NEW JERSEY'S PRIVATE WELL TESTING ACT: GEOGRAPHIC SUMMARY AND RECENT COMMUNITY INTERVENTION ACTIVITIES

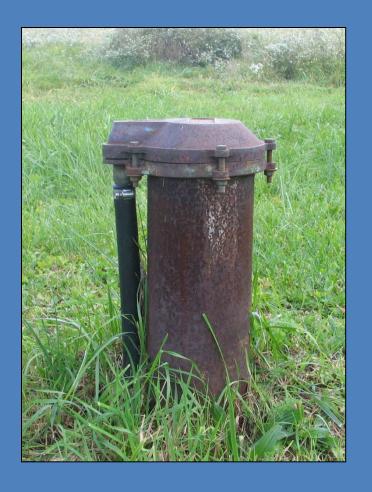
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Raritan Headwaters Association:
Watershed Tools for Local Leaders Seminar Series
September 14, 2017



Private Wells in New Jersey

- NJ Population: 8.9 million (2015 est.)
 - 13% of the population (1,150,000 people) have private wells for their drinking water supply.
- An estimated 400,000 private (domestic) wells in New Jersey.
- No federal regulations cover private wells.
- Before 2002: state regulations applied only to newly-constructed wells.

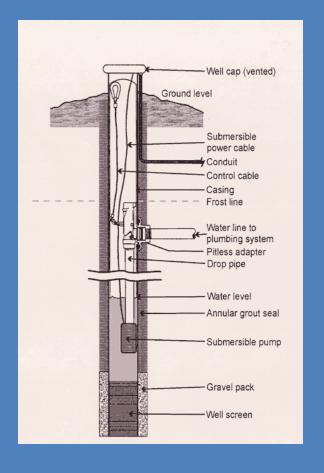






NJ Private Well Testing Act

- Became effective 9/16/2002.
- Real estate with wells. <u>Untreated</u> well water must be tested during real estate transactions for up to 35 parameters (county-dependent).
- Testing done by private, state-certified labs. Cost paid by seller or buyer (currently \$450-600).
- Results provided to client and submitted electronically to the NJDEP.
- No action required if a parameter limit is "exceeded" (a right-to-know law).





What does New Jersey's PWTA Measure?

PRIMARY STANDARDS

- Total Coliform (if positive, fecal or E. coli)
- 26 Volatile Organic Chemicals
- Inorganics
 - Arsenic (12 northern counties)
 - Mercury (9 southern counties)
 - Nitrates
 - Lead
- Radiological
 - Gross Alpha (12 southern and central counties)

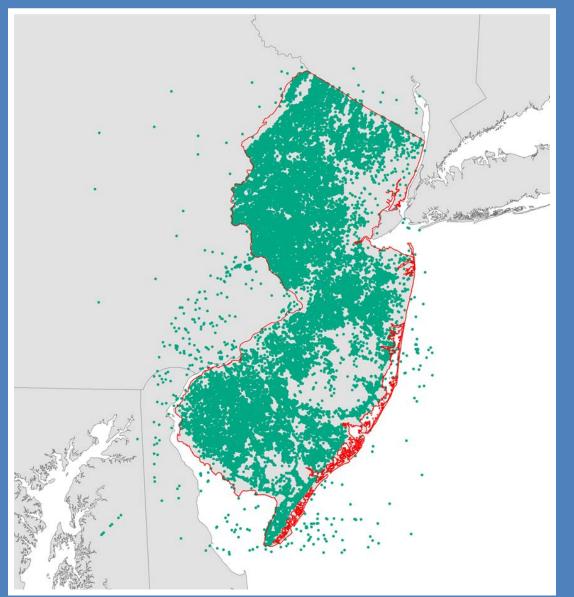
SECONDARY STANDARDS

• Iron, Manganese & pH



Uncorrected Well Locations

Several People, Several Years To Correct Well Location Information





Regional Data Analyses

- As part of the PWTA any analysis must protect confidentiality of the homeowner
- Data were summarized by:
 - Municipality and County
 - a 2 mile x 2 mile grid
 - It was desired to evaluate data at a non-political boundary level.
 - A minimum sample size of 10 wells per grid was deemed acceptable for analysis.
 - A 2x2 mile grid provided for the retention of 98% of all wells sampled for statewide parameters.
 - In other words, 2.0% of wells were in grids with less than 10 wells.



