

Point Pleasant Borough

WATER QUALITY REPORT 2021

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 (2021). 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

The table provides ratings of high (H), medium (M) or low (L). 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 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. Our website can be found at www.ptboro.com.

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, because 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.

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 healthcare 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).

2021 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	0.72	0.20	1.57	NA	2021	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes
TTHM's (Total Trihalomethanes) (ppb) STAGE 2	No	14.4 ₁	0.70	44.4	NA	2021	NA	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Coliform Bacteria	No	NA	NA	NA	1	2021	0	<5%	Naturally present in the environment
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb) STAGE 2	No	8.2 ₂	1.38	20.4	NA	2021	NA	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Organic Contaminants									
PFOS (ppb)	No	0.88	ND	0.88	0	2021	NA	13	By-product of industrial processes
Inorganic Contaminants									
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	No	0.08 ₃	ND	0.12	0	2021	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrates (ppm)	No	0.80	0.08	2.94	0	2020	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use. Leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion from natural deposits
Cadmium (ppb)	No	0.15	ND	0.15	0	2020	5	5	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paint.
Nickel (ppb)	No	1.1	ND	1.10	0	2020	NA	NA	Leaching from metals in contact with drinking water such as pipes and fittings; erosion of natural deposits.
Mercury (ppb)	No	.33	ND	.33	0	2020	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries; runoff from landfills and cropland.
Beryllium (ppb)	No	0.06	ND	0.06	0	2020	4	4	Discharge from metal refineries and coal burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries.
Barium (ppm)	No	0.06	0.02	0.010	0	2020	2	2	Discharge of drilling waste; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	No	1.38 ₃	ND	4.67	0	2021	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Reference Key (for tables)

<p>MCLG= Maximum Contaminant Level Goal MCL= Maximum Contaminant Level RUL= Recommended Upper Limits MRDL= Maximum Residential Disinfectant Level MRDLG= Maximum Residential Disinfectant Level Goal Ppm= parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/l) Ppb= parts per billion or micrograms per liter (ug/l) pCi/L= picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity) LRAA= Locational Running Annual Average AL= Action Level NA= Not Applicable ND= Not Detected RAA= Running Annual Average MFL= Million filters per liter</p>	<p>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 the liver, kidneys or central nervous system and increased risk of cancer. 2. Highest Level LRAA 3. As required by the 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 not be encountered in drinking water. 6. 61-120 ppm is classified as moderately hard water.</p>
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Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) Highest level of 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. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

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

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

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

Maximum Residential Disinfectant Level 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 benefit of the use of disinfectant to control microbial contamination.

Secondary Contaminants			
CONTAMINANTS	RUL	AMOUNT DETECTED (ppm)	Sample Date
Aluminum	0.2	ND to 0.371	2020
Chloride	250	4.58 to 70.9	2020
Fluoride	2.0	0.038 to 0.073	2020
Hardness ₆	250	54.8 to 73.7	2020
Iron ₄	0.3	0.073	2021
Manganese ₃	0.05	ND	2021
Sodium	50	6.59 to 43.9	2020
Sulfate	250	7.5 to 25.4	2020
Zinc	5	0.02 to 0.36	2020

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 location 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.

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 2021. 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.

Violations: There were no violations.

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, Brick Utilities and NJ American Water are 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 call DPW@732-892-1287 to find out how to have your water tested. Testing is essential because you cannot see taste or smell lead in drinking water. **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>.**

Waivers: NJDEP granted a waiver for monitoring for synthetic organic compounds (SOCs) in prior years and we expect to receive a waiver for the current compliance period. SOC's include pesticides, herbicides and plasticizers.

Table of Detected Contaminants – 2021 Those substances not listed in this table were not found in the treated water supply.

DISINFECTANTS - Collected at the Treatment Plants							
Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	MCLG	MCL	Highest Compliance Result	Range Detected	Typical Source
Chloramine (ppm) (Surface Water)	2021	Yes	N/A	TT: Results \geq 0.2	0.59 ¹	0.59 - 2.89	Water additive used to control microbes.

1 - Data represents the lowest residual entering the distribution system from our surface water treatment plant.

TREATMENT BYPRODUCTS PRECURSOR REMOVAL - Collected at the Treatment Plant ¹							
Substance	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	MCLG	MCL	Lowest Compliance Result	Range Detected	Typical Source
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	2021	Yes	N/A	TT: > 35% removal	19%	19% - 59%	Naturally present in the environment.
Ratio of Actual / Required TOC Removal	2021	Yes	N/A	TT: Running annual average > 1	1.11	1.11 - 1.46	Naturally present in the environment.

1 - Annual average of ratio removal compliance based on annual present of ratio removal. (Running annual average)

TURBIDITY - Collected at the Treatment Plant							
Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	MCLG	MCL	Highest Compliance Result	Range Detected	Typical Source
Turbidity (NTU)	2021	Yes	N/A	TT: Results > 1 NTU	0.5	0.03 - 0.5	Soil runoff.
	2021	Yes	N/A	TT: At least 95% of samples <0.3 NTU	99.9%	N/A	Soil runoff.

