### Indian Pointe Development Sodium & Chloride Investigation 2009

Monmouth County Health Department





#### Monmouth County Health Department Millstone Township Sodium & Chloride Investigation 2008 -2009

Utilizing NJBSDWs 2000ft grid system for PWTA data presentation



### What does this mean, higher than the recommended limit?

- New Jersey Safe Drinking Water Act (N.J.A.C. 7:10) has primary and secondary drinking water standards
- **Primary** standards are legally enforceable standards
  - Primary standards protect public health by limiting the levels of contaminants in drinking water.
  - Nitrate is considered a primary contaminant testing required by the PWTA
- Secondary standards are non-enforceable guidelines regulating contaminants
  - may cause cosmetic effects (such as skin or tooth discoloration)
  - aesthetic effects (such as taste, odor, or color) in drinking water.
  - sodium and chloride are considered secondary contaminants; neither are required to be tested by the PWTA
  - Although a secondary standard, sodium is considered significant for consumers requiring a low sodium diet

Compound		Concentration				
	-	Primary standard (m	<u>ig/l) Seco</u>	ndary Stand	lard (mg/l)	
_	Nitrate	10	*	-		
_	Sodium		*	50		
_	Chloride	*	250			

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Safe Drinking Water (N.J.A.C. 7:10) drinking water standards

### **Understanding Sodium & Chloride in Drinking Water**

- Salt is about 40% sodium and 60% chloride
- Normal salt intake of about 5 grams/day from all sources equates to about 2 grams (2000mg) of sodium
- Drinking eight glasses of water a day (about 2 liters) with the sodium concentration at 50mg/l (the RUL) will contribute 100 mg of sodium to the daily intake
- Typically food accounts for 90% of the daily sodium intake
- Typically water accounts for 10% of the daily sodium intake
- DEP/DHSS consider a very restrictive sodium diet 500 1000mg per day. The recommended maximum is 20 mg/l of sodium in water for people on a 500 mg day sodium diet
- FDA currently advises a diet of 2500 mg per day. The typical US diet is between 3000 6000mg per day.



#### **Example: If you are on a sodium restricted diet**

According to the FDA, a low sodium food contains 140 mg or less of sodium

Chicken noodle soup, 890 mg per serving (37% daily value),

Low sodium cream of mushroom soup, 65mg per serving (3%)

### **Coastal Plain Geology & Aquifers**













Reference: "Hydrogeologic Framework of the New Jersey Coastal Plain" U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Report 84-730.

# **Investigation of Sources of Sodium & Chloride**

• MCHD has sampled 10 (~70ft deep) wells in the water table aquifer (Englishtown) to delineate the impacted area. The next aquifer is the Raritan Magothy at ~400' deep with a clay aquiclude separating the two units

1.Industry on Rt. 33, checked practices of local businesses, and with DEP - all down gradient

2.Area was a farm before 1990 - historical aerial photography to determine prior landuse & landcover at <u>www.HistoricAerials.com</u>

- 3. Backsiphonage of water softener brine into well
- municipal code enforcement notified on 12/2/2008- backsiphonage, plumbing inspected by WB Well Drilling, Roosevelt, and Aqua Soft, Millstone

4.Review of Private Well Testing Act PWTA (Ch 40. Title 58) sampling results for 3 homes in the area
– results naturally elevated for pH, iron, and manganese - results within limits for all other regulated contaminants

- 5. Discharge of water softener brine to septic, a dry well, or onto ground in proximity to well head
- all nitrates ND, not septic related
- advising residents at this point that they should route their backwash >=50' away from the wellhead
- 6.Construction of wells during development -1990
- same well driller for all development
- Tilton Pump Service Colts Neck

## **Ongoing Work**

- Continued sampling of homes in the neighborhood to better define the shape of the plume
- In discussion with the USGS (Chloride Network) re regional trends of chloride in NJ <u>http://acwi.gov/sogw/May07/slide.lib/navoy\_nj\_gwnets\_c.pdf</u>
- In discussion with the DEP BSDW about adding a distance requirement between the backwash and the wellhead when the backwash is discharged onto the ground

- Well Construction and Maintenance N.J.A.C. 7:9D-27 lists the required distance as 50ft between a drinking water well and a septic or a drywell.

- There is no required distance between a drinking water well and discharge onto the ground

Agencies involved & consulted

•New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection Bureau of Safe Drinking Water (well construction and PWTA) Site Remediation

•United States Geological Survey – NJ Water Science Center, Chloride Network
•NJ Dept. of Health & Senior Services
•New Jersey Geological Survey
•Freehold Township Health Department
•WB Drilling, Roosevelt
•Pickwick Well Drilling, Farmingdale

## Additional Information

- Bureau of Safe Drinking Water 1 609 292 5550
  - » John Shevlin
  - » Sandy Kritzman
- PWTA 1609 292 5550
  - » John Shevlin
- NJ Housing has 'Potable Water Program Loans' available to single family homes (1-800-NJ-house).
  - Whose source of water violates State Primary Drinking Water Standards
  - Including lead, mercury, sodium, chloride, iron, & manganese
  - Loans are for 10 years and will bear no interest
  - Loans will have a 1% annual service fee
  - The maximum of the loan is \$10,000
  - There is a \$75 application fee
- Any homeowner with additional concerns or information should contact the Health Department. This information can be given anonymously 732-431-7456