What the data tell us...

- Lends to the development of vulnerability maps.
 - Identification of "hot spots"

- Helps public outreach efforts.
 - Inform the public about the quality of their drinking water.
 - Test, test, test!



Wells Sampled:

CT NY PA Miles Projection: NJ State Plane, NAD 83 **Number of Wells Tested** 1 - 9 51 - 100 251 - 786 n = 86,767 wells

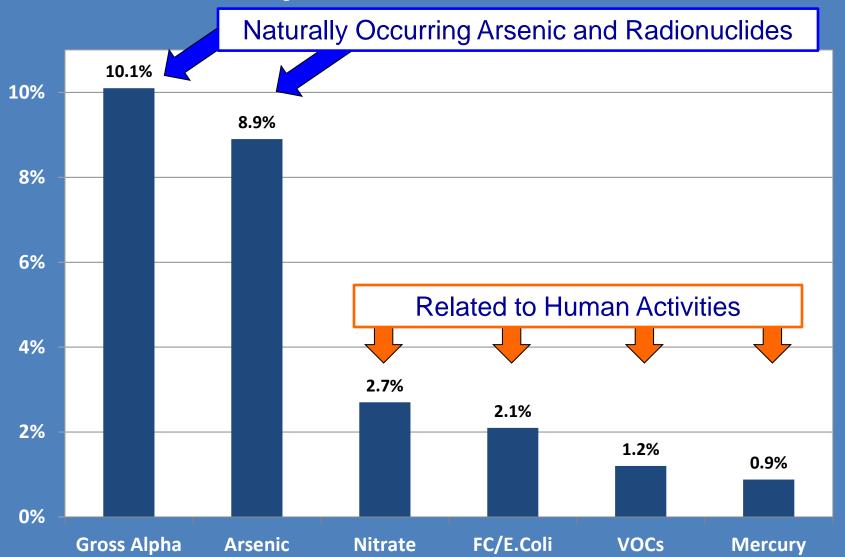
Most Frequently Sampled:

Municipality	County	Wells
West Milford Twp	Passaic	2,316
Franklin Twp	Gloucester	1,938
Vernon Twp	Sussex	1,808
Lower Twp	Cape May	1,780
Jackson Twp	Ocean	1,741
Raritan Twp	Hunterdon	1,466
Hopewell Twp	Mercer	1,443
Middle Twp	Cape May	1,417
Hopatcong Boro	Sussex	1,289

County	Wells
Sussex	8,810
Hunterdon	8,456
Morris	7,923
Burlington	7,528
Gloucester	5,690
Ocean	5,598
Cape May	5,015
Atlantic	4,995
Cumberland	4,938
Somerset	4,796
Monmouth	4,613
Warren	4,187
Passaic	3,586
Salem	2,879
Mercer	2,413
Bergen	2,195
Camden	2,185
Middlesex	757
Essex	139
Union	60
Hudson	4



