

Point Pleasant Borough Water Quality Report 2019

Is my water safe?

Yes, your water is safe to drink. We are pleased to present this year’s Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about your water sources, their contents and how they compare to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year’s water quality (2019). We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

Where does my water come from?

Your drinking water is sourced from (4) groundwater wells located within Point Pleasant, in addition to water purchased from the Brick Township Municipal Utilities Authority and New Jersey American Water Co. The Borough of Point Pleasant wells are between 80 to 1300 feet deep and draw their water from the Kirkwood, Englishtown and Raritan formations. The water from Brick is drawn from wells and the Metedeconk River, and is treated at their facilities on Route 88 West. Water from New Jersey American comes from Englishtown and Raritan formations along with surface water from the Jumping Brook Treatment Plant.

Source Water Assessment and its availability

The Source Water Assessment Report and summary for this public water system is available at www.state.nj.us/dep/watersupply/swap/ or by contacting NJDEP, Bureau of Safe Drinking Water at (609-292-5550).

Susceptibility Ratings for Point Pleasant water sources

If a system is rated susceptible for a contaminant category, it does not mean a customer is or will be consuming contaminated water. The rating reflects the potential for contamination of source water, not the existence of contamination. Public Water Systems are required to monitor for regulated contaminants and to install treatment if any contaminants are detected at frequencies and concentrations above allowable levels. As a result of assessments, DEP may customize (change existing) monitoring schedules based on the susceptibility ratings.

| Sources | Pathogens | | | Nutrients | | | Pesticides | | | Volatile Organic Compounds | | | Inorganic Compounds | | | Radio Nuclides | | | Radon | | | Disinfection Byproduct Precursors | | |
|------------------------|-----------|---|---|-----------|---|---|------------|---|---|----------------------------|---|---|---------------------|---|---|----------------|---|---|-------|---|---|-----------------------------------|---|---|
| | H | M | L | H | M | L | H | M | L | H | M | L | H | M | L | H | M | L | H | M | L | H | M | L |
| Wells 4 | | | 4 | 1 | | 3 | | | 4 | 1 | | 3 | 1 | 3 | | 1 | 2 | 1 | | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 | |
| GUDI-0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Surface Water Intake-0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

How can I get involved?

If you would like more information about this report or have any questions you may contact Bob Forsyth, Licensed Water Plant Operator at 732-892-1287 or send an email to publicworks@ptboro.com . We want to keep you informed about your water supply and distribution system. You may also attend any of the regular Borough Council meetings held at Town Hall located at 2233 Bridge Avenue on the second and fourth Mondays of each month at 7:00 p.m.

Water Conservation Tips

Did you know the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference – try one today and soon it will become second nature. Water your lawn at the least sunny times, between 7 a.m. to 9 a.m. ONLY. Odd/even house number restrictions apply from May 15th to September 15th. Fix toilet and faucet leaks. Take short showers. A five minute shower uses about 10 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath. Turn the faucet off while brushing teeth and shaving. 3-5 gallons go down the drain per minute. Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation who uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month’s water usage.

Additional Information for Lead

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Point Pleasant Borough is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. **Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.**

