2024 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

For water supplied and tested in the year 2023

Jackson Township Board of Education
Elms School

PWSID # 1511424

Water Quality

Last year, as in years past, your potable water met or exceeded the most stringent drinking water standards promulgated by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP). The Jackson Township Board of Education vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and once again we are proud to report that our system has not violated a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard.

Source Water

The continuing monitoring and sampling of the source water, which is obtained from the Mount Laurel-Wenonah Aquifer, at a depth of 234 feet in the ground, ensures that the drinking water is safe and exceeds all Federal and State requirements. The Board of Education routinely monitors for constituents in the drinking water according to Federal and State guidelines. The enclosed information shows the water quality results.

Source Water Assessment and its Availability

The Board of Education wants all students and staff to be informed about the excellent quality of your drinking water. If you have any questions or would like more information regarding your water supply, contact the Jackson Township Board of Education at 151 Don Connor Boulevard, Jackson, NJ 08527, or the Jackson Township MUA contact on page 4. Additional information may also be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Hotline at 800-426-4791.

Water Quality Data Table

The water quality table on page 3 lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of the contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data though representative, may be more than one year old.

Public Meetings

All public meetings are held at 5:30pm, located at the Authority's Admin Building at 135 Manhattan Street.

February 22, 2024
March 28, 2024 (5:00PM)
April 25, 2024
May 23, 2024
June 27, 2024
July 25, 2024
August 22, 2024
September 26, 2024
October 24, 2024
November 21, 2024
December 19, 2024
January 25, 2025

Source of Contaminants

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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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. In some cases the water pick up radioactive material and or substances resulting from presence of animal or human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

Microbial Contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria that 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. Gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems are also sources of Organic Chemical Contaminants.

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 that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) establish regulations for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Lead in Drinking Water: 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 Jackson Township Board of Education is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Call us at 732-928-2222 to find out how to get your water tested for lead. Testing is essential because you cannot see, taste, or smell lead in drinking water.

Nitrate: Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six-months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask for advice from your health care provider.

Water Quality Data Table

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 provider. EPA/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 at 800-426-4791.

Table of Detected Contaminants

Contaminants Secondary Contaminants*	MCLG	MCL	Your Water	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Barium (ppm)	2	2	Less than 0.1 (ND)	2022	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	Less than 0.1 (ND)	2022	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Sodium (ppm)	N/A	50	Less than 10 (ND)	2022	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching
Contaminant	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Your Water**	**Sample Date**	**Violation**	**Typical Source**
Bacteria (P/A) (Total Coliform)	0	No more than 5% of Total Samples Per Month	0	2023	No	Naturally present in the environment
Contaminants	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Your Water**	**Sample Date**	**Violation**	**Typical Source**
Volatile Organics (ppb)	MCL varies by compound, none detected		ND	2022	No	Byproduct processes and Petroleum products, urban runoff
Inorganic Contaminants	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Your Water**	**Sample Date**	**Exceeds AL**	**Typical Source**
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.08 @ 90th percentile	2019 - 2021	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	0 @ 90th percentile	2019 - 2021	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	Less than 0.1 MG/L	2023	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Synthetic Contaminants	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Your Water**	**Sample Date**	**Violation**	**Typical Source**
PFOS (ppt)	N/A	13	Average: ND Range: ND-ND	2023	No	Not limited to: Commercial household products: stain, water-repellent, nonstick products (e.g., Teflon), cleaning products and fire-fighting foams
PFOA (ppt)	N/A	14	Average: ND Range: ND-ND	2023	No	
PFNA (ppt)	N/A	13	Average: ND Range: ND-ND	2023	No	Used in production of non-stick, stain repellent and chemically inert coatings
1,2,3-Trichloropropane (ppt)	N/A	30	ND	2022	No	Solvent used as cleaning and degreasing. Also associated with pesticide products
1,2-Dibromoethane (EDB) (ppt)	N/A	50	ND	2022	No	Trace amounts are produced by marine algae. Used as a pesticide, control for termites & control of moths in beehives
1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane (ppt)	N/A	200	ND	2022	No	Used as a pesticide for cropland

Waivers: 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 has received an Asbestos Monitoring Waiver for the Nine Year Compliance Cycle 2020-2028. Our system is awaiting the monitoring waiver for synthetic organic chemicals for compliance period 2020-2023.

***Secondary Contaminant** standards are non-mandatory guidelines to assist public water systems in managing their drinking water for aesthetic consideration, such as taste, color and odor. These contaminants are not considered to present a risk to human health.

