

CHECKING YOUR SERVICE LINE

HOW DO I CHECK MY SERVICE LINE'S MATERIAL?

To find out if you have a copper, galvanized steel or lead service on your property, you (or your landlord) can perform a Materials Verification Test on the water service line where it connects to the water meter to determine the material of the water service line on your property. Please follow the steps below, after you have your results please go to the City of Millville's Website <http://www.millvillemnj.gov/160/Water-Utility>

Click on: **REPORT A CONCERN** and down the bottom of the page go to **WATER UTILITY** Click on: **CUSTOMER SERVICE LINE INVENTORY**.

Please fill out your name and house address and your results of your test. If you have any questions or would like to schedule an appointment for us to come out please include that in the Brief Description. Your results will be added to our water service line inventory records.

What You Need

- ❖ **A house key or coin**
- ❖ **A strong refrigerator magnet**

Steps to Check Your Service Line:

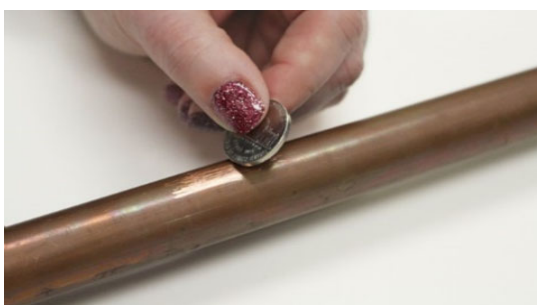
1. Find the water meter on your property.
2. Look for the pipe that comes through the outside wall of your home and connects to your meter.
3. Use a key or coin to gently scratch the pipe (like you would scratch a lottery ticket). If the pipe is painted, use sandpaper to expose the metal first.
4. Place the magnet on the pipe to see if it sticks to the pipe.
5. Determine your pipe material and send your results and address to email or number

YOUR TEST RESULTS:

COPPER PIPE

COPPER PIPE

- ❖ The pipe may appear dull brown on the outside but, if gently scratched, should turn the color of a bright penny, see pictures.
- ❖ A magnet will NOT stick to a COPPER pipe.



GALVANISED PIPE

GALVANISED STEEL PIPE

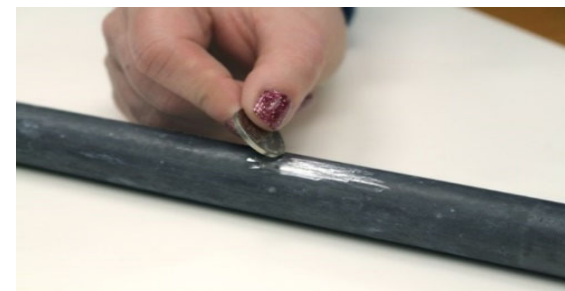
- ❖ The pipe may appear dull gray on the outside, the scratched area will have a dull gray color with no noticeable scratch on the surface.
- ❖ A magnet WILL stick to a GALVANIZED STEEL pipe.



LEAD PIPE

LEAD PIPE

- ❖ The pipe may appear dull and soft but will turn shiny silver color when scratched, see pictures.
- ❖ A magnet will NOT stick to a LEAD pipe.



ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l);

ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/l);

ppt: parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/l);

pci/l: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

NA: Not applicable;

ND: Non-Detected, indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.



Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatments or other requirements, which a water system must follow.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Recommended Upper Limit (RUL): Recommended maximum concentration of secondary contaminants. These reflect aesthetic qualities such as odor, taste or appearance. RUL's are recommendations, not mandates.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant, below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination

Pathogens: Disease-causing organisms such as bacteria and viruses. Common sources are animal and human fecal wastes.

Nutrients: Compounds, minerals and elements that aid growth, that are both naturally occurring and man-made. Examples include nitrogen and phosphorus.

Volatile Organic Compounds: Man-made chemicals used as solvents, degreasers, and gasoline components. Examples include benzene, methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE), and vinyl chloride.

Pesticides: Man-made chemicals used to control pests, weeds and fungus. Common sources include land application and manufacturing centers of pesticides. Examples include herbicides such as atrazine, and insecticides such as chlordane.

Inorganics: Mineral-based compounds that are both naturally occurring and man-made. Examples include arsenic, asbestos, copper, lead, and nitrate.

Radionuclides: Radioactive substances that are both naturally occurring and man-made. Examples include radium and uranium.

Radon: Colorless, odorless, cancer-causing gas that occurs naturally in the environment. For more information go to <http://www.nj.gov/dep/rpp/radon/index.htm> or call (800) 648-0394.

Disinfection Byproduct Precursors: A common source is naturally occurring organic matter in surface water. Disinfection byproducts are formed when the disinfectants (usually chlorine) used to kill pathogens react with dissolved organic material (for example leaves) present in surface water.