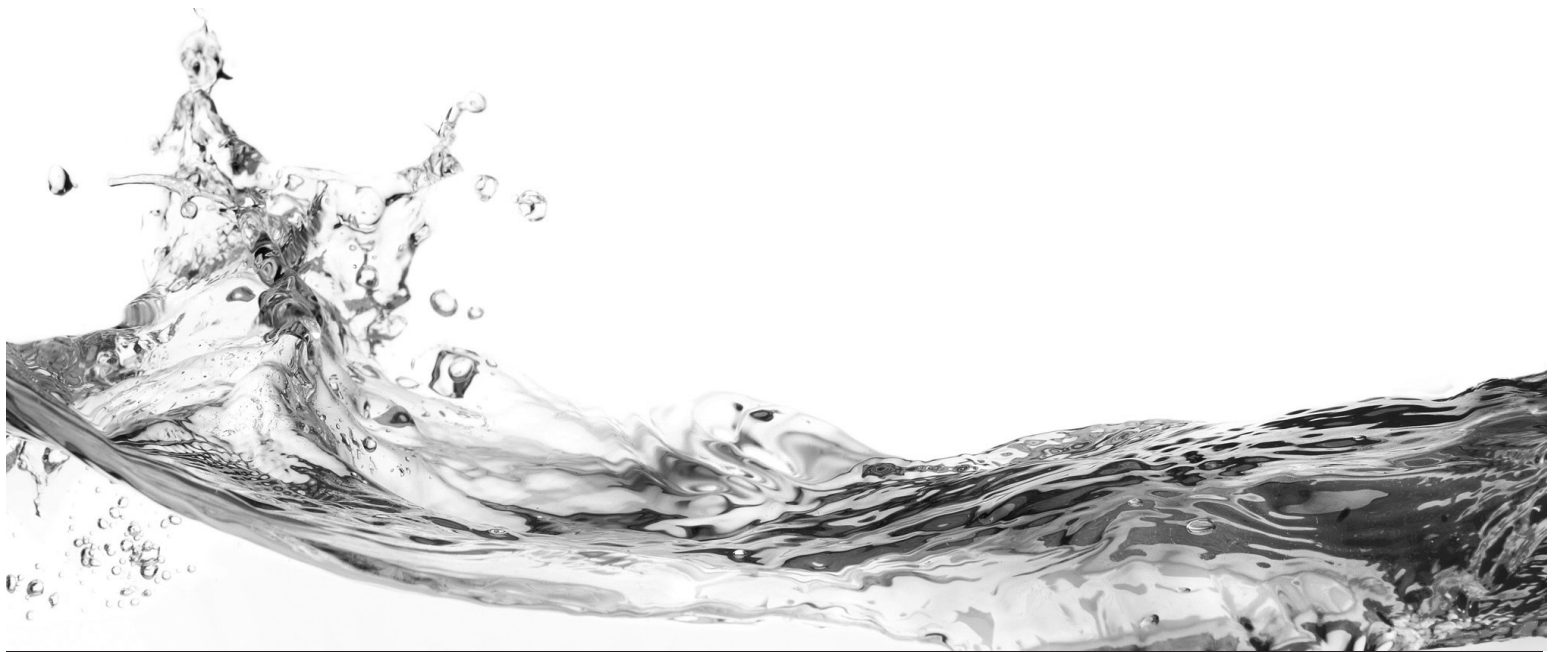


A black and white photograph of a dynamic water splash, with a large, central droplet forming a crown-like shape and smaller droplets trailing behind it.

# **2022 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER REPORT**

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

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



**2022 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER REPORT**

# Point Pleasant Borough

## WATER QUALITY REPORT 2022

### 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 (2022). 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 (3) 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 790 to 1340 feet deep and draw their water from the 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.

NJDEP (The Department of Environmental Protection) has completed and issued the Source Water Assessment Report and summary for this public water system which is available at [watersupply@dep.nj.gov](mailto:watersupply@dep.nj.gov) or [www.state.nj.us/dep/watersupply/swap/](http://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 a result of assessments, DEP may customize (change existing) monitoring schedules based on the susceptibility ratings.

|                        | Pathogens |   |   | Nutrients |   |   | Pesticides |   |   | Volatile Organic Compounds |   |   | Inorganic Compounds |   |   | Radio Nuclides |   |   | Radon |   |   | Disinfection Byproduct Precursors |   |   |
|------------------------|-----------|---|---|-----------|---|---|------------|---|---|----------------------------|---|---|---------------------|---|---|----------------|---|---|-------|---|---|-----------------------------------|---|---|
| Sources                | 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 3                |           |   | 3 |           |   | 3 |            |   | 3 |                            |   | 3 |                     | 3 |   |                | 2 | 1 |       |   | 3 |                                   | 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](mailto: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 Borough Hall located at 2233 Bridge Avenue. The meeting schedule is posted at Borough Hall and on the Borough website at [www.ptboro.com](http://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. EAP/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 Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791)