2019 Water Quality Report - Point Pleasant Borough - NJ1524001

| Contaminant | Violation | Average for Your Water | Range | | Number of Samples Exceeding | Sample Date | MCLG or MRDLG | MCL, TT, or MRDL | Typical Source |
|---|-----------|------------------------|-------|------|-----------------------------|-------------|---------------|------------------|--|
| | | | Low | High | | | | | |
| Disinfectants & Disinfectant By-Products | | | | | | | | | |
| (There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants) | | | | | | | | | |
| Chlorine (as Cl ₂) (ppm) | No | 0.65 | 0.56 | 0.74 | NA | 2019 | 4 | 4 | Water additive used to control microbes |
| TTHM's (Total Trihalomethanes) (ppb) STAGE 2 | No | 23.0 ₁ | 0.87 | 90.4 | NA | 2019 | NA | 80 | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| Total Coliform Bacteria | No | NA | NA | NA | 1 | 3/27/19 | 0 | <5% | Typical Source: Naturally present in the environment |
| Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb) STAGE 2 | No | 10.01 ₂ | 1.43 | 28.5 | NA | 2019 | NA | 60 | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| Organic Contaminants | | | | | | | | | |
| Butanone (ppb) | No | NA | ND | 1.42 | 0 | 2019 | NA | 270 | By-product of industrial processes |
| Acetone (ppb) | No | NA | ND | 3.57 | 0 | 2019 | NA | 10 | By-product of industrial processes |
| MTBE (methyl tertiary-butyl ether) (ppb) | No | <0.5 | <0.09 | <0.5 | 0 | 2019 | NA | 70 | Octane enhancer in unleaded gas |
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | | | |
| Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm) | No | 0.73 | <0.02 | 2.84 | NA | 2019 | 10 | 10 | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural |
| Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm) | No | 0.96 ₃ | ND | 0.11 | 0 | 2019 | 1.3 | 1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb) | No | 1.02 ₃ | ND | 7.14 | 0 | 2019 | 0 | 15 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Radioactive Contaminants | | | | | | | | | |
| Radium (combined 226/228) (pCi/L) | No | 3.66 | 3.3 | 4.0 | NA | 2019 | 0 | 5 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Alpha emitters (pCi/L) includes radon | No | 7.20 | 6.13 | 7.03 | NA | 2019 | 0 | 15 | Erosion of natural deposits |

| Secondary Contaminants | | | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------|------|-----------------|-------------|
| Contaminant | Unit Measurement | RUL | Amount Detected | Sample Date |
| Aluminum | ppm | 0.2 | <0.03 to 0.371 | 2017 |
| Chloride | ppm | 250 | 66.44 | 2019 |
| Fluoride | ppm | 2.0 | 0.034 | 2017 |
| Hardness ₆ | ppm | 250 | 64.3 to 82.4 | 2017 |
| Iron ₄ | ppm | 0.3 | <0.04 to 0.286 | 2017 |
| Manganese ₅ | ppm | 0.05 | 0.005 to 0.07 | 2017 |
| Sodium | ppm | 50 | 6.85 to 41.8 | 2017 |

¹ Highest LRAA. TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes]: Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys or central nervous system and may have increased risk of cancer.

² Highest LRAA.

³ As required by NJDEP, these values are the levels detected at the 90th percentile of all samples taken. Therefore, 90% of the samples had levels at or below this value.

⁴ The recommended upper limit for iron is based on unpleasant taste of the water and staining of laundry. Iron is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water with iron levels well above the recommended upper limit could develop deposits of iron in a number of organs of the body.

⁵ The recommended upper limit for manganese is based on staining of laundry. Manganese is an essential nutrient, and toxicity is not expected from high levels which would be encountered in drinking water.

⁶ 61 to 120 ppm is classified as moderately hard water.

Reference Key (for tables)

| | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|---|---------------------|
| MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal | MRDL = Maximum Residential Disinfectant Level | ppm = parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L) | NA = Not Applicable |
| MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level | MRDLG = Maximum Residential Disinfectant Level Goal | ppb = parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/L) | ND = Not Detected |
| RUL = Recommend Upper Limits | MPL = Maximum Permissible Level | pCi/L = picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity) | |
| MNR = Monitored Not Regulated | MPL = Maximum Permissible Level | LRAA = Locational Running Annual Average | |

NR = Monitoring not required, but recommended
 AL = Action Level—the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
 TT = Treatment Technique—a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. **More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).**

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include: Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses; Organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems; and Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. (Radon is a colorless, odorless, cancer-causing gas which occurs naturally in the environment.) For more information go to <http://www.nj.gov/dep/rpp/radon/index.htm> or call 1-800-648-0394.

