

POTABLE WATER STANDARDS

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Pursuant to authority vested in it by the Revised Statutes, the State Department of Health of the State of New Jersey hereby establishes the following Potable Water Standards for employment in the administration of the public health laws and regulations of this State relating to any waters used for drinking or culinary purposes. All prior rules, regulations or standards relating to potable water quality in this State as may have been established or adopted on various dates by the Department of Health of the State of New Jersey are hereby rescinded.

STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH OF THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY

Roscoe P. Kandle, M.D., M.P.H.  
State Commissioner of Health

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Potable Water Standards

DEFINITIONS

The Coliform group of bacteria is considered to include all aerobic and facultative anaerobic Gram-negative non-spore-forming bacilli which ferment lactose with gas formation. The procedures for demonstration of this group of organisms shall conform to those of the "completed test" as set forth in the Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Sewage, current edition, prepared, approved, and published jointly by the American Public Health Association and the American Water Works Association.

The standard portion of water for the application of the bacteriological test may be either:

- (a) Ten milliliters (10 ml.) or
- (b) One hundred milliliters (100 ml.).

The standard sample for the bacteriological test shall consist of five (5) standard portions of either:

- (a) Ten milliliters (10 ml.) or
- (b) One hundred milliliters (100 ml.) each.

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In any disinfected supply the sample ~~must~~ be freed of any disinfecting agent within twenty (20) minutes of the time of its collection. In freeing samples of chlorine or chloramines, the procedure given in the Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Sewage, current edition, shall be followed.

#### BACTERIOLOGICAL QUALITY

Sampling. Samples for bacteriological examinations shall be collected at a representative point (s) in the distribution system.

(a) Of all the standard ten milliliter (10 ml.) portions examined in accordance with the specified procedure, not more than ten (10) percent shall show the presence of organisms of the coliform group.

Occasionally three (3) or more of the five (5) equal ten milliliter (10 ml.) portions constituting a single standard sample may show the presence of organisms of the coliform group. This shall not be allowed if it occurs in consecutive samples or in more than:

(1) Five (5) percent of the standard samples when twenty (20) or more samples have been examined per month.

(2) One (1) standard sample when less than twenty (20) samples have been examined per month.

When only a single sample from a water supply is likely to be examined, the coliform group of organisms shall be absent in all of the five (5) equal ten milliliter (10 ml.) portions constituting the standard sample.

(b) Of all the standard one hundred milliliter (100 ml.) portions examined in accordance with the specified procedure, not more than sixty (60) percent shall show the presence of organisms of the coliform group.

Occasionally all of the five (5) equal one hundred milliliter (100 ml.) portions constituting a single standard sample may show the presence of organisms of the coliform group. This shall not be allowed if it occurs in consecutive samples or in more than:

(1) Twenty (20) percent of the standard samples when five (5) or more samples have been examined per month.

(2) One (1) standard sample when less than five (5) samples have been examined per month.

Physical and Chemical Characteristics

I. Physical Characteristics:

- (a) Turbidity: Not to exceed 10 p.p.m. (silica scale)
- (b) Color : Not to exceed 20 (standard cobalt scale)
- (c) The water shall have no objectionable taste or odor.

II. Chemical Characteristics:

(A)	<u>Maximum</u>
Lead	0.10 p.p.m.
Fluoride	1.50 p.p.m.
Arsenic	0.05 p.p.m.
Selenium	0.05 p.p.m.
Chromium (hexavalent)	0.05 p.p.m.

If the above maximums are exceeded, the excess shall constitute grounds for rejection of the supply.

(B) The following chemical substances which may be present in natural or treated waters should preferably not occur in excess of the following concentrations:

	<u>Should not exceed</u>
Copper	3.0 p.p.m.
Iron ) together should not exceed	0.3 p.p.m.
Manganese(	
Magnesium	125.0 p.p.m.
Zinc	15.0 p.p.m.
Chloride	250.0 p.p.m.
Sulfate	250.0 p.p.m.
Phenolic compounds (as phenol)	0.001 p.p.m.
Total Solids	500.0 p.p.m.