Percent of Tested Wells that Exceed Specific MCLs in NJ



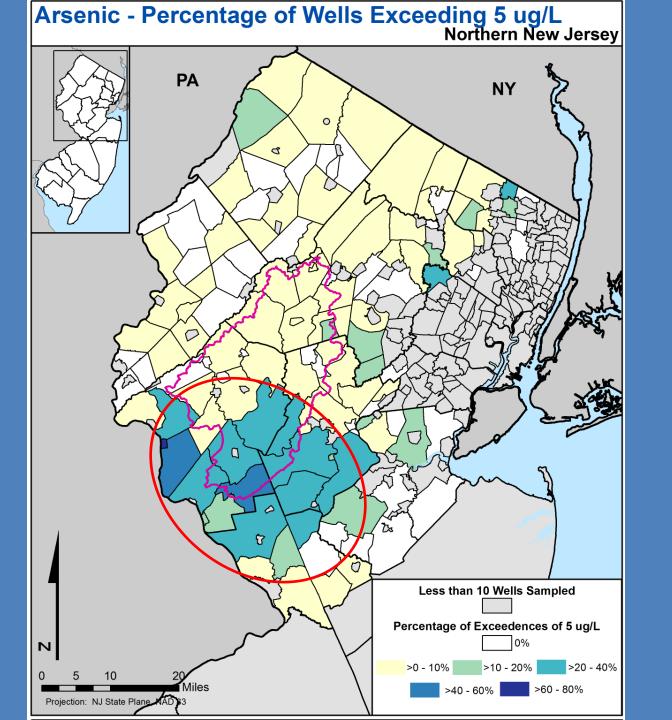


Arsenic Exceedances*

Overall 8.9% of wells exceeded the NJ MCL and 3.0% exceed the Federal MCL

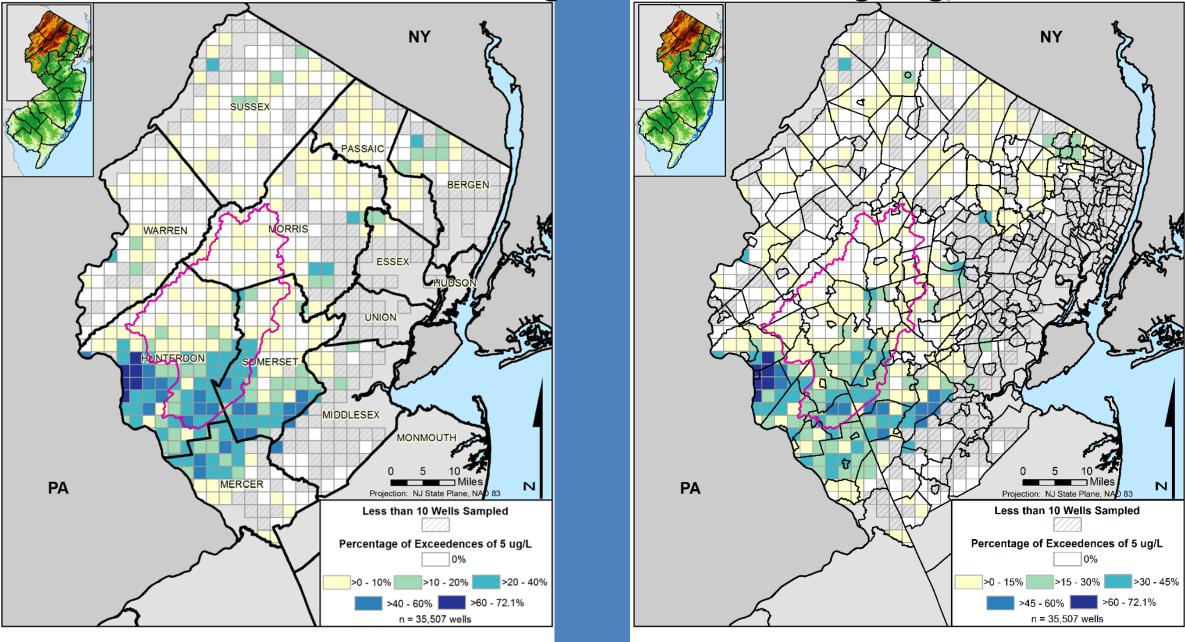
Province	Exceedance of NJ Standard (5 ug/l)	Exceedance of Federal Standard (10 ug/l)
Valley and Ridge	2.0%	0.5%
Highlands	1.1%	0.5%
Piedmont	17.1%	5.7%
Coastal Plain	1.0%	0.6%







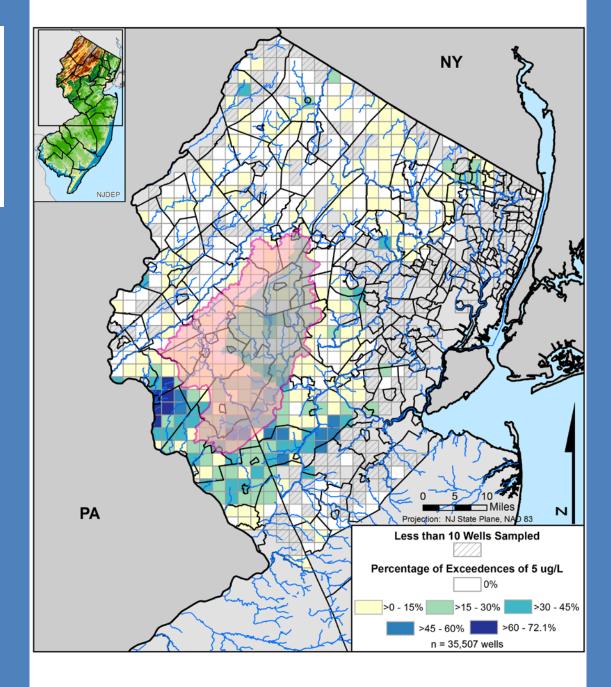
Arsenic: Percentage of wells exceeding 5 ug/L