In order to ensure that your tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration's (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottle water which must provide the same protection for public health. The Water Quality Report table on the previous page, lists all of the drinking water contaminants we detected during the calendar year of 2019. Although many more contaminants were tested for, only those substances listed were found in your water. **All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are not harmful in our drinking water.** Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA and the State require us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule (UCMR4)

During 2019 & 2020, Point Pleasant is participating in the fourth phase of the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR4). Unregulated contaminants are those for which the EPA has not established drinking water standards. Monitoring assists the EPA in determining the occurrence of these compounds and whether or not regulation is warranted. For general information on UCMR, visit <http://water.epa.gov/lawsregs/rulesregs/sdwa/ucmr/ucmr4> or contact EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Microbiological Contaminants

As required by NJDEP, the Borough collects twenty (20) samples per month and has them tested for coliform bacteria. These samples are taken at various locations within the Borough's distribution system.

Coliform bacteria are naturally occurring in our everyday environment. These bacteria are not harmful themselves, but their presence is an indicator that there is the potential for other forms of bacteria. All water delivered to the Borough's distribution system is adequately treated to prevent the formation of such bacteria.

In March of 2019, one (1) sample tested positive for Coliform bacteria. As required by NJDEP rules, follow up samples were taken at the subject location and at two (2) other locations within three (3) service connections of the positive sample, and sampling at all active wells. All these samples tested negative for Coliform bacteria.

Tier 3 Notification

Point Pleasant Water System is required to monitor your drinking water for the possibility of radionuclides in the water supply from our Riviera Parkway Treatment facility. During the time period from January 2014 to December 2019, we were required to take one (1) sample, but did not monitor for radionuclides at that facility only. Therefore, we cannot confirm the radionuclide level in your drinking water during that time. This test was not completed as scheduled.

Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether your drinking water meets certain health standards. Maximum contaminant levels for Radionuclides are broken down as follows: Combined radium @ 5pCi/L, gross alpha particle @ 15pCi/L, beta/photon emitters @ 4 mrem/year, and uranium @ 30 ug/L. Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit forms of radiation known as photons and alpha or beta radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha, beta and photon emitters, radium 226 or 228 and/or uranium in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer or kidney toxicity.

A previous sample taken from this site yielded numbers well below the MCL for each contaminant. The system has taken a sample from the Riviera Parkway plant and the results are below the maximum contaminant levels (MCL). Upon the completion of this test, our system has returned to compliance with the Safe Drinking Water Act. There is no recommendation for the consumer to utilize an alternate water supply.

For additional information please contact:

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Point Pleasant NJ 08742

WEBSITE: www.ptboro.com
EMAIL: publicworks@ptboro.com
PHONE: 732-892-1287

Coastal North Monmouth & Ocean County System – PWS ID# NJ1345001
Table of Detected Contaminants – 2019

Towns Served by this system: Ocean County area of system-Bay Head | Brick Township in part | Dover in part | Lavallette in part | Mantoloking | Ortley Beach | Pelican Island

Regulated Substances Those substances not listed in this table were not found in the treated water supply.

