

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Monroe Township Utility Department

For the Year 2020, Results from the Year 2019

We are pleased to present to you this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We currently operate eight groundwater wells. Three of our groundwater wells are located in the Old Bridge Sands Aquifer System and five are in the Farrington Sands Aquifer System. We no longer purchase water from New Jersey American Water.

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 lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

| Monroe Township Utility Department Test Results PWS ID# NJ1213002 | | | | | | |
|---|---------------|---|----------------------|-------------|--------|--|
| Contaminant | Violation Y/N | Level Detected | Units of Measurement | MC LG | MCL | Likely Source of Contamination |
| Inorganic Contaminants: | | | | | | |
| Barium Test results Yr. 2017 | N | Range = ND – 0.07 Highest detect = 0.07 | ppm | 2 | 2 | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |
| Beryllium Test results Yr. 2017 | N | Range = ND – 0.6 Highest detect = 0.6 | ppb | 4 | 4 | Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries |
| Chromium Test results Yr. 2017 | N | Range = 1.2 – 1.7 Highest detect = 1.7 | ppb | 100 | 100 | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper Test results 1 st ½ of 2019 Result at 90 th Percentile | N | 0.190 No samples exceeded the action level | ppm | 1.3 | AL=1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper Test results 2 nd ½ of 2019 Result at 90 th Percentile | N | 0.198 No samples exceeded the action level | ppm | 1.3 | AL=1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits |
| Cyanide Test results Yr. 2017 | N | Range = ND – 24 Highest detect = 24 | ppb | 200 | 200 | Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories |
| Lead Test results 1 st ½ of 2019 Result at 90 th Percentile | N | 2 2 samples out of 60 exceeded the action level | ppb | 0 | AL=15 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits |
| Lead Test results 2 nd ½ of 2019 Result at 90 th Percentile | N | 2 1 sample out of 63 exceeded the action level | ppb | 0 | AL=15 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits |
| Nickel Test results Yr. 2017 | N | Range = ND – 12.9 Highest detect = 12.9 | ppb | N/A | N/A | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Nitrate (as Nitrogen) Test results Yr. 2019 | N | Range = ND – 3.8 Highest detect = 3.8 | ppm | 10 | 10 | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| Disinfection Byproducts: | | | | | | |
| TTHM Total Trihalomethanes Test results Yr. 2019 | N | Range = 2 - 21 Highest LRAA = 12 | ppb | N/A | 80 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| HAA5 Haloacetic Acids Test results Yr. 2019 | N | Range = ND – 5 Highest LRAA = 1 | ppb | N/A | 60 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Radioactive Contaminants: | | | | | | |
| Combined Radium 228 & 226 Test results Yr. 2019 | N | Range = ND – 1.7 Highest detect = 1.7 Highest average = 0.4 | pCi/L | 0 | 5 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Gross Alpha Test results Yr. 2019 | N | Range = ND – 14.0 Highest detect = 14.0 Highest average = 3.9 | pCi/l | 0 | 15 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Regulated Disinfectants | | Level Detected | | MRDL | | MRDLG |
| Chlorine Test results Yr. 2019 | | Range = 0.5 – 1.0 ppm Average = 0.7 ppm | | 4.0 ppm | | 4.0 ppm |

Chlorine: Water additive used to control microbes.

HAA5 and TTHM compliance is based on the Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA), calculated at each monitoring location. The LRAA calculation is based on four completed quarters of monitoring results.

| Secondary Contaminant | Level Detected | Units of Measurement | RUL |
|---|----------------|----------------------|-----|
| Sodium Test results Yrs. 2017 & 2019 | Range = 5 - 85 | ppm | 50 |

Sodium

We exceeded the Recommended Upper Limit (RUL) for sodium. 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 (RUL) may be of concern to individuals on a sodium restricted diet.

pH

Monroe Township Utility Department's - pH range is (7.3 – 8.1)

You may have heard the word “pH” used to describe drinking water quality, but do you know what it means?

pH is a measurement of electrically charged particles in a substance. It indicates how acidic or alkaline (basic) that substance is. The pH scale ranges from 0 to 14.

- Acidic water has a pH lower than 7. The most acidic substances have a pH of 0. Battery acid falls into this category.
- Alkaline water has a pH of 8 or above. The most alkaline substances, such as lye, have a pH of 14.
- Pure water has a pH of 7 and is considered “neutral” because it has neither acidic nor basic qualities.