REGULATED SUBSTANCES - Collected at the Treatment Plant							
Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	MCLG	MCL	Highest Compliance Result	Range Detected	Typical Source
Barium (ppm)	2021	Yes	2	2	ND	N/A	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate (ppm)	2021	Yes	10	10	0.72	ND - 0.72	Runoff from fertilizer use; industrial or domestic wastewater discharges; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppm)	2021	Yes	N/A	2	0.71	ND - 0.71	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth

OTHER SUBSTANCES OF INTEREST - Collected at the Treatment Plant ⁵							
Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	MCLG	Recommended Limit	Highest Result	Range Detected	Comments
Aluminum ¹ (ppm)	2020-2021	N/A	N/A	0.2	0.1	ND - 0.1	Erosion of natural deposits
Iron ^{1, 2} (ppm)	2020-2021	N/A	N/A	0.3	0.27	ND - 0.27	Naturally Occurring
Manganese ^{1, 3} (ppm)	2020-2021	N/A	N/A	0.05	0.032	ND - 0.06	Naturally Occurring
Sodium ⁴ (ppm)	2020-2021	N/A	N/A	50	226	ND - 226	Erosion of natural deposits
Hardness (ppm)	2020-2021	N/A	N/A	250	112	80 - 112	Erosion of natural deposits

1 - Substances with Secondary MCLs do not have MCLGs and are not legally enforceable; these limits are primarily established to address aesthetic concerns.

2 - 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.

3 - 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.

4 - 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.

5 - 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.

USEPA's Health Advisories are non-enforceable and provide technical guidance to states agencies and other public health officials on health effects, analytical methodologies, and treatment technologies associated with drinking water contamination

PERFLUORINATED COMPOUNDS						
Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	MCL	Highest Compliance Result	Range Detected	Typical Source
Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA) (ppt)	2021	Yes	13	ND	NA	Manmade chemical; used in products for stain, grease, heat and water resistance
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA) (ppt)	2021	Yes	14	6.1	ND - 6.1	Used for its emulsifier and surfactant properties in or as fluoropolymers (such as Teflon), fire fighting foams, cleaners, cosmetics, lubricants, paints, polishes, adhesives and photographic films
Perfluoropentanoic Acid (PFOS) (ppt)	2021	Yes	13	3.2	ND - 3.2	Manmade chemical; used in products for stain, grease, heat and water resistance

2018-2019 UCMR (Coastal North AM2 schedule was quarterly from Nov 2018, Feb 2019, May 2019 and Aug 2019-- these results are from entire sampling schedule of 2018-2019)

ADDITIONAL WATER QUALITY PARAMETERS OF INTEREST - Water Leaving the Treatment Facility				
Parameter	Units	Average Result	Range Detected	Typical Source
Bromochloroacetic Acid	ppb	1.74	0.4 - 4.1	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Bromodichloroacetic acid	ppb	1.0	ND - 3.6	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorodibromoacetic acid	ppb	0.37	ND - 2.5	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Dibromoacetic Acid	ppb	0.33	ND - 0.85	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Dichloroacetic Acid	ppb	5.8	0.64 - 20.0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Monobromoacetic Acid	ppb	0.72	ND - 0.55	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Haloacetic Acids	ppb	10.2	0.64 - 36.0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Haloacetic Acids - Br	ppb	3.54	0.4 - 11.0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Haloacetic Acids-UCMR4	ppb	13.3	1.0 - 45	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Trichloroacetic Acid	ppb	4.0	ND - 14	By-product of drinking water disinfection
2-Methoxyethanol	ppb	ND	NA	Used as a solvent in varnishes, dyes, resins, airplane deicing solutions. It is also used in organometallic chemistry synthesis.
Manganese*	ppb	13	0.46 - 57	Naturally-occurring elemental metal; largely used in aluminum alloy production. Essential dietary element.
Germanium	ppb	0.014	ND - 0.32	

* Manganese has a Secondary MCL of 50 ppb.

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring 2021					
Substance	Units	NJDEP Guidance level	Highest Level Detected	Range Detected	Typical Source
1,4 Dioxane	ppb	NA	0.23	ND - 0.23	Used as a solvent in manufacturing and processing of paper, cotton, textile products, automotive coolant, cosmetics and shampoos

Source Water Monitoring 2015-2017					
Substance (2015-2017)	Units	Swimming River Plant	Jumping Brook Plant	Oak Glen Plant	Typical Source
Cryptosporidium	Oocysts/L	ND - 0.100	ND	ND	Microbial pathogens found in surface waters throughout the United States.
Giardia	Cysts/L	ND - 0.558	ND - 0.089	ND - 0.558	Microbial pathogens found in surface waters throughout the United States.