| Contaminant | Units | MCL | MCLG | Range Detected | Highest Level Detected | Compliance Achieved | Typical Source |
|--|-----------------------|--|---------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|---|
| Inorganic Chemicals | | | | | | | |
| Total Coliform | cfu | Coliform detected no more than 5% of monthly samples | 0 | NA | 0 % ¹³ | Yes | Naturally present in environment |
| Fluoride ² | ppm | 2 | 2 | ND to 0.71 | 0.71 | Yes | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth |
| Nitrate | ppm | 10 | 10 | ND to 1.52 | 1.06 | Yes | Runoff from fertilizer use; Industrial or domestic wastewater discharges; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Treatment By-Products Stage-2 | | | | | | | |
| Contaminant | Units | MCL | MCLG | Range Detected | LRAA ³ | Compliance Achieved | Typical Source |
| Total Trihalomethanes [TTHMs] Site DBP2-1 | ppb | 80 | NA | 20.8 to 84.3 | 48.25 | Yes | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Total Trihalomethanes [TTHMs] Site DBP2-2 | ppb | 80 | NA | 21.0 to 76.5 | 45.95 | Yes | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Total Trihalomethanes [TTHMs] Site DBP2-3 | ppb | 80 | NA | 32 to 84.4 | 54.90 | Yes | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Total Trihalomethanes [TTHMs] Site DBP2-4 | ppb | 80 | NA | 36.0 to 81 | 54.70 | Yes | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Total Trihalomethanes [TTHMs] Site DBP2-6 | ppb | 80 | NA | 17.0 to 73.8 | 39.7 | Yes | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Total Trihalomethanes [TTHMs] Site DBP2-7 | ppb | 80 | NA | 21 to 82.1 | 47.38 | Yes | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Total Trihalomethanes [TTHMs] Site DBP2-8 | ppb | 80 | NA | 4.0 to 76.0 | 40.15 | Yes | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Total Trihalomethanes [TTHMs] Site DBP2-9 | ppb | 80 | NA | 35.5 to 81.2 | 54.28 | Yes | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Total Trihalomethanes [TTHMs] Site DBP2-11 | ppb | 80 | NA | 18.0 to 74.8 | 43.28 | Yes | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Total Trihalomethanes [TTHMs] Site DBP2-12 | ppb | 80 | NA | 20.0 to 74.7 | 43.48 | Yes | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Total Haloacetic Acids [THAA5] Site DBP2-1 | ppb | 60 | NA | 9.0 to 10.8 | 9.63 | Yes | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Total Haloacetic Acids [THAA5] Site DBP2-2 | ppb | 60 | NA | 6.5 to 10.9 | 8.7 | Yes | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Total Haloacetic Acids [THAA5] Site DBP2-3 | ppb | 60 | NA | 5.0 to 8.1 | 5.33 | Yes | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Total Haloacetic Acids [THAA5] Site DBP2-4 | ppb | 60 | NA | 6.4 to 10 | 8.13 | Yes | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Total Haloacetic Acids [THAA5] Site DBP2-6 | ppb | 60 | NA | 6.3 to 10.0 | 7.03 | Yes | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Total Haloacetic Acids [THAA5] Site DBP2-7 | ppb | 60 | NA | 7.3 to 13.4 | 10.4 | Yes | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Total Haloacetic Acids [THAA5] Site DBP2-8 | ppb | 60 | NA | 0 to 25.4 | 13.0 | Yes | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Total Haloacetic Acids [THAA5] Site DBP2-9 | ppb | 60 | NA | 5.8 to 9.7 | 8.05 | Yes | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Total Haloacetic Acids [THAA5] Site DBP2-11 | ppb | 60 | NA | 7.2 to 10.0 | 8.53 | Yes | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Total Haloacetic Acids [THAA5] Site DBP2-12 | ppb | 60 | NA | 6.6 to 10.8 | 8.85 | Yes | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Contaminant | Units | MCL | MCLG | Range Detected | Highest Level Detected | Compliance Achieved | Typical Source |
| Turbidity¹¹ | | | | | | | |
| Turbidity 2019 ¹⁰ | ntu | TT = 1 NTU | NA | 0.01 to 2.0 | 2 | Yes | Soil runoff |
| | | TT = percent of Samples <0.3 ntu | NA | 99.9% | NA | | |
| Treatment By-products Precursor Removal | | | | | | | |
| Total Organic Carbon | MCLG | Percentage (%) Removal Range | Percentage (%) Removal Required | Removal Ratio Range | RAA (%) Removal Ratio | Yes | Naturally present in the environment |
| | RAA (%) Removal Ratio | 19.1% to 70.5% | 35% to 45% | 1.00 to 1.86 | 1.21 to 1.40 ⁵ | Yes | |
| Disinfectants | | | | | | | |
| Chloramines | ppm | MRDL = 4 | MRDLG = 4 | 0.15 to 2.89 | 1.48 ⁴ | Yes | Water additive used to control microbes |
| Organics | | | | | | | |
| Carbon Tetrachloride ⁹ 2019 | ppb | | | ND to 0.6 | 0.6 | Yes | Discharge from chemical plants and Other industrial activities |

| Tap water samples were collected for lead and copper analysis from homes in the service area | | | | | | | |
|--|-------|--------------|------|---|--------------------------|---------------------|---|
| Contaminant | Units | Action Level | MCLG | Amount Detected (90 th tile) | Homes Above Action Level | Compliance Achieved | Typical Source |
| Copper 2019 | ppm | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.14 | none | Yes | Corrosion of household plumbing systems |
| Lead 2019 | ppb | 15 | 0 | 6 | 3 | Yes | Corrosion of household plumbing systems |