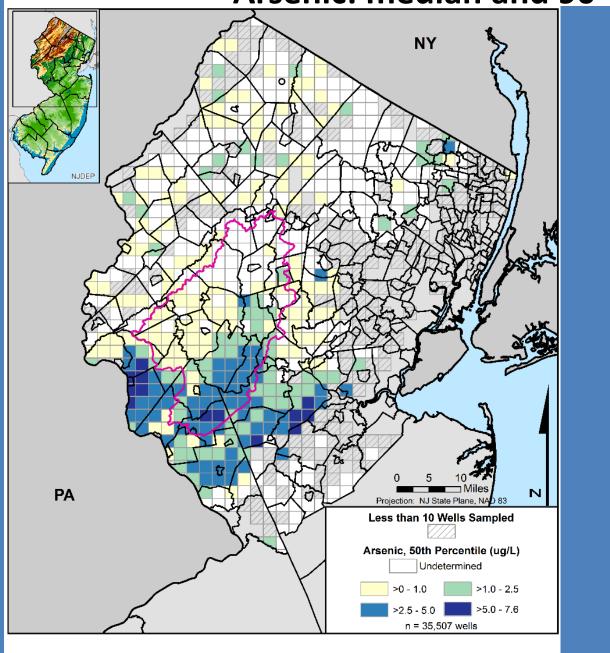
2 mile x 2 mile grids; county and municipal overlay

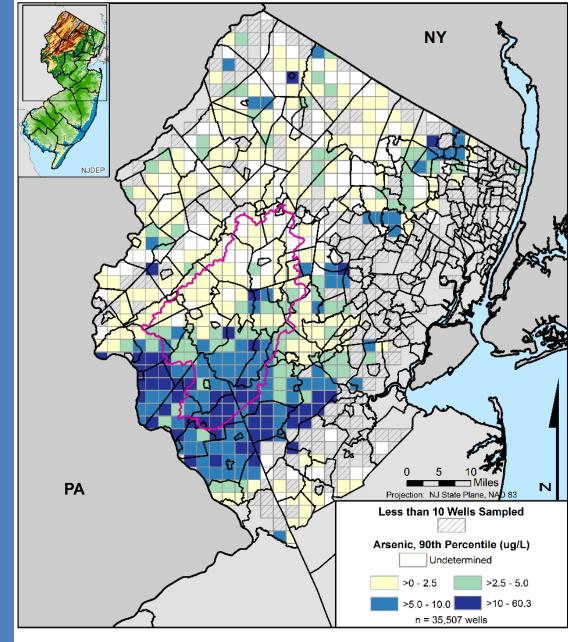
Arsenic: Percentage of wells exceeding 5 ug/L





Arsenic: median and 90th Percentiles estimates







So what to do...?

• Test, Test, Test!







So what to do...? How often should you test?

Test annually for bacteria and nitrates.

 Test periodically for other chemicals including iron, manganese, arsenic, radionuclides (gross alpha), mercury, lead, and total dissolved solids, as well as pesticides and VOC.

http://www.nj.gov/dep/watersupply/pw_pwta.html
For list of certified labs



So what to do...?

Treatment options are available and include:

 Point-of-use (in line with a faucet) and pointof-entry (whole house) treatment systems

 Each uses adsorption media, ion exchange, filtration, distillation, disinfection, and/or reverse osmosis techniques.