2022 WATER QUALITY REPORT (2021 Data) – BRICK TOWNSHIP MUA – PWS ID# NJ1506001

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/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to less the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Brick Twp. MUA	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Major Sources in Drinking Water	Health Effects Language
MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS							
Total Coliform	N	2.00%	% Samples	0	5% of monthly samples are positive	Naturally present in the environment	Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.
Turbidity (1)	N	0.05 Avg. 0.25 Max. 100% samples < 0.3 NTU	NTU	N/A	95% samples < 0.3 NTU TT	Soil runoff	Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea and associated headaches.
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS							
Arsenic	N	0.52 Max. range: ND-0.52	ppb	0	10	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes	Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years could experience skin damage or problems with their circulatory system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Barium	N	0.07 Max. range: 0.04-0.07	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits	Some people who drink water containing barium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience an increase in their blood pressure.
Chromium	N	1.48 Max. range: ND-1.48	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits	Some people who drink water containing chromium well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience allergic dermatitis.
Copper (2)	N	90th percentile: 0.02 0 sites > AL	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits	Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.
Lead (2)	N	90th percentile: 0.66 0 sites > AL	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits	Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	0.74 Max. range: 0.12-0.74	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits	Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue baby syndrome.
DISINFECTANTS AND DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS							
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	N	STAGE2 highest LRAA 32.3 range: 17.4-40.5	ppb	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection	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 an increased risk of getting cancer.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	N	STAGE2 highest LRAA 24.4 range: 12.4-24.9	ppb	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection	Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Chloramine	N	highest annual avg: 1.53 range: 0.04-2.11	ppm	4 MRDLG	4 MRDL	Water additive used to control microbes	Some people who use water containing chloramines well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chloramines well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort or anemia.
Chlorine	N	highest annual avg: 0.55 range: 0.01-1.35	ppm	4 MRDLG	4 MRDL	Water additive used to control microbes	Some people who use water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort or anemia.
PERFLUORINATED COMPOUNDS							
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA)	N	highest RAA: 9.55 range: 8.40 - 11.00	ppt	---	14	Discharge from industrial, chemical, and manufacturing factories, release of aqueous film forming foam	Some people who drink water containing PFOA in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their blood serum cholesterol levels, liver, kidney, immune system, or, in males, reproductive systems. Drinking water containing PFOA in excess of the MCL over many years may also increase the risk of testicular and kidney cancer. For females, drinking water containing PFOA in excess of the MCL over many years may cause developmental delays in a fetus and/or an infant.
Perfluorooctane Sulfonic Acid (PFOS)	N	highest RAA: 2.45 range: 2.10 - 2.70	ppt	---	13	Discharge from industrial, chemical factories, release of aqueous film forming foam	Some people who drink water containing PFOS in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their immune system, kidney, liver, or endocrine system. For females, drinking water containing PFOS in excess of the MCL over many years may cause developmental effects and problems with the immune system, liver, or endocrine system in a fetus and/or an infant. Some of these developmental effects can persist through childhood.

Notes for table (on previous page)

1. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor turbidity because it's a good indicator of water quality. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants.
2. Lead and copper were tested in 2021, in accordance with permit requirements

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

SUSCEPTIBILITY RATINGS FOR BRICK TOWNSHIP MUA SOURCES

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---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 Intake-1	1				1				1		1		1					1			1	1		

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.

Explanation of Violations:

There were no violations.

Variations/Exemptions:

There were no variations/exemptions.

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.

Special Consideration regarding Children, Pregnant Women, Nursing Mothers and Others

Children may receive a slightly higher amount of a contaminant present in the water than do adults, on a body weight basis, because they may drink a greater amount of water per pound of body weight than do adults. For this reason, reproductive or developmental effects are used for calculating a drinking water standard if these effects occur at lower levels than other health effects of concern. If there is insufficient toxicity information for the chemical (for example, lack of data on reproductive or developmental effects), an extra uncertainty factor may be incorporated into the calculation of the drinking water standard, thus making the standard more stringent, to account for additional uncertainties regarding these effects. In the cases of lead and nitrates, effects on infants and children are the health endpoints upon which the standards are based.

LEAD: Infants and children who drink water-containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years can develop kidney problems and high blood pressure.

Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home plumbing. If you are concerned about the elevated lead levels in your home water, you may wish to have water tested and flush your taps for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using the tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

National Primary Drinking Water Regulation Compliance and Other Monitoring

Brick Utilities is active in protecting the environment and community, and the health and safety of customers is this Authority's highest priority. The Authority welcomes questions residents may have about Brick Utilities and the quality of water. Water quality data for community water systems throughout the United States is available on the internet at www.waterdata.com

This report contains important information about your drinking water, if you do not understand it, please have someone translate it for you.



**2021 ANNUAL
DRINKING WATER REPORT**

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U.S. POSTAGE
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PERMIT NO. 222
LAKEWOOD, NJ 08701

**BOROUGH OF POINT PLEASANT
PO BOX 25
POINT PLEASANT, NJ 08742**

**WATER CUSTOMER
POINT PLEASANT, NEW JERSEY 08742**

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