Secondary Contaminants

| Contaminant | Units | RUL | Amount Detected |
|------------------------|-------|------|----------------------------|
| Iron ⁶ | ppm | 0.3 | ND to 0.11 ¹² |
| Manganese ⁷ | ppm | 0.05 | ND to 0.045 ¹² |
| Sodium ⁸ | ppm | 50 | 20.6 to 74.9 ¹² |
| Hardness | ppm | 250 | 52 to 120 ¹² |
| Aluminum | ppm | 0.05 | ND to 0.02 ¹² |

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring ¹³

| Contaminant | Units | Range Detected | Highest Level Detected | Use or Environmental Source |
|---------------------|-------|----------------|------------------------|---|
| Chlorate | ppb | ND to 760 | 760 | Agricultural defoliant or desiccant; disinfection byproduct; and used in production of chlorine dioxide. |
| Hexavalent Chromium | ppb | ND to 0.53 | 0.53 | Major sources of Hexavalent Chromium (Chromium-6) in drinking water are discharges from steel and pulp mills, and erosion of natural deposits of chromium-3. Hexavalent Chromium is not currently regulated as an individual substance. NJ American Water voluntarily performed this monitoring based on recommendations from USEPA. For more information on Hexavalent Chromium (Chromium-6), please visit our web site. |
| Total Chromium | ppb | ND to 1.4 | 1.4 | Naturally - occurring element; used in making steel and other alloys; chromium -3 or -6 forms are used for chrome plating, dyes and pigments, leather tanning and wood preservation |
| Strontium | ppb | 37.6 to 508.5 | 508.5 | Naturally occurring element; commercial use of strontium has been in the faceplate glass of cathode-ray tube televisions to block x-ray emissions. |
| 1,4-Dioxane | ppb | ND to 0.50 | 0.50 | Used as a solvent in manufacturing and processing of paper, cotton, textile products, automotive coolant, cosmetics and shampoos. |

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 2018-2019

New Jersey American Water participated in the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule. Unregulated contaminants are those for which the EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist the EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether regulation is warranted. For testing conducted in the Coastal North System, the following substances were found.¹

| Contaminant | Unit | MRL | Highest Level Detected | Range Detected | Use or Environmental Source |
|---|------|-----|------------------------|----------------|---|
| Metals - List AM1 | | | | | |
| Manganese | ppb | | 73 | ND to 73 | Naturally present in the environment; used in steel production, fertilizer, batteries and fireworks; drinking water and wastewater treatment chemical |
| Germanium | ppb | | 0.32 | ND to 0.32 | |
| Brominated Haloacetic Acid (HAA) Group – List AM 2 | | | | | |
| HAA6Br Group | | | | | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Bromochloroacetic Acid | ppb | N/A | 2.8 | 0.40 to 2.8 | |
| Bromodichloroacetic Acid | ppb | N/A | 2.5 | ND to 2.5 | |
| Dibromoacetic Acid | ppb | N/A | 0.85 | ND to 0.85 | |
| Monobromoacetic Acid | ppb | N/A | 0.52 | ND to 0.52 | |
| Tribromoacetic Acid | ppb | N/A | ND | ND | |
| Chlorodibromoacetic Acid | ppb | N/A | 2.5 | ND to 2.5 | |
| HAA9 Group | | | | | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Bromochloroacetic Acid | ppb | N/A | 2.8 | 0.40 to 2.8 | |
| Bromodichloroacetic Acid | ppb | N/A | 2.5 | ND to 2.5 | |
| Dibromoacetic Acid | ppb | N/A | 0.85 | ND to 0.85 | |
| Monobromoacetic Acid | ppb | N/A | 0.52 | ND to 0.52 | |
| Tribromoacetic Acid | ppb | N/A | ND | ND | |
| Chlorodibromoacetic Acid | ppb | N/A | 2.5 | ND to 2.5 | |
| Dichloroacetic Acid | ppb | N/A | 10 | 0.64 to 10 | |
| Monochloroacetic Acid | ppb | N/A | ND | ND | |
| Trichloroacetic Acid | ppb | N/A | 8.8 | ND to 8.8 | |

