7:9E and N.J.A.C. 7:18, and hereby certify that this laboratory is in compliance with all laboratory certification and quality control procedures and requirements as set forth at N.J.A.C. 7:18.

Laboratory Manager or Designee

Date

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ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

I. Treatment Options

Listed below are the common treatment options available to homeowners having well contamination above a Maximum Contaminant Level, Action Level or Recommended Limit. The goal of water treatment is the removal of contaminants to levels below the Maximum Contaminant Level, Action Level or Recommended Limit. For additional information on home treatment devices contact your local/county health department or visit the Private Well Testing Act webpage at:

https://www.nj.gov/dep/watersupply/pw_pwta.html. You may also call the USEPA Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 to obtain a copy of USEPA's pamphlet entitled "Home Water Treatment Units." All treatment devices must be properly maintained in accordance with manufacturer recommendations to ensure operating efficiency in removing contaminants. As noted below, not all treatment devices remove every contaminant; there may be more than one device installed if multiple contaminants exist in the drinking water. Water treatment companies may be found by consulting the yellow pages of your local area phone book.

SUMMARY OF TREATMENT OPTIONS FOR HOMEOWNERS

Treatment Type	Contaminants Treated
Activated Carbon Filtration	Some Organic Chemicals
	Taste
	Trihalomethanes
	Some Pesticides
	Odor
Air Stripping	Volatile Organic Compounds (higher concentrations)
	Iron (with filtration)
	Hydrogen Sulfide
	Radon Gas
Chlorinators	Bacteria (Coliform)
	Microbiological Contamination
Distillation	All Inorganic Chemicals (i.e., Nitrate, Sodium Chloride)
	Some Organic Chemicals
Ion Exchange	Hard Water (Water Softening)
	Manganese
	Some Heavy Metals
	Calcium
	Iron
Reverse Osmosis	Certain Organic Chemicals
	Nitrates
	Dissolved Solids/Metals
Mechanical Filtration	Turbidity
	Dirt
	Sediment
	Particulates (Loose Scale)
Bottled Water	Temporary Solution to Aesthetic Problems & Emergency Situations
KDF-55 with pH adjustment	Mercury
Ultraviolet Radiation	Bacteria (Coliform)
	Microbiological Contamination

Additional Resources for Specific Contaminants

Arsenic	Radionuclides
Arsenic Water Treatment for Residential Wells in New Jersey: https://www.nj.gov/dep/pwta/Arsenic_Treatment.pdf	A North Jersey Homeowner's Guide to Radioactivity in Drinking Water: Uranium https://www.state.nj.us/dep/rpp/rms/agreedown/urwater.pdf
New Jersey Arsenic Awareness Initiative: http://www.tinyurl.com/arsenichelp	A South Jersey Homeowner's Guide to Radioactivity in Drinking Water: Radium https://www.state.nj.us/dep/rpp/rms/agreedown/radwater.pdf
Arsenic Homeowner's Guide: https://www.state.nj.us/dep/dsr/arsenic/guide.htm	

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II. Health Effects

Drinking water standards are established to protect consumers of drinking water from both adverse health effects (primary drinking water standards) and from qualities that make the water unpalatable (secondary drinking water standards). Both NJDEP and USEPA set drinking water standards; those in effect in New Jersey can be found at https://www.nj.gov/dep/watersupply/pwta/pdf/mcl_table_6_21_06.pdf. Both NJDEP and USEPA periodically review this list and add or subtract contaminants based on new scientific information. Standard setting is summarized in a brochure entitled "Standards for Safe Drinking Water in New Jersey" available at <https://www.nj.gov/dep/watersupply/pdf/stdsdwfaq.pdf>.

There are several resources available to assist in interpreting your test results. Information can be found on our website at https://www.nj.gov/dep/watersupply/pw_pwta.html. Health effects information developed by the USEPA is summarized at <https://www.epa.gov/dwstandardsregulations/drinking-water-contaminant-human-health-effects-information>. The New Jersey Department of Health, in conjunction with NJDEP's Bureau of Safe Drinking Water and Division of Science and Research, have developed a series of brochures for drinking water and health that can be found at <https://www.state.nj.us/health/ceohs/sanitation-safety/drinking-water-public-health/>.

III. Recommendations for Additional Testing

The gross alpha test identifies the presence of radionuclides at levels suggesting additional testing and/or treatment. With any Gross Alpha value (Initial, Second, or Adjusted) exceeding 5 pCi/L, additional testing may be recommended for naturally occurring isotopes of Radium, Uranium and Radon. There are a number of factors to consider and we recommend reviewing the Homeowner's Guide to Radioactivity in Drinking Water for more detailed information.