Unit Descriptions	
Term	**Definition**
ppm	ppm: Parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
ppt	ppt: Parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)
NA	NA: Not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required
P/A	P/A: Present or Absent
Important Drinking Water Definitions	
Term	**Definition**
MCLG	MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal, 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.
MCL	MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level, 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.
MRL	MRL: Minimum Reporting Level, the minimum concentration that can be reported by a laboratory as a quantitated value for a method analyte in a sample following analysis.
MRDL	MRDL: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level, 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.
MRDLG	MRGLG: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal, the level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health.
TT	TT: Treatment Technique, a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	AL: Action Level, the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirement which a water system must follow.
Less Than	Less Than: is the value reported when an analyte either is not detected (ND) or is detected at a concentration less than the MRL.
For more information please contact:	

Andreas Asch - Superintendent
Jackson Township Municipal Utilities Authority
135 Manhattan Street
Jackson Township, NJ 08527
732-928-2222

2024 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

For water supplied and tested in the year 2023

Jackson Township Board of Education
Goetz School

PWSID # 1511337

Water Quality

Last year, as in years past, your potable water met or exceeded the most stringent drinking water standards promulgated by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP). The Jackson Township Board of Education vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and once again we are proud to report that our system has not violated a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard.

Source Water

The continuing monitoring and sampling of the source water, which is obtained from the Mount Laurel-Wenonah Aquifer, at a depth of 225 feet in the ground, insures that the drinking water is safe and exceeds all Federal and State requirements. The Board of Education routinely monitors for constituents in the drinking water according to Federal and State guidelines. The enclosed information shows the water quality results.

Source Water Assessment and its Availability

The Board of Education wants all students and staff to be informed about the excellent quality of your drinking water. If you have any questions or would like more information regarding your water supply, contact the Jackson Township Board of Education at 151 Don Connor Boulevard, Jackson, NJ 08527, or the Jackson Township MUA contact on page 5. For more information go to the Source Water Assessment Report at:

http://www.nj.gov/dep/swap/reports/swar_1511337.pdf

Additional information may also be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Hotline at 800-426-4791.

Water Quality Data Table

The water quality table on page 3 lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of the contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data though representative, may be more than one year old.

Public Meetings

All public meetings are held at 5:30pm (unless stated otherwise), located at the Authority's Admin Building at 135 Manhattan Street.

February 22, 2024
March 28, 2024 (5:00PM)
April 25, 2024
May 23, 2024
June 27, 2024
July 25, 2024
August 22, 2024
September 26, 2024
October 24, 2024
November 21, 2024
December 19, 2024
January 25, 2025

Water Quality Data Table

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 provider. EPA/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 at 800-426-4791.

Table of Detected Contaminants

Contaminants Secondary Contaminants	MCLG	MCL	Your Water	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Barium (ppm)	2	2	Less than 0.001	2022	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	Less than 0.1	2022	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum
Sodium (ppm)	N/A	50	Less than 10	2022	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching
Contaminants Disinfection By-products	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Your Water**	**Sample Date**	**Violation**	**Typical Source**
TTHM (ppb) Stage 2 (Total Trihalomethanes)	N/A	80	Highest Result LRAA: 7.00 Range Results 5.10 – 7.43	2023	No	Byproduct of drinking water Chlorination
HAA5 (ppb) Stage 2 (Haloacetic Acids)	N/A	60	Highest Result LRAA: 5.00 Range Results 0.00 – 4.90	2023	No	Byproduct of drinking water Disinfection
Contaminant	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Your Water**	**Sample Date**	**Violation**	**Typical Source**
Bacteria (P/A) (Total Coliform)	0	No more than 5% of Total Samples Per Month	0	2023	No	Naturally present in the environment
Contaminants	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Your Water**	**Sample Date**	**Violation**	**Typical Source**
Volatile Organics (ppb)	MCL varies by compound, none detected		ND	2020 - 2022	No	Byproduct processes and Petroleum products, urban runoff
Inorganic Contaminants	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Your Water**	**Sample Date**	**Exceeds AL**	**Typical Source**
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.11 @ 90th percentile	2020 - 2022	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	10 @ 90th percentile	2020 - 2022	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	<0.1	2023	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Synthetic Contaminants	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Your Water**	**Sample Date**	**Violation**	**Typical Source**
PFOS (ppt)	N/A	13	Average: ND Range: ND-ND	2023	No	Not limited to: Commercial household products: stain, water-repellent, nonstick products (e.g., Teflon), cleaning products and fire-fighting foams
PFOA (ppt)	N/A	14	Average: ND Range: ND-ND	2023	No	
PFNA (ppt)	N/A	13	Average: ND Range: ND-ND	2023	No	Used in production of non-stick, stain repellent and chemically inert coatings
1,2,3-Trichloropropane (ppt)	N/A	30	ND	2022	No	Solvent used as cleaning and degreasing. Also associated with pesticide products
1,2-Dibromoethane (EDB) (ppt)	N/A	50	ND	2022	No	Trace amounts are produced by marine algae. Used as a pesticide, control for termites & control of moths in beehives
1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane (ppt)	N/A	200	ND	2022	No	Used as a pesticide for cropland

Waivers: 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 has received an Asbestos Monitoring Waiver for the Nine Year Compliance Cycle 2020-2028. Our system is awaiting the monitoring waiver for synthetic organic chemicals for compliance period 2020-2023.