Our Water Research Efforts

Cryptosporidium is a protozoan found in surface water throughout the U.S. Although filtration removes *Cryptosporidium*, the most commonly used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100 percent removal. Ingestion of *Cryptosporidium* may cause cryptosporidiosis, an abdominal infection. Symptoms of infection include nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps. Most healthy individuals can overcome the disease within a few weeks. However, people with severely weakened immune systems have a risk of developing a life threatening illness. We encourage such people to consult their doctors regarding appropriate precautions to take to avoid infection. *Cryptosporidium* must be ingested to cause disease. It can also be spread through means other than drinking water. For additional information regarding cryptosporidiosis and how it may impact those with weakened immune systems, please contact your personal health care provider.

The U.S. EPA issued a rule in January 2006 that requires systems with higher *Cryptosporidium* levels in their source water to provide additional treatment. To comply with this rule, New Jersey American Water once again began conducting 24 consecutive months of monitoring for *Cryptosporidium* in our raw water sources starting in 2015. The monitoring to date indicates the presence of these organisms in the source water. The samples were collected from the source before the water was processed through our treatment plants. We continued monitoring until April 2017. The data collected is presented in the Source Water Monitoring table below.

Source Water Monitoring

| Contaminant | Swimming River source water | Jumping Brook source water | Oak Glen source water | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|---|
| <i>Cryptosporidium</i> , Oocysts/L | ND – 0.100 | ND | ND | Microbial pathogens found in surface waters throughout the United States. |
| <i>Giardia</i> , Cysts/L | 0 – 0.558 | 0 – 0.089 | 0 – 0.558 | |

- 1 Under a waiver granted by the State of New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, our system does not have to monitor for synthetic organic chemicals/pesticides because several years of testing have indicated that these substances do not occur in our source water. The SDWA regulations allow monitoring waivers to reduce or eliminate the monitoring requirements for volatile organic chemicals and synthetic organic chemicals. Our system received monitoring waivers for synthetic organic chemicals.
- 2 Fluoride is added to the water (Shrewsbury and Ocean County areas of Coastal North System).
- 3 Compliance is based on the Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA). Results in the table show the average of the 4 quarters of 2019.
- 4 This level represents the highest annual quarterly Average calculated from the data collected.
- 5 Annual average of ratio removal for Swimming River and Jumping Brook treatment Plant. Compliance based on annual present of ratio removal.
- 6 The recommended upper limit for iron is based on unpleasant taste of the water and staining of laundry. Iron is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water with iron levels well above the recommended upper limit could develop deposits of iron in a number of organs of the body.
- 7 The recommended upper limit for manganese is based on staining of laundry. Manganese is an essential nutrient, and toxicity is not expected from high levels which would be encountered in drinking water.
- 8 For healthy individuals, the sodium intake from water is not important, because a much greater intake of sodium takes place from salt in the diet. However, sodium levels above the recommended upper limit may be of concern to individuals on a sodium restricted diet.
- 9 Some people who drink water containing carbon tetrachloride in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
- 10 New Jersey American Water routinely monitors your water for turbidity (cloudiness). This tells us whether we are effectively filtering the water supply. Our water system did not comply with the filtration requirements, specifically, our turbidity exceeded 1 Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU) in representative samples of the Combined Filter Effluent (CFE) Water. The CFE is the water leaving all of the filters in the treatment plant. Normal turbidity levels at the Jumping Brook Treatment Plant are less than 0.3 turbidity units (NTU). Water samples taken on September 2, 2019 showed a turbidity level of 2.0 NTU from a portion of the water delivered from the plant for a timeframe of several hours, and was corrected immediately upon discovery. This was above the standard of 1 NTU. Because of these high levels of turbidity, there is an increased chance that the water may have contained disease-causing organisms.
- 11 Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. 100% of the turbidity readings were below the treatment technique requirement of 0.3 ntu. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.
- 12 The state of New Jersey allows us to monitor for some substances less than once per year because the concentrations of these substances do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, is more than one year old.
- 13 Maximum percentage of positive samples collected in any one month.
- 14 Some people who drink water containing carbon tetrachloride in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