In Southern New Jersey, radium is the main cause of high gross alpha. In Northern New Jersey, uranium is the main cause of high gross alpha. A water softener can be used to remove radium from water and offers additional benefits to water quality. Therefore, homeowners whose gross alpha exceeds 5 pCi/L, especially in southern New Jersey, may decide it is more cost-effective to install a water softener than conduct additional water testing for radium. Additional resources on this topic are listed on the next page.

The Private Well Testing Act regulations require well water samples to be collected from untreated or "raw" water. Raw water quality represents the well water quality. Additional water testing may be conducted to determine the effectiveness of a water treatment system or to determine if the distribution system (pipes) may be contributing additional contamination. In those cases, sampling of treated or finished water at the tap is recommended. This additional testing of treated water is not required under the Private Well Testing Act regulations. However, testing of treated water to determine the effectiveness of a treatment system to remove contaminants for a known, pre-existing, water quality problem is desirable. Below are recommendations for additional testing in three different scenarios.

Scenario One: There is an existing treatment system or device installed at the house or building due to a known pre-existing water quality problem and raw water testing indicates that one or more parameters are above a Maximum Contaminant Level, Action Level, or Recommended Limit. NJDEP recommends that a second water sample be collected for the parameter(s) of concern at a location after the treatment system or device, at a primary tap, to ensure that the system or device is working properly and removing or reducing the contaminants to below the applicable Maximum Contaminant Level, Action Level, or Recommended Limit.

Scenario Two: After testing, total coliform and *E. coli* bacteria are found to be above the Maximum Contaminant Level. The well is subsequently treated via chlorine disinfection. Re-testing is recommended after a chlorine residual can no longer be detected to insure the effectiveness of the treatment.

Scenario Three - FOR LEAD ANALYSIS ONLY: The Private Well Testing Act regulations require that a "flushed" sample be collected for lead analysis meaning the well water must be run to remove any water that may have been in contact with the plumbing for an extended period of time. In scenario three, the flushed, untreated sample, collected at the tap, indicates there is lead contamination greater than 5 µg/L. The state's ground water quality standard of 5 µg/L is the most appropriate standard to apply to a "flushed" water sample rather than the drinking water Action Level of 15 µg/L, which is based on sampling drinking water that has been allowed to remain in the plumbing for at least six hours.

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If the well owner wants to better evaluate the level of potential lead contamination from the plumbing system, a “first draw” (non-flushed) sample should also be analyzed for lead. This “first draw” water sample may likely contain the highest level of lead to which the water users are likely to be exposed. The results of this sample should be compared to the lead Action Level of 15 µg/L. Results above 15 µg/L mean that there is a source of lead in the home plumbing system. The interested party may install treatment to make the water less corrosive and less likely to dissolve lead from the plumbing; may attempt to locate the source of the lead and remove it from the home plumbing system, or may choose to run the water through the plumbing (or selected faucets) each morning to ensure that the standing water is flushed through the pipes and is not consumed.

IV. Remediation/Treatment Funding Sources

- A.) The **Spill Fund Program** administered by the Bureau of Contract and Fund Management (BCFM) within the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) offers help to innocent parties suffering from direct or indirect damages resulting from the discharge of a *hazardous substance*. There are specific eligibility requirements and guidelines for filing claims with the Spill Fund. Please note that as of March 2, 2009, someone who purchases a property with human-caused contamination in the water supply, whether there is an existing Spill Fund claim or not, will not be eligible for a Spill fund claim. For more information about the Spill Fund, please contact the NJDEP-Fund Management Section at: 609-777-0101 or visit their website at: <https://www.state.nj.us/dep/srp/finance/eca.htm> or you may write to the ECA/Spill Fund, 401-06J PO Box 420, Trenton, NJ 08625-0420.
- B.) The **New Jersey Housing and Mortgage Finance Agency (NJHMFA)** has a Potable Water Loan Program that is available to owners of single-family residences whose source of potable water exceeds the State of New Jersey's Primary Drinking Water Standards, including lead and mercury. In addition, the loan program covers iron and manganese although these contaminants do not have Primary Drinking Water Standards. For further information, please contact the NJHMFA Hotline at 1-800-NJHOUSE (1-800-654-6873) or they may be reached at: P.O. Box 18550, 637 South Clinton Avenue, Trenton, N.J. 08650-2085 or on the web at: <https://www.nj.gov/dca/hmfa/homeownership/owners/potable/>.