***Secondary Contaminant** standards are non-mandatory guidelines to assist public water systems in managing their drinking water for aesthetic consideration, such as taste, color and odor. These contaminants are not considered to present a risk to human health.

Source of Contaminants

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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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. In some cases the water picks up radioactive material and or substances resulting from the presence of animal or human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

Microbial Contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria that 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. Gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems are also sources of Organic Chemical Contaminants.

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 that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) establish regulations for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Lead in Drinking Water: 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 Jackson Township Board of Education is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Call us at 732-928-2222 to find out how to get your water tested for lead. Testing is essential because you can not see, taste, or small lead in drinking water.

Nitrate: Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six-months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask for advice from your health care provider.

The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) has completed and issued the Source Water Assessment Report and Summary for this public water system, which is available at www.state.nj.us/dep/swap/ or by contacting the NJDEP, Bureau of Safe Drinking Water at 609-292-5550.

Specific Source Water Assessment Information for Carl W Goetz Middle School

Please note, this SWAP report was prepared in 2004, and as of 2010, the Carl Goetz Middle School System still serves approximately 1,600 people.

Carl W Goetz Middle School (PWID 1511337) at Patterson Road, Jackson, NJ, is a public noncommunity water system that serves approximately 1600 people (in 2003). Carl W Goetz Middle School consists of 1 active well(s) and 0 surface water intake(s).

Susceptibility Ratings

Table 1 below illustrates the percentage of noncommunity water system sources in New Jersey that rated high, medium, and low for each of the eight contaminant categories. This table is separated by source type: ground water and surface water. Table 2 illustrates the susceptibility ratings **for each source in your system** to each of the contaminant categories.

For the purpose of the Source Water Assessment Program, radionuclides were considered more of a ground water concern than a surface water issue. As a result, surface water intakes' susceptibility to radionuclides was not determined and they all received a low rating. DEP considered all surface water highly susceptible to pathogens; therefore all intakes received a high rating for the pathogen category.

Table 1: Summary of Statewide Susceptibility Ratings for Noncommunity Water System Sources (Percent)

	Pathogens	Nutrients	Pesticides	VOCs	Inorganics	Radionuclides	Radon	Disinfection Byproducts Precursors
Ground Water 3480 Total Wells								
High	2	0	0	32	19	69	17	3
Medium	18	66	66	0	42	28	72	97
Low	80	34	34	68	39	3	11	0
Surface Water 3 Total Intakes								
High	100	33	0	0	100	0	0	100
Medium	0	67	67	33	0	0	0	0
Low	0	0	33	67	0	100	100	0

Statewide, 85 percent of the noncommunity water system sources (ground water and surface water) rated high for at least one of the contaminant categories.

For surface water, the three contaminant categories in which all of the noncommunity water system surface water intakes (three total) received a high susceptibility rating were inorganics, disinfection byproduct precursors, and pathogens (all assumed to be highly susceptible to pathogens).

For ground water, the three contaminant categories in which the highest percentage of sources received a high susceptibility rating are radionuclides (69%), volatile organic compounds (32%), and inorganics (19%).

Table 2: Susceptibility Ratings for Carl W Goetz Middle School's Sources

Sources	Pathogens	Nutrients	Pesticides	Volatile Organic Compounds	Inorganics	Radionuclides	Radon	Disinfection Byproducts Precursors
	Rating	Rating	Rating	Rating	Rating	Rating	Rating	Rating
Well 1	L	L	L	L	L	H	M	M

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.

Unit Descriptions	
Term	**Definition**
ppm	ppm: Parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
ppt	ppt: Parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)
NA	NA: Not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required
P/A	P/A: Present or Absent
Important Drinking Water Definitions	
Term	**Definition**
MCLG	MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal, 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.
MCL	MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level, 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.
MRL	MRL: Minimum Reporting Level, the minimum concentration that can be reported by a laboratory as a quantitated value for a method analyte in a sample following analysis.
MRDL	MRDL: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level, 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.
MRDLG	MRGLG: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal, the level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health.
TT	TT: Treatment Technique, a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	AL: Action Level, the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirement which a water system must follow.
Less Than	Less Than: is the value reported when an analyte either is not detected (ND) or is detected at a concentration less than the MRL.
For more information please contact:	

Andreas Asch - Superintendent
Jackson Township Municipal Utilities Authority
135 Manhattan Street
Jackson Township, NJ 08527
732-928-2222