2020 WATER QUALITY REPORT (2019 Data) – BRICK TOWNSHIP MUA – PWSID# NJ1506001

Overview

In 2019, Brick Utilities continued participation in the Partnership for Safe Drinking Water, a national initiative to help achieve operational excellence in surface water treatment. The Partnership is a voluntary cooperative effort between the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, AWWA and other drinking water organizations, with more than 200 surface water utilities throughout the United States.

Brick Utilities maintains a laboratory that is certified by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection. The laboratory, which has operated continuously since 1975, is a key component of Brick Utilities Comprehensive Water Quality Monitoring Program. The Authority conducts monitoring of its source water treatment process and finished water in excess of the number and types of tests that are required by state or federal regulations. The Authority believes that a comprehensive source water testing program is essential, considering that 74% of the water that is treated comes from the Metedeconk River. The river is fed by a 70-square mile watershed that is subject to both natural and manmade contamination, which can cause the quality of the source or untreated water to change.

Water Source

Brick Utilities treats approximately 3.0 billion gallons of water each year. In addition to water from the Metedeconk River and Brick Reservoir, the Authority draws water from high volume wells that tap into the Potomac-Raritan-Magothy Aquifer. These wells are nearly 2,000 feet deep and are not influenced by surface phenomena. The Authority also draws a relatively small amount of water from the Cohansy Aquifer.

The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) has completed and issued the Source Water Assessment Report and Summary for the Brick Township MUA which is available at <http://www.nj.gov/dep/watersupply/swap/index.html>, or by contacting the NJDEP, Bureau of Safe Drinking Water at (1-609-292-5550) or watersupply@dep.nj.gov.

The source water assessment performed on our three sources determined the following:

SUSCEPTIBILITY RATINGS FOR BRICK TOWNSHIP MUA SOURCES

| Sources | Pathogens | | | Nutrients | | | Pesticides | | | Volatile Organic Compounds | | | Inorganics | | | Radio-nuclides | | | Radon | | | Disinfection Byproduct Precursors | | |
|-------------------------|-----------|---|---|-----------|---|---|------------|---|---|----------------------------|---|---|------------|---|---|----------------|---|---|-------|---|---|-----------------------------------|---|---|
| | H | M | L | H | M | L | H | M | L | H | M | L | H | M | L | H | M | L | H | M | L | H | M | L |
| Wells—12 | | 6 | 6 | 7 | | 5 | | 7 | 5 | 7 | | 5 | 7 | 1 | 4 | 7 | 4 | 1 | | 7 | 5 | 7 | 5 | |
| GUDI—2 | 2 | | | 2 | | | | | | 2 | | | 2 | | | 2 | | | | 2 | | 2 | | |
| Surface water intakes—1 | 1 | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | | |

The table provides ratings of high (H), medium (M) or low (L) for each contaminant category. If a system is rated highly susceptible for a contaminant category, it does not mean a customer is or will be consuming contaminated drinking water. The rating reflects the *potential* for contamination of source water, not the existence of contamination. Public water systems are required to monitor for regulated contaminants and to install treatment if any contaminants are detected at frequencies and concentrations above allowable levels. NJDEP found the following potential contaminant sources within the source assessment areas for our sources: underground storage tanks, known contaminated sites, cemeteries, discharge to ground/surface water permits, storm sewer permits, landfills. If you have questions regarding the Source Water Assessment Report or Summary please contact the Bureau of Safe Drinking Water at watersupply@dep.nj.gov. or call (1-609-292-5550).

Explanation of Violations

There were no violations.

Variances/Exemptions

This water system was given a waiver by the NJDEP for exemption from monitoring for synthetic organic compounds (SOCs) for the compliance period of 2017—2019. SOC's include substances like pesticides, herbicides, and plasticizers. The waiver was given after the NJDEP performed extensive analyses on the Metedeconk River.

