

2020 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

For water supplied and tested in the year 2019

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 4. For more information go to the Source Water Assessment Report at:

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

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.

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>.

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	MCLG	MCL	Your Water	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Secondary Contaminants						
Barium (ppm)	2	2	Less than 0.1	2019	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	Less than 0.1	2019	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum
Sodium (ppm)	N/A	50	Less than 10	2019	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching
Contaminants	MCLG	MCL	Your Water	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Disinfection By-products						
TTHM (ppb) Stage 2 (Total Trihalomethanes)	N/A	80	Highest Result LRAA: 17.3 Range Results 10.87-17.3	2019	No	Byproduct of drinking water Chlorination
HAA5 (ppb) Stage 2 (Haloacetic Acids)	N/A	60	Highest Result LRAA: 5.62 Range Results 5.1-5.62	2019	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	2019	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	2019	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	0.06 @ 90 th percentile	2019	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	6 @ 90 th percentile	2019	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	<0.1	2019	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 (ppb)	N/A	0.013	ND	2019	No	Not limited to: Commercial household products: stain, water-repellent, nonstick products (e.g., Teflon), cleaning products and fire-fighting foams.
PFOA (ppb)	N/A	0.014	Average: 0.00143 Range: ND-0.0015	2019	No	
PFNA (ppb)	N/A	0.013	ND	2019	No	Used in production of non-stick, stain repellent and chemically inert coatings.
1,2,3-Trichloropropane (ppb)	N/A	0.030	ND	2019	No	Solvent used as cleaning and degreasing. Also associated with pesticide products.
1,2-Dibromoethane (EDB) (ppb)	N/A	0.05	ND	2019	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 (ppb)	N/A	0.2	ND	2019	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 2011-2019. Our system has received a monitoring waiver for synthetic organic chemicals for compliance period 2017-2019.

***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	
<u>Term</u>	<u>Definition</u>
ppm	ppm: Parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/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	
<u>Term</u>	<u>Definition</u>
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.
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	MRDLG: 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.
For more information please contact:	
Andreas Asch - Superintendent Jackson Township Municipal Utilities Authority 135 Manhattan Street Jackson Township, NJ 08527 732-928-2222	

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