## 2022 Water Quality Report - Point Pleasant Borough - NJ1524001

| Contaminant   | Violation | Average<br>for Your<br>Water | Range |      | Number<br>of<br>Samples<br>Exceeding | Sample<br>Date | MCLG<br>or<br>MRDLG | MCL, TT,<br>or MRDL | Typical Source   |
|---|-----------|------------------------------|-------|------|--------------------------------------|----------------|---------------------|---------------------|--|
|   |           |                              | Low   | High |                                      |                |                     |                     |  |
| Disinfectants & Disinfectant By-Products<br>(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants) |           |                              |       |      |                                      |                |                     |                     |  |
| Chlorine (as Cl2) (ppm)   | No        | 0.74                         | 0.20  | 1.53 | NA                                   | 2022           | 4                   | 4                   | Water additive used to control microbes  |
| TTHM's (Total Trihalomethanes) (ppb) STAGE 2  | No        | 29.01 <sub>1</sub>           | 0.74  | 77.9 | NA                                   | 2022           | NA                  | 80                  | By-product of drinking water chlorination  |
| Total Coliform Bacteria   | No        | NA                           | NA    | NA   | 0                                    | 2022           | 0                   | <5%                 | Naturally present in the environment   |
| Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb) STAGE 2   | No        | 9.36 <sub>2</sub>            | 0     | 42.0 | NA                                   | 2022           | NA                  | 60                  | By-product of drinking water chlorination  |
| Perfluorinated Compounds  |           |                              |       |      |                                      |                |                     |                     |  |
| PFOS (ppt) <sub>7</sub>   | No        | 0.88 <sub>7</sub>            | ND    | 0.88 | 0                                    | 2021           | 0                   | 13                  | By-product of industrial processes and release of aqueous film forming foam.   |
| Inorganic Contaminants  |           |                              |       |      |                                      |                |                     |                     |  |
|   |           |                              |       |      |                                      |                |                     |                     |  |
| Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)  | No        | 0.11 <sub>3</sub>            | ND    | 0.16 | 0                                    | 2022           | 1.3                 | 1.3                 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of 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 |
| 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,                                       |
| Barium (ppm)  | No        | 0.06                         | 0.02  | 0.10 | 0                                    | 2020           | 2                   | 2                   | Discharge of drilling waste; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.                                   |
| Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)  | No        | 1.60 <sub>3</sub>            | ND    | 2.55 | 0                                    | 2022           | 0                   | 15                  | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits   |

### Reference Key (for tables)

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)  
 ppt= parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/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

- 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 90<sup>th</sup> 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.
- 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.
- 7- PFOs is reported in ppt(parts per trillion) This was inadvertently reported as ppb (parts per billion) in 2021.

| 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 <sub>6</sub>  | 250  | 54.8 to 73.7          | 2020        |
| Iron <sub>4</sub>      | 0.3  | 0.04                  | 2022        |
| Manganese <sub>5</sub> | 0.05 | 0.02                  | 2022        |
| 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.

**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 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 Residual 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 Residual 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.

### **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 2022. 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 three reporting violations. All were late paperwork submittal and were returned to compliance within 90 days.

### **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>.** Point Pleasant Borough is presently involved in a lead service line replacement program. The town is contacting homeowners to verify the type of service line entering their homes.

**Waivers:** NJDEP granted a waiver for monitoring for synthetic organic compounds (SOCs) for the 2020-2022 period. SOCs include pesticides, herbicides and plasticizers.

## Coastal North: Monmouth /Ocean County System – PWS ID# NJ1345001

Table of Detected Contaminants – 2022 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)                  | 2022         | Yes                 | N/A  | TT: Results $\geq$ 0.2 | 1.05 <sup>1</sup>         | 1.05 - 2.95    | 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 <sup>1</sup> |              |                     |      |                                |                          |                |                                       |
|--|--------------|---------------------|------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------|---------------------------------------|
| Substance  | Year Sampled | Compliance Achieved | MCLG | MCL                            | Lowest Compliance Result | Range Detected | Typical Source                        |
| Total Organic Carbon (TOC)   | 2022         | Yes                 | N/A  | TT: > 35% removal              | 28%                      | 28% - 56%      | Naturally present in the environment. |
| Ratio of Actual / Required TOC Removal   | 2022         | Yes                 | N/A  | TT: Running annual average > 1 | 1.00                     | 1.00 - 1.61    | 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)                              | 2022         | Yes                 | N/A  | TT: Results > 1 NTU                  | 0.17                      | 0.03 - 0.17    | Soil runoff.   |
|  | 2022         | 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)  | 2022         | Yes                 | 2    | 2   | ND                        | ND             | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.            |
| Nitrate (ppm)   | 2022         | Yes                 | 10   | 10  | 0.07                      | ND - 0.07      | Runoff from fertilizer use; industrial or domestic wastewater discharges; erosion of natural deposits. |
| Fluoride (ppm)  | 2022         | Yes                 | N/A  | 2   | 0.8                       | ND - 0.80      | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth                                 |