Private Well Testing and Outreach Efforts





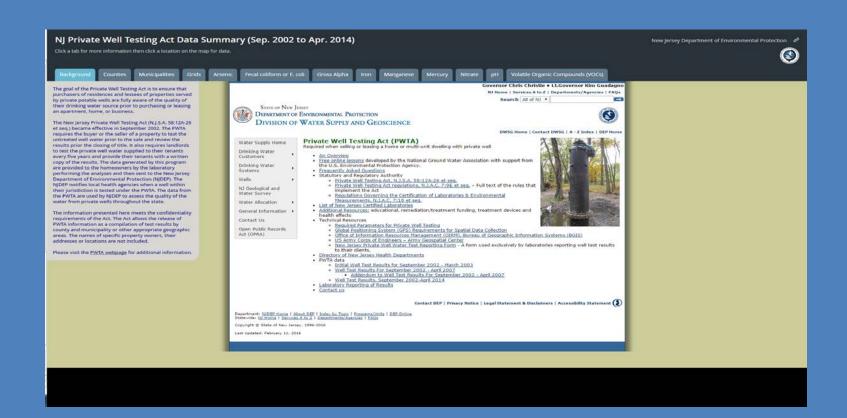
PWTA Data Display

Interactive set of web maps – website launched November 2015

http://arcg.is/1CPkHyC

Maps summarized by county, municipality, and 2 x 2 mile grids

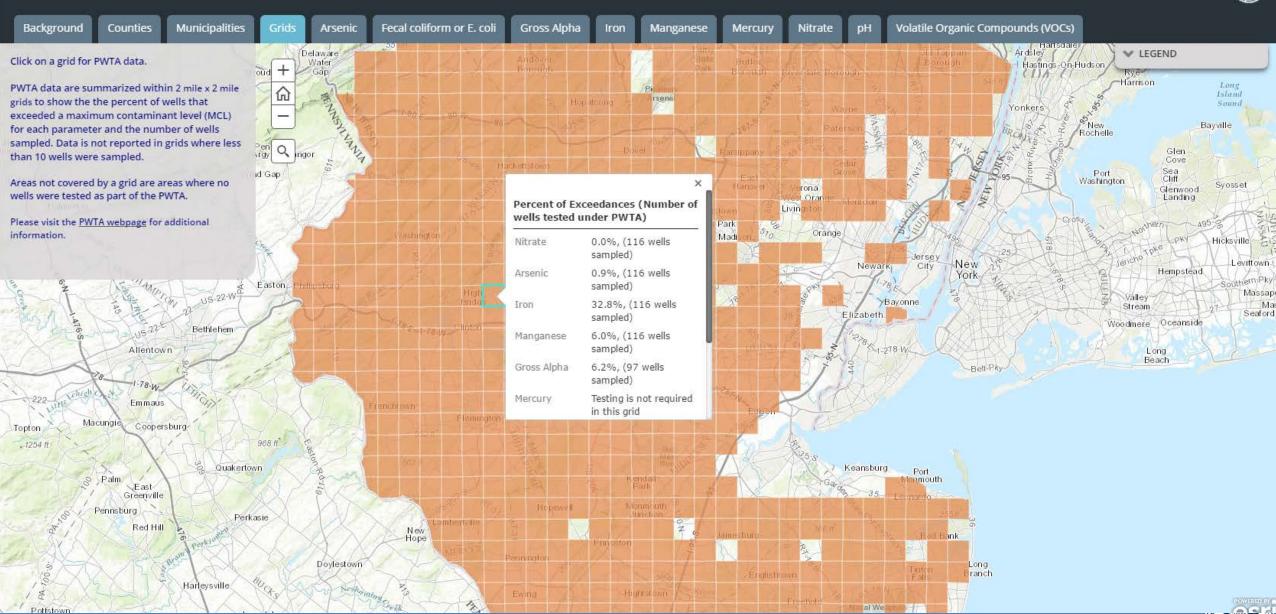
Presents the number and percent of tested wells that exceed an MCL





Click a tab for more information then click a location on the map for data.





Private Well Testing and Outreach Efforts

- Private Well Consortium
 - Identify emerging and priority issues and develop innovative solutions
 - Encourage partnerships and collaborations to ensure promotion and implementation of evidence-based program activities.
- Free Arsenic & Boron Testing Revisited Kingwood and Alexandria Schools
- Free Radionuclide Testing in Vernon Township
- Free Arsenic and Lead Testing at Pediatrician and Obstetrician with the Hunterdon County Health Department and Columbia University



Contact Information

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PWTA websites:

http://www.nj.gov/dep/dsr/pwta

http://arcg.is/1CPkHyC

PWTA NJDEP:

- Kristin Hansen (general calls)
- Sandra Goodrow (database maintenance and analysis)
- Debra Waller (laboratory/method issues)
- Rich Gunoskey (database/software issues)
- Steve Spayd (treatment advice)

• Health Effects Information:

- NJDOH: Jessie Gleason, Rebecca Greeley (Environ & Occup Health Surveil Program)
- NJDEP: Gloria Post, Alan Stern (Division of Science, Research, & Env Health)



Arsenic: Percentage of wells exceeding 10 ug/L