Unregulated Contaminants

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is working to resolve several scientific issues that will allow it to set cryptosporidium safety standards. The Authority's testing performed in 2017 exhibited no detectable presence of cryptosporidium on any occasion. No precaution about the drinking water is currently needed for the general public. The Authority's water undergoes extensive treatment to include coagulation, sedimentation, and filtration. Cryptosporidium is effectively removed by filtration, consequently no finished water delivered by Brick Utilities has ever shown any presence of cryptosporidium.

2020 WATER QUALITY REPORT (2019 Data) – BRICK TOWNSHIP MUA – PWSID# NJ1506001

| Contaminant | Violation Y/N | Brick Twp MUA | Unit Measurement | MCLG | MCL | Major sources in Drinking Water |
|--|---------------|--|------------------|-----------|------------------------------------|--|
| MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS | | | | | | |
| Total Coliform | N | 2.0 % | % Samples | 0 | 5% of monthly samples are positive | Naturally present in the environment. |
| Turbidity (1) | N | 0.06 Avg. 0.18 Max. 100 % samples <0.3 NTU | NTU | N/A | 95% samples < 0.3 NTU TT | Soil runoff. Turbidity is a measure of cloudiness in the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants. |
| INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS | | | | | | |
| Arsenic | N | 1.14 Max. range: ND-1.14 | ppb | 0 | 10 | Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes. |
| Barium | N | 0.06 Max. range: 0.04-0.06 | ppm | 2 | 2 | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits. |
| Copper (2) | N | 90th percentile: 0.03 0 sites > AL | ppm | 1.3 | AL=1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits. |
| Lead (2) | N | 90th percentile: 1.32 0 sites > AL | ppb | 0 | AL=15 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits. |
| Nitrate (as Nitrogen) | N | 0.65 Max. range: 0.13-0.65 | ppm | 10 | 10 | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits. |
| Selenium | N | 1.21 Max. range: ND-1.21 | ppb | 50 | 50 | Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines. |
| DISINFECTANTS AND DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS | | | | | | |
| TTHM (total trihalomethanes) | N | STAGE2 highest LRAA 44.3 range: 18.9-68.4 | ppb | N/A | 80 | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |
| Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) | N | STAGE2 highest LRAA 26.8 range: 13.0-36.6 | ppb | N/A | 60 | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |
| Chloramine | N | highest annual avg: 1.33 range: 0.27-1.88 | ppm | 4 (MRDLG) | 4 (MRDL) | Water additive used to control microbes. |
| Chlorine | N | highest annual avg: 0.97 range: 0.12-1.69 | ppb | 4 (MRDLG) | 4 (MRDL) | Water additive used to control microbes. |
| RADIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS (3) | | | | | | |
| Combined Radium | N | 1.03 | pCi/L | 0 | 5 | Erosion of natural deposits. |
| UCMR4 (Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule) (4) | | | | | | |
| Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) | N | 46.40 Max range: 19-46.40 | ppb | N/A | 60 | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |
| Haloacetic Acids (HAA6Br) | N/A | 8.35 Max range: 4.10-8.35 | ppb | N/A | CNR | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |
| Haloacetic Acids (HAA9) | N/A | 52.86 Max range: 23.52-52.86 | ppb | N/A | CNR | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |

1. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor turbidity because it is a good indicator of water quality. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants.
2. Lead and copper were tested in 2019, in accordance with permit requirements.
3. The State allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. This data, though representative, is more than one year old. Radiological monitoring was conducted by Brick Township MUA in 2014, in accordance with permit requirements.
4. This testing is part of the fourth unregulated contaminant monitoring rule (UCMR4). The UCMR4 will provide baseline occurrence data for EPA to make decisions about potential future drinking water regulations.

Key To Table (above)

AL = Action Level
 TT = Treatment Technique
 ND = None Detected
 N/A = Not Applicable

MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level
 MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal
 NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units
 MRDL = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level
 CNR = Currently Not Regulated

pCi/l = picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
 ppm = parts per million, or milligram per liter (mg/l)
 ppb = parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/l)
 MRDLG = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal
 LRAA = Locational Running Annual Average



**2019 ANNUAL
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