| PERFLUORINATED COMPOUNDS             |              |                     |     |                           |  |                |  |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|---------------------|-----|---------------------------|--|----------------|--|
| Substance (with units)               | Year Sampled | Compliance Achieved | MCL | Highest Compliance Result |  | Range Detected | Typical Source   |
| Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA) (ppt)  | 2022         | Yes                 | 13  | ND                        |  | NA             | Manmade chemical; used in products for stain, grease, heat and water resistance  |
| Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA) (ppt)  | 2022         | Yes                 | 14  | 4.8                       |  | ND -4.8        | 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) | 2022         | Yes                 | 13  | 3.8                       |  | ND - 3.8       | Manmade chemical; used in products for stain, grease, heat and water resistance  |

| OTHER SUBSTANCES OF INTEREST - Collected at the Treatment Plant <sup>5</sup> |              |                     |      |                   |                |                |                             |
|--|--------------|---------------------|------|-------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------------------|
| Substance (with units)   | Year Sampled | Compliance Achieved | MCLG | Recommended Limit | Highest Result | Range Detected | Comments                    |
| Aluminum <sup>1</sup> (ppm)  | 2022         | N/A                 | N/A  | 0.2               | 0.04           | ND - 0.04      | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Iron <sup>1, 2</sup> (ppm)   | 2022         | N/A                 | N/A  | 0.3               | 0.8            | ND - 0.8       | Naturally Occuring          |
| Manganese <sup>1, 3</sup> (ppm)  | 2022         | N/A                 | N/A  | 0.05              | ND             | ND             | Naturally Occuring          |
| Sodium <sup>4</sup> (ppm)  | 2022         | N/A                 | N/A  | 50                | 48             | 33-48          | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Hardness (ppm)   | 2022         | N/A                 | N/A  | 250               | 76             | 76             | 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 manganese is based the staining of laundry. Manganese is an essential nutrient, and toxicity is not expected from high levels which would be encountered from drinking water.

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

| Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring 2022 |       |                      |                        |                |  |
|---|-------|----------------------|------------------------|----------------|--|
| Substance                               | Units | NJDEP Guidance level | Highest Level Detected | Range Detected | Typical Source   |
| 1,4 Dioxane                             | ppb   | NA                   | 0.26                   | 0.14 - 0.26    | Used as a solvent in manufacturing and processing of paper, cotton, textile products, automotive coolant, cosmetics and shampoos |

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.<br>It is also used in organometallic chemistry synthesis. |  |
| Manganese*   | ppb   | 13             | 0.46 - 57      | Naturally-occurring elemental metal; largely used in aluminum alloy production.   |  |
| Germanium  | ppb   | 0.014          | ND - 0.32      | Essential dietary element   |  |

\* Manganese has a Secondary MCL of 50 ppb.

| 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. |

1 - Substances with Secondary MCLs do not have MCLGs and are primarily established to address aesthetic concerns.

2 - 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.

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 - 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.



## 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.<br>0.25 Max.<br>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.<br>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.<br>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.<br>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<br>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<br>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.<br>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<br>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<br>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<br>range: 0.04-2.11     | ppm              | 4<br>MRDLG | 4<br>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<br>range: 0.01-1.35     | ppm              | 4<br>MRDLG | 4<br>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<br>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<br>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 is 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.

#### Key To Table (on previous page)

AL = Action Level

CNR = Currently Not Regulated

N/A = Not Applicable

ND = None Detected

NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units

MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level

MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal

MRDL = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

MRDLG = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal

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)

ppt = parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/l)

LRAA = Locational Running Annual Average

RAA = Running Annual Average

TT = Treatment Technique

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

### SUSCEPTIBILITY RATINGS FOR BRICK TOWNSHIP MUA SOURCES

|                         | Pathogens |   |   | Nutrients |   |   | Pesticides |   |   | Volatile Organic Compounds |   |   | Inorganics |   |   | Radio-nuclides |   |   | Radon |   |   | Disinfection Byproduct Precursors |   |   |
|-------------------------|-----------|---|---|-----------|---|---|------------|---|---|----------------------------|---|---|------------|---|---|----------------|---|---|-------|---|---|-----------------------------------|---|---|
| Sources                 | 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](mailto:watersupply@dep.nj.gov) or call (1-609-292-5550).

### Explanation of Violations

There were no violations.

### Variances/Exemptions

There were no variances/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.

### 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 Cohansey 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](mailto:watersupply@dep.nj.gov).

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

Este informe contiene información importante sobre su agua potable si no comprendes por favor, pídale a alguien que la traduzca para usted.