The US Environmental Protection agency (EPA) oversees the monitoring for public drinking water quality across the United States. pH isn't a quality that falls under EPA regulation because it's considered an aesthetic quality of water, however, the agency recommends that municipal drinking water suppliers keep their water supply at a pH 6.5 – 8.5

The Monroe Township Utility Department routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The table shows the results of that monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2019. The state allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

Unregulated Contaminants for Which EPA Required Monitoring

The Monroe Township Utility Department participated in the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR) in 2019. Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted.

| Contaminant | Level Detected | Units of Measurement | Likely source |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------|--|
| Bromide | Range = 33 - 80 Average = 53 | ppb | Bromide commonly exists as salts with sodium, potassium and other cations, which are usually very soluble in water. |
| Manganese | Range = ND – 23.1 Average = 8.8 | ppb | Manganese is an essential nutrient, and toxicity is not expected from levels which would be encountered in drinking water. |
| Dibromoacetic Acid | Range = ND – 1.28 Average = 0.67 | ppb | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Dichloroacetic Acid | Range = ND – 0.37 Average = 0.20 | ppb | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Chlorodibromoacetic Acid | Range = ND – 0.41 Average = 0.10 | ppb | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Tribromoacetic Acid | Range = ND – 2.79 Average = 0.69 | ppb | By-product of drinking water disinfection |

The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) has completed Source Water Assessment Reports and Summaries for these public water systems, which are available at [WWW.state.nj.us/dep/swap](http://www.state.nj.us/dep/swap) or by contacting NJDEP's Bureau of Safe Drinking Water at (609) 292-5550. You may also contact your public water system to obtain information regarding these water systems Source Water Assessments. The Monroe Township Utility Department's source water susceptibility ratings and a list of potential contaminant sources is included.

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. The Monroe Township Utility Department 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 second to 2 minutes before using water for drinking and 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>.

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 byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can, also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

The Safe Drinking Water Act regulations allow monitoring waivers to reduce or eliminate the monitoring requirements for asbestos, volatile organic chemicals and synthetic organic chemicals. Our system received a monitoring waiver for synthetic organic contaminants.

DEFINITIONS:

In the "Test Results" table you may find some terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Non-Detects (ND) - laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) - nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

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

Secondary Contaminant- Substances that do not have an impact on health. Secondary Contaminants affect aesthetic qualities such as odor, taste or appearance. Secondary standards are recommendations, not mandates.

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

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

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

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

Maximum Residual Disinfectant 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 benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination

If you have questions about your water, please call us at 732-521-1700 or 609-655-1050. Additional information is also available on our website at www.monroetud.com Monthly Council meetings are generally held on the first Monday of each month at 7:00 P.M. Visit <http://www.monroetwp.com> to see the schedule for upcoming meetings.

We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future. Please call our office if you have questions.

Monroe Township Utility Department - PWSID NJ1213002

Monroe Township MUA is a public community water system consisting of 8 wells.

This system’s source water comes from the following aquifer: Old Bridge Sand Aquifer and the Farrington Sands Aquifer.

This system can purchase water from the following water system: New Jersey American Water

Susceptibility Ratings for Monroe Township Utility Department Sources

The table below illustrates the susceptibility ratings for the seven contaminant categories (and radon) for each source in the system. The table provides the number of wells and intakes that rated high (H), medium (M), or low (L) for each contaminant category. For susceptibility ratings of purchased water, refer to the specific water system’s source water assessment report.

The seven contaminant categories are defined at the bottom of this page. DEP considered all surface water highly susceptible to pathogens, therefore all intakes received a high rating for the pathogen category. For the purpose of Source Water Assessment Program, radionuclides are more of a concern for ground water than surface water. As a result, surface water intakes’ susceptibility to radionuclides was not determined and they all received a low rating.

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. As a result of the assessments, DEP may customize (change existing) monitoring schedules based on the susceptibility ratings.

| Sources | Pathogens | | | Nutrients | | | Pesticides | | | Volatile Organic Compounds | | | Inorganics | | | Radionuclides | | | 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 - 8 | | 1 | 7 | 7 | | 1 | | 6 | 2 | 5 | | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 1 | | 6 | 2 | | 7 